

Eighth Series, Vol. XLVIII, No. 22

Thursday, March 30, 1989
Chaitra 9, 1911 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY
No. B.....
Date.....

**Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY

No. B.....11.....

Date.....14/9/89.....

(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 21 to 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6.00

**ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND
ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE
TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]**

CONTENTS

[Eighth Series, Vol. XLVIII, Thirteenth Session, 1989/1910—11 (Saka)]
No. 22, Thursday, March 30, 1989/Chaitra 9, 1911, (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	2—30
*Starred Questions Nos.	411 to 414, 417, 424, 426 and 427
Written Answers to Questions:	31—376
Starred Questions Nos.	415, 416, 419 to 423, 425, 429 and 430
Unstarred Questions Nos.	3952 to 3975, 3977 to 3983, 3985 to 3998, 4000 to 4019, 4021 to 4066 and 4068 to 4148
Papers laid on the Table	377—389
Messages from Rajya Sabha	389—390 —497
Estimates Committee	390
Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh reports— <i>Presented</i>	
Business Advisory Committee	390—391
Sixty-Eighth Report— <i>Adopted</i>	
Committee on absence of Members from the sittings of the House	391—393
Fifteenth Report— <i>Presented</i>	
Matters Under Rule 377	393—398
(i) Need to direct FCI to provide adequate quantity of wheat to the fair price shops in hilly areas of U.P.	393—394

Shri Harish Rawat

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

(ii)

COLUMNS

- (ii) **Need to set up an industry in every district of Madhya Pradesh for providing jobs to the youth**

394

Shri Kammodilal Jatav

- (iii) **Need to take over the Vishvesvaraya Iron and Steel Ltd. by the Steel Authority of India**

394—395

Shrimati Basavarajeswari

- (iv) **Need to set up a bench of the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction at Calcutta**

395—396

Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal

- (v) **Need to purchase mustard and taramira oilseeds in Rajasthan through Government agencies at remunerative prices**

396—397

Shri Ram Singh Yadav

- (vi) **Steps needed to improve the lot of children**

397

Begum Akbar Jahan Abdullah

- (vii) **Need to direct Madhya Pradesh Government to lift the ban imposed on villagers living in the Kutru National Park region on plucking Tendu leaves**

397—398

Shri Mankuram Sodi

- (viii) **Need to erect a statue of late Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra at a prominent place in New Delhi and to name a road after him**

398

Dr. G.S. Rajhans

Motion *Re*: Report of the Commission on Centre—State relations

399—520

S. Buta Singh

399—401

Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy

401—416

Shri Veerendra Patil

416—430

Shri V.N. Gadgil

430—440

Shri Somnath Chatterjee	440—445 485—492 446—451
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	453—459
Shri Bholanath Sen	459—465
Shri Thampan Thomas	465—478
Prof. P.J. Kurien	478—485
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	492—497
Shri Asutosh Law	497—501
Shri Bipin Pal Das	502—508
Shri Shantaram Naik	508—514
Shri G.M. Banatwalla	514—520

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 30, 1989/Chaitra 9, 1911
(SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sahib, today you have come alone but Tulsiji is with you. Tulsiji, where had you been?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: I had gone to Hungary to attend a Conference.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I was going to ask.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT:: Sir, look towards us during the question hour and to others during zero hour.

MR. SPEAKER: You are always in front of me, but for them I have bend myself to the other side (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Who cares for the front benchers?

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are in the front always attract maximum attention....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALKAVI BAI RAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yours should be a favourable attitude

towards us and let it be otherwise in respect of the other side.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

ICAR Units and Laboratories in Bihar

*411. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the places where ICAR units and laboratories are located in Bihar;

(b) the expenditure incurred on them during the last financial year;

(c) whether Government propose to open more such units and laboratories in the near future; and

(d) if so, by what time and the places identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Sir, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has one institute, five regional stations and 3 research centres in Bihar as per details indicated in the statement below.

(b) About Rs. 2.30 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

STATEMENT

ICAR Units Located in Bihar

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of ICAR Institute/Regional Station/Centre/Farm.</i>	<i>Location</i>
1.	Indian Lac Research Institute.	Namkum, Ranchi
2.	Regional Research Station of Indian Agricultural Research Institute.	Pusa
3.	Central Horticultural Experiment Station of the Indian Institute of horticultural Research	Ranchi
4.	Central Potato Research Station of Central Potato Research Institute	Patna
5.	Central Rainfed Rice Research Station of the Central Rice Research Institute.	Hazaribagh
6.	Central Tobacco Research Station of the Central Tobacco Research Institute.	Pusa
7.	Research Centre of the Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute.	Bhagalpur
8.	Research Centre of the Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute.	Muzaffarpur
9.	Research Centre of Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute.	Patna

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of Agricultural universities in Bihar.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two Agriculture Universities in Bihar.

SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is not a single Agricultural university in North Bihar whereas it is predominantly an agriculture area and the land is very fertile. Then what are the reasons of not setting up an Agricultural University there?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many centres in Bihar. As I said just

now, a list of nine centres has been given in the annexure which has been placed on the table. Agwanpur falls in the home district of the hon. Member. We have opened three centres there, one Regional Agricultural Science Centre....

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Where is Agwanpur....

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: It is in Saharsa, his home district.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the point. I know one thing that if various projects undertaken in Bihar are completed, it can alone provide food to the entire country. It has that much potential.

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: The Rajendra Agriculture University is situated in

North Bihar. I belong to that area. There is also a Sugarcane Development Centre. There is only a sugar mill worth the name of industry and its condition is very deplorable. Does the Government propose to open a Sugarcane Development Research Centre at Jeeradei, the birth place of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you have rightly said, Bihar is a very large State and its land is very good and fertile. If water resources could be made available there, either from underground or by canal, then there can be large scale production. The Government of India is studying the situation as to what could be done. There are proposals to instal tubewells also. We want that more and more tube wells should be installed in the State so that water could be made available. He has desired to know if there is any proposal to open a sugarcane centre after the name of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. in this connection I would like to state that the Agricultural University is after the name of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and research work on sugarcane is already being done in it.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem is that we are ruined by excessive water in North Bihar. There is no scarcity of water. Waters of all the rivers originating from Nepal pass through this area and as a result thereof floods occur every year and we are ruined by flood waters. Please take some measures so that we can protect ourselves from the havoc of water. We do not need water. It should be checked in Nepal itself.

MR. SPEAKER: It is certain that water is required but to a reasonable level.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: In reply to this question, the hon. Minister said that

[English]

" Whether Government propose to open more such units in the near fu-

ture; and (b) if so, by what time and the places identified for the purpose?"

[Translation]

He said that the question did not arise. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there are proposals to open such centres in other parts of the country, if so why cannot they be opened in Bihar.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: They are already opened in Bihar. Out of 26 Agriculture Universities in the country, two are in Bihar, as has already been stated in the reply. He has said that there is abundant water in Bihar but it is not properly utilised. That is why people fall victims of the floods. We want that this water should be utilised. It will be possible only when canals are taken out by constructing dams on the rivers, like the Bhakhara dam and water is utilised for irrigation of fields of the farmers.

[English]

Ice and Cold Storage facilities In Coastal Areas of Tamil Nadu

*412. **SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish ICE and Cold storage facilities in coastal areas of Tamil Nadu to give a boost to the Fishing Industry there; and

(b) if so, when and where these cold storages are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries have no proposal for establishing Ice and cold storage facilities in the central public sector in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu State.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Tamil Nadu has a long coastal area where plenty of marine products are available. Apart from this, in Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Salem districts lot of fruits are available. I would request the hon. Minister to establish in future ice and cold storage plants there. Apart from this, whether any technology has been developed indigenously or identified from foreign countries to modernise the existing cold storage.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It is true that nearly 30% of vegetables fruits and fish are going waste because we do not have proper cold storage facilities. Recently, in the Budget also, the Finance Minister has given some concession so that we could encourage cold storage industry. We are doing everything possible to encourage foreign collaborations. People who are coming from outside can come out with new technology so that we can have more chains of cold storage in the country.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: You should construct cold storages instead of giving encouragement.

SHRI P.R. S. VENKATESAN: Like Mother Dairy air-conditioning plant for vegetables and fruits, is there any proposal to establish such facilities in Tamil Nadu?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No, Sir.

SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: I believe that Government have a chartered policy for deep sea fishing. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the new policy for deep sea fishing?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It is true that we have come out with the new chartered policy which has six major points.

We will allow permission for a maximum period of two years for the deep sea fishing. Maximum vessels to be chartered by one application will be 10. The security amount will be Rs. one lakh per vessel subject to a minimum of Rs. 3 lakhs per company. The

Indian company should get a minimum share of 20% of the catch value of the prevailing international market price. At least 25% of the crew are to be Indian citizens and Indian company should obtain from the foreign collaborator bank guarantee for advance cash payment towards 20% value of the catch per vessel per voyage, which shall be invoked by them in the event of fleeing away of the chartered vessel.

SHRI GOPAL K. TANDEL: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the Government policy regarding joint venture in deep sea fishing?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: We have come out with the joint venture policy. I have the details. I would like to inform the Hon. Members, through you Sir, that foreign collaborators under the joint venture could be permitted in deep sea fishing, processing and marketing of fish and fishery products. The joint venture company would purchase vessels in the beginning either on deferred payment to be made over a period of 3 to 5 years, after the value of the catch to be exported, or by outright purchase by depositing 5 to 10% of the issue cost of the vessels. The vessel shall be registered in India and shall fly the Indian flag.

Initially 50% of the crew may be foreigners. But this should be cleared off within a period of 3 to 5 years with 100% indigenisation. The number of vessels to be acquired will be limited to six, relaxable in case of cooperatives and State corporations.

Reservation for Sports persons in Professional Courses

413. **SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reservation in professional courses of study for sports persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement this system?

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). Presently, there is no uniform policy regarding reservation for sportspersons in professional courses of study. Government have constituted a Group under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Youth Affairs and Sports) to ascertain the present status of incentives and facilities given to sportspersons for admission to educational institutions and suggest a uniform policy in this regard.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Sir, the resolution on National Sports Policy prescribes that adequate incentives should be provided to those who excel in sports. The reservation of seats in technical and educational institutions and also giving employment would be an adequate encouragement and incentive to the outstanding sportspersons. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this proposal will be taken into consideration?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I can only say that the actual instructions to the universities have to go from the UGC.

We can only request and make recommendations to the Department of Education and see that the policy statements both of national sports policy as well as the new education policy are implemented in letter and spirit. At the moment, there is no uniform policy being followed by the different universities. We have, therefore, constituted a Group to see where it is being implemented and what can be done to see that others follow the same pattern. But, it has to be done by the Department of Education. I cannot issue instructions even to the UGC.

SHRI N. DENNIS: It is quite natural that there cannot be uniform policy because sports is a State subject. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this Government has

consulted the State Governments and whether any consensus has emerged on it and, if so, what is the consensus arrived at after the discussion and consultation?

The hon. Minister has stated that a Group is being constituted in this regard. May I know whether any preliminary report has been submitted and whether any time limit is given for submitting a report on this and whether the State Governments or any organisation has suggested or demanded anything on this point?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: We have not received any request from the State Governments. Initiative has been taken by us from the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports. A Group has been constituted. We cannot say whether the report will be ready in one or two months. But, we will try to do it as fast as possible and this Group will consult the State Government also as to what their recommendations are. I realise that as long as sports is not on the Concurrent List, we cannot issue a uniform policy statement. But we would like to consult the State Governments and arrive at some consensus in the given circumstances which perhaps even they would like to implement in non-professional colleges which are directly under the State Governments.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Indian hockey has been world famous and hockey is one sport where we are excelled.

MR. SPEAKER: He is talking of history.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Fortunately, ever since the Sports Ministry was formed, let alone Hockey we have not even won a single gold medal in the World Olympics! So, with the formation of this Ministry, we are doing a tremendous job. This question pertains to youth and how they are to be developed to become sportsmen. They should be encouraged and given preferences. If budding young sportsmen put in too much time in academics, they cannot take sports as a career. So, unless they are

given professional status in some professional courses like even physical education, they cannot develop into good sportsmen. But the Government of India does not have this facility. So, how does the Sports Ministry look after facilities for sports and the youth of India?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: This is about reservation.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I do not know what exactly the Member wants me to say. I can only say that...

MR. SPEAKER: Consult him first.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Then I do not want any answer. I am grateful for the remark.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the hon. Minister consider opening of Centrally-sponsored Training Institutes for sports persons in tribal areas and other backward regions to draw talent from among these sections, and to make use of the talent from these sections? But, we do not have the facilities. Apart from having reservations, it will be much better to have exclusive Institutes reserved for these tribal boys in various areas.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Not only tribal boys but also tribal girls. I would like to tell the hon. Member that during the last two years, several of these special area game centres have been started in the country, for instance, in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for rowing and water sports; so also in Kerala in Alleppey. We have also started one in Ranchi for Hockey, in the North-Eastern States we have started for Football; in Cuttack for long and middle distance running and so also in Shimla. We have also started in the South, among the *Siddi* community on the West Coast, special programme for athletics and so on. We are doing this wherever the talent is discovered, wherever there is a need. We are locally setting up these Institutes providing the latest equipment and the best coaches—

some of them from abroad—to help train the candidates in particular disciplines. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Sir, many eminent sportspersons were given special facilities by the institutions and also later on they were taken up by the banks and other Central Government Undertakings. As a Member of Parliament and also a distinguished sportsman, I have recommended several candidates for suitable posts in these institutions. But they have not found any favour. This facility given to these sportsmen has been stopped totally at the decision of the institutions.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Are you talking about employment? A number of banks and Public Sector Undertakings do have a certain quota which they give to sportspersons. It is not uniform. It is not a policy. But most of them are taking a certain number of them. It depends upon the particular discipline which that bank or Undertaking is promoting. For instance, in most of the banks, Table Tennis is being encouraged. There are some others who are taking others because they want the whole team to be built up in that particular Undertaking to come to a particular level. So, they do not take every discipline. It depends upon the particular discipline which they are encouraging themselves, giving quotas for these sportspersons. But I agree with you that much more needs to be done and perhaps a uniform policy, if possible, that is, for a percentage of all jobs in Public Sector Undertakings, State Governments and Central Government to be reserved for sportspersons, would be the ideal thing.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Even the Educational Institutions should adopt this. They are not following this.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: About educational Institutions is the question. I can place before you the correspondence which we have been having with UGC, with the Universities. In fact, there are some Universities where the quota existed and which had

been abolished in 1988 after the New Education Policy came into being. We are in constant touch with them. We are trying to find out how the UGC and the Universities can evolve some way by which weightage is given to outstanding sportspersons, which doesn't exist now.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, have you got something more to ask?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yes, because the basic question is about reservation for sportspersons. The hon. Minister is saying that so far there is no uniform policy and this is the responsibility of the UGC. Why don't you take up with the UGC or the Ministry of Education? After the announcement of the New Education Policy this has been abolished. They should be able to do it. For your information, it is reported that in Delhi colleges, there was reservation for sportspersons. But after the announcement of the New Education Policy, it was de-reserved. It was abolished. I would like to know whether it is a fact that such a decision was taken after the announcement of the New Education Policy and, if so, what is the Ministry going to do about it.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: About the first question, I would like to tell the hon. Member that we did take up the matter with the UGC. I can only quote the reply which has been sent to us. I quote: "The University Grants Commission have been consulted in the matter. The Commission is not in favour of the proposal for giving grace marks and also reservation of seats for sportspersons in PT, P&T and PAT." This is the reply sent to us by the Department of Education in reply to our reference urging that the matter should be taken up with the UGC. It is true that in Delhi, up to 1986, there were four seats which were being given on the basis of sports performance in the Delhi College of Technology. There are two colleges where four seats had been given. And we are now informed that the Academic Council has decided to reduce it to two. But the Standing Committee at its meeting decided that the quota itself should be abolished. Therefore,

in 1988, the University of Delhi has abolished the quota altogether. Now, these are the things which the University Grants Commission or the Technical Education Board has to take up. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The Education Minister is here. Let him answer this. This is a very serious matter. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA: How many questions are you going to allow? The same Member cannot put three questions when he is not himself the originator of the question. What is this? I do not understand. How long are you to go on repeating the same thing again and again? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Who has allowed three questions? Who has put three questions?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: The Minister has nothing to do with this question.

Embezzlement in Indian High Commission at Singapore

*414. SHRI H.A. DORA†:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount has been embezzled from the Indian High Commission at Singapore as reported in the Indian Express dated 2 March, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount involved; and

(c) the action taken in the matter and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K. K. TEWARI): (a) and (b). Mrs. Leela Pillai, a locally recruited Singapore national deployed as Cashier in the Consu-

lar Wing of the High Commission of India, Singapore misappropriated a total amount of Singapore Dollars 62,970/- (equivalent to Indian Rupees 3,65,680/-) from out of the Mission's consular revenue during the period August 1987 to July 1988.

(c) On detection of the misappropriation in August 1988, the matter was reported to the Singapore Police. The services of Mrs. Leela Pillai were terminated with effect from 1st September 1988 and she was arrested by the Singapore Police the same day. Mrs. Pillai was subsequently released on bail. The High Commission of India, Singapore filed a statement showing all the incidents of misappropriation with the Singapore Police on 12.10.88 for recovery of the defalcated amount and for appropriate action against Mrs. Pillai for criminal breach of trust. The Singapore Police are expected to file prosecution case against Mrs. Pillai soon on completion of other investigation.

SHRI H. A. DORA: Sir, lots of misappropriations have been committed in Indian Embassies abroad. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he is able to give the number of misappropriations that have been committed for the last three years; the amount involved therein; the persons involved therein and the action proposed against those persons.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just stated in my reply that this particular case was brought to our notice and the appropriate action has been taken in this matter. I am not aware at the moment of other cases. I need a separate notice for that.

SHRI H. A. DORA: What is the future course of action that is likely to be pursued by the Government of India to contain misappropriations particularly in the Indian Embassies where the local recruits are given employment as Cashiers?

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Normally, deployment of officers and staff depends on the judgment of the Head of the Mission. We

have been issuing instructions and we have reiterated it again that the local recruits should not be deployed in sensitive places or in Cash Sections.

British Assistance in Food Processing Sector

*417. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has offered to collaborate with India in food processing and to provide assistance in this sector;

(b) if so, the details of the offer made by Britain in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). During the meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee held in February, 1989, cooperation possibilities in the fields of process engineering, cold storages and packaging were explored in relation to food processing industries.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, delegations come, especially to this Ministry for foreign collaboration. I say that they come and discuss the matters and leave the country and no further action is taken. I want to know whether your Ministry, your department does not remain prepared or they come unprepared. The Minister, all the officers and the Secretaries meet them, but what are the reasons that it does not yield any results? Particularly, I would like to ask what was the outcome of the several discussions held with the British delegation that visited this country recently. What possibili-

ties were explored? What offers were made by the Government and what was the response? What industries did you propose in which work will be undertaken? My question is as to why your department, your Ministry totally draws a blank. What are the reasons that concrete proposals are not kept ready to reply to their queries or hold talks with them when they arrive.

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I am sorry to say that the Hon. Member is misinformed of the working of the Ministry. The Ministry is eight months old. After organising the Ministry, with the kind of agreements we have entered into and with the kind of new policies we have come out with the concessions, it has done good work.

Referring to the initial question about the British Delegation which had come recently, I would like to inform him that only yesterday I had received a letter from the British Minister wherein he has written that the British businessman are showing a lot of interest. He want me to come with a few industrialists so that we can have a meeting, and I or my officers could tell them what my Ministry is doing.

I would like to inform the Hon. Member that I feel that in another two years' time the results of what we have done would come because it has just started. In another ten years' time this Ministry will be bigger than the Commerce Ministry with the kind of exports we are involved in and with the kind of deep sea fishing we are involved in.

It is a good news that the Americans and the Japanese are prepared to go in for the fishing if I could give the machines. Americans alone are prepared upto one billion dollars a year. Japanese also say, "as much as we can give them." We are trying our level best and I think the future is very bright. (Interruptions)...The future of the whole industry is very very healthy and I think ultimately I am going to see that the farmer gets

a better value for his produce and his children get jobs.

MR. SPEAKER: Make fish farms for that

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are as many as 9 districts in Vidarbha region where no work has yet been started by the Food Processing Ministry. When we are discussing about foreign collaboration here, I would like to refer to orange that is produced in my region. Yesterday I saw inauguration ceremony of a pineapple processing plant on the T.V. You must do some thing to boost storage based industry because small units become sick in a couple of years. No big industry is coming up. The farmers are not getting any assistance and the prices of orange are going down. This is the position to-day. Please consider this and take some steps so that the farmers could get some jump, some benefits. Will you make some concrete proposals in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: Orange is produced either in your area or in Abhor-Fazilka in Punjab.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Orange is also produced in Mandsaur. Mr. Speaker: I had an idea that you grow opium.

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Pepsi Cola people are already exploring the Punjab produce. I would like to tell you what happened yesterday for the first time in the history of this country. Right in the far north east a tribal man used to grow pineapple and he used to throw them away in the market in the evening or maybe he was selling a piece for 10 or 20 paise. And still nobody was interested in that. In the last eight months I was able to help those tribal people and yesterday we started this drink of pineapple.

Can you imagine, Sir, the fruit which they used to sell in the market for 10 paisa or 15 paisa today Government has come in and is paying Rs. 2.00 per piece? Delhi people are bale to taste the same juice which was produced in the farthest end of the country. I am going to see that we exploit these belts as much as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, please arrange to supply one tin each to all Members.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India created this Ministry after due thought and this portfolio was entrusted to the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister is taking interest in it. But I would like to bring one thing to your notice and to the notice of the hon. Minister that this Ministry has not been given as much boost as it ought to have been given. Only a brief discussion was held on it and the reply was also equally brief. What are the small items on which discussion took place which was in the interest of farmers, provide help to them and benefit them. Which Industry discussion was held that could be of some use to the poor people. I want to know whether fish industry has been included in the discussion? If so, whether the Government plans to set up any such industry in Andhra Pradesh which has a large coast. The second thing that I would like to bring to your notice is that it is all right that the hon. Minister is taking interest in it and some officer are also working hard, but how the Ministry will coordinate things if one officer sits in Air Head-quarters, the other in Krishi Bhawan and the third one in Transport Bhawan. I, would, therefore, like to ask you as to what steps are you going to take to bring the entire Ministry at one place so that the benefits may reach the people at the earliest.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all. Tulsiji has started narrating Ramayana.

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, every action which is taken by our Ministry relates to the farmers and we see that the farmers benefit. As far as my Ministry is concerned, it is not at three-four places. No doubt there is shortage of staff which we are going to get but the work is not suffering. I would like to give credit to the officers that with the limited staff they are able to do so much in eight months which probably the bigger Ministries have not been able to do.

SHRI K. S. RAO: Sir, it is common knowledge and the worry of all of us that the farmers are not getting the right rate for their produce and the consumer is paying too heavily. The hopes of the farmers have gone up substantially high with the coming into existence of food processing industry. Nuzivedo is an area in my district which is very popular in mango producing which are also being exported but the farmers are not getting the right rate. So I wish to know from the hon. Minister, irrespective of whether a particular district or an area in under Central subsidy or State subsidy, whether he will consider at least giving these benefits if somebody starts an industry in food processing in Nuzivedu to see that the farmers get the right price by doing the conversion there itself?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: We would do everything possible to help the farmers and our Ministry is always there to help them.

[Translation]

DR. C.S. VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no work has yet been undertaken by the Ministry of Food Processing Industry in Bihar. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what this Ministry is going to do in the matter of food processing industry in the industrially backward districts, especially in that district which is flood hit and quite sufficient in agriculture in Bihar? Is there any project for that district under your consideration? My constituency, Khagaria is an agriculture dominated constituency, but there is

not a single industry in it. Is the Government thinking in terms of setting up a food processing industry there?

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Every action I take is for the whole country. It is not for a particular State. You please give me proposal and we will help you.

[Translation]

DR. C.S. VERMA: What are you doing to set up Food processing Industry especially the places where there is no industry at presents.

[English]

Development of Wheat Varieties Through Bio-Technology

424. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the application of bio-technology techniques has helped in developing new wheat varieties; and

(b) if so, the details of new wheat varieties developed and the estimated increase in wheat production thereby?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). Bio-technological research for developing wheat varieties has been initiated only recently and, therefore, no new wheat variety has been developed through the adoption of this technique. Moreover, the performance of the newly developed varieties needs to be tested thoroughly before recommending them for general cultivation, Hence, it is rather early to indicate the effect of such varieties on wheat production.

[English]

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: I understand that an international institute of bio-technology is

being set up in Delhi. I would like to know whether bio-technological research for developing wheat and other varieties has been incorporated in the agreement for establishing this institution. If so, what are the details and in which institutes in this country will there be tie-up?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr Speaker, Sir, research in the field of bio-technology is going on at three centres, but no variety has so far been released. Research has been going on in this field for the last 3 years but none of the varieties has been released so far because that can be done only when all results relating to disease resistance, yield and quality are tested. Tests for all these things are going on. It is our endeavour to release it at the earliest, but it has not been released so far

[English]

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Is the bio-technology for developing all wheat varieties being imported? If so, is there any agreement to have indigenous research and development?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, deliberations are held with foreign nations from time to time and views exchanged. Our, specialists go abroad and the specialists from foreign countries come to our country. After considering all aspects, the seed is procured and sown here for testing. The seed is released and distributed among farmers for general cultivation only after complete satisfaction of the scientists of our country.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, paddy is grown over a large area in Madhya Pradesh and the crop takes 4 months to be harvested. After harvesting paddy some people grow wheat in their fields but the farmers in general feel that the fertility of the field gets depleted after the cultivation of paddy. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any research is being carried out to develop a

wheat variety or any other crop which could be suitable for land which remains vacant for eight months, without affecting its fertility? Is any research of kind being made to encourage the farmers to take to such cultivations?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that normally wheat is grown in the fields where paddy is grown. There may be a small area where late variety is sown...*(Interruptions)*...This is not correct. This is very true and Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are yourself a Krishi Pandit and you, perhaps, know that wheat is grown there. Any body will tell the hon. Member about it. In Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh wheat too is grown in the fields where paddy is grown. The hon. Member might have read it in some periodical, he might not be a practical person. Just see the situation in Punjab and Haryana. They feed the whole country. It is quite possible, as the hon. Member submitted that now, that a late ripening variety of paddy is sown there. In that case a late variety of wheat which can be sown upto January can be grown. It may give a little less yield but people in a number of areas sow late variety of wheat. The Indian Council of Agriculture Research has conducted a systematic research for developing the early and late varieties of wheat. The varieties developed as a result of this research are released throughout the country for the benefit of farmers. This will ensure that not a single field remains uncultivated. The Central Government has undertaken a full fledged programme for this purpose.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Today, what we need is urgent development of a variety of new seeds by utilizing the modern technology, particularly the bio-technology techniques, and the Indian scientists are actively engaged in this and they are developing better seeds. However, in spite of such efforts by the Indian agricultural scientists, the Government have been importing large quantities of seeds from other countries. It would obviously be detrimental to the indigenous development of seed technology in our

country. Will the Government reverse this policy and utilize the scientists inside our country to develop improved seeds for the betterment of our agriculture?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question relates to wheat seed. There is no proposal to import the wheat seed. But my submission is that we have increased the quantity of wheat seed every year in our country. In 1984-85, we distributed 12 lakh quintals of seed and in 1987-88, 19 lakh quintal of seed was distributed. So far as his question regarding the policy of import is concerned, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that there are some varieties of seeds and cereals, in respect of which we have not been able to increase the production substantially because of the conditions in our country. For example the production of coarse grain, oilseeds, pulses, fruits and vegetables has not increased to the desired level. However, the production of wheat and rice has registered a big increase. Regarding the cereals whose production has not increased, the Central Government has formulated a policy that coarse grain, pulses and oilseeds should be imported from the countries which are prepared to do so, so that the production in our country may increase. The Government has to import oil and pulses because there is no increase in their production. Therefore, we want that these seeds should be procured from whatever source and distributed to the farmers so that their indigenous production could be increased.

[ENGLISH]

National Grassland Policy

*426. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether grasslands in the country are over exploited because of there being too many worthless cattle;

(b) whether his Ministry in co-ordination

with the Ministry of Environment has worked out the optimum carrying capacities of grasslands;

(c) if so, the criteria laid down; and

(d) whether Government propose to evolve a National Grassland Policy?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The National Commission on Agriculture and the National Land use and Conservation Board have observed that the grassland in the country are over exploited because of too many livestock of low productivity.

(b) No precise date on the extent of over exploitation and carrying capacity of grasslands are available. The different aspects of biomass production and grazing are under consideration of the Government in the concerned Ministries.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The National Land Use Policy outline adopted by the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council covers several aspects such as prevention of degradation of grasslands, restoration of their productivity, restructuring of livestock production, promotion of stall feeding in rural areas, involvement of the community in the adoption of appropriate land use etc.

[English]

DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Sir, I asked this question essentially because I feel that we are more concerned about the grasslands of India than perhaps even the forests of India. Probably more than half the population of cattle in Gujarat and Rajasthan migrate as there is no place, there is no calculation of optimum carrying capacity of grasslands in these areas. And, therefore, when the Minister has accepted the fact that they are over-exploited, which he has replied, he also concedes and accepts the fact that no pre-

cise data on the extent of over-exploitation and carrying capacity of grasslands are available, not being worked out and have never been thought of. If this is the position then the only solution is to go towards the stall feeding of cattle and not towards mass migration and destruction of grasslands and our cattle wealth. Why has it not been up till now thought of to evolve and formulate a National Grassland Policy, as suggested here? Why has it not been thought of a drive towards having cattle stall-fed?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is aware that out of 45 crore livestock population in the country only 50 per cent are milch cattle and the rest are dry. When the cattle goes dry, it is not possible to keep the cattle at home and it needs to be taken out for grazing. We also know that out of a total area of 33 crore hectares in our country, nearly one crore twenty lakh hectares of land is available for grass land. Besides, there is some area which is forest land but in fact, it is not forest, and there also the cattle graze. It is not possible to feed the cattle by keeping it tethered at home. Today we need 78 crore tonnes of dry fodder every year, whereas our output is only 25 crore tonnes. Therefore, such cattle has to be left in forests for grazing. The Governments of the drought affected States are given financial assistance to make special arrangement for fodder. There is no question of the grasslands getting destroyed. We have developed new varieties of seeds to the extent possible so that fresh fodder could be produced in increased quantity and we could provide the facility of grazing to maximum number of cattle. That is what the Central Government is concerned with.

[English]

DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Sir, he has not answered my question regarding evolving a National Grassland Policy. Why is it not found essential to evolve a National Grassland Policy? It is not just 'Bahar Charne Ka' it is a question of cattle going from Western

Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh and on the way destroying agricultural crops. Up to 15 per cent of our crops are destroyed due to illegal grazing of these cattles. Why was it not found proper to evolve a National Grassland Policy? I would like to first ask why was it not essential to have a National Grassland Policy.

Secondly, Sir, under the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council and National Wasteland Development Board they give lands on 'Patta' which gives them right to plant trees but no lands are being given for development of grassland. When this whole thing should have been linked up to the production of grass, why is it not found essential to do so?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: In reply to part (d) of the question, I have told that the National Land Use Policy outline adopted by the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council covers several aspects. So far as his submission regarding the migration of the cattle of Gujarat and Rajasthan for grazing to Madhya Pradesh and other States is concerned, the hon. Member is aware that a number of States were hit by drought for 3-4 years in succession. Therefore, how can the cattle be confined to only one State. The cattle cannot be stopped from grazing in areas where there is even a slight hope of fodder.

[English]

Upgradation of State Roads in Tamil Nadu as National Highways

*427. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu

has sent proposals for upgradation of the State Highways as National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have conducted any survey for upgradation of those highways; and

(d) if so, which are the roads taken up for upgradation as National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) During the 7th Five Year Plan, the Government of Tamil Nadu have proposed the following roads for declaring as National Highways, viz.

(1) East Coast Road from Madras to Kanyakumari;

(2) Road like from Nagercoil (on N.H. 47) to Kavalkinaru (on N.H.7).

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Keeping in view the criteria laid down for the declaration of National Highways and availability of financial resources etc., Cochin-Madurai Road which incidentally covers a length of about 130 Kms. in Tamil Nadu has recently been declared as a National Highway.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: In reply to parts (a) and (b) of my question, the hon. Minister has said that during the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Government of Tamil

Nadu has proposed the names of two roads. We have already given a list of 18 State Highways for their upgradation into national highways. During the last three decades, not even a single kilometre of road has been taken up for upgradation from state highway to national highway.

Secondly, so far no survey has been conducted. You yourself have admitted that no survey has been conducted. When the State Government sends proposals for upgradation of a state highway into a national highway, automatically, the Central Government have to conduct a survey on the roads first. Then only, they have to declare it as a national highway.

Anyway, I am very thankful to the answer given by the hon. Minister to part (d) of my question, stating that the Cochin-Madurai Road, covering 130 KM has been declared as a national highway. While in the past not a single kilometre has been upgraded, when you become the Minister of Surface Transport, you have given us 130 Kms. We are very thankful to you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Do not embarrass the Minister.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It is a compliment to him. We have been pressing not only for this road but for many other roads also. I want to know whether the Government of India are going to take up the East Coast Road which is very important in times of war. But the funds given by you are very meagre, amounting to about one crore and fifty lakhs of rupees.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't you want an answer? There will not be any time left for

answer!

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I want to know whether they will take up this East Coast Road. We are pressing for its upgradation into a national highway because it is very helpful in times of war.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker Sir, the road mentioned by the hon. Member is, of course, a very important road. Since we could not take it up with our resources, this project has been given to the Asian Development Bank. A stretch of 160 KM from Madras to Cuddalore has been taken up with the Asian Development Bank at a cost of Rs. 39 crores and an agreement has been signed with the Asian Development Bank. I am very hopeful that this road will be developed as a national highway.

As regards the second part of the question, to declare roads into national highways, we have some criteria. Every State Government has been advised to recommend the names of those roads which fulfil the criteria. Even after the recommendations, while our need for national high-ways is round about 65 thousand kilometers, we have only 33 or 34 thousand kilometres of national highway. But this is all due to constraint in resources. As the hon. members are aware, the National Highway Authority Bill has been passed by this Hon. House now and the Government is also planning to have an Indian Highway Financial Corporation to pool in resources from other sectors and to develop the road sector to meet the country's requirements as on today.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

* 415. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether global tenders floated by Durgapur Steel Plant for its modernisation programme were restricted to few foreign companies;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the tenders were properly communicated to bidders of all concerned countries; and

(d) If not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). With view to reducing the possibility of cost and time over-runs in implementing the DSP modernisation project, tenders were invited by SAIL, in accordance with the implementation strategy approved by Government, for six global packages. These were for equipment-packages for which design and engineering know-how were by and large not available within the country. The tenders

were on a limited global basis from internationally reputed parties who had a track record and capability of undertaking turn-key responsibility for design, engineering, manufacture, supply, erection and commissioning of the plant and equipment of these packages and were expected to fulfil their contractual obligations effectively within the stipulated time frame.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Performance of H.C.L.

*416. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta has improved its performance during the year 1988-89;

(b) whether the productivity and capacity utilisation have also increased; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). The performance of Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) since 1986-87 is indicated below:-

Production Performance	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Apr. 88. Feb.89)
Ore Production ('000 tonnes)	4522	4993	4598
Blister Copper (tonnes)	37959	33923	40963
Refined Copper (tonnes) (including copper toll smelted abroad)	44563	42134	46711

Financial Performance

(Rs. in crores)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Apr. 88, Feb.89)
Net Profit/(Loss)	(8.87)	16.12	60.02 (Provisional)

These figures exclude interest on Govt. loans

Productivity

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Apr. 88.Feb.89)
Ore production per man per year employed (Tonnes)	178	198	204 (Provisional)

Capacity Utilisation

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Apr. 88. Feb.89)
(a) Mines	84%	92%	94%
(b) Works	80%	82%	94%

[Translation]

**Reference to Chines Missiles During
Prime Minister's Talk with Chinese
Leaders**

*419. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports about Chinese missiles in Tibet positioned towards India;

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

(c) whether this matter also figured in Prime Minister's discussions with Chinese leaders during his recent visit to that country; and

(d) if so, the response of Chinese Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports to this effect. The stand of the Government of India on the possession, stockpiling, testing and use of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction has been forcefully expressed in all international fora. The Chinese Govern-

ment are aware of our position on this issue.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Chinese Government have earlier, stated that remarks about Chinese deployment of missiles in Tibet against India were nothing but fabrications concocted with ulterior motives not worth refuting at all. Government have taken note of this statement. It is policy of the Government to keep under constant review all developments having a bearing on India's security.

[English]

Restructuring of Sugarcane Crop Pattern

*420. SHRI R. M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugarcane growers are left with sizeable standing crop at the end of the crushing season;

(b) whether Government propose to take measures for restructuring the crop pattern to avoid this situation in the coming years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other measures Government propose to take during the current season to help the farmers who may suffer loss on account of glut of sugarcane?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The crushing season is in progress and will continue till end of April in most of the State and till September end in some States. Hence it is too early to say at this stage whether there will be sizeable crop left uncrushed.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

Pay Scales of N.Y.K.S. Employees

*421. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the pay scales and service conditions of Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan employees in near future so as to bring them at par with the employees of other Central Government organisations?

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision will be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (Service) Regulations, 1987 prescribing the pay scales and service conditions of the employees of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan were approved by the Government in November, 1987 with the stipulation that these regulations would be reviewed after two years.

Export of other Products by Pepsico

*422. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the list of products manufactured by others, which the Pepsi joint venture proposes to export, has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details of those products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) M/s. Punjab Agro Industries corporation have intimated that such a list has not been finalised.

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

[Translation]

Production and consumption of Khesari Dal

*423. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area in which Khesari Dal was produced during the last crop and the quantity thereof;

(b) whether Government have taken any strict measures to take this crop under its custody to prevent its consumption by common man in view of its being a health hazard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The area under Khesari Dal during 1987-88 was 10.60 lakh hectares and production was 5.18 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). The Government have taken the following steps to discourage the use of Khesari Dal:-

- i) State Government have been requested to ban the sale of Khesari Dal. All the States ex-

cept the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have banned its sale.

ii) The State Governments have been advised to educate the consumers on the harmful effects of the neurotoxin in Khesari Dal. Simple methods of separating the toxin from the Dal is also advocated.

iii) Cultivation of Khasari Dal has been banned in U.P. and Assam. States of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have taken steps to replace its cultivation with other suitable varieties of pulses and oilseeds crops.

iv) With the increase in irrigated area evolution of better crop varieties the acreage under Khesari is gradually reducing in Bihar and other States.

[English]

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Orissa

* 425. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Navodaya Vidyayalas opened in Orissa;

(b) the number of percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students admitted to the said Vidyayalas;

(c) the number and percentage of girl students admitted in these Vidyayalas;

(d) whether any other proposal for opening of Navodaya Vidyayalas in Orissa is

pending; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

(d) and (e). A proposal has been received to open a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Puri District. However, financial constraints have obliged Government to go slow with opening of new Vidyalayas.

STATEMENT

(a). *Details of Navodaya Vidyalayas opened in Orissa as on 30.3.1989*

1. Rengali Dam Site, District Dhenkanal
2. Satiguda, District Koraput
3. Mundali, District Cuttack
4. Pillasalki Dam Site, District Phulbani
5. Belpada, District Bolangir
6. Chiplima, District Sambalpur

7. P.O. Zinc Nagar, District Sundergarh
8. Bagudi, District Balasore
9. Narla, District Kalahandi
10. Surangi, District Ganjam
11. Betnoti, District, Mayurbhanj
12. Hadagarh, District Keonjhar

(b) and (c). No. and percentage of Scheduled caste, Scheduled Tribe and Girls Students

i) Total number of Students	1857	
ii) No. of Scheduled Caste students and their percentage	369	19.9%
iii) No. of Scheduled Tribe students and their percentage	416.	22.4%
(iv) No. of girls students and their percentage	398	21.4%

Milk Price to Producers

*429. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) how much percentage of the price of Mother Dairy milk charged from consumers is passed on to milk producers;

(b) how much percentage of milk price represents the imported low period or gift

milk solids received as gifts or commercially used in production of the Mother Dairy milk;

(c) the losses and expenditure incurred by the Mother Dairy on its projects of fruits and vegetables ; and

(d) whether the recent price hike of milk was necessitated due to losses on the fruits and vegetables project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Mother dairy, Delhi, receives its fresh milk supplies not directly from rural producers but from the state Cooperative Dairy Federations. Currently, about 80% of the consumer price is paid to these State Cooperative Dairy Federations for their supply of milk.

(b) Currently about 16% of the milk price represents the value of conserved commodities used for recombination. The conserved commodities such as skim Milk Powder, Butter Oil/White Butter are not received by the Mother Dairy as gifts but are received at issue prices periodically determined by the National Dairy Development Board from their pooled stocks.

(c) The Fruit and Vegetables Unit became a separate Unit of the National Dairy Development Board, distinct from the Mother Dairy from 1.4.1988. The Mother Dairy, therefore, did not incur any loss or expenditure on this account.

(d) The recent hike of sale price of Mother Dairy's Toned Milk which came into effect on 30.12.1988 has no relationship with the operation of the Fruit and Vegetable Project.

The increase in sale price was necessitated by higher prices paid to the State Cooperative Dairy Federations for supply of fresh milk, increase in the prices of conserved commodities and in overheads and

operating costs.

Financial Assistance to Drought Affected States

*430. SHRI BALASAHIB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have declared some of the districts in Orissa adjoining Andhra Pradesh as drought affected districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some districts in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have also been declared as drought affected areas; if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of financial assistance to be provided to the State Governments concerned; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). Under the existing policy it is the responsibility of the concerned state government to declare districts/areas as drought affected depending on the conditions arising out of the failure of rains and the consequent crop failure. According to the information received from the State of Orissa 4007 villages in the districts of Bolangir, Cuttack, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Koraput, Phulbani and Sambalpur have been declared as drought affected by the Government of Orissa.

(c) No reports from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra regarding declaration of drought affected districts/area has been received.

(d) and (e). No memoranda seeking central assistance for drought relief during the crop year 1988-89 has been received from the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa.

Development Arlam Farms

3952. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any developments have been made by Arlam Farms, Cannanore in Kerala during 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated for the development of this Farm during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement is given below.

(c) The financial year of the Corporation is from 1st July to 30th June. The actual expenditure under different heads during 1987-88 are as under:-

1.	Buildings	Rs.	4. 58 lakhs
2.	Irrigation	Rs.	0.73 lakhs
3.	Land development	Rs.	0.46 lakhs
4.	Horticulture EPO	Rs.	3.43 lakhs
5.	Plantation	Rs.	148.59 lakhs

(i) Under irrigation, a check dam in Block No 1, sprinkler irrigation for rubber nursery, flow irrigation

through PVC pipes and small irrigation scheme for the farm have been taken up;

(ii) Under buildings, low cost housing, renovation of rest house and school building have been taken up;

(iii) Under land development, levelling of 5 hect., and construction of 3.5 km. of road have been taken up;

(iv) Under Horticulture (Elite Progeny Orchard) maintenance and Commercial plantation are undertaken;

(v) Besides agricultural and horticultural schemes, other developmental schemes like heifer maintenance, fisheries Cashew apple processing and Coconut Oil and Copra processing unit are in operation.

Enforcement of Price Disciplines on Flour Mills

3953. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any price discipline has been enforced on flour mills to bring down the prices of food products; and

(b) if so, the details of the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The roller flour milling industry was de-controlled in October, 1986. At present, there is no price control on wheat products. No formal or informal price discipline has also been enforced on roller flour mills in any part of the country.

Proposals for Declaration of National Highways in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab

3954. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab have submitted any proposals to the Union Government for declaration of certain State roads as National Highways during the Seventh and Eighth Plans; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals forwarded also with the nature of recommendation and the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have not furnished any proposals for the declaration of new national highways during the current Plan period. The Government of Himachal Pradesh have recommended the following roads to be declared as National Highways:-

- (a) Pathankot-Mandi Road.
- (b) Karnal-Jagadhri-Paonta-Rohru-Sungri-Bahli-Sarahan-Jeori Road.
- (c) Mukerian-Talwara-Nurpur-Dalhousie-Bathri-Chowrah-Langera-Bhadarwah-Batot Road.
- (d) Kiratpur-Nangal-Une-Talwara-Mukerian Road.
- (e) Shimla-Brahampukhar-Ghagas-Ghumarwin-Hamirpur-Nadaun-Jawalamukhi-Kotla Road.
- (f) Pinjore-Nalagarh-Swarghat Road.

(g) Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur-Dharamsala Road.

(h) Manali-Keylong road.

(i) Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur-Dharamsala-Ravi Velly Road.

Government have declared recently the Pathankot-Mandi Road covering a distance of about 220 kms as National Highway. A length of about 10 kms of the road falls in Punjab.

Ships added to ITS Fleet by SCI

3955. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships added to its fleet by the shipping Corporation of India during the last three years; and

(b) the number of them which were procured from foreign and domestic shipyards along with their sources, costs and DWT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The number of ships added to the fleet of Shipping Corporation of India during last three years are as under:-

1986-87	13
1987-88	1
1988-89	2
Total	16

(b) The details of shipyards, cost and DWT are as under:-

- (i) One Combi Carrier of 16806 DWT from Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (India) at a price of Rs. 10.483 crores during 1986-87.
- (ii) Twelve Bulk Carriers of 47000 (Approx) DWT each at a price of US\$ 15.25 million per ship from Daewoo Corporation, South Korea during 1986-87.
- (iii) One Second hand Passenger vessel of 150 DWT from West German owner at a price of DM 3.95 million during 1987-88.
- (iv) One Bulk Carrier from Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (India) of 26800 DWT at a price of Rs. 12.51 crores during 1988-89; and
- (v) One Bulk Carrier from Garden Reach Ship Building & Engineers (India) of 26000 DWT at a price of Rs. 12.92 crores.

Animal Breeding Research Schemes

3956. SHRI H. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cess fund for the animal breeding research scheme has not been utilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government to utilise the fund; and

(d) the number of animal breeding research schemes sanctioned during 1986-87 to 1987-88 from Agriculture produce cess fund?

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) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Eight schemes were sanctioned during 1986-87 and 1987-88.

Research and Development Centres Under Steel Authority of India Limited

3957. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research and Development Centres established by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. at different places;

(b) whether Steel Authority of India Ltd., has any proposal to set up one such Centre at Cuttack, Rourkela or Bhubaneswar;

(c) whether Steel Authority of India Limited has established collaboration in the field of Research and Development with other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Steel Authority of India has set up its Corporate Research and Development Centre at Ranchi with sub-centres at steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro, Burnpur, Durgapur and Maharashtra Electros melt, Chandrapur.

(b) There is no proposal to set up such centres at Cuttack and Bhubaneswar.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) SAIL has collaboration in the field of Research and Development with the Soviet Union and United States of America. Relevant details are as under:-

- (i) Indo-Soviet collaboration in the field of industrial research in Iron and Steel, commenced in 1978

through an agreement between R&D SAIL and V/O Tiazpromexport, USSR.

- (ii) A second agreement with effect from 1st January, 1985, for another five years, has been entered into for participative research covering all the steel plants in the public sector.

SAIL has also collaborative agreement with IP Bardin central Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow which provides for exchange of scientists, testing of equipment and information of latest technological developments to carry out collaborative research.

- (iii) As a part of Indo-US cooperation in science and technology, SAIL has entered into an agreement with National Science Foundation, USA for collaboration in the field of research in Iron & Steel technology. The work includes conducting experiments, joint analysis of data and visits to laboratories in India and USA.

High Speed Boat Service Between Bombay and Goa

3958. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had given clearance to the Satyagiri Shipping Company to introduce high speed boat service on the Konkan coast from Bombay to Goa;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in starting this passenger service on the Konkan coast; and

(c) when is the passenger service expected to be started?

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

(b) The clearance given on 22.6.1987 was cancelled on 8.8.1988 as no effective steps were taken by the Company in pursuance of the sanction, despite extension of the period of validity of the sanction. Revised proposal for acquisition of two high-speed boats constructed indigenously, submitted by the company in October, 1988 was also rejected on 30.1.1989, as it was lacking in essential details and the company was advised to apply afresh after furnishing full specifications and details.

(c) No proposals are pending before Government.

Land Holdings

3959. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the agricultural workers, small, medium, marginal and large farmers to the total farming community, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of land holding of each category of farmers to the total operational area State-wise;

(c) whether there has been any change in the size of the holding since 1980; 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) Statement I and II are given

below.

(c) and (d). Statement IV is given below.

(b) Statement III is given below.

STATEMENT-I

Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to the Total Farming Community (Agricultural Labourers plus Cultivators)—State-wise

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52.9
2.	Bihar	44.9
3.	Gujarat	37.7
4.	Haryana	26.5
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3.8
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.8
7.	Karnataka	41.2
8.	Kerala	68.4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	31.8
10.	Maharashtra	43.1
11.	Manipur	7.3
12.	Meghalaya	13.8
13.	Nagaland	1.1
14.	Orissa	37.2
15.	Punjab	38.2
16.	Rajasthan	10.6
17.	Sikkim	5.2
18.	Tamil Nadu	52.1

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
19.	Tripura	35.7
20.	Uttar Pradesh	21.5
21.	West Bengal	45.9
ALL INDIA		37.5

Source : Population Census of India, 1981

Note : 1. Excludes Assam where census could not be conducted in 1981 due to disturbed conditions.

2. Percentage refers to each state separately.

STATEMENT-II

Percentage distribution of holdings categoriwise 1985-86

Sl.No.	State	Marginal (Less than 1 ha)	Small (1-2 ha)	Semi medium (2-4 ha)	Medium (4-10 ha)	Large (10 ha & above)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.2	20.8	15.2	8.0	1.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.4	18.6	31.1	30.9	6.0
3.	Assam @	59.3	22.8	13.7	4.0	0.2
4.	Bihar	76.9	11.2	8.0	3.4	0.5
5.	Goa	77.3	13.3	6.0	2.5	0.9
6.	Gujarat	24.2	21.7	24.9	23.4	5.8
7.	Haryana	37.3	19.6	20.9	17.7	4.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63.6	19.6	11.5	4.6	0.7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	73.9	15.8	8.3	1.9	0.1
10.	Karnataka	36.4	26.3	21.0	13.2	3.1

Sl.No.	State	Marginal (Less than 1 ha)	Small (1-2 ha)	Semi medium (2-4 ha)	Medium (4-10 ha)	Large (10 ha & above)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Kerala	91.5	5.8	2.1	0.5	0.1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	35.9	21.2	21.0	17.0	4.9
13.	Maharashtra	30.6	25.6	24.3	16.5	3.0
14.	Manipur	48.2	34.5	15.1	2.1	0.1
15.	Meghalaya	34.7	30.0	27.1	7.7	0.5
16.	Mizoram	39.9	36.4	21.0	2.5	0.2
17.	Nagaland	6.6	15.4	15.3	33.6	29.1
18.	Orissa	52.1	25.4	16.2	5.7	0.6
19.	Punjab	23.5	19.1	26.7	23.9	6.8
20.	Rajasthan	28.6	19.4	20.6	20.7	10.7
21.	Sikkim	34.5	25.6	22.6	14.3	3.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	71.3	16.4	8.4	3.4	0.5

Sl.No.	State	Marginal (Less than 1 ha)	Small (1-2 ha)	Semi medium (2-4 ha)	Medium (4-10 ha)	Large (10 ha & above)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Tripura	67.7	22.6	8.8	0.9	neg.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	72.6	15.7	8.3	3.1	0.3
25.	West Bengal	71.0	19.1	8.4	1.5	neg
	ALL INDIA	58.0	18.2	13.6	8.2	2.0

Source : Agricultural Census 1985-86

Note: 1. Percentage relates to each state separately.

2. Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

@ Relate to 1980-81 Agricultural Census.

Neg: Negligible.

STATEMENT-III

Percentage distribution of area operated categorywise, 1985-86

Sl.No.	State	Marginal (Less than 1 ha)	Small (1-2ha)	Semi-medium (2-4 ha)	Medium (4-10 ha)	Large (10ha & above)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.5	17.3	24.0	27.3	16.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.0	6.4	20.7	44.2	26.7
3.	Assam @	18.7	24.0	27.5	15.6	14.2
4.	Bihar	27.8	17.1	24.9	22.1	8.1
5.	Goa	26.3	17.3	15.8	14.5	26.1
6.	Gujarat	3.7	9.2	20.6	41.6	24.9
7.	Haryana	6.2	10.3	21.3	37.9	24.3
8.	Hiamchal Pradesh	20.6	22.5	25.6	21.0	10.3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	33.0	24.9	25.9	12.6	3.6
10.	Karnataka	7.3	15.9	24.2	32.7	19.9

Sl.No.	State	Marginal (Less than 1 ha)	Small (1-2ha)	Semi-medium (2-4 ha)	Medium (4-10 ha)	Large (10ha & above)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Kerala	46.1	21.5	15.3	7.4	9.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.5	10.6	20.1	35.6	28.2
13.	Maharashtra	5.9	14.4	25.7	36.6	17.4
14.	Manipur	21.0	38.2	31.4	8.9	0.5
15.	Meghalaya	10.6	22.5	38.7	23.8	4.4
16.	Mizoram	18.4	34.2	38.5	7.8	1.1
17.	Nagaland	0.4	2.6	5.2	27.9	63.9
18.	Orissa	17.5	24.2	29.8	22.2	6.8
19.	Punjab	3.4	7.6	20.5	38.7	29.8
20.	Rajasthan	3.1	6.4	13.5	29.6	47.4
21.	Sikkim	6.5	12.8	23.7	31.9	25.1
22.	Tamil Nadu	25.9	22.7	22.8	19.3	9.3

Sl.No.	State	Marginal (Less than 1 ha)	Small (1-2ha)	Semi-medium (2-4 ha)	Medium (4-10 ha)	Large (10ha & above)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Tripura	33.6	35.9	23.4	4.5	2.6
24.	Uttar Pradesh	28.4	23.5	24.3	19.0	4.8
25.	West Bengal	32.3	31.1	24.5	8.6	3.5
	ALL INDIA	13.1	15.5	22.2	28.7	20.5

Source: Agriculture Census 1985-86.

Note: 1. The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

2. Percentage relates to each state separately.

@ Relates to 1980-81 Agricultural Census.

STATEMENT-IV

Average size of holdings during 1980-81 and 1985-86

S.No.	State/UTs	Average size of holding (hectares)	
		1980-81	1985-86
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.94	1.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.27	4.09
3.	Assam @	1.36	.@
4.	Bihar	1.00	0.87
5.	Goa	1.19	1.03
6.	Gujarat	3.45	3.29
7.	Haryana	3.52	2.76
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.54	1.24
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.99	0.86
10.	Karnataka	2.73	2.41
11.	Kerala	0.43	0.36
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3.42	2.91
13.	Maharashtra	3.11	2.65
14.	Manipur	1.24	1.24
15.	Meghalaya	1.74	1.76
16.	Mizoram	1.49	1.57
17.	Nagaland	7.41	7.46
18.	Orissa	1.59	1.47
19.	Punjab	3.82	2.77

1	2	3	4
20.	Rajasthan	4.44	4.34
21.	Sikkim	1.95	2.75
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.67	0.64
23.	Tripura	1.07	1.02
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1.01	0.93
25.	West Bengal	0.95	0.92
ALL INDIA		1.84	1.68

Source :— Agricultural Census 1980-81 & 1985-86.

Note :— Figures for 1985-86 are provisional and subject to revision.

@ :— The data for 1985-86 not yet available from Assam.

Licences Issued for Import of Technology and Machinery for Food Processing

3960. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued during 1987, 1988 and 1989 so for import of technology and machinery into our country for food processing;

(b) the number, out of them, from monopoly houses and multinationals; and

(c) the number of licences issued to units during those years which are based on indigenous technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) During 1987-88, 57 Letters of Intent and 8 Industrial Licences and during 1988-89 (upto January, 1989) 40 Letters of Intent and 4 Industrial Licences were issued for the manufacture of various items pertaining to Scheduled Industry 'Food Processing Industries'. The information in regard to the licences issued to units based on indigenous technology is not separately maintained.

Upgradation of Boat Cabins to First Class for Freedom Fighters

3961. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received for upgradation of the boat cabins in which the freedom fighters have been allowed to travel free to first class; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Government have decided to upgrade the existing free bunk class passage facility by ships available to ex-Andaman Political Prisoners for their visit to A & N Islands to first class.

Production of Jute

3962. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual or estimated production of jute in Bihar during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the nature and value of assistance provided to jute growers in Bihar under Special Jute Development Programme so far;

(c) the acreage of land under jute cultivation in Bihar during the last five years; and

(d) the steps taken to raise the productivity of jute and to upgrade its quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The estimates of production of jute in Bihar during the years 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 were 959.0, 889.5, 1674.6, 1069.0 and 882.2 thousand bales of 180 Kgs each respectively.

(b) Under the Special Jute Development Programme, the Government is providing subsidy on certified seeds, implements, excavation of retting tanks, distribu-

tion of fungal culture packets, laying out of demonstrations, plant protection chemicals/soil ameliorants and organising farmers training programme. The amount released under the Special Jute Development Programme to Bihar State during the year 1987-88 was Rs. 82.57 lakhs.

(c) Estimates of area under jute in Bihar State during the years 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 were 125.4, 133.4, 212.9, 145.4 and 131.8 thousand hectares respectively.

(d) In order to increase the production and improve the quality of raw jute, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Jute Development Programme initiated in 1972-73 was continued in all the major jute/mesta growing States till the year 1986-87. From the year 1987-88 onwards, a Special Jute Development Programme has been initiated in all the jute/mesta growing States including Bihar. The main objective of the scheme is to raise productivity and improve the quality of jute in the potential area.

Fall in Prices of Coconut

3963. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fall in prices of coconut;

(b) whether Government propose to consider the feasibility of distributing coconut oil through National agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation; 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.

(b) and (c). No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

**Admission to Scheduled Castes/Tribes
in Navodaya Vidyalayas**

3964. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether priority is being given in admission to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and economically weaker sections in Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total allocations made for Navodaya Vidyalayas during 1988-89 and 1989-90?

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 Navodaya Vidyalayas Scheme envisages that reservation of seats in favour of children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be provided in proportion to their population in the concerned district provided that in no district such reservation will be less than the national average. If sufficient number of children of one of these two categories do not qualify, it would be possible to interchange seats between the two categories. Necessary improvisation is also made in the testing techniques to ensure that SC/ST children secure admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas in accordance with the reservation laid down for them. There is, however, no reservation for children belonging to economically weaker sections.

(c) The total allocation in the budget for the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 for implementation of the Navodaya Vidyalayas scheme is as under:-

Rs. 79.30 crores (Revised Estimates) for 1988-89.

Rs. 79.30 crores (Budget Estimates) for 1989-90.

**Irrigated Surplus Land Under Land
Ceiling Act**

3965. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total irrigated land which was allowed to be kept by different families over and above the actual quantum of ceiling land under Land Ceiling Act in Punjab;

(b) whether the land which could not be declared surplus for want of irrigation facilities has now got irrigation facilities, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to make some changes in the Land Ceiling Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being obtained from Punjab Government.

**Request of Fishing Harbour Workers
for assistance and Facilities From
Visakhapatnam Port Trust**

3966. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers in Visakhapatnam fishery harbour have been requesting for economic assistance and better facilities from the Visakhapatnam Port Trust; and

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

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

(b) The Vizag Port Trust has informed them that housing and other welfare amenities will have to be provided by the State Govt. (Andhra Pradesh) and advised them to take up the matter with the State Govt. accordingly.

Production of Betel Leaves

3967. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the State-wise annual production of betel leaves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): Being a non-forecast crop, officials estimates on production of betel leaves are not available.

[Translation]

Losses Incurred by Rasika

3968. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rasika plant under Modern Food Industries was set up in June, 1982;

(b) whether Rasika had earned profit during 1983 but is incurring losses every year thereafter;

(c) if so, the loss incurred during the last three years; and

(d) the reasons therefor and the steps taken to avoid the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). Government set up a fruit juice bottling plant at Delhi to manufacture fruit drinks under the brand name 'Rasika' and transferred it to Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. in 1982. The plant was commissioned for commercial operation the same month. The plant has been incurring loss since its inception and during the last three years the losses are as under:—

Year	Amount (Rs./ Lakhs)
1985-86	7.44
1986-87	8.61
1987-88	16.24

The main reasons for the losses have been the increasing competition in the market and the Company's limited capacity to incur expenditure on publicity and sales promotion. The Company has drawn up plans to streamline the distribution system, improve productivity and reduce costs

[English]

Officers of G.S.I. Sent Abroad

3969. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the officers of the Geological Survey of India who participated in International Symposia Seminars and Workshops in France, China, Netherlands, Sweden, Canada and U. K. during the last two years;

(b) the particulars of the officers who availed of the Netherlands Government fellowship Programme for 1987-88; and

(c) the particulars of the officers who

were sent for training under Geological survey of India- United Nations Development Programme to New-Zealand, Czechoslovakia and U.S.A. during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| (1) Shri A. K. Das, Director (Geochemistry) | — | France |
| (2) Shri A. S. Dhanota, Geologist (Sr.) | — | China |
| (3) Shri A. B. Goswami, Director (Geology) | — | Netherlands |
| (4) Shri V. Natrajan, Director (Geology) | — | Sweden |
| (5) Shri G. Kumar, Director (Geology) | — | Canada |
| (6) Shri M.K. Kaul, Geologist (Sr.) | — | U.K. |
| (7) Dr.K. Ayyaswami, Geologist (Sr.) | — | U. K. |
| (8) Dr. S.K. Acharya, Director (Geology) | — | France |
| (9) Shri A. Sonakia, Geologist (Sr.) | — | France |

MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The following officers of CSI participated in International Symposia-seminars, Workshops in the countries mentioned against their names during the last 2 years:—

(b) The following officers availed of the Netherlands Government Fellowship pro-

gramme for 1987-88 :—

- (1) Shri M.M. Swami, Geologist (Sr.)
- (2) Shri P. Chakraborty, Geologist (Jr.)
- (3) Shri G. Dasgupta, Geologist (Jr).
- (4) Shri H.P. Mishra, Asst. Geophysicist.
- (5) Shri N. Balkrishna Rao, Asst. Geophysicist.
- (6) Shri M.J. Ahmed, Geologist (Jr.)

(c) The particulars of the officers sent for training under Geological Survey of India-

United Nations—Development Programm during the last two years are given below :—

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| (1) Shri. R.S. Saini, Driller | — | New Zealand |
| (2) Shri A.K. Chowdhuri, Geologist—(Sr.) | — | USA |
| (3) Dr. N.C. Bhattacharjee, Geologist (Sr) | — | USA |
| (4) Dr. M. K. Mukhooadhvava, Geologist (Sr.) | — | USA |

Exclusion of Agricultural Universities from Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

3970. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER:
SHRI G.S. BASAV-
ARAJU:
SHRI T. V. CHAN-
DRASHEKHARAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received representations from Agricultural Universities to exclude Agricultural Universities from the purview of Industrial disputes Act, 1947, Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and employees State Insurance Act, 1948. and

(b) if so, action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, Representations have been received in Indian Council of Agricultural Research from some of the Agricultural Universities to exclude them from the purview of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and Employees Provident Fund 1952. No representation has been received in respect of Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

(b) The definition of the term "industry": has been revised by Section 2 (c) of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 so as to exclude from its purview "educational, scientific, research of training institutions", among others. This amendment has not so far been enforced in the absence of an alternative grievance redressal mechanism in respect of the employees of the establishments proposed to be excluded from the

purview of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. A Bill entitled "The Hospitals and other Institutions, (Redressal of Grievances of Employees) Bill 'providing for the redressal of grievances of employees in certain institutions including educational, scientific, research or training institutions was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 28th April, 1988. The bill is yet to be passed by Lok Sabha.

(ii) *Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.*

Universities which have been set up under an Act of Parliament or State Legislature and whose employees are in receipt of provident fund and other benefits are exempted from the purview of the E.P.F. Act.

[Translation]

Misutilisation of Funds in Project and Development India Ltd

3971. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether complaints have been received by the management of Project and Development India Limited regarding misutilisation of funds on tours in 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the officers found guilty and also to check such wasteful expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (c). Project & Development India Limited (PDIL) has reported that a complaint has been received from an ex-employee of the company against an officer involving an amount of Rs. 1348.50. The

complaint is under investigation by Dhanbad Branch of CBI.

[English]

Detailed Project Report for Development of Paradip Port

3972. SHRI SAMBHAJIRAO KAKADE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost involved in the preparation of the Detailed Project Report for the development of Paradip Port entrusted to M/s. Hyundai Corporation of South Korea:

(b) whether Government had sought any Indian Consultancy's assistance in the preparation of this Detailed Project Report;

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

(d) whether the South Korea has refused to enter into a five year contract for the import of Iron ore from India in view of the delay in preparation of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The total cost on the preparation of the Detailed project Report will be US \$ 505000 to be borne by Hyundai Corporation and Rs. 74.2 lakhs to be paid in Indian currency by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) and (c). Basic studies required for the project are being carried out by two Indian companies viz. Water and Power Consultancy Services and Consulting Engineering Services, New Delhi.

(d) No, Sir.

Candidate for a Vacancy in International Court of Justice

3973. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to field candidate for a vacancy in the International Court of Justice at Hague;

(b) whether a committee has been constituted to choose the Indian nominee;

(c) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee;

(d) the procedure adopted so far for such nominations to the International Court and whether the precedents would be followed; and

(e) whether the Chief Justice of India and other sitting and retired judges can also be considered as candidates for the vacancy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Justice R.S. Pathak, Chief Justice of India has been nominated as the Indian candidate for election as a judge of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Nagendra Singh.

(b) and (c) Candidates for election as judges of the International Court of Justice are nominated by the Indian National Group. In accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention for the pacific Settlement of International Disputes of 1907 India, by virtue of being a party to the said Convention, is entitled to nominate four members on the Permanent Court of Arbitration, who besides being available for international arbitration constitute the Indian National Group for nominating candidates for election as

judges of the International Court of Justice. The present members of the Indian National Group are:

- (1) Justice P.N. Bhagwati, former Chief Justice of India;
- (2) Shri A.K. Sen, former Minister of Law and Justice;
- (3) Shri K. Parasaran, Attorney General of India;

Dr. Nagendra Singh was the fourth member.

These members were appointed in 1985 for a term of six years.

(d) According to the procedure laid down under the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the candidates for the election as Judges of the International Court of Justice are nominated by the National Groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The question of deviating from this procedure does not arise.

(e) There is no bar on the Indian National Group nominating a sitting or retired judge.

Withdrawal of IPKF

3974. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India withdrew two more battalions of the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) from Sri Lanka recently; and

(b) what will be the strength of the IPKF in Sri Lanka by March, 31, 1989?

1. Enrollment (class I-V)

(i) Total enrollment

(ii) Total enrollment of girls

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

(b) About 50,000

Fifth Education Survey

3975.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Educational Survey has since been completed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training; and

(b) if so, the findings 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). Yes, Sir. The data collected in the Fifth All India Educational Survey from all the States and Union Territories, contain information regarding number of recognised educational institutions (upto the higher secondary stage) in the country, educational facilities in the rural areas, enrollment at different stages of school education, enrollment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students at various stages of school education, teachers in schools, facilities and ancillary services available and incentive schemes operative in schools. The main findings are:

8,66,83,289

3,56,76,663

2. Classes VI-VIII

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| i) Total enrollment | 2,72,00,656 |
| ii) Total enrollment of girls | 96,42,537 |

3. Classes IX & X

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| i) Total enrollment | 1,14,74,962 |
| ii) Total enrollment of girls | 36,42,267 |

4. Class XI and XII

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| i) Total enrollment | 34,40,863 |
| ii) Total enrollment of girls | 10,56,592 |

5. Enrollment of Scheduled Castes

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| i) Classes I-V | 1,50,39,683 |
| ii) Classes VI-VIII | 40,64,405 |
| iii) Classes IX & X | 15,39,301 |
| iv) Classes XI & XII | 3,94,023 |

6. Enrollment of Scheduled Tribes

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| i) Classes I-V | 69,95,848 |
| ii) Classes VI-VIII | 13,77,992 |
| iii) Classes IX & X | 4,92,708 |
| iv) Classes XI & XII | 92,533 |

7. Gross Enrollment Ratio

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| i) Classes I-V | 93.63 |
| ii) Classes VI-VIII | 48.51 |

Drop Out Rate

The 5th all India Educational Survey has indicated that the enrollment in class V as percentage of enrollment in class I was 49.28% in 1986. The enrollment in class VIII as percentage of enrollment in class I was 31.11% in 1986.

SCHOOL BUILDING*Percentage of Primary Schools*

i) Without building (open space tents/thatched huts)	13.50
ii) With Kachcha building	13.75
iii) With pucca/partly pucca building	72.75

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE TEACHERS AT SCHOOL STAGES

i) Primary stage	30.56
ii) Upper Primary Stage	32.18
iii) Secondary stage	28.12
iv) Higher secondary stage	29.33

AMENITIES/ANCILLARY FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS AVAILABILITY OF PLAY GROUND FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS

i) Primary schools having playground facility	3,08,260
ii) Upper Primary schools having playground facility	1,03,203
iii) Secondary schools having playground facility	45,021
iv) Higher secondary schools having playground facility	13,940

SCHOOLS

i) Total number of schools	7,35,785
ii) Schools in Rural areas	6,34,719

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT DURING THE PERIOD 1978-86*Classes I-V*

i) Total enrollment (Urban & Rural)	26.36
ii) Total enrollment (Rural)	28.63

Classes VI-VIII

i) Total enrollment (Urban & Rural)	51.46
-------------------------------------	-------

ii) Total enrollment in rural 62.36

Classes IX & X

i) Total enrollment (urban & Rural) 63.03

ii) Total enrollment in rural 80.81

Classes XI & XII

i) Total enrollment (Urban & Rural) 87.66

ii) Total enrollment (Rural) 127.49

ENROLLMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES

i) Classes I-V 48.81

ii) Classes VII-VIII 101.97

iii) Classes IX & X 120.73

iv) Classes XI & XII 132.00

ENROLLMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

i) Classes I-V 62.35

ii) Classes VI-VIII 126.21

iii) Classes IX & X 124.40

iv) Classes XI & XII 185.19

Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway

3977. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway has been stagnated for the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the details of expenses in-

curred during the year 1988 against the allocation and total amount spent on the project as on 31 December, 1988 against the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) the targetted date for the completion of the Project?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Against an allocation of Rs. 25.55 crores in 1988-89 an expenditure of Rs. 10.10 crores has been incurred from 1.1.1988 to 31.12.1988. The cumulative expenditure upto February, 1989 is Rs. 37.65 crores against the sanctioned cost of Rs. 137.20 crores.

(d) The target date for the completion of the project is February, 1992.

Cotton Cultivation

3978. SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land under cotton cultivation in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the area of land under cotton cultivation is proposed to be increased during the next ten years; and

(c) if so, how many hectares of land is likely to be utilised, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c) . At present there is no proposal to increase the area under cotton in the coming years. The major emphasis is to improve the productivity. However with increase in additional irrigation facilities, there could be marginal increase in the cotton area depending upon its feasibility and economic returns.

STATEMENT

Regarding cotton Cultivation-Giving State-wise Area Under Cotton Cultivation

(Area in 000 ha.)

S.No.	State	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Andhra Pradesh	619.7	411.0	567.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	0.4	0.4
3.	Assam	3.5	3.0	2.9
4.	Bihar	0.3	0.3	0.5
5.	Gujarat	1404.0	1366.2	718.7
6.	Haryana	344.0	379.0	417.0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.3	0.3	0.2
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.4	0.3	0.2
9.	Karnataka	674.4	414.2	489.8
10.	Kerala	6.0	5.8	5.7

(Area in 000 ha.)

S.No.	State	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
11.	Madhya Pradesh	535.9	522.7	517.0
12.	Maharashtra	2753.0	2692.6	2517.7
13.	Manipur	0.1	0.1	0.1
14.	Meghalaya	8.0	6.9	6.9
15.	Mizoram	1.0	1.2	1.2
16.	Orissa	3.2	2.5	3.3
17.	Punjab	559.6	567.0	620.0
18.	Rajasthan	333.1	364.5	343.9
19.	Tamil Nadu	254.3	185.7	238.4
20.	Tripura	1.4	1.1	1.0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28.3	21.9	17.1
22.	West Bengal	0.1	0.3	0.3
23.	Pondicherry	1.7	1.0	0.5
All India		7532.7	6948.0	6470.5

Rise in Prices of DMS Milk Products

3979. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the prices of Delhi Milk Scheme milk products recently; and

(b) if so, the extent of rise in each case and 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). The sale prices of Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) Ghee and Butter were revised as per details given below:-

Sl.No.	Name of Milk product	Sale price (In rupees)	
		Effective from 21.12.88	Effective from 18.3.89
1	2	3	4
1.	Ghee		
1.	Kg (Polypack)	64.00	61.00
1	Kg (Tin)	68.00	65.00
2	Kg (Tin)	135.00	129.00
2.	Butter (Salted)		
100	Grams	6.00	No change
500	Grams	29.00	No change
White	500 Grams	30.00	No change

The sale prices of DMS Ghee and Butter are fixed based on costs of production and the prevailing market prices of similar products.

UGC Assistance to Universities and Colleges in Kerala

3980. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given by the University Grants Commission to the colleges and universities in Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) whether the assistance provided

was properly utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) the details are given in the statement below.

(b) The UGC has not yet received the detailed audited accounts and utilisation certificates for the above mentioned grants. However, the Commission released subsequent instalment of grants only after the progress reports about the expenditure incurred by the concerned university in respect of the previous grants have been received.

STATEMENT

UGC Assistance to Universities and Colleges in Kerala

Name of the Universities in Kerala	(Rs. in lakhs)						
	Grants paid during 1985-86 to		Grants paid during 1986-87 to		Grants paid during 1987-88 to		
	Universities	Colleges of the Universities	Universities	Colleges of the Universities	Universities	Colleges of the Universities	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Calicut University	36.79	0.47	9.52	55.77	64.57	34.37	
Cochin University of Science and Technology	96.36	22.45	28.52	0.46	56.23	—	
Mahatma Gandhi University	—	34.49	—	50.08	—	35.33	
Kerala Agricultural University	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kerala University	65.20	30.02	42.49	46.72	129.54	24.68	
Total	198.35	87.43	80.53	153.03	250.34	94.38	

Connecting of Villages with Pucca Roads in Orissa

3981. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages linked with pucca road in the State of Orissa so far; and

(b) the reasons for not undertaking development work activity in the backward districts like Kalahandi in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Govt. and would be laid on the table of the house.

Teaching of Urdu in Government and Government Aided Schools in Delhi

3982. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Delhi Administration for the teaching of Urdu Language in Government and Government aided schools in Delhi;

(b) the number of posts of Urdu Teachers created during the last three years; and

(c) the number of posts lying vacant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAH): (a) Delhi Administration provides facility for teaching of Urdu in Government and Government aided schools subject to

availability of a minimum number of 6 Students in a class prescribed for the purpose.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) One post at PGT level and 4 posts of TGT are vacant.

Financial Assistance to Food Processing Projects by NABARD and NCDC

3983. SHRI T. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARAPPA:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and National Cooperative Development Corporation have agreed to finance food processing projects to be set up in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposals have been prepared for availing the aid of NABARD and NCDC;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the areas whether these projects are likely to be set up; and

(d) the financial assistance proposed to be provided to these projects by NABARD and NCDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and the National Cooperative Development Corporation have reported that they have schemes for extending financial assistance to Agro-Processing Projects/Food Processing projects.

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries have not formulated any proposals for availing of financial assistance from NABARD or NCDC.

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

[Translation]

Faizabad Bypass

3985. SHRINIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the first phase of the Faizabad bypass on National Highway No. 28 has been completed;

(b) the funds sanctioned for the second phase of the project; and

(c) the details of the work to be undertaken with that amount?

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

(b) No funds for a second phase have been sanctioned

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Indian Crew Members of the Ship M.V. ANASTASIS

3986. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian crew members were engaged on a Panamanian registered ship M.v. ANASTASIS under International conventions and provisions of sections 102 and 114 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the dates;

(c) whether Articles of Agreement of crew of M.V. ANASTASIS were deposited with Port Officer/Shipping Master, Calicut;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether all crew of the ship were discharged in accordance with International conventions and provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the steps the Director General of Shipping, Bombay takes to redress the grievances of the crew in discharge of his statutory functions; and

(h) the details of the steps Government propose to take to render justice to the crew of M. V. ANASTASIS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Two Indian officers, namely S/Shri S.M. Rebelow and M.R. Carneiro joined as Master and Chief Officer of M.V. ANASTASIS on 24.10.1980. M.V. ANASTASIS registered under the Panamanian flag and the 2 Indian officers joined vessel on Non-Indians Article of Agreement with the foreign owners. The provisions of Sections 102 and 114 of the Merchant Shipping Act are not attracted in this case.

(c) and (d). The aforesaid Articles of Agreement were initially deposited with the Shipping Master, Calicut, but were withdrawn after ascertaining that the Shipping master has no jurisdiction in the matter.

(e) to (h). The affected Indian crew members were advised the Director General of Shipping has no jurisdiction in the matter.

The affected parties moved the Supreme Court, which gave its final judgement on 26.2.1985. In view of the aforesaid judgement, no further action is proposed by Government.

Contractors' Workers in IISCO Units

3987. SHRI NARAYAN CH-
OUBEY:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) the number of contractors' workers engaged in Burnpur and Kulti works of IISCO and the details of contractors' firms;

(b) the departments/shops in which they are engaged, separately in Burnpur and Kulti works of IISCO;

(c) the number of workers likely to be rendered surplus in the two units;

(d) whether such workers are shifted or proposed to be shifted from one Department to another; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The number of contractors' workers and the contractors' firms engaged in Burnpur and Kulti works of IISCO as on 27th March, 1989 are as under;

	No. of contractors' Labour	No. of contractors' firms
Burnpur works	3732	75
Kulti Works	792	44

(b) The Departments/ shops in which they are engaged are as under:-

<i>Deptt./shops in Burnpur Works</i>		<i>Deptt. Shops in Kulti Works</i>	
1		2	
1.	Coke Ovens	1.	General Casting shop
2.	Blast Furnace	2.	Hot Metal Foundry
3.	Melting shop	3.	Non Ferrous Foundry
4.	Power Engineering	4.	Foundry Services
5.	Mechanical Engg.	5.	Steel Foundry
6.	Permanent Way	6.	Light Castings
7.	Civil Maintenance	7.	Spun Pipe Plant No. 1
8.	Structural Engineering	8.	Spun Pipe Plant No.2

1	2
9. Traffic	9. Spun Pipe Plant No. 3
10. Raw Materials Handling	10. Metallurgical
11. Sotres	11. Traffic
12. Refractory	12. Salvage
13. Energy & Economy	13. Materials
14. Scrap & Salvage	14. Civil Engineering
15. Training	15. Electrical
16. Contract Cell	16. Personnel
17. Capital Repairs	17. Mechanical
18. Laboratory	19. Slag Granulation
20. Sheet Mills	21. Rolling Mills
22. Electric Maintenance	23. Project (Stores)
24. Disposal (Stores)	25. Refractory (Stores)
26. Project	

(c) the number of contractors' labourers likely to be rendered surplus has not been worked out.

(d) There is no plan to shift surplus contractors' workers from one department to another at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Seminar on University Autonomy in Trivandrum

3988. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-WARI:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on University autonomy and related issues was organised recently in Trivandrum;

(b) whether eminent educationists from all over the country attended the seminar; and

(c) if so, the details of the discussions held?

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). Some reports have appeared in the press that a seminar on "University autonomy and related issues" was

organised by the Trivandrum Citizens' Forum and some eminent educationists had participated in the seminar. The Department of Education has, however, not received the proceedings of the seminar or details about the recommendations made at the seminar.

Foreign Exchange Spent for Loading of Bunkers out of India

3989. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent by each Indian Shipping Company for loading bunkers out of India;

(b) the measures being taken to prevent out-flow of such foreign exchange;

(c) whether any arrangements are being made from West Coast ports to encourage bunkers from India to earn foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the future plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up Sports Projects in Kerala

3990. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sports projects being set up in Kerala with the assistance from the Union Government;

(b) the places where these are being set up and the amount of money sanctioned for each project; and

(c) whether these are likely to be completed within the scheduled time?

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). It is primarily the responsibility of the State Govts. to promote sports & games in their respective areas. The role of the Central Govt. is limited to supplement the efforts of the State Govts. by extending financial assistance under various schemes.

On receipt of viable proposal from State Govts. including Kerala, admissible central financial assistance is extended on project to project basis. During the year 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, 97 (ninety seven) projects of Govt. of Kerala have been assisted for creation of sports infrastructure. The details of places, amount of central assistance approved and financial assistance released in each are given in the Statement below.

(c) Implementation of the projects is the responsibility of the Govt. of Kerala. Therefore, we can not say if they would be completed within the scheduled time.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Project	Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	C.N. Stadium, Trivandrum	5.00	5.00
2.	Stadium at St. Mary's High School Kodikulam, Distt: Idukki.	0.48	0.48
3.	Mini Stadium in Azhiya Panchayat, Distt: Kozhikode	0.50	0.25
4.	Mini Stadium in PullurPeriyar Panchayat, Haridwaram, Distt: Kasargode.	1.36	0.68
5.	Mini Stadium at St. Thomas U.P. High School, Kairadi, Palghat Distt.	0.48	0.48
6.	Min Stadium for St. Church Govt. Higher Secondary School, Puthupali, Distt: Kottayam.	1.82	0.91
7.	Stadium at St. Augustine High School, Nellikutti, Distt: Cannanore.	1.20	0.60

S.No.	Project	Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
8.	Stadium at St. Church High School, Mukkulam, Distt: Idukki.	1.80	(Rs. in Lakhs) 0.90
9.	Stadium at St. Joseph High School, Vayattuparmba, Distt: Cannanore.	0.50	0.25
10.	Stadium at Deepa High School, Kushitholu, Distt: Idukki.	0.60	0.30
11.	Stadium Ground at Malom Village, Hosdurg Taluka, Distt: Kasargode.	0.50	0.25
12.	Stadium at N.S.S. High School, Thadiyoor, Distt: Pathanamthitta.	0.85	0.43
13.	Indoor Stadium at Deva Matha High School Paisakary, Payyavoor, Distt. Cannanore.	2.00	2.00
14.	Indoor Stadium at Madavi Priyadarshini U.P. School, Madavi Panchayat, Distt. Cananore.	1.15	0.57
15.	Indoor Stadium at Shri Chettur Sankaran Nair Memorial Trust, Kanniapuram, Distt: Palghat.	1.60	1.60

S.No.	Project	Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
16.	Improvement of Mini Stadium at St. Mary's High School, Kallanode, Distt: Kozhikode.	2.50	(Rs. in Lakhs) 1.25
17.	Stadium at Mohammed Ali Johar High School, Elette, Distt: Kozhikode.	1.35	0.67
18.	Stadium at St. Sebastian's High School, Meenadangu, Distt: Ernakulam.	1.40	1.40
19.	Sports Centre at Mathanagar English Medium School, Mathanagar, Distt: Cochin.	1.37	0.68
20.	Sports Centre (Mini Stadium at St. Soseph U.P. School, Kochuthovala, Distt: Idukki)	1.00	0.50
21.	Playground at St. Thomas High School Ettayar, Distt: Idukki	0.50	0.50
22.	Mini Stadium at Chapparapadava High School, Chapparapadava, Distt: Cannanore.	2.60	2.60

S.No.	Project	Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
23.	Mini Stadium at Koovapally, St. Joseph High School, Koovappally, Distt: Kottayam.	1.08	(Rs. in Lakhs) 0.54
24.	Playground at St. Joseph's High School, Raipad, Nalukady, Distt: Kottayam.	0.50	0.50
25.	Basketball Court at St. Anthony's High School, Badagara, Distt: Calicut.	0.25	0.25
26.	Playfield at St. John's High School, Pulinathanam, Distt: Alleppy	0.50	0.50
27.	Playfield at Maniyar High School, Maniyar, Distt: Pathanamthitta	0.50	0.50
28.	Playfield at St. Mary's High School, Arakulam Distt: Idukki.	0.50	0.50
29.	Playfield at St. Sabation U.P. School, Nadumkandom, Distt: Idukki.	0.50	0.50

S.No.	Project	Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in Lakhs)
30.	Playfield at St Mary's High School, Teekoy, Distt: Kottayam	0.50	0.50
31.	Playfield at Govt. High School, Vazhappally, Changaveeherry, Distt: Kottayam.	0.50	0.50
32.	Playfield at Crescent High School, Ozhukur, Distt: Malapuram.	0.50	0.50
33.	Playfield & other facilities at Vidya Bhavan Mandir, Elamkkara, Distt: Cochin.	0.38	0.38
34.	Playfield & other facilities at Vidya Bhavan Mandir, Girinagar, Distt: Ernakulam.	0.18	0.18
35.	Playfield at Our Lady Mercy High School for Girls, Puthikurichy, Distt: Trivandrum.	0.50	0.50
36.	Playfield for T.V. Joseph Memorial High School, Pindimana, Distt: Ernakulam.	0.50	0.50

S.No.	Project	Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in Lakhs)
37.	Playfield at St. Augustine High School. Kalloorked, Distt: Ernakulam.	0.50	0.50
38.	Playfield at P. T. Choko Memorial High School, Pulickallu, Distt: Kottayam.	0.50	0.50
39.	Indoor Shuttle Cock Court at Quilon	0.50	0.50
40.	Construction of three playfields at Maniyar High School, Maniyar, Distt: Cannanore	0.50	0.25
41.	Improvement of playground at Govt. High School, Kalavoor, Distt: Alleppey.	0.50	0.50
42.	Playground in Wynod orphanage High School, at Pinanagode, Mytil, Distt: Wynod.	0.50	0.50
43.	Football ground at Govt. Ganpath High School, Feroke, Distt: Calicut.	0.50	0.50
44.	Playfield for B.B. High School for Girls, Nangiarkulangara, Distt: Alleppey	0.38	0.38

S.No.	Project	Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in Lakhs)
45.	Playfield at S.A.B.T.M. High School, Thayaneri, Distt: Cannanore.	0.50	0.50
46.	Stadium at Govt. High School, Chittur, Distt: Pathanamthitta.	5.00	5.00
47.	Stadium at St. Thomas High School, Karikkottakary, Distt: Cannanore.	2.40	1.20
48.	Football ground at Darul Uloom High School, Thootha, Distt: Malappuram.	0.43	0.43
49.	Playfield at A.M. High School in Pallikkal Panchayat, Distt: Malappuram.	0.50	0.50
50.	Mini Stadium in the Compound of Kriyad Nambiars High School in Kariyad Panchayat, Tellicherry Taluq, Distt: Cannanore.	1.50	0.75
51.	Stadium with Gymnasium at M.E.S. College, Ponnani Taluq, Distt: Malappuram.	1.75	0.88

S.No.	Project	Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in Lakhs)
52.	Stadium at J.J. Murphy High School, Vendayar, Distt: Kottayam.	1.38	1.38
53.	Construction of Track at S.N. College, Quilon	0.32	0.16
54.	Basketball, Volleyball & Shuttle Courts at St. Gemmas Girls High School, Malappuram Distt.	1.12	1.12
55.	Stadium at St. Mary's High School, Pariyapuram, Distt: Malappuram.	2.50	1.25
56.	Mini Stadium at Payyoli High School Distt: Kozhikode.	2.60	1.30
57.	Playfield at Govt. National High School at Kodakena, Distt: Trichur.	0.50	0.50
58.	Basketball & Volleyball Courts at Velilikulam, Kottayam Distt.	0.50	0.25
59.	Football Court cum Mini Stadium attached to St. Seliasthian's High School, Ayarkunnam, Distt: Kottayam.	1.00	1.00

S.No.	Project	Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in Lakhs)
60.	Playfield at St. Augustina's High School, Kalloorad, Movattpuram, Distt: Ernakulam.	0.50	0.50
61.	Playfield at Holy Family High School at Inchinny in Kottayam Distt: Kottayam.	0.50	0.50
62.	Playfield for Vimla Matha High School, Kadalikkad in Vazhakulam, Distt: Idukki.	0.50	0.50
63.	Playfield for Thottara High School, at Karimpuzha Village in Palghat Distt.	0.50	0.50
64.	Basketball Court for Aravcekad High School, Distt: Alleppey.	0.50	0.25
65.	Stadium for Kalacherry Central L.P. School at Kolucherry, Cannanore Distt.	1.25	1.25
66.	Indoor Stadium at Campus of Little Flower College, Trichur Distt.	2.23	2.23

S.No.	Project	Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in Lakhs)
67.	Stadium for St. Marry's High School, Marykulam, Distt: Idukki.	1.23	0.61
68.	Playfield at Addakoputhur in Distt: Palghat.	0.50	0.25
69.	Stadium for B. V.J.M. High School at Perumpadave, Cannanore Distt.	1.12	0.56
70	Construction of Marthome Stadium at St. Thomas Nagar Mukkola, Trivandrum.	3.65	3.65
71.	Indoor Stadium at Don Bosco School, Irinjalabuda, Distt: Trichur.	5.00	5.00
72.	Stadium at St. Joseph's High School, Kodancherry, Distt: Kozhikode.	5.00	2.50
73.	Stadium at Uliparamba Combatore, Road, Palghat Distt.	5.00	2.50
74.	Two playfields at Maniyar High School, Maniyar, Distt: Cannanore.	1.00	0.50

S.No.	Project	Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in Lakhs)
75.	Playfield in Maniyar High School, Distt: Pathanamthitta.	0.50	0.25
76.	Indoor Stadium at Trichur.	40.00	37.50
77.	Acquatic Complex, Trichur.	35.00	32.50
78.	Sports Complex at Idukki.	5.00	5.00
79.	Multipurpose Indoor Stadium, Cochin.	5.00	2.50
80.	Indoor Stadium, Calicut.	5.00	2.50
81.	Outdoor Stadium, Calicut.	5.00	2.50
82.	Multipurpose Indoor Stadium, Trivandrum.	5.00	2.50
83.	Swimming Pool at Konthuruthy, Cochin.	5.00	2.50
84.	Sports Complex Thiruvalla, Distt: Pathanamthitta.	12.88	6.44

S.No.	Project	Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in Lakhs)
85.	Development of Playfields at:		
	i) St. Peter's Convent High School, Kookampalayam, Distt: Palghat.		
	ii) Govt. High School, Peechi, Trichur		
	iii) Govt. Sanskrit High School, Charamangalam, Alleppey.	1.75	0.88
	iv) Govt. High School for Boys, Haripad, Distt: Cannanore.		
86.	Multipurpose Indoor Stadium at Water Works Campus, Trivandrum.	45.00	42.50
87.	Synthetic Track at Trivandrum.	50.00	50.00
88.	Velodrome at L.N.C.P.E., Trivandrum.	5.00	5.00
89.	Sports Complex, Quilon.	5.00	5.00
90.	Mini Stadium at St. Xavier High School, Chammannar, Idukki.	0.875	0.43750

S.No.	Project	Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in Lakhs)
91.	Playfield at Hari Sri Vidyanidhi, Punkunnam, Distt: Trichur.	0.50	0.25
92.	Stadium at Sacred Heart High School, Angudinadaru, Cannanore Distt.	2.525	1.2625
93.	Indoor Stadium at St. Peter's English Medium High School, Kadayiruppu, Distt: Ernakulam.	5.00	2.50
94.	Stadium at St. Mary's High School, Pariapuram, Distt: Malappuram.	2.50	2.50
95.	Playfield at St. Joseph High School, Karimannore, Distt: Idukki.	0.50	0.25
96.	Playfield at Pallithara High School, Trivandrum.	0.50	0.25
97.	Playfield at St. Vincent English Medium High School, Pallai, Distt: Kottayam.	0.50	0.25

**Wheat and Rice allocated to Orissa
under NREP**

3991. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice separately allocated to Orissa State under the National Rural Employment Programme during the year 1988-89;

(b) the number of mandays created under the scheme during the year; and

(c) the details of foodgrains likely to be earmarked for the year 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Quantity of wheat and rice allocated/ released to Orissa during the year 1988-89 under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) are as under:-

<i>Foodgrains</i>	<i>Quantity (MTs)</i>
Rice	7828
Wheat	7827

(b) The mandays of employment generated under the scheme during the year as reported by the State Government so far is 123.82 lakh mandays (upto February, 1989).

(c) Distribution of foodgrains under the Rural Employment Programme has since been restricted to 1.5 kg. per manday. On this basis, the State Government is likely to get an allocation of 44,500 MTs. of foodgrains (half wheat and half rice) under the programme during the year 1989-90.

**Setting up Mini Super Steel Plants in
Private Sector**

3992. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for setting up of Composite Super Mini Steel Plants from several private sector Units are pending for some time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in clearance of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). After the announcement of policy for creating additional capacity for production of HR by composite mini steel plants based on sponge iron vide Press Note No. 37 (1988 series) dated 20th December, 1988, 26 applications have been received for the grant of industrial licences for such projects. Many of the applications received were not complete in all requirements. The case are under various stages of processing.

Visit of Afghanistan's Foreign Minister

3993. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Afghanistan visited India in March 1989; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with him?

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

(b) There was detailed exchange of views on the evolving situation of Afghanistan.

Poultry Farming in Orissa

3994. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide assistance for poultry farming in Orissa;

(b) whether the Central hatchery at Chengannur in Orissa is likely to be developed; 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) Under the Central Sector Scheme for establishment of backyard poultry production units for the benefit of rural poor and providing employment opportunities to women in backward, tribal and other remote areas, a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakh and Rs. 3,775 lakh was released to the State Government of Orissa during 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively. Release of necessary funds for the above scheme during 1989-90 will be considered on the receipt of proposal from the State Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Role of Teacher's Association under New Education Policy

3995. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the role earmarked for school-teachers associations under New Education Policy; and

(b) the steps taken to execute the suggestions made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The National Policy on Education, 1986, says, that 'Teachers' associations must play a significant role in upholding professional integrity, enhancing the dignity of the teacher and in curbing professional misconduct. National Level associations of teachers could prepare a Code of professional Ethics for teachers and see to its observance."

(b) The National Council of Educational Research & Training organised a Workshop in November, 1986 and a conference in January, 1988, of National Level Teachers' Associations, to enable them to evolve a Code of Professional Ethics for Teachers.

Vedic Mathematics in Schools

3996. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent round table discussion on Vedic Mathematics has recommended the introduction of Vedic Mathematics in schools to revive students' interest in Mathematics;

(b) if so, whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training has been asked to include sutras and their applications as enrichment material;

(c) the details of the issues discussed and decisions taken during the round table

meet; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

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 round table discussion organised by Rastriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan from 22-24 February, 1989 has suggested that efforts may be made to develop some of the Sutras and their applications as enrichment materials for use of students in schools. It has also suggested that NCERT may include these aspects in school education.

(c) and (d). The main recommendations of the round table discussions were:

- (i) Agencies inclined to conduct training programmes in Vedic Mathematics should be encouraged and supported.
- (ii) The Pratishthan should commission writing of books on Sutras for students, book for educating teacher and other users on sutras and a book giving comparative study of sutras with other methods of mathematical calculation.
- (iii) Projects may be sanctioned for development of ideas in the book "Vedic Mathematics" by Jagat

Guru Shankaracharya, incorporation of relevant ideas in appropriate computer software programmes and for expounding and developing mathematical foundation behind sutras.

The NCERT has accepted the usefulness of many of the ancient Indian mathematical methods which promote mental ability of students. The NCERT is developing specific mechanisms and materials which can be used in school situation.

Committee to look into Overall Affairs of Hindustan Shipyard Limited

3997. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the members of the High Powered Committee constituted by the Government to look into the overall affairs of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited and its terms of reference;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the action taken on the findings of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The High Powered Committee constituted by the Government consisted of the following:

1.	Shri Lovraj Kumar	Chairman
2.	Shri R. Ganapati	Member
3.	Shri S. Kasthuri	Member
4.	Shri A.B. Thakur, Development Adviser, (SBR), Ministry of Surface Transport.	

The Terms of Reference of the Committee are given below:

The Committee will examine:

i) the performance of HSL (actuals against budgeted) with reference to each vessel which has been built or under construction in the yard since 1981-82;

ii) the factors leading to non-achievement of events as per target with reference to each event (on each individual ship under construction during this period) and the consequential effect on cost of production as well as normal cash flow position;

iii) reasonableness or otherwise of the projected capacity utilisation and ascertain imbalance, if any, in the existing production procedure, and systems, keeping in view delay in delivery of ships;

iv) whether borrowings from commercial banks exceeding the prescribed limits was unavoidable;

v) to what extent planning and coordination between various production inter-phases like design, material procurement and actual production in the shop floor has been matching the original schedule. If not what has been the cause for mismatching of these targets. To what extent Management's failure could be attributed to such lapses, fixing responsibility for their failures;

vi) what could be the minimum working capital requirement of the shipyard with reasonable capacity utilisation, and

vii) what long term steps need to be taken to solve the financial difficulties of the shipyard.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations made by the Committee have been examined. HSL have been advised to implement the recommendations which fall within its purview. The remaining recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Implementation of the Recommendations of N.C.W.

3998. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to implement recommendations of the National Commission on Women for setting up a credit body for poor and self-employed women, which should be effectively linked with voluntary agencies; and

(b) if so, the details 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 (SHRI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The recommendation of the National Commission on Self-employed Women, regarding the setting up of an exclusive credit body for poor and self-employed Women, has been examined and it was felt that such an organisation will not reach the large number of poor and needy women all over the country requiring credit facilities without an extensive infrastructure which would be unwieldy and expensive. It was therefore considered better to motivate and sensitive the existing banking system to become more responsive to women's needs by opening special centres, branches etc. to attend to their needs.

Linking of Villages with all Weather Roads

4000. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which are still unconnected with all weather as on 30 December, 1988; and

(b) the number of villages which are proposed to be connected with all weather road by the end of 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The number of villages having a population of 1000 and above yet to be connected on 1.4.1988 is 36877.

(b) In the Seventh Five Year Plan, 24338 villages are proposed to be connected by 1989-90.

Diversification Plans of IFFCO

4001. SHRI GOPALA KRISHNA THOTA:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative Ltd. (IFFCO) plans to diversify its activities in the field of petrochemicals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether other fertilizer companies have agreed to invest in the proposed petrochemicals project; and

(d) whether Government have given clearance to the diversification project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, IFFCO has applied for setting up one of the following petrochemical complexes:

(1) The gas-based petrochemical project in Auraiya, (U.P.).

(2) The naphtha based cracker complex at Visakhapatnam (A.P.)

(c) No, Sir, IFFCO has not approached any other fertiliser company for this purpose.

(d) No, Sir.

Training courses for Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas

4002. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether newly recruited/promoted principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas undergo a training course before their posting/confirmation; and

(b) if so, the details of the course?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan organises an Induction Course for those selected as Principals subject to availability of training facilities.

(b) The Induction Course covers the following areas:

(a) Development of communication skills;

b) Environmental awareness and concern;

c) Administrative and Financial Rules and Procedures; and

d) School organisation

Non-Issuance of four Rupee Ticket in Private Buses under DTC

4003. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operators of private buses under D.T.C. do not issue holiday ticket of Rs. four to passengers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that passengers have to board a DTC first for getting such a ticket causing unnecessary inconvenience to passengers; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Under an arrangement of operation of private buses with DTC, the crew of the operators sell the tickets, collect normal fares and retain the earnings. The additional variant of concessional fare-system such as holiday tickets to be issued by private operators is not administratively feasible.

(c) and (d). Advance bookers have been posted at important/heavy loading points/terminals where from the intending passenger can purchase the holiday ticket of Rs. 4/-. Advance bookers as on the date of validity of tickets.

[Translation]

Non-Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme

4004. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Crop insurance scheme was not implemented in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have issued directions to Rajasthan Government to implement this scheme; and

(d) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented in Rajasthan?

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) was not implemented in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana during 1987-88. However, Rajasthan had implemented the scheme during Rabi 1985-86 and Kharif 1986 seasons.

(b) The CCIS is voluntary in nature and States are free to implement/not to implement the scheme.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of answer at (b) above.

[English]

Involvement of Voluntary Organisations in Implementation of Rural Development Programmes

4005. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are encouraging the voluntary organisations to participate in implementation of rural development programmes;

(b) the State-wise number of voluntary organisations involved at present in such programmes; and

(c) the achievement of the voluntary organisations in this regard?

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

(a) Yes Sir. The Council for Advancement

of People's Action & Rural Technology (CAPART), a registered society under the aegis of the Department of Rural Development, is the nodal organisation which enables participation of voluntary organisations in specified Rural Development Programmes.

(b) A statement indicating the State-wise number of voluntary organisations funded by CAPART is given below.

(c) Different projects sanctioned for socio-economic development of rural areas, sanctioned to voluntary organisations by CAPART, are at different stages of implementation. Achievements by and large, are satisfactory.

STATEMENT

State-wise Number of Voluntary Organisations Funded by Capart:

<i>STATES</i>		<i>Number of Voluntary Organisations</i>
<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96
2.	Assam	31
3.	Bihar	185
4.	Delhi	48
5.	Gujarat	59
6.	Goa	1
7.	Haryana	19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
10.	Karnataka	55
11.	Kerala	66

1	2
12. Meghalaya	3
13. Manipur	63
14. Madhya Pradesh	47
15. Maharashtra	117
16. Mizoram	2
17. Nagaland	1
18. Orissa	75
19. Punjab	5
20. Pondicherry	2
21. Rajasthan	50
22. Tamil Nadu	158
23. Tripura	1
24. Uttar Pradesh	229
25. West Bengal	175
Total	1,503

World Bank Aid for Technical Education in Karnataka

4006. SHRI NARSING

SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank assistance is likely to be made available for technical education in Karnataka;

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

(c) whether other Southern States are

also likely to get such assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, Statewise?

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 proposal is under consideration.

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

Provisional Registration of Indlara

4007. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had granted a provisional registration for Indiaro, an indigenous non-toxic plant pesticide developed in the country, for two years;

(b) whether instead of granting permanent registration, the earlier temporary registration is being withdrawn; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir; the temporary registration was withdrawn on 23.12.1988.

(c) The provisional certificate of registration has been withdrawn for violation of the conditions of registration since the pesticide was being advertised for purpose for which it was not registered.

Cocount Plantation

4008. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage large-scale cultivation of coconut in the country with a view to surpass the large cocount producing countries in the world;

(b) if so, the steps taken to achieve this objective;

(c) whether studies have shown that yield per palm in Kerala, which is the largest cocount producing state in the country, is fast declining;

(d) whether any research is being conducted to identify the causes for the decline in cocount production and the various diseases affecting the cocount planta-

tion in the State;

(e) if so, the reasons identified therefor; and

(f) the immediate steps taken by Government to save the cocount plantation in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Government is implementing a number of cocount development schemes to increase the production of cocount in the country.

(b) To achieve this objective various development schemes such as production and distribution of quality planting material, expansion of area under cocount, productivity improvement programmes in the existing plantations etc. are being implemented.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) The reasons identified for the decline in yield are senility of the palms, incidence of pests and diseases especially the root wilt disease, poor management of the gardens, and inadequate irrigation facilities. Based on the research findings various development measures to combat the disease and to increase the productivity have been taken up.

(f) The Cocount Development Board is implementing an integrated Farming Project covering 10,000 hectares in Kerala to rejuvenate and rehabilitate the disease affected cocount plantations.

Pakistan Prime Minister's Proposal for Reduction of Troops and Arms

4009. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the interview given by the Pakistan Prime Minister published in 5 - 11 March, 1989 issue to Calcutta Weekly 'Sunday' regarding pursuing of Pakistan's proposal to India for mutual reduction in troops and arms; and

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

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

(b) Government feel that it is in the mutual interest of India and Pakistan to take steps that would improve the climate in the relations between the two countries leading to reduction in their defence spending so that scarce resources could be diverted to developmental activities.

Supply of Khesari Dal in Payment of Wages to Farm Labourers

4010. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khesari dal, which is a serious health hazard, is grown by the landlords and given as payment of wages to the labourers in some States; and

(b) if so, the action taken to stop this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The payment of wages in the form of Khesari Dal is the story of past, when it used to be the cheapest grain. This practice has almost been stopped now, mainly because wheat and rice are cheaper than Khesari grain.

Criteria adopted for Admission by Aligarh University

4011. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aligarh Muslim University deducts seven percent marks from the total marks obtained by the students of various educational institutions of Bihar seeking admission to the Aligarh Muslim University;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter so as to stop this practice in future?

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 information furnished by the Aligarh Muslim University, for admission the Class XI of Senior Secondary School Certificate Course the marks secured by a candidate in the qualifying examination of Board/Institution are normalised according to a formula adopted by the Academic Council of the University since 1985-86.

Diamond mining in Wajrakarur in Andhra Pradesh

4012. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Diamond mining operations at Wajrakarur in Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh are proceeding at a slow pace for the last two or three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No mining operations for diamond in Wajrakarur have been undertaken since exploration has not indicated any economically viable deposit of diamonds.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Technical Education as per Requirements

4013. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the feasibility of providing technical education only to such number of students as are actually required; and

(b) whether Government also propose to improve the standard of the technical education where by all technical graduates and diploma holders could get employment according to their ability?

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 All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has been vested with statutory authority under the AICTE Act, 1987 for ensuring coordinated and integrated development of technical education and maintenance of standards in the country. Among other things, the Council will be responsible for undertaken surveys in the various fields of technical education, collect data on all related matters and make forecasts of the needed growth and development in technical education. One of the guidelines for starting of new technical institutions or introduction of new courses in the existing technical manpower needs and

should be as far as possible in emerging areas or where employment potential is clearly foreseen.

[English]

Setting up of National Agricultural Relief Fund

4014. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the position regarding setting up of a National Agricultural Relief Fund which was promised to be set up during the last year's budget speech;

(b) the cause for inordinate delay; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government of set up the proposed relief fund expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). A Committee to workout details of the National Agricultural Credit Relief Fund as announced by the Finance Minister was set up by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. The Committee has since submitted its report. Views/comments of the concerned Ministries/Departments as also States/Union Territories have been called for. The proposal is under active consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Employment to Applicants Trained by DTC

4015. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who have obtained training for appointment as Conductors in Delhi Transport Corporation in April, 1986 have not been appointed so far;

(b) the reasons for not appointing those applicants despite the fact that necessary posts were available from time to time; and

(c) the time by which these applicants are likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) One Scheduled Caste candidate.

(b) and (c). DTC maintains a panel of candidates who complete training successfully for appointment to the post of conductor. Offer of appointment is, however, made as per the order of merit to the empanelled candidates as and when vacancies arise. No vacant post of conductor has yet become available to accommodate candidates who obtained training in April, 1986.

[English]

Declaration of Roads in Bihar as National Highways

4016. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert some roads in Bihar as National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the projects will be executed?

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

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

Accidents Involving DTC Buses

4017. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents involving Delhi Transport Corporation buses in Delhi and other places during 1987 and 1988.

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

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the families of those killed and injured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The information is as under:-

Year	Number of accidents			
	Minor	Major	Fatal	Total
1987	3388	179	182	3749
1988	3850	155	212	4217

(b) The information is as under:-

Year	Number of persons	
	Killed	Injured
1987	202	1632
1988	224	1588

(c) Out of the accidents involving DTC buses during the period January 1987 to December, 1988, DTC have deposited with the concerned Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals a sum of Rs. 39.08,500/- in respect of 117 cases where Tribunals have passed interim/final awards.

Revised Edition of Education Code and Account Code for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

4018. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised edition of the Education Code and Accounts Code for Kendriya Vidyalayas are in the process of preparation;

(b) if so, when the new and revised edition is likely to be brought out;

(c) whether these would be made available to the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on the pattern of Government of India Rules; and

(d) 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) and (b). The Accounts Code for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and is under print. There is no proposal at present to revise Education Code.

(c) and (d). These publications are not for sale and are meant for internal use in Vidyalaya Sangathan (Headquarters), Regional Officers and Kendriya Vidyalayas. These are available for reference to all the employees.

[Translation]

Setting up of Various Plants in Madhya Pradesh

4019. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued any letters of intent for setting up of any sponge iron plants, mini steel plants and composite steel plants during the last three years in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for non-setting up of those plants so far?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Since 1986-87 three letters of intent have been issued for setting up of mini steel plants in Madhya Pradesh. In addition, 2 Letters of Intent and 26 registrations have been issued for production of sponge iron since then. The mini-steel projects are in various stages of implementation. Investment decision regarding Sponge Iron Plants would need to be taken by entrepreneurs on the basis of their commercial judgment.

[English]

Cooperation with China In Agriculture

4021. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to co-operate with China in the field of Agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow up action taken 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.

(b) and (c). A Memorandum of Consultation has been signed between Ministries of Agriculture, People's Republic of China and India on the 8th March, 1989, providing for inclusion of the following proposals in the bilateral Programme of Science and Technology Exchanges between the two countries:

- (1) Exchange of delegations in Agriculture and Fisheries.
- (2) Joint Research on field crops in arid and semi-arid areas and fresh water aquaculture.
- (3) Exchange of specialised visits of experts in Dairy study, Animal hides processing, Soil improvement and chemical fertiliser application, Land utilization and management, and Inland aquaculture/ Farm machinery.
- (4) Exchange of improved crop seeds and breeding stocks of poultry domestic animals and fish.

Novodaya Vidyalayas In Kerala

4022. SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI K. MOHANDAS:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Navodaya Vidyalayas set up in Kerala;

(b) the number of students admitted every year in each Vidyalaya and whether there is any proposal to increase it;

(c) the number of teachers and students in each Vidyalaya;

(d) the details of teacher's vacancies in each Vidyalaya; and

(e) the details of the Vidyalayas proposed to set up in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) So far, 10 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been established in Kerala at the following places:-

1. Painavu, district Iddukki
2. Mannadisale, district Pathanamthitta
3. Periya, district Kasargod
4. Neriya Mangalam, district Ernakulam
5. Bhagavatpadapuri, district Cannanore
6. Paipad, Pallickachira, district Kottayam

7. Palayad, Badagara, district Calicut

8. Mayannur, district Trichur

9. Agali, district Palghat

10. Oorakam (Melmuri) district Mal-lapuram

(b) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages that admission in a Navodaya Vidyalaya will only be at Class VI level and there will, ordinarily, be two sections, with a maximum of 40 students in each section. Number of students admitted in each school is indicated in the statement below. There is

no proposal at present to increase the number of students to be admitted in the Navodaya Vidyalayas.

(c) and (d). The requisite information is given in the statement below.

(e) In view of the financial constraints, it has been decided to slow down the programme for the establishment of new Navodaya Vidyalayas. Therefore, the proposals of the State Government of Kerala for the establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas in districts Wynad & Quilon have been deferred.

STATEMENT

S.No.	District where Navodaya Vidyalaya located	Total No. of Students	Total No. of teachers in position	No. of vacant posts of teaching staff
1	2	3	4	5
*1.	Iddukki	219	12	1
*2.	Pathanamthitta	214	11	2
*3.	Kasargod	219	11	2
*4.	Ernakulam	209	11	2
**5.	Cannanore	151	9	1
**6.	Kottayam	146	8	2
**7.	Calicut	153	8	2
***8.	Trichur	79	6	2

S.No.	District where Navodaya Vidyalaya located	Total No. of Students	Total No. of teachers in position	No. of vacant posts (teaching staff)
1	2	3	4	5
*** 9.	Palghat	80	6	2
*** 10.	Mallapuram	80	7	1

* Navodaya Vidyalayas started in 1986-87

** Navodaya Vidyalayas started in 1987-88

*** Navodaya Vidyalayas started in 1988-89.

Department of IFS Officials Acting as Representative of Foreign Company

4023. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wife or any other dependent of an Indian Foreign Service official posted in India can undertake representation of foreign companies and sell their products, particularly to the Indian public sector;

(b) if so, whether the permission of Government is necessary in such cases;

(c) how many such representations exist with the permission of Government;

(d) how do Government exercise control in seeing that the official position is not abused or sensitive information is not passed on to the foreign companies in such cases;

(e) whether any irregularities have come to Government's notice in these matters; and

(f) if so, the results of the investigations made?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). A spouse dependent of a Government servant could be employed as a representative of a foreign firm and have dealings with public sector undertakings with the permission of the government.

(c) As yet, no such permission has been granted.

(d) Such permission is only granted if the Indian foreign service official has no official dealings with the foreign commercial organisation or even with the country in which that organisation is based.

(e) No irregularities have come to the Government's notice in this regard.

(f) Question does not arise.

Youth Camps by S.A.I.

4024. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sports Authority of India had organised camps to train youths of hill areas in sports under its National Sports Talent Contest scheme in 1987 and 1988;

(b) if so, the details of youths trained from Sikkim during these camps, separately during each year;

(c) whether Government propose to hold such more camps in 1989 and 1990; and

(d) if so, the details 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 Sports Authority of India identifies young boys and girls (9 to 12 years of age) under the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme from all over India, (including hilly areas) to nurture them on scientific lines for achieving excellence in sports at a later stage. Since 1986 special camps are organised for such boys and girls during summer and winter vacations for intensive training, to assess their physiological parameters, to develop team cohesion and to prepare them for participation in competitive sports.

(b) Five NSTC boys/girls of Sikkim attended these camps in 1988.

(c) Nine boys/girls from Sikkim would be attending these camps in 1989. Deptt. propose to organise such camps in 1990 also.

(d) The camps during summer vacations of 1989 would organised in 10 sports disciplines at Dehradun (Uttar Pradesh), Chandigarh, Rai (Haryana), Panchgani (Maharashtra), Kurseong (West Bengal), Vallabh Vidyanagar (Gujarat), Bangalore and Mysore (Karnataka).

Shipment of Edible Oils

4025. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the role of TRANSCART in finalising the terms of purchases of the essential edible oils on F.O.B. basis;

(b) the number of times terms of F.O.B. purchases discussed by STC with TRANSCART and suppliers;

(c) the reasons for not making available adequate cargo space timely for carrying edible oils on F.O.B. basis; and

(d) the number of Indian ships carrying edible oils and how do they compare to that of foreign ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) There have been no imports of edible oils from 1979-80 on F.O.B. basis and as such TRANSCART has had no role in finalising the terms of purchases since then.

(b) There has been regular correspondence and discussions between TRANSCART and STC and concerned Departments in regard to purchase on F.O.B. basis. Thereafter, STC held discussions with the

suppliers and informed the Ministry of Surface Transport in December, 1988 that they were intimating suppliers that hereafter all imports of Neutralised Palm Oil and Refined Bleached De-Odorised Palm Oil would be on basis of F.O.B. only.

(c) As there are no purchases on F.O.B. basis, the question of making adequate cargo space does not arise.

(d) There are ten Indian tankers which are of the size normally engaged for carriage of edible oils from Malaysia. The ships compare favourably with non-Indian ships.

Establishment of Fertilisers Plants In Co-Operative Sector

4026. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish more fertilizer plants in co-operative sector; and

(b) if so, the numbers and places where such plants are likely to be established in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). A proposal to double the capacity of the gas-based 1350/2200 tpd ammonia urea plant by Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) at Aonla in U.P. is under the consideration of the government.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Civil and Military Sectors

4027. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places district-wise in each State/Union Territory where Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened during the Seventh Plan, both in the Civil and the Military Sectors, year-wise;

(b) whether any more Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened during the final year of the Plan and the names of the sites, districtwise, which have been selected; and

(c) whether any proposals/requests are pending for consideration from the State

Governments/Public Sector Undertakings/ other agencies and if so, the details thereof alongwith the likely dates by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHAI): (a) Kendriya Vidyalayas opened in different sectors during the first four years of the VII Plan are as under:-

Year	Defence	Sector Civil	Project/Institution of Higher Learning
1985-86	26	06	09
1986-87	32	49	14
1987-88	17	30	05
1988-89	13	18	11
	88	103	39

A statement giving the statewise break up of the schools opened during 1985-86 to 1988-89 is given below.

(b) Decision regarding opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas in 1989-90 has not been taken as yet.

(c) 48 proposals have been received from various sponsoring agencies decision in respect of which will be taken while deciding opening of new schools. Decision on opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas is taken every year around June when schools open after the summer vacations.

STATEMENT

State-wise Break up of Kendriya Vidyalayas Opened During the Period From 1985-86 to 1988-89

S.No.	Name of the State	Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during			
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	6	3	2
2.	Assam	2	8	2	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	2	5	4	6
4.	Gujarat	2	2	3	2
5.	Delhi	3	1	1	1
6.	Haryana	—	2	5	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	4	—	1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	3	1
9.	Karnataka	—	4	—	1
10.	Kerala	—	4	—	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6	12	2	6
12.	Meghalaya	1	1	—	1
13.	Maharashtra	3	1	3	4
14.	Manipur	—	2	—	—
15.	Nagaland	—	—	1	—
16.	Orissa	—	1	3	1
17.	Punjab	6	5	4	—
18.	Pondichery	—	1	—	—
19.	Rajasthan	2	7	4	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	1	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5	13	9	7
22.	West Bengal	2	10	3	2
23.	A & N Island—	—	—	1	—
24.	Goa	—	1	—	1
OUTSIDE INDIA					
25.	Moscow (U.S.S.R.)	—	—	1	—

Supply of Imported Milk Powder and Butter Oil to West Bengal

4028. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal State Dairy Development Board has requested the National Dairy Development Board for an emergency supply of imported milk powder and butter oil to maintain normal supply to Calcutta city and its surrounding areas; and

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

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

(b) Based on the requirements/projections given by the Greater Calcutta Milk Scheme from time to time and the availability of the commodities with the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), the Board supplied 2760 MT of Skimmed Milk Powder and 151 MT of butter oil to the Greater Calcutta Milk Scheme during the year 1988-89 (upto December 1988).

Cumulative Losses of Paradeep Phosphates Limited

4029. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the equity capital invested by India and Nauru in the joint venture Paradeep Phosphates Limited;

(b) the cumulative loss sustained by this unit since its inception;

(c) the reasons for recurring losses; and

(d) the steps taken to bring down the losses particularly the high costs of administration and sales?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Equity capital of the Government of India and the Government of Nauru in Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. is Rs. 61.20 crores and Rs. 58.80 crores respectively.

(b) The cumulative loss as on 31-3-1988 works out to Rs. 10.90 crores. During the current financial year upto 31-1-1989, however, the company made a profit of Rs. 2.74 crores.

(c) and (d). The reasons for losses were low off-take of DAP due to unfavourable weather conditions, wagon shortage, and interruption in production due to shortage of imported phosphoric acid. Facilities for Captive production of phosphoric acid are expected to be completed by October, 1989. With uninterrupted production and higher off-take of DAP the financial performance of the company will improve.

Procurement of Stores Items/Materials From Public Sector Undertakings

4030. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipyards and the Port Trusts have been procuring stores items/materials from Public Sector Undertakings whenever offered or available;

(b) whether any price preference is given to the offers made by such public sector units;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for procuring stores materials through public sector units wherever available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Efforts are made, as far as permissible under rules, to procure the stores from Public Sector Undertakings.

(b) The Shipyards under the Governments of India give price preference to the public sector units. However, the Port Trusts (except for Visakhapatnam) do not do so.

(c) The Port Trusts make their purchases on a competitive basis.

(d) Procurement of stores are done with due publicity and the public sector Shipyards and Port Trusts will need to give due regard to price, quality, delivery schedules etc. Subject to these considerations, there is no impediment to purchases being made from public sector units.

Requests From States for Assistance Under Non-Formal Education Scheme

4031. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received requests from different organisations in the States of Bihar and West Bengal for grant of assistance under the scheme of non-formal education;

(b) if so, the number of such applications received during the current financial year;

(c) whether disposal of these applications has been delayed owing to delays at

the States' end; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to expedite 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) and (b). Yes, Sir. The applications received during the current financial year including advance copies of applications endorsed to this Ministry are as follows:

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Total number of applications received</i>
Bihar	58
West Bengal	60

(c) and (d). 7 applications are pending over three months and 33 over six months for State Government's recommendations in Bihar Similarly, 5 applications are pending over three months and 31 over six months for State Government's recommendations in West Bengal.

The matter is pursued with the State Governments to get their views expedited.

A Joint Committee has recently been set up with representatives of Central and State Government to consider and sanction proposals of voluntary agencies for Adult and Non-formal Education in Bihar.

Ship Building Orders of SCI with Cochin Shipyard

4032. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has placed orders for building different

bulk carriers with the Cochin Shipyard during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Shipyard has been fulfilling its time bound contracts in respect of those carriers;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken for expeditious completion of those projects?

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

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

External Assistance for MFL

4033. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras Fertilizers Limited propose to expand its operations with external assistance; 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). Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL) have appointed foreign consultants for an end-to-end survey of their ammonia, urea and NPK plants in order to explore the possibility of prolonging their economic life and achieving higher capacity utilisation and efficiency. MFL also propose to undertake preparation of a detailed project report for setting up new ammonia and urea plants in replacement of their existing plants.

Continued Use of Fertilizers Spoils Land

4034. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to know the impact of continued use of fertilizers on agricultural land in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether natural fertility of land is depleted by the application of fertilizers; and

(d) the corrective measure taken in this regard?

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

(b) Short-term and the long-term effect of fertiliser use on soil properties and crop yields have been investigated under various All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRP) of the I.C.A.R. namely: (1) AICRP on Agronomic Research, (2) Long-term Fertilizer Central Crop Institutes. These investigations were initiated in the beginning of the green revolution period namely, 1966-67. The result have shown that continued application of fertilisers at the current level of usage has not affected the soil productivity and quality adversely. The optimal level of fertiliser use increases the root biomass in the soil and its further decomposition benefits the physical, chemical and micro-biological properties of the soil. Balanced use of fertilisers in intensively cultivated areas is necessary to prevent exhaustion of soil nutrients and prevent yield decline due to the development of deficiency of critical limiting nutrients in the soil. The results have also brought out the desirability of integrated

nutrient use involving inorganic, organic and bio-fertilizers for sustained productivity of soils.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Improved nutrient management practices are being recommended for adoption by the farmers.

Leasing out of Indian Trawlers to Foreigners

4035. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian trawlers are leased out to foreigners by Indian owners for fishing purposes along Indian sea coast; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. No permission has been given to lease out Indian trawlers to any foreigner for fishing along Indian coasts.

(b) does not arise.

Production of Steel by Salem Steel Plant

4036. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Salem Steel Plant is producing stainless steel plates; and

(b) if so, the total quantity produced during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity of Stainless Steel plates produced during the last two years is as below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (Tonnes)</i>
1986-87	267
1987-88	1166

The quantity of Stainless Steel produced in 1988-89 (upto February, 1989) is 2,107 tonnes.

Exchange of Scholars Between China and India

4037. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Chinese Universities propose to send their teachers and students to Visva Bharati University for conducting research at 'Cheena Bhavan';

(b) if so, whether an agreement has been signed regarding the cultural relations between China and India;

(c) whether University Grants Commission has received any proposal for building up regular scholar exchange programme between the two countries; 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) Visva-Bharati has not received any such proposal.

(b) to (d). A Cultural Agreement between the Government of India and Govern-

ment of the People's Republic of China was signed on 28/5/88 for a period of 5 years. In pursuance of this, India and China have signed a cultural exchange programme on 22/12/88 for the years 1988-90. The programme includes provisions for exchange of scholars, academicians, etc. between the two countries.

Ships Owned by Shipping Companies

4038. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Types vessel	Owned by			
	Public Sector		Private Sector	
	No. of ships	DWT	No. of ships	DWT
Passenger	6	20012	—	—
Cargo	161	5018111	204	4303557

[Translation]

Percentage of SC/ST Students and Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh

4039. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students and teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): The information as on 30.4.1988 is as under:

	Students	Teachers
Scheduled Caste	8.49%	5.77%
Scheduled Tribe	2.98%	0.48%

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of the ships both passenger and cargo owned by the public and the private sector shipping companies as on March, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): The details of ships both passenger and cargo owned by public and private sector shipping companies as on 1.3.1989 is as under:-

[English]

Setting up of UN Agency for Verification of Nuclear Armament Capabilities

4040. DR. DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the initiatives taken by Government to set up a special agency under the UN for verification of nuclear armament capabilities throughout the World;

(b) whether the functioning and the funding of such a proposal has been worked out; and

(c) if so, India's role in such an agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Action Plan for Ushering in a Nuclear Weapon-Free and Non-Violent World Order

tabled by India at the Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament (SSOD III) held in New York in May-June 1988 contains a proposal for the establishment of an integrated multilateral verification system under the aegis of the United Nations as an integral part of a strengthened multilateral framework required to ensure peace and security during the process of disarmament and in a nuclear weapon-free world. While there was no consensus on the proposal at SSOD III, a compromise resolution on verification was adopted at the 43rd Session of the UN General Assembly held last year, according to which the Secretary General of the UN would constitute an expert group for undertaking a study on verification. The proposals to be studied include, inter alia, the proposal for an integrated multilateral verification system. India has also been invited to participate in this group.

(c) Does not arise.

Junior Project Fellowships in NCERT

4041. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fellowship amount of Junior Project Fellows in National Council of Educational Research and Training was equal to that of Junior Research Fellows in University Grants Commission till last year;

(b) whether University Grants Commission recently enhanced the fellowship of Junior Research Fellows from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1800/-;

(c) if so, whether NCERT have also enhanced the fellowship of their Junior-Project Fellows; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the

time by which the amount is proposed to be increased?

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) Yes, Sir.

(c) The fellowship in respect of Junior Project Fellows has been enhanced from Rs. 800/- (consolidated) to Rs. 1800/- (consolidated) with effect from 1.3.89.

(d) Does not arise.

Adoption of Villages

4042. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take help of private and public industries in providing free mid-day meals and uniforms to children in primary schools; and

(b) if so, the details of the Scheme 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey by Geological Survey of India

4043. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has conducted any survey for the loca-

tion of minerals in the Special Category States, during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the findings thereof up to 31 December, 1988; and

(c) if not, whether such survey would be conducted during the final year of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Mineral survey is a continuous process and GSI has been conducting the same over the Special Category States during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Statewise findings/assessment of resources for the investigations are as under:-

0.123 Million tonnes (MT) of Sillimanite bearing rock, 1.12 MT of bauxite, 5.7 MT of phosphate, 7.0 MT of clay/lithomarge in Meghalaya, 11.147 MT of coal in Assam and Meghalaya, 13.55 MT of limestone in Arunachal Pradesh, 4.0 MT of cement grade limestone in Jammu & Kashmir and 0.90 MT of Barytes in Himachal Pradesh. Gold values mostly limited to 0.1 gm per tonne, have been found in the Siwalik belt of Jammu and Himachal Pradesh.

Some of these items/new items of mineral survey will be continued/undertaken during the final year of the 7th Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Purchase of Woollen Jackets by Sindri Unit of Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd.

4044. **SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether woollen jackets worth Rs. 13.59 lakhs had been purchased by the Sindri Unit of Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd.;

(b) if so, whether the employees of Sindri Unit have not yet been supplied these jackets and these were not found as per specifications and after detailed investigation by CBI some officers were found guilty; and

(c) if so, the action taken against those officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) has reported that out of 4768 woollen jackets, 497 have been issued to the employees of the sindri Unit. Since the jackets were not in accordance with the specifications, the Dhanbad Branch of CBI registered a case in February, 1987 and gave its report in July, 1988. As per the recommendations of CBI, disciplinary proceedings against 8 officers are in progress. Further action will be taken after the disciplinary proceedings are completed

Demand for Increase in Pay Scales of Lamberdars

4045. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:**
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lamberdars (headmen) appointed in rural areas of Punjab have been demanding increase in their pay for a long time;

(b) when the pay, being given a present, was fixed;

(c) whether Government propose to consider their demand to increase their pay;

(d) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). Lambardars are not given a pay but instead they are given 5% of the land revenue collected by them. This system of remuneration was fixed during the year 1922 under the Land Revenue Rules, 1909. for some time past the Lambardars Union has been representing for increase in the remuneration being paid to them. A high level official committee has been set up by the State Government of Punjab to consider the demands and for strengthening the present institution of Lambardars. State Government is not in a position to indicate specific time by which the matter is likely to be finalised.

[English]

Advance Research Centre in Tamil Nadu for Metallurgy

4046. DR. P. VALLALPERUMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an Advance Research Centre in Tamil Nadu for metallurgy and stainless steel production process; and

(b) if so, whether such a centre is proposed to be set up with foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). The Department of Steel has no such proposal under consideration.

Financial Assistance to Vivekananda Kendra Bangalore

4047. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka State Social Welfare Board has recommended to the Central Social Welfare Board for grant of financial assistance to Vivekananda Kendra, Bangalore for running three units of Creche;

(b) if so, when the recommendation was sent;

(c) the steps taken by Government to grant financial Assistance to the Vivekananda Kendra; and

(d) the amount of financial assistance sanctioned or likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTRY 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). Yes, Sir. The recommendation was sent in September, 1988.

(c) and (d). The recommendation has been acted upon and the amount sanctioned to the organisation for 1988-89 is Rs. 10,102/- for two creche units.

Compensation Cases Pending with Burmese Government

4048. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of

cases of compensation pending for settlement against the Government of Burma for the Indians' property nationalised by that Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): According to information available with Government, there are 2,891 applications for compensation from Indians who have left Burma, pending with the Burmese Government.

Setting Up of Pisciculture Centre

4049. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether United Nations Industries Development Organisation propose to set up a centre for developing Pisciculture in Kolleru lake; and

(b) 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) No such proposal has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting Up of National Pesticide Control Body and National Pesticide Information Cell

4050. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether setting up of a National Pesticide Control Body and a National Pesticide Information Cell has been proposed by Health Association of India at its National Seminar in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The National Seminar convened by Voluntary Health Association of India is reported to have proposed the setting up of a National Pesticide poison Control Body and a National Pesticide Information Cell.

(b) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Houses Under Indira Awas Yojana

4051. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed and allotted to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes during 1988-89 under the Indira Awas Yojana in Bihar; and

(b) the number of houses proposed to be constructed during the year 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) 9939 numbers of houses are reported to have been constructed/allotted in Bihar under the Indira Awas Yojana up to December, 1988. As the beneficiaries under the Yojana are the members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded laborers, all the houses constructed have been allotted to these groups only.

(b) with the funds allocated to the State under the Yojana during 1988-89, 19,327

numbers of houses could be constructed during the year. The number of houses likely to be constructed during 1989-90 in the State is expected to be about the same as during the year 1988-89, under the Yojana.

[English]

Recruitment of Technocrat in H.C.L.

4052. shri m.v. chandrashekara murthy: Will the Minister of steel and mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to depute the person to head Hindustan Copper Limited of financial discipline instead of a technocrat of the copper mining;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to find out suitable technocrat from the industry itself?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIM.L.FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). To fill up the post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Hindustan Copper Limited which fall vacant in January, 1989, action has been taken in accordance with the prescribed procedure, through the Public Enterprises Selection Board.

[Translation]

Adult Education Centres in Bihar

4053. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Centres being run in Bihar under the Adult Education Programme; and

(b) the amount of grants given to Bihar

by Union government for this programme during the last two financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) the total number of Adult Education Centres run in Bihar during 1986-87 & 1987-88 were 46876 and 42877 respectively.

(b) the amount sanctioned for running them during the two financial years were 574.44 and 519.60 lakhs respectively.

Centres Run Under Anganwadi Programme in Bihar

4054. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres being run in Bihar under Anganwadi Programme; and

(b) the amount of grant given to Bihar by Union Government during the last two financial years for this programme?

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) Upto 31.3.1988, 142 Centrally sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects, with 14,410 anganwadi centres, had been sanctioned in Bihar.

In 1988-89, another 26 ICDS projects, with 3,236 anganwadi centres, have been sanctioned for Bihar. These projects are in the process of establishment.

(b) The amount of grants-in-aid, re-

leased to Bihar in 1987-88 and 1988-89 for ICDS programme, are as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs) of grant released		Total
	For ICDS	For ICDS Training	
1987-88	1014.56	31.91	1046.47
1988-89 (Upto 29.3.89)	1193.57	48.28	1241.85

[English]

Water Scarcity in Tamil Nadu

4055. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and towns in Tamil Nadu affected by water scarcity between 1 April, 1987 to 30 June, 1988;

(b) the amount of central assistance made available to the State Government for this purpose;

(c) whether the State Government has asked for additional financial assistance;

(d) if so, the details of the amount sanctioned; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) During the drought of 1987, 6554 villages, 711 towns and 3 municipalities were reported to be affected by drinking water scarcity in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The Central Government had approved ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 17.4 crores and Rs. 15.17 crores for drinking

water supply arrangements in Rural and Urban areas respectively in the State under Advance Plan Assistance. In addition a sum of Rs. 1.45 crores was also approved for purchase of rigs and other drilling equipments. During 1987-88, the Government of India had released an additional amount of Rs. 7.72 crores as Central Assistance to tackle the drought situation in the State over and above the normal release of Rs. 18.10 crores under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Development of Cashew Industries in Tamil Nadu

4056. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes approved for the development of cashew industries in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the central assistance given for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**National Organisation to Monitor
Functioning of autonomous
Colleges**

4057. SHRI P.M. SAYEED
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to
state:

(a) the number of autonomous colleges
in existence at present;

(b) whether Government propose to set
up a separate national organisation under
the control of the University Grants Commis-
sion to monitor autonomous colleges func-
tioning in the country;

(c) if so, the main features thereof; and

(d) the time by which the new organisa-
tion is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The
number of autonomous colleges in exis-
tence at present is 96.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Cultivation of Khesari Dal

4058. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to a news item published in
the Indian Express dated 6 March, 1989
under the caption "Cultivation of Khesari Dal
flourishes";

(b) if so, whether despite a ban on
cultivation of Khesari Dal, which is a serious
health hazard for its consumers, it is still
being cultivated; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed by
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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cultivation of Khesari Dal has been
banned in U.P. and Assam. States of Bihar,
Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal have
taken steps to replace its cultivation with
other suitable varieties of pulses and
oilseeds crops.

(c) the Government have taken the
following steps to discourage the use of
Khesari Dal:

- i) State Governments have been
requested to ban the sale of
Khesari Dal. All the States ex-
cept the States of Madhya
Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal
have banned its sale.
- ii) The State Governments have
been advised to educate the
consumers on the harmful af-
fects of the neuro-toxin in Khe-
sari Dal. Simple method of sepa-
rating the toxin from the Dal is
also advocated.
- iii) With the increase in irrigated
area evolution of better crop
varieties the acreage under
Khesari is gradually reducing in
Bihar and other States.
- iv) Sale of Khesari Dal and its prod-
ucts have been banned under

Prevention and Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Rule 1955 (Rule 44 (A)).

Directors Of Hindustan Copper Limited

4059. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of directors on the Board of Directors of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta has been reduced during the year 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). During 1988-89 no decision has been taken by the government to reduce the number of directors on the Board of Directors of Hindustan Copper Limited. However, two vacancies have arisen during 1988-89 viz. Chairman-cum-Managing Director; and Director (Operations). Steps have already been taken to fill-up these vacancies in accordance with the prescribed procedure through the Public Enterprises Selection Board.

[Translation]

News Item Captioned "Illegal Contracts for German Firm"

4060. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 5 March, 1989

under the caption "Illegal Contracts for German Firm";

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the further action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No enquiry is considered called for as no illegality is involved in the award of contracts for the Durgapur Modernisation Project.

(c) Does not arise.

News-Item Captioned "Burma Imposes Fee on Border Crossing"

4061. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption 'Burma imposes fee on border crossing' published in the Indian Express dated 3 March, 1989 pointing out that Burma has imposed a fee on the tribals crossing border;

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

(c) the steps taken, if any, in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). Imposition of taxes/levies by the Burmese Government for entry/exit to/

from their country is an internal affair of Burma; and it may, therefore, not be appropriate to raise this matter with the Government of Burma.

[English]

Financial Assistance for Road Projects of Orissa

4062. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the road projects of Orissa which are awaiting clearance for external financial assistance; and

(b) the details of such road projects of Orissa as are awaiting clearance of the Ministry for funds from the internal resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>National Highway No.</i>	<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Amount (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4

I. Road Projects awaiting clearance for external financial Assistance:

1.	5	Widening of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Section NH. 5 from Km. 0/0 to 22.82 to 4 lane.	622.00
----	---	--	--------

II. Road & Bridge Projects awaiting clearance for funds from internal resource – National Highways.

1.	23	Reconstruction of culverts from 296/600-310/0	44.15
2.	42	Providing crust on Meramundal Bypass	39.49
3.	6	LA for realignment from km. 201 to 204	0.93
4.	43	LA between kms. 296/6-310/0	30.36
5.	43	Wid. & Strengthen. km. 322/0-329/0	73.79
6.	6	Strengthening kms. 471/0 to 476/3	69.08
7.	5	LA for 4 laning kms. 414-418	12.40
8.	5	-do- km. 0-10.75	65.85

1	2	3	4
9.	5	-do- 10.75-11.75, 13.50 to 14.50 18.50 to 19.50	75.38
10.	5	-do- 11.75 to 13.45, 14.70 to 18.50	90.60
11.	5	Improvements to geometrics km. 306.8 to 309.40 Reach-I	99.50
		Reach-II	46.41
12.	23	LA for approaches to Kuradhi Nallah	1.89
13.	23	-do- for Malaguni Bridge	4.43
14.	5	Strengthening kms. 373/0 to 380/0 and 384/0 to 387/0	78.21
15.	6	Minor bridge at km. 517/374 of NH. 6	24.33
16.	23	Minor bridge at km. 218/7 NH. 23	10.50
17.	6	Widening & Strengthening kms. 228/0 to 240	152.53
18.	6	Approaches to Bawdhan Bridge	68.83

III. State Road Projects awaiting clearance for funds from internal resources under Centrally sponsored scheme of roads of Inter-State & Economic Importance.

1.	Construction of alternate road link from Khuntuni NH. 42 to Bhubaneswar NH. 5 including construction of bridge on Mundali Weir. involving Central loan assistance of Rs. 312 lakhs	684.00
----	--	--------

**India's Proposal to UN for Nuclear
Weapons Test Ban Treaty**

4063. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the
Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) the details of the formal proposal
made by India to the UN for holding a confer-

ence for considering the question of compre-
hensive nuclear weapons test ban treaty
involving the signatories of the 1963 partial
test ban treaty;

(b) the number of countries which have
supported this proposal; and

(c) the number of votes needed to

overcome the opposition to the holding of such a meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) As a State Party to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (PTBT) of 1963, India has formally requested that, in accordance with Article II of the Treaty, a conference be convened to consider amendments to the Treaty which would have the effect of converting the PTBT into a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Letters to this effect have been addressed to the three depository governments of the PTBT, namely the UK, the USA and the USSR.

(b) As on the 15th March 1989, 38 States Parties to the PTBT had supported the proposal.

(c) The Amendment Conference must be convened if at least 39 States Parties to the PTBT so request.

Effect of Record Cotton Production on its Prices

4064. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the effect of the record production of cotton during the current year on the prices of cotton this year as compared to the prices during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): The annual average (September–August) of Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices (1970-71 = 100) for the last five years are given below:

1983-84	246.7
1984-85	245.3
1985-86	187.0
1986-87	231.0
1987-88	317.5
1988-89 (Feb. 89)	274.7

Check Dam Works in Gujarat

4065. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of check dam works undertaken in Gujarat;

(b) the number of check dam works out of them completed; and

(c) the assistance to be provided by Union Government for completion of the unfinished check dam works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Check dam is a small structure, constituting one of the components of soil & water conservation measures for treating land affected by soil erosion and land degradation problems. Normally, Soil Conservation programmes including construction of check dams are reported in terms of area. Therefore, information on check dams is not reported separately. Moreover, the number of check dams and their types vary with local site conditions. The central assistance is given for the package of treatments under Soil Conservation programme for the specific problem area.

Foodgrain Production in Daman and Diu

4066. SHRI GOPAL K. TANDEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the annual foodgrain production in Daman and Diu during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): The estimates of foodgrains production in Daman and Diu for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 were 0.2, 2.2 and 2.2 thousand tonnes respectively.

Nehru Centenary Run

4068. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Nehru Centenary Run' was held in the country on 4 March, 1989;

(b) if so, the names of the State capitals and other places where this function was organised;

(c) the names of the organisers of this run;

(d) the approximate number of persons who took part in the run;

(e) the estimated expenditure incurred thereon and estimated income therefrom; and

(f) the objectives of organising the run and how far these were achieved?

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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Run was organised in several cities/districts throughout India.

(c) Centenary Run was organised by Pune International Marathon Trust in cooperation with the Implementation Committee for Commemoration of Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary and Amateur Athletic Federation of India.

(d) According to the Organisers about 3 million people took part in the Run throughout India.

(e) The Department does not have this information as it was not funded by this Department.

(f) The objectives of the Run according to the Organisers were National Integration and generating interest in sports among the young.

Improper Distribution of Food Relief Assistance

4069. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding improper distribution of financial assistance for relief and compensation for the loss suffered on account of heavy rains last year in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details of such complaints and the steps taken for the redressal of the grievances?

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.

Programmes for Generating Income of People Below Poverty Line

4070. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the physical target fixed and achieved under different programmes of generating the income of the people below the poverty line in the country and in Gujarat in particular during the first four years of the Seventh Plan;

(b) the actual amount spent for the purpose against allocation made; and

(c) the steps taken to strengthen the programmes during 1989-90 and long term plan envisaged for the purpose during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are three major anti-poverty programmers of the Department of Rural Development implemented in rural areas for the benefit of the poor. A statement indicating performance of these three programmes since 1985 to February, 1989 all over country and in Gujarat is given below.

(c) Improvement in the implementation of programmes on the basis of Evaluation Studies. Concurrent Evaluation and monitoring is a continuous process. One of the Special steps being taken to strengthen the programmes during 1989-90 is to merge RLEGP and NREP. The funds under the merged programme will be shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25. Central assistance will be released directly to the districts. A new Central sector programme as Jawahar Lal Nehru Rojgar Yojana is also being launched with effect from 1st April, 1989 in selected districts.

Steering Groups/Working Groups have been set up for preparation of draft Eighth Plan proposals.

STATEMENT

Performance of major anti-poverty alleviation programmes during 1985-89 (upto February, 1989)

(A) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

1	2	3	4	5
	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Target (Nos)	Achievement (Nos.)
1985-86				
All India	40736.00	44110.38	2470679	3060678
Gujarat	1597.10	1511.05	94000	101275
1986-87				
All India	54382.56	61337.93	3500000	3747269
Gujarat	1979.67	2324.35	122500	147527
1987-88				
All India	61338.00	72744.41	3963510	4247296
Gujarat	2123.03	2485.04	150281	154124

1	2	3	4	5
	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Utilisation (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Target (Nos)	Achievement (Nos.)
1988-89				
All India	68795.30	54467.17*	3193546	2649567*
Gujarat	2306.64	2116.67*	114472	109209*
B. National Rural Employment Programme (NRE)				
	Resources released (Rs. in lakhs)	Resources utilised (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical target (lakh mandays)	Achievement (lakh mandays)
1985-86				
All India	59307.59	53195.05	2280.00	3164.14
Gujarat	2123.00	1568.00	57.00	69.71
1986-87				
All India	76513.46	71777.13	2750.83	3953.92
Gujarat	3405.30	2908.41	60.00	132.83

Resources	Resources released (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical utilised (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievement target (lakh mandays)	Achievement (lakh mandays)
1987-88				
All India	88821.04	78830.87	3635.58	3707.74
Gujarat	3483.66	3924.07	112.23	172.21
1988-89				
All India	82022.58	65532.20*	3426.78	2838.10*
Gujarat	3589.07	2347.59*	133.60	133.94*

(C) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

	Total Resources (Rs. in lakhs)	Resource utilised (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical target (lakh mandays)	Achievement (lakh mandays)
1985-86				
All India	69451.24	45317.32	2057.32	2475.76
Gujarat	2150.69	1512.63	50.00	70.62

Total	Resource Resources (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical utilised (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievement target (lakh mandays)	(lakh mandays)
1986-87				
All India	86858.38	63591.45	2364.47	3061.43
Gujarat	2596.72	1872.96	60.00	79.63
1987-88				
All India	85924.07	65353.09	2684.15	3041.06
Gujarat	3122.36	2688.30	71.33	100.78
1988-89				
All India	92847.89*	43518.36*	2604.19*	2016.07*
Gujarat	3065.53*	1660.54*	102.81*	71.73*

* Figures upto February, 1989 (Provisional)

ICCR's New Centres

4071. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new cultural centres opened by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during the last three years;

(b) the details of staff provided to such Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) Three. Cultural Centres in the following three countries have been opened by I.C.C.R. during the last three years:

- i) Mauritius – February'88
- ii) Indonesia – February'88
- iii) USSR – March'89

(b) *Mauritius*

The Centre is manned by a Director and one Teacher each for Dance, Vocal Music, Tabla and Mridangam. The Centre also has 5 local employees.

Indonesia

The Centre is manned by a Director and one Teacher each for Dance, Vocal Music, Tabla and Sitar. The Centre also has 5 local employees.

USSR

The Centre is presently manned by an Acting Director and a Dance Teacher. One Teacher each for Sitar, Tabla, Yoga, Hindi and a Tabla Accompanist are expected to join shortly. The local staff is yet to be appointed.

Celebration of Birth Centenaries

4072. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and other details of the prominent personalities whose birth centenaries are being celebrated during the current year and the programme being organised for commemorating their lives and highlighting contribution alongwith the amount earmarked for each of these programmes; and

(b) the details of Committees constituted for this purpose and the programmes organised by them so far alongwith an outline of the programmes for 1989-90?

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). Centenary celebrations are organised by the Central Government, State Governments as well as citizens forums by setting up committees and assistance is extended for various programmes like seminars, publication and other centenary activities by the Governments.

The centenaries celebrated/being celebrated by the Government of India during the current year i.e. 1988-89 include those of Pt. G.B. Pant (10.9.87 to 10.9.88), Dr. S.K. Sinha (21.10.87 to 21.10.88), Shri K.M. Munshi (30.12.87 to 30.12.88), Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (5.9.88 to 5.9.89), Rashtriya Sankara Jayanti Mahatsav (21.4.88 to 21.4.89), Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (11.11.88 to 11.11.89), Sawai Jai Singh-II (Tri-centenary, 3.11.88 to 3.11.89), Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (14.11.88 to 14.11.89) and Shri G.V. Mavalankar (27.11.88 to 27.11.89).

National Committees have been set up

for all the centenaries mentioned above excepting the tri-centenary of Sawai Jai Singh-II. The Implementation Committee for the Jawaharlal Nehru centenary is organising the birth centenaries of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri G.V. Mavalankar. Programmes undertaken for centenaries include generally formal inauguration and conclusion of the centenaries, issue of commemorative postage stamps, installation of statues/busts, production of documentary films and special programmes by All India Radio and Doordarshan, publications like biographies/commemorative volumes etc., exhibitions, seminars/memorial lectures. The programmes for the Jawaharlal Nehru centenary and the financial grant being given by the Implementation Commission are given in the statements I to III below.

The programmes are generally organised during the centenary year except for long term projects e.g. collected works of Pt. G.B. Pant, establishment of Pt. G.B. Pant

Himalaya Paryavaran Evam Vikas Sansthan.

The major programmes scheduled for 1989-90 include concluding functions for Rashtriya Sankara Jayanti Mahotsava, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru centenary, Shri G.V. Mavalankar centenary, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan centenary and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad centenary, release of stamps on Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Sankaracharya, and international seminar on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

The programmes implemented by various Ministries/departments/Agencies are normally funded out of their own budgets. The Department of Culture has an allocation of Rs. 40 lakhs in the current year (Revised Estimate 1988-89) for undertaking centenary programmes including financial assistance to registered voluntary organisations for celebrating centenaries and anniversaries.

STATEMENT-I

Projects/Programmes to be Directly Implemented by the Implementation Committee

<i>Programme Number</i>	<i>Project/Programme</i>	<i>Implementing Agency/Agencies</i>	<i>Financial support being extended by Implementation Committee</i>
1	2	3	4

(Total Rs. in Crores)

7. A total Communication and Design portfolio, including:

Ministry of Information &
Broadcasting Implementation
Committee

1.00

i) A Communication Programme for the new generation

2) Freedom Song

3) Mindsport Competition

4) Popularising the use of National Flag

30. National Freedom Memorial

Implementation Committee

50.00

96. Exchange of youth between States and visits of
youth to developmental projects in the neighbouring StatesImplementation Committee
Department of Youth Affairs
Directorate of N.C.C. State
Governments

13.00

Programme Number	Project/Programme	Implementing Agency/Agencies	Financial support being extended by Implementation Committee
1	2	3	4
105.	Commemorative Diary Jawaharlal Nehru	Implementation Committee	0.50
106.	Commemorative Volume of Jawaharlal Nehru	Implementation Committee	2.00
107.	Conferences/Seminars on Nation Building/Jawaharlal Nehru	Implementation Committee	1.00

(Total Rs. in Crores)

STATEMENT-II

Programme/Projects to be implemented by Ministries/State Governments But where the Implementation Committee will Play a NODAL or Coordinating Role which would include control of Funds

Programme Number	Project/Programme	Implementing Agency/Agencies	Financial support being extended by Implementation Committee.
1	2	3	4

(Total Rs. in Crores)

19.	Selection of Statue or Bust of Jawaharlal Nehru	Department of Culture	0.00
29.	India Update Information Centre	A New Society Implementation Committee	5.00
45.	Special Training and Coaching Scheme for Students of the minorities and weaker sections	Ministry of Welfare	0.00 Ministry of Personnel
47-62	Celebration of Birth Centenaries of 16 National Leaders	Department of Culture	0.00
64.	Creation of Science Centres and the Augmentation of Library Facilities in the Country	Department of Education Department of Science & Technology & All State Govts.	50.00
65.	Discovery of India Trains	Ministry of Railways Department of Tourism	0.00

Programme Number	Project/Programme	Implementing Agency/Agencies	Financial support being extended by Implementation Committee.
1	2	3	4
			(Total Rs. in Crores)
66.	Freedom-40 Groves to be planted in each Village Panchayat	Ministry of Forest & Environment Department of Rural Development All State Governments	0.00
67.	Nation-wide Programme for distribution of smokeless Chulhas and setting up of Bio-Gas Plants	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources/All State Govts.	50.00
69.	Reafforestation of the Himalayas	Ministry of Forest & Environment Govt. of Uttar Pradesh Govt. of Himachal Pradesh Government of Jammu and Kashmir.	100.00
70.	Special Programmes for the Hindicapped and Socially deprived	Department of Social Welfare/Voluntary Organisations like Sisters of Charity, Ramakrishna Mission and Chesire Homes	10.00
104.	Setting up of a Women's Rights Division in the Department of Women and Child Development	Department of Women and Child Development	0.00
108.	Creation of Jawaharlal Nehru Scholarships for Post Graduate Study in India and Abroad.	Department of Education	5.00

STATEMENT-III

Programme/Projects which will be Referred to the Central Ministries, State Governments for Implementation from their own budget.

<i>Programme Number</i>	<i>Project/Programme</i>	<i>Implementing Agency/Agencies</i>
1	2	3
1.	Freedom Forty Awards	Ministry of Programme Implementation
2.	Photo Competition	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
3.	Prime Minister's Certificate for Best All-Round Students in Classes 6th-7th and 8th every year .	Department of Education
4.	Mini Exhibition of Tableaux after the Republic Day Parade	Ministry of Defence
6.	To organise national level function of fold baladeers	Department of Culture
9.	Establishment of Nehru Service Corps Department of Education.	Department of Sports & Youth Affairs
10.	Involvement of Voluntary Organisations in building community assets and drought relief work.	Department of Rural Development
11.	Holding of Conferences	Concerned Ministries of the Central Government Implementation Committee
13.	Mobile Exhibition on Train	Trade Fair Authority of India Ministry of Railways Nehru Memorial Museum & Library

<i>Programme Number</i>	<i>Project/Programme</i>	<i>Implementing Agency/Agencies</i>
1	2	3
14.	Photographic Exhibition on History of Freedom Struggle	Trade Fair Authority of India Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
17.	Exposition of 13 feature films on India	Ministry of External Affairs
18.	Printing of Publicity Material (3 Publications)	Ministry of External Affairs
20.	To organise Eassys. Debates and on-the-spot painting contests at various International Missions	Ministry of External Affairs
21.	8 Part TV serial in India's Development	Doordarshan
22.	Architects of Modern India	Doordarshan
23.	Discovery of India, Shyam Benegal	Doordarshan
24.	I am Forty	Doordarshan
25.	Programmes approved for broadcast by AIR	A.I.R.
26.	Programmes on Glorious Episodes of the Freedom Struggle	Song & Drama Division
27.	Series of Films on National leaders, Freedom fighters and Development Achievements.	Films Divisions, Govt. of India

Programme Number	Project/Programme	Implementing Agency/Agencies
1	2	3
28.	TV/AIR Programme : Local interest stories of Heroism Sacrifice and valour to preserve local legends	Doordarshan A.I.R.
31.	Rejuvenating and Revitalising the existing Institutions of National Importance	Concerned Nodal Departments
33.	A special programme on Doordarshan on Jan. 9, 1988 To commemorate the landing of the Indian Team on Antarctica.	Department of Ocean Development Doordarshan
34.	Prominent speeches of the Leaders of the Freedom Movement should be collected and published in a Commemorative Volume	Department of Education
35.	Publication of commemorative volume on Scientific Achievements during the Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
36.	Special Awards should be instituted for Bank branches who achieve notable results in social banking. These Awards could be called 'PRIYADARSHINI AWARDS'	Department of Economic Affairs Banking Division
37.	The Freedom-40 Logo should be displayed in as many Bank	Department of Economic Affairs Banking Division
38.	To hold an International Agricultural Fair in 1988	Ministry of Agriculture
39.	To organise an Agricultural Exhibition on Wheels which could be taken to different parts of the Country to coincide with Local Agriculture Fairs.	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Railways

Programme Number	Project/Programme	Implementing Agency/Agencies
1	2	3
40.	Conference of Social Workers working amongst the Minorities and Weaker Sections.	Ministry of Welfare
41.	Free School Lunch for Tribal Students	Ministry of Welfare
42.	National Tribal Festival depicting all types of Tribal Culture	Ministry of Welfare Ministry of Culture through the Zonal Cultural Centres.
43.	Special drive for rehabilitation of bonded labour	Ministry of Welfare State Govts. National Commission of Rural Labour
44.	Special employment for artisans and craftsmen of Minorities and Weaker Sections	Ministry of Welfare Department of Industrial Development
46.	Teaching facilities for Urdu	Department of Education
63.	Augmentation of drinking water facilities in the rural areas	Department of Rural Development National Technology Mission Ministry of Water Resources All State Governments.
68.	Propagation of Patriotism and National Integration in trouble spots where there is conflict, turmoil and unrest.	Ministry of Home Affairs National Integration
72.	A low priced book on India	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
73.	A postage stamp to mark closing of the Commemorative Year	Ministry of Communications

Programme Number	Project/Programme	Implementing Agency/Agencies
1	2	3
74.	Commemorative Coin on Forty years of Freedom	Ministry of Finance
75.	Awareness about development programmes in the field of	Ministry of Agriculture, Deptt. of Rural rural developmentAll State Governments.
76.	Intensive Rural Management Training	Ministry of Agriculture Department of Rural Development
77.	Special assistance for Rural Artisans in Times of Calamity	Ministry of Agriculture Department of Rural Development.
79.	Institution of Fellowships and Prizes named after Jawaharlal Nehru.	Department of Science & Technology
80.	Institution of Jawaharlal Nehru Professorships for 5 years/10 years /life in the fields of Science/Humanities to outstanding persons.	Department of Science & Technology
81.	Institution of Nehru Talent Awards to very young scientists in the age group of (18-25) in recognition of Scientific Project undertaken by them.	Department of Science & Technology
84.	Production of quality books on science subjects and making them available to the people on a large scale at reasonable prices.	National Council of Science & Technology Communication Department of Science & Technology

Programme Number	Project/Programme	Implementing Agency/Agencies
1	2	3
91.	Setting up Young Farmer's Science Clubs	Indian Council of Agricultural Research Department of Agricultural Research and Education.
92.	To set up chairs and professorships in five centres of the Country for 'Scientific Humanism'	Deptt. of Science & Technology
93.	Arranging Exhibition matches for Veterans	Sports Authority of India
95.	Cycling Expedition to Explore Neighbouring Districts/ States by Youth.	Department of Youth Affairs through Nehru Yuvak Kendras.
97.	Holding of a Festival of Games for the School Children of Neighbouring Countries in the Nehru Centenary Year (Tentative Date 14.11.1988)	Sports Authority of India/Deptt. of Sports/ Implementation Committee/ School Games Federation of India.
98.	Holding of Freedom Forty Races all over the country	Sports Authority of India State Governments
99.	Holding of Special Motivational Camps for youth and Organising Special National Service Campaign on Important Themes.	Department of Youth Affairs Nehru Yuvak Kendras
100.	Organising Essay Competitions for Children at district level. (The role of our District in Freedom Struggle)	Nehru Yuvak kendra
101.	Setting up a Project for Exploration of Areas such as Himalayas or Nilgiris.	Department of Youth Affairs Nehru Yuvak Kendra

<i>Programme Number</i>	<i>Project/Programme</i>	<i>Implementing Agency/Agencies</i>
1	2	3
102.	To bring out an Anthology of Martial Art and Indigenous Games	Sports Authority of India
103.	To make the Students and Yough of our Country Sing the National Song correctly and with due respect	Department of Youth Affairs/ Doordarshan/ All India Radio/Implementation Committee.
109.	Honouring of Freedom Fighters	Ministry of Home Affairs.

National Highways In Special Category States

4073. PROF. NARAIN CHAAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the views of the Members of Parliament are taken into account in the selection of roads for declaration as National Highways;

(b) if so, the names of the roads for which the Members of Parliament have been pressing for their selection as National Highways during the Seventh Plan and the decision of the Government on these requests; and

(c) whether priority is proposed to be given and liberal approach adopted for the development of such highways in special category states which do not have adequate transport infrastructure like the Railways/ Water Transport and also do not have adequate resources of their own for development of even state highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Subject to the availability of financial resources, roads are declared as National Highways on the basis of the following criteria:

- i) roads which run through the length and breadth of the country;
- ii) roads connecting adjacent countries;
- iii) roads connecting State capitals;
- iv) roads connecting major ports and important industrial or tourist centres;

v) roads meeting very important strategic requirements;

vi) roads carrying high density of traffic over an adequate length; and

vii) roads which will enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achievement of substantial economies thereby.

Opening of RPO at Nagpur

4074. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a Regional Passport Office in Nagpur city;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far; and

(c) when it is expected to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Government have proposed opening of a Passport Liaison Office in Nagpur which can be later upgraded to a Regional Passport Office. However, the Government of Maharashtra have suggested that the Government of India should open a Regional Passport Office in Nagpur.

Recognition of Yoga

4075. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have recognised Yoga as an indigenous sport;

(b) the names of such States;

(c) whether the Yoga Federation has been recognised by the Sports Authority of India; and

(d) if not, whether there is a proposal by Sports Authority of India to recognise Yoga as a national game and propose to give assistance for the development of 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) and (b). The information is not readily available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no such proposal.

Government Press for Text Books Printing at Mysore

4076. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Government text Book Printing Press at Mysore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to hand over the Press to Karnataka Government; and

(d) if so, the details 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 Ministry of Urban Development has informed that the plant and machinery for the Press was received as gift from the Federal Republic of

Germany. It started functioning sometime during 1977-78.

(c) and (d). According to the Ministry of Urban Development the State Government of Karnataka has shown interest in taking over the Press and the modalities for transfer to the State Government are being worked out.

Express Highway Between Bangalore and Mysore

4077. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an urgent need for the construction of Express Highway between Bangalore and Mysore;

(b) if so, the estimated cost for the construction of express highway;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to take up the above work during 1989-90; and

(d) if so, when will the work be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). The government of India are mainly responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways only. The road from Bangalore to Mysore is a part of State road network and Government of India have no proposals for constructing an Expressway in this sector.

Apprentices in IISCO Units

4078. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of apprentices trained and absorbed after completion of their training at the Kulti Works of Indian Iron and Steel Company;

(b) the number of apprentices not absorbed and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number of workmen transferred from Ramnagar colliery of IISCO to the Kulti works?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No trade apprentice has been trained at Kulti Works since 1984.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 59 workmen were transferred from Ramnagar colliery to Kulti Works in 1987.

Declaration of Roads in Karnataka as National Highways

4079. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has been requesting since 1972 for declaration of a few roads in the State as National Highways;

(b) if so, the details of requests received and the roads out of them declared as National Highways; and

(c) if no request was acceded to, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The Government of Karnataka had been projecting the requirements from time to time for the inclusion of certain State Roads in the National Highways network, but none of them could be accommodated in the afore-said programme mainly for want of funds and other priority considerations. This position still holds good. A list of the roads recommended by the State Government is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the State Road	Length in Kms.
1	2	3
1.	Bangalore-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore (to join NH. No. 17)	385
2.	Gooty on NH. No. 7 in Andhra Pradesh Guntakal-Bellary-Hospet-Koppal-Gadag-Hubli-Karwar (to join NH. No. 17)	422
3.	Belgaum-Bijapur-Gulbarga-Humnabad (to join NH. No. 9)	364
4.	Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur-Mehboobnagar in Andhra Pradesh	336
5.	Tumkur-Arasikere-Shimoga-Sagar-Honnavar (to join NH. No. 17)	332
6.	Mysore-Nanjangud-Gundlupet-Coty-Coimbatore (to join in NH. No. 47 in Tamil Nadu)	80
7.	Chitradurga-Holalkere-Hosadurga-Chickmagalur-Mudigere-Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore (to join NH. 17)	283
8.	Mysore-Srirangapatna-Nagarmangala-Chicknayaknayakanhalli-Huliyur-Bellary-Shahapur-Gulbarga-Humnabad (to join NH. No. 9)	678
9.	Dharwar-Londa-Ahmed-Panaji (to join NH. No. 17)	95
10.	Padubidri-Karkala-Sringeri-Thirthahalli-Shikaripur-Shirakopa-Hubli-Bagalkot-Hungund	550

S. No.	Name of the State Road	Length in Kms.
1	2	3
11.	Sira (on NH. No. 4 Bangalore-Poona Road)-Madhugiri-Gowribidanur-Chickballapur-Chintamani-Srinivasapur-Mulbagal (on NH. No. 4, Bangalore-Madras Road)	160
Total		3685 Kms.

New Import Policy of Seeds

4080. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism voiced by many agricultural scientists and agronomists in India about the new import policy for seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they have made any representation to the Ministry on the seed import policy; and

(d) whether the Ministry propose to suggest modifications to the seed import policy announced by Government and 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A High Level Review Committee has been constituted by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation to monitor the progress of the implementation of the Policy and also to consider appropriate changes wherever necessary.

Level of Literacy in the Country

4081. SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number in lakhs and percentage of population males and females with primary school education, middle school education, Matriculation or Higher Secondary level, non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to a degree, Graduate and above; and

(b) literates without any formal education as per the latest estimates?

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 requisite information is given below.

STATEMENT

(Figures in lakhs)

Educational levels	1981	
	Male	Female
1	2	3
Literates without any formal Education	33 (1.0)	14 (0.4)
Primary School Education	468 (13.6)	261 (8.12)
Middle School Education	289 (8.40)	133 (4.14)

1	2	3
Matriculation or Higher Secondary level @	278 (8.08)	99 (3.08)
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to a degree	1.1 (0.03)	0.7 (0.02)
Graduate and above	70.4 (2.05)	23.2 (0.72)

@ — This includes Intermediate & Pre-University also.

Note — figures in parenthesis indicate the percentage to total population.

Source — Census of India – 1981 Series-1, INDIA Part-IV-A Social & Cultural Tables.

— Excludes Assam, where the census could not be conducted.

Expenditure on Education by Union and State Governments

4082. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The total expenditure incurred on education by Union Government, different State Governments in 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) The amount spent on High School and College/University education and professional education out of the above outlays and its percentage in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(c) The Amount spent on Adult education in the corresponding years by the Union

and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Statement-I showing expenditure on education by Centre and State Governments is given below.

(b) Statement-II showing Plan and Non-Plan expenditure on (i) Secondary Education (ii) College/University Education and (iii) Technical Education with percentages to the total expenditure on education is given below.

(c) Expenditure on Adult Education by the Union and State Governments from 1985-86 to 1988-89 is as under:

Year	Expenditure (Plan & Non-plan-Revenue Account) (Rs. in crores)
1985-86	84.26
1986-87	97.94
1987-88 (Revised Estimates)	148.81
1988-89 (Budget Estimates)	160.24

STATEMENT—I

(Rs. in crores)			
Year	Centre	States & UTs	Total
1	2	3	4
1985-86	540.17	6939.52	7479.69
1986-87	650.40	7699.77	8350.17
1987-88	1205.25	9066.18 (Revised Estimate)	10271.43
1988-89	1031.09 (upto February 1989)	9843.20 (Budget Estimate)	10874.29

STATEMENT—II

Year	(Rs. in crores)					
	Secondary Education		University and Higher Education		Technical Education	
	Expenditure	% age to total expenditure on education	Expenditure	% age to total expenditure	Expenditure	% age to total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1985-86	2296.22	30.7	1047.38	14.0	342.26	4.6
1986-87	2661.36	31.9	1184.27	14.2	380.30	4.5
1987-88	3279.31	31.9	1392.79	13.5	523.36	5.1

Progress in Farm Mechanisation

4083. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the trend of farm mechnisation in the country during the last decade as evidenced by use of tractors, harvesters, power tillers, oil engines, electric pump and consumption of power (KWH) per hectare of gross cropped area;

(b) whether farm mechanisation by these indicators and high consumption of power used in agriculture has been limited to few districts, regions and crops;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the sale of tractors and harvesters, power tillers, oil engines, electric pumpsets, during 1986, 1987, 1988 in different States and use of these tools per one lakh hectare of gross cropped area;

(e) the consumption of power (KWH) per hectare of gross cropped area in different States in 1986, 1987 and 1988; and

(f) the projections of power farm mechanisation in country up to 2000 A.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) There has been an increase in the use of tractors, combine harvesters, power tillers, oil engines and electric pumpsets and consumption of power during the last decade.

(b) and (c). No detailed survey has been conducted by Government in this regard.

(d) Statewise information in this regard on annual basis is not available. However, all India sale of tractors, power tillers, combine harvesters for the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is as under:

Item	All India Sale (Nos.)		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Tractors	76,886	80,168	93,157
Power tillers	3,754	3,209	3,097
combine Harvesters	163	57	144

(e) Information in respect of consumption of electricity is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(f) No projection of power farm mechanisation up to 2000 A.D. has been made by the Government.

Staff Quarters in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

4084. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Staff quarters got constructed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during the last two years in different Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(b) the details of expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The information is not

readily available and is being collected.

Yoga Education in Kendriya Vidyalayas

4085. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
DR. SUDHIR ROY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the classes in Kendriya Vidyalayas in which Yoga is being taught during the last three years; and

(b) the details of Yoga teachers appointed in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan till February, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan issued instructions in July, 1986 that Yoga should be introduced in classes VI to XII. Earlier, yoga was being taught from class I.

(b) 354 Yoga teachers have been appointed in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan since the introduction of the scheme.

[*Translation*]

Copper Deposits in Pithoragarh (UP)

4086. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether copper deposits have been found in Pithoragarh district of U.P.;

(b) if so, the quantity of deposits found so far;

(c) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme to exploit these de-

posits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir. A small deposit of copper-lead-zinc ore has been found in Askot area, in Didihat tehsil of Pithoragarh district.

(b) About 1.57 Million Tonnes of indicated reserves containing over 10% of combined copper, lead and zinc have been estimated so far.

(c) and (d). The U.P. State Government have indicated that a feasibility report has been prepared.

Expenditure on Education in U.P. Under Literacy Mission

4087. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount spent each year on literacy mission in Uttar Pradesh during last three years;

(b) whether there was a proposal to spend a fixed amount on this mission each year in this State;

(c) if so, whether this State has spent the money under the targeted limit during last three years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to counteract the adverse affect on the programme for illiteracy eradication?

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). Funds for Centrally

Sponsored Adult Education Programmes in Uttar Pradesh as in other States/U.Ts are sanctioned on year to year basis. The per-

formance of the State Government in this respect has been appreciable which is evident from the following table:

Year	(Rs. in Lakhs)		Percentage utilisation
	Amount released	Amount spend	
1985-86	753.41	646.83	85.85
1986-87	708.89	707.14	99.75
1987-88	725.41	720.08	99.26

Passport Application in Bareilly Passport Office

4088. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport application received in passport office at Bareilly during the year 1988; and

(b) the number of passports issued and number of application rejected during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) 63,052.

(b) 53678 passports were issued in 1988 and 5 applications were rejected.

[English]

State Level Training Programmes for Paddy Production

4089. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had organised several State Level Training Programmes in Kerala to increase paddy pro-

duction;

(b) if so, the number of such programme organised in Kerala during the last three years; and

(c) the number of farmers benefited by such training programmes?

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 Ministry of Agriculture has organised eight State Level Training Programme in Kerala during the last three years to increase paddy production.

(c) The State Level Training Programmes were organised for extension workers, who in turn conducted training at district and field levels.

Common Recruitment of Lecturers

4090. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission have decided to introduce a

common recruitment pattern for the post of lecturers for the various colleges and universities throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such tests are likely to be conducted on all India basis;

(d) whether the tests will be conducted directly by the University Grants Commission or through some other agency; and

(e) when is the new system expected to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (e). The Scheme of revision of pay scales for teachers in University and colleges and other measures for maintenance of standards in Higher Education, communicated to the State Govt. on 22.7.88 lays down conditions of recruitment and the qualifications for appointment of lecturers. The Scheme also provides that only those candidates who, besides fulfilling the minimum academic qualification prescribed for the post of lecturer, have qualified in a comprehensive test, to be specially conducted for the purpose, will be eligible for appointment as lecturers. The detailed scheme for conducting the test, including its design, the agencies to be employed in the conduct of tests, content administration etc. are to be worked out by the University Grants commission. The UGC is working out the modalities for holding such tests in consultation with the State Governments.

Courses Conducted by Indira Gandhi National Open University

4091. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the courses proposed to be started by the Indira Gandhi National Open University in the near future;

(b) whether the University has been getting overwhelming response for its courses but is compelled to limit the number of students through entrance examinations;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to expand the programmes of the University to cover more students; 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) The courses/programmes proposed to be introduced in the future include;

1. Bachelors degree in Library and information Science.
2. B.Sc. programme
3. Post-graduate programme in Distance Education.
4. Diploma courses in:
 - (i) management (2 modules)
 - (ii) Rural Development
 - (iii) Food and Nutrition
 - (iv) Child Care
 - (v) Creative Writing in Hindi; and
 - (vi) Higher Education.
5. Certificate programmes in:
 - (i) Computer Applications

(ii) **Water Resource Management**(iii) **Energy conservation and Management**

(b) In view of the overwhelming response to its Diploma in Management, the University conducts an admission test to restrict the number of candidates to a number which could be effectively supported by the existing network of study centres and counselling services.

The University also conducts an entrance test to determine the learning capabilities of those candidates who seek admission to the Bachelors degree and the Diploma in Creative Writing but do not possess formal qualification.

(c) and (d). The University started offering courses in January, 1987 and the enrolment is already about 50,000. The University has established 12 Regional Centres and 118 Study Centres in different parts of the country to provide support services to its students. The number of such centres is being increased progressively to support larger enrolments.

Project for Development of Sports Persons

4092. **SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project for development of sports persons to enable them to achieve international standards is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is expected to be implemented?

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, Sir. The selected sportspersons are already 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 with the best possible sports equipments, nutritive diet and high quality training facilities.

Pact with World Educational Foundation, USA for TV Series

4093. **SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:**
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has concluded a co-production pact with world Education Foundation of USA for a TV series;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the series to be produced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission has entered into an agreement with WGBH Education Foundation, Boston (USA) to co-produce a ten part T.V. series entitled "State of the World". The series will aim to explore the human dimensions of international environmental issues ranging from deforestation to population pressures, from soil erosion to

disposal of hazardous wastes. The topics proposed to be covered in the series are: (i) the age of growth, (ii) population, (iii) food and soil, (iv) water, (v) forests, (vi) fisheries, (vii) climate, (viii) energy, (ix) the waste problem, and (x) paths to sustainability. As per the terms of the agreement, the Commission will contribute equivalent of US \$ 300,000 consisting of equivalent of US \$ 200,000 in service and US \$ 100,000 in foreign exchange to be paid in four equal instalments of US \$ 25,000 each at different stages of completion of the project. The Commission's contribution is estimated to be less than 10% of the total cost of production. The E.M.R.C. (Educational Media Research Centre), Gujarat University is the focal agency to implement the project. The work on the T.V. series has already commenced.

Economic Recovery Programme for Rural Farmers

4094. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are introducing economic recovery programme for rural farmers; and

(b) 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) and (b). The Government have taken up a number of thrust programmes with a view to improving economic conditions of the farming community. The special focus under these programmes is on the small and marginal farmers.

These cover rice production in the Eastern States, development of pulses, oilseeds, distribution of minikits, watershed

development for rainfed agriculture, special foodgrains production increasing agricultural production etc.

Adequate and timely supply of inputs like fertilisers, seeds and plants protection chemicals etc. at reasonable prices has been ensured. Credit support through Regional Rural Banks, Commercial Banks and Cooperatives has been substantially increased. Development of dairy through cooperative societies under Operation Flood has benefited milk producers most of whom belong to the category of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. Other programmes like poultry and livestock development, fishery development have also created employment opportunities for the farming community and improved their economic conditions.

Support prices for the various agricultural commodities have been increased over years and have provided incentives to the farmers.

Several Rural Development Programmes have been taken up to improve the quality of life in the villages. The major anti poverty programmes like IRDP/NREP/RLEGP benefit the weaker sections of the rural community.

International Task Force on Literacy in Delhi

4095. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Task Force on Literacy (ITFL) has been set up in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details about its functions etc.?

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). According to the information available, International Task Force on Literacy (ITFL) has been set up as an umbrella group for 100,000 non-governmental organisations effort to make the International Literacy Year success. It has been recognised by UNESCO's Standing Committee of Non-Governmental Organisation in December, 1988. The International Council for Adult Education is acting as the Secretariat for ITFL. The Coordinating Office of ITFL is in Toronto and one of its regional office is located in New Delhi. This Task Force has not been set up by the Government of India.

The functions of the ITFL Office in New Delhi are to :—

- (i) energise on-going literacy promotion effort in India and the South Asian region;
- (ii) reach out to new sectors with potential for literacy action;
- (iii) provide a forum for exchange of ideas and strategies at national, regional and international levels; and
- (iv) act as an information resource centre for International Literacy Year.

Passenger Oriented Wayside Amenities Along National Highways

4096. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) number of sites, State-wise, se-

lected for development for passenger oriented wayside amenities along high traffic density National Highway under Government's scheme mooted in August, 1986;

(b) the State-wise number of such sites where Government has successfully offered to the developers, the required land, telephone, electricity, petrol pump and loans;

(c) the developers who have accepted the offer alongwith the locations thereof; and

(d) if not, the manner in which the development of the way side amenities is to be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) At present 13 sites (one each in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura) have been selected for development of passenger-oriented wayside amenities along National Highways under Government financing.

(b) to (d). Under private sector financing, preliminary selection of five sites has been made and letters of intent have been issued. Three of these sites are located in Uttar Pradesh and one each in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Details of selected entrepreneurs and locations are given in the statement below. Private entrepreneurs have to arrange the land themselves and develop the amenities through own resources. Government assistance is limited to allotment of a petrol outlet subject to fulfilment of criteria laid down by the Ministry of Surface Transport and Ministry of Petroleum. Final selection will depend on appropriateness of the site and eligibility of the entrepreneurs for petrol pump.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name and address	N.H.	Proposed Location	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. P. Narendra Dev 5-122, Royo Nagar Gannavaram-521101 Krishna Distt. (A.P.)	5	Km. 33/3 near Talapralu village between Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam (about 34 kms. from Vijayawada)	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Lt. Col. C.D. Sharma 72, Venus Apartments 40 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay-400005	17	At/near Hathkhamba in Maharashtra (17 km from Ratnagiri)	Maharashtra
3.	M/s. Binu Kapoor 604, Katra Neel, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-110006.	24	5 km from Garh Mukteshwar towards Gajraula. (The place is at the inter- section of a road from village Kaka Thar Tehsil Hasanpur)	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Sh. K.N. Kedar, Supreme Service Station (Dealers: Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.) Kedar Farm, Garh Road, Hapur.	24	Existing petrol pump on Delhi Garh Road (At km. 57.3)	Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name and address	N.H.	Proposed Location	State
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Sh. Anil Duft Kaushik, Pragati Enterprises, CB-166, Naraina, Ring Road, New Delhi-110026.	24	Between Garh Mukteshwar and Moradabad (36 kms from Garh and 30 kms from Moradabad).	Uttar Pradesh

UGC Grants to the Centre of Advanced Study in Applied Mathematics Calcutta

4097. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether grant/subsidy by the University Grants Commission to the Centre of Advanced Study in Applied Mathematics, University of Calcutta has been stopped since 1975; and

(b) if so, 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) and (b). The Department of Applied Mathematics, Calcutta University was identified by the University Grants Commission as the first Centre of Advanced Study in Applied Mathematics in the year 1963-64. The Centre received support from the Commission for a period of 10 years. The progress of the Centre was assessed in 1974 by a Committee consisting of the following members;

- (i) Prof. K.R. Ramanathan, T.I.F.R., Bombay
- (ii) Prof. B. Athreya, Deptt. of Applied Mathematics, II Sc, Bangalore
- (iii) Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Additional Secretary, UGC.

The performance of Centre was assessed as 'average' as per recommendations of the Assessment Committee and the Commission derecognised the Centre w.e.f. 1.4.74. However, on the basis of the performance of the Department of Applied Mathematics, Calcutta University, the Mathematics

Panel of the U.G.C. again identified that Department for support under Special Assistance Programme in 1987. An Expert Committee of the Commission visited the Department on 10.2.87 and on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, the Deptt. of Applied Mathematics, Calcutta University was again brought under the Special Assistance Programme of the Commission and was declared as a Centre of Advanced Study by the U.G.C. in September, 1987.

Research in Mathematics

4098. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether research in higher mathematics is being neglected in the Universities/Institutions;

(b) whether Government propose to formulate and introduce a suitable scheme to absorb Research Associates working in Universities/Institutions etc. in senior posts of Professors/Readers directly on the basis of their significant published research work to encourage research in higher mathematics; and

(c) if so, the 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) The University Grants commission has been providing substantial assistance to promote excellence in teaching and research including research in higher mathematics, through its special assistance programmes. The Commission is providing support to four Centres of Advanced Studies, six Departments of Special Assistance

and two Departmental Research Projects in mathematics and Applied Mathematics.

(b) and (c). The UGC has introduced a scheme to build a cadre of Research Scientists in Indian Universities to promote high quality research in Science, Engineering, Technology and Humanities. Persons who have an outstanding academic/research career, with Ph.D. degree and research experience of not less than two years/five years/ten years (for Categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' respectively) after the award of Ph.D. are eligible for the position of Research Scientist. The above categories of Research Scientists will carry a pay scale corresponding to that of Lecturers, Readers and Professors. The award is for a period of 5 years on a contract basis.

Declaration of Roads as National Highways

4099. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of State roads proposed to be converted into National Highways during the remaining period of Seventh Plan; and

(b) the follow up steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (b). State Roads aggregating to about 1474 Kms. have been declared as National Highways in February, 1989. There is no proposal for further addition to the National Highway System at present.

Establishment of Advanced Research and Training Centre on Post-harvest Technology

4100. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council on Agriculture Research has urged the State governments for the establishment of Advanced Research and Training Centre on post-harvest technology for horticulture; and

(b) if so, the details of State Governments which have come forward for the establishment of the Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Preliminary proposals for establishment of advanced centres of research & training in post-harvest technology for horticulture have been received from State Agriculture Universities at Akola and Rahuri in Maharashtra, Sonal in Himachal Pradesh and Bangalore in Karnataka.

Depletion of Fishing Resources

4101. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishery resources in the country are depleting and has posed a serious problem for the fishermen;

(b) if so, the reasons for the rapid depletion of fishery resources;

(c) whether pollution of marine waters is one of the main factors;

(d) if so, whether Government have taken steps to check the marine water pollution; and

(e) the other measures taken to hold the traditional fishermen?

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.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Under Section 19 of water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, State Pollution Control Boards of Coastal States have declared the Zone upto 5 Kms. from the shore as Water Pollution Prevention and Control Area. Accordingly, waste water discharged on the coast is required to meet the standard prescribed under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

(e) Other steps taken to help traditional fishermen and to conserve fishery resources in the territorial waters include enactment of Marine Fishing Regulation Act/issuance of Executive orders in all maritime States except Gujarat and West Bengal which provide exclusive areas for operation of traditional craft, mechanised boats and deep sea vessels.

[Translation]

Non-Utilisation of Ground Water for Drinking

4102. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States have decided not to use ground water for drinking purpose;

(b) if so, the details of States using ground water as drinking water, State-wise;

(c) whether a number of States have requested Union Government that in future while sanctioning drinking water schemes, the views and consent of the State Governments be obtained so that foreign aid could be used properly; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Union Government on the proposals received from the States regarding non-utilisation of ground water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Taking over of Monopoly Mines

4103. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the monopoly mines in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such monopoly mines, State-wise and mine-wise in the country at present; and

(c) the time by which these mines are likely to be taken over?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) (a) and (b).

It is presumed that by "Monopoly mines" it is mean as "all the mines of a mineral, which are exclusively held and operated by a single lessee." Barring Wollastonite which is mined at present by a single party in Rajasthan, no private firm or organisation holds all the mining leases for any one mineral in the country.

(c) There is no proposal to take over wollastonite mining.

[English]

Computerized Cargo-Handling Machinery for Nhava Sheva Port

4104. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be

pleased to state:

(a) whether computerized cargo-handling machinery is proposed to be installed in Nhava-Sheva Port;

(b) if so, the country and the agency that is expected to supply such sophisticated machinery; and

(c) the total cost involved in buying such machinery?

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

(b) and (c). The details are as follows:-

<i>Name of the Machinery</i>	<i>Name of the supplier & Country to which he belongs</i>	<i>Cost involved -</i>
Hardware and Software		
Computers for:		
(1) Bulk Handling System	M/s. Klockner Industries Anlagen, GMBH, West Germany, through the manufacturer, M/s ASEA Brown Boveri Ltd, Baden, Switzerland-9	SFR 7524530 JS \$ 64155 Rs. 92,46,918
(2) Container Handling System including Container Freight Station	M/s Computer Maintenance Corp. Ltd. (CMC Ltd) Bombay through the manufacturer, M/s Digital Corpn. (DEC), USA	US \$ 2,409,957 UK \$ 12,500 Rs. 7,02,03,598

Agencies engaged in Development of Nhava Sheva Port

4105. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the agencies including the foreign agencies that are engaged in developing Nhava Sheva Port;

(b) whether these agencies were selected through global tender; and

(c) if so, the extent of expenditure involved in the work assigned to the foreign agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The names of

the contractors including foreign contractors who have been engaged in the development of Nhava Sheva Port are given in Statement I below.

(b) The contractors selected through global tenders are S.No. 1 to 8 in statement

I below.

(c) The values of the contracts assigned to the foreign agencies at the time of award of work are given in statement II below.

STATEMENT-I

Details relating to Contractors engaged in Development of Nhava Sheva Port.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Description of the work</i>	<i>Name of the Contractor</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Main Civil Works	Mitsu and Co. Ltd. Japan
2.	Bulk Handling Facility	Klockner Ind. Anlagen GMBH, West Germany
3	Container Handling Equipment	Samsung Co. Ltd., S. Korea
4.	Mobile Equipment	OY SISU, Finland
5.	Port Craft	Hyundai Corp. S. Korea
6.	Power Distribution System	Siemens, India
7.	Computer System	CMC Ltd. India
8.	Mobile Bulk Handling Equipment	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
9.	Dredging	Zanen Verstoep Netherlands
10.	Container Freight Station	Engg. Projects India Ltd. (EPIL)
11.	Port Blds, Workshop etc	BE Billimoria & Co., India
12.	Township	
	(A) Pile Foundation and Grade Beams	AFCONS, India
	(B) Residential Blds.	EPIL
	(C) Public Builds.	EPIL
	(D) Extnl. Services	EPIL

1	2	3
	(E) Extnl. Electrical Works	GSCCL India
13.	Filling Works	GSCCL India
14.	Telecom Bldg.	Sam Constns, India
15.	Boundary Wall and Pillars	Kumar Constn.
16.	Navigational Aids and Transit System	Anna Nav aids
17.	Landing Jetty	AFCONS
18.	Port site office residence sub-station etc.	BE Billimoria
19.	Port Guest House and Servant Quarters	Quality Constn.
20.	Addl Soil investigation	AFCONS
21.	Environmental Baseling data	Associated Indl. Consultants
22.	CISF Barracks (Ph. I)	Sam Constn.
23.	CISF Barracks (Ph. II)	KS Kumar Constn.
24.	Roads and external Works	Ajanta Tiles
25.	Soil investigation	AFCONS
26.	Survey	Survey of India
27.	Temp. Barracks for SRP	SA? Cpmstm.
28.	VHF Communications Systems	Meltron
29.	UHF Communications System	P and T Deptt.
30.	Electrical Substation	Reunion Engg.
31.	Port Users Building.	BE Billimoria & Co.
32.	Consultancy (Engg.)	Howe India (P) Ltd.
33.	Consultancy (OMF)	AF Ferguson & Co.

1	2	3
34.	Survey of refine Traffic forecast	RITES
35.	Water Supply	MWSSB
36.	Rail infrastructure RAC	Central Railway
37.	Permanent Water Supply	MWSSB
38.	Power Supply	NSEB
39.	Miscellaneous Civil & Mechanical Works	M/s Three Circles.
40.	Training Action Plan	M/s PORTRAIN, U.K.

STATEMENT—II

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Contract</i>	<i>Name of Foreign Contractor</i>	<i>Value of Contract at the time of award of work</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Ma-in Civil Works	Mitsui and Co. Ltd., Japan.	Rs. 110.00 crores (Including f.e. comp. of Yen 1267,49,69,647)
2.	Bulk Handling Facility	Klockner Ind. Anlagen GMBH, West Germany	Rs. 182.55 crores. (Including f.e. comp. DM 103,321,143 SFr 7,935,267 US \$ 27,011,249)
3.	Container Handling Equipment	Samsung Co. Ltd., S. Korea	Rs. 28.35 crores (Including f.e. comp. US \$ 13,987,102)
4.	Mobile Equipment	OY SISU, Finland	Rs. 9.13 crores (Including f.e. comp. FIM 1,37,61,598)
5.	Port Craft	Hyundai Corp., S. Korea.	Rs. 12.31 crores. (Including f.e. comp. US \$ 9,336,232.45)

Sl. No.	Name of the Contract	Name of Foreign Contractor	Value of Contract at the time of award of work
1	2	3	4
6.	Dredging	Zanen Verstoep Netherland	Rs. 38.39 crores (Including f.e. comp. DF 160.547 m)
7.	Training Action Plan	Portrain, U.K.	Rs. 5.60 lakhs+ £65,500.

US Report on Human Rights in India

4106. SHRI NARSING
SURYAVANSI:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report of US State Department to the Congress on human rights which reportedly mentions about the violation of human rights in India during the year, 1988; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) and (b). Government have been the section relating to India of the report of the United States Department on human rights. While the report is critical of India in certain respects, it also states that: "India is a basically democratic polity with strong and legally sanctioned safeguards for individuals and a vigorous free press". There was no consultation prior to the preparation of this report; and Government do not accept the veracity of all its findings.

Allocations for Primary Education

4107. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocations for promotion of primary education in the Seventh Plan had been fixed at Rs. 1471 crores but only Rs. 850 crore had been released so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons for releasing lesser amount?

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 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 the period 1985-89) for Elementary Education. No separate allocation was made for primary education. According to the Planning Commission, it had approved Rs. 1471 crores for the States and Union Territories and Rs. 575.04 crores for the Central Sector for Elementary Education during the first four years of the Plan.

Outlay for 1989-90 has not yet been approved. Planning Commission estimates that an expenditure of Rs. 2054 crores is likely to be incurred in the first four years.

Review of Pepsico Deal

4108. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Farm scientists for review of Pepsico deal" appearing in the Financial Express dated 23 December, 1988;

(b) If so, whether agricultural scientists, academicians and other professionals have called on the Government to review the Pepsico deal and also focussed on the health hazards of Pepsicola which contained caffeine, phosphoric acid and artificial sweetness implicated in addiction and carcinogenesis;

(c) whether Cola drinks have been implicated in Hyperactivity in Children; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the remedial measures taken or

posed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYLER): (a) and (b). It is true that there was a news item captioned "Farm scientists for review of Pepsico deal" in the Financial Express dated 23rd December, 1988.

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

Setting up Mini Steel Plants

4109. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether setting up of mini steel plants is preferable to setting up huge steel plants which need large investments;

(b) if so, whether Government would give preference to setting up mini-steel plants; and

(c) if so, the places where such mini steel plants are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Government are not of the view that between mini steel plants and integrated steel plants, mini steel plants are preferable. Both have their distinct roles in steel making.

India's Contributions to UN and its Agencies

4110. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution made by India to the UN and its various specialised agencies for 1988, organisation-wise; and

(b) the main organs of each of which India was an elected member as on 1 January, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed before the House.

(b) The list is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

List of UN Bodies of which India is currently a Member

1. Economic and Social Council
2. Human Rights Commission
3. Sub-commission of Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.
4. Commission on Narcotic Drugs
5. Commission on Human Settlements
6. Committee for Programme and Coordination
7. Committee on Transnational Corporations
8. Committee on Development Planning
9. Intergovernment Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting.
10. Executive Board of United Nations Children's Fund
11. Governing Council of UNDP

12. Committee on Food Aid Policies of World Food Programme
13. World Food Council
14. International Law Commission
15. Governing Council of UNEP
16. Conference on Disarmament

Specialised Agencies

1. Council of the Food and Agriculture Organisation
2. Council of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)
3. Council of International Maritime Organisation (IMO)
4. Administrative Council of International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
5. Executive Board of UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
6. Industrial Development Board of UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)
7. Programme and Budget Committee of UNIDO
8. Executive Council of Universal Postal Union (UPU)
9. Executive Board of World Health Organisation (WHO)
10. ILO Governing Body
11. Board of Governors of IAEA

Allocation of Funds for Construction of Check Dams

4111. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to allocate funds for construction of check dams, percolation tanks and repairs to Breacher Tanks in the drought prone areas in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the particulars of agencies which dealt with the construction of check dams and tanks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, funds have been allocated under drought prone area programme for construction of check dams, percolation tanks and other soil conservation measures in the drought prone districts on the State. While Agriculture Department of the State Government deals with the construction of check dams, the Minor Irrigation Department deals with the construction/repair of tanks.

Losses in Ramgiri Gold Mines in Andhra Pradesh

4112. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Ramgiri" Gold Mines in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh are incurring huge losses;

(b) the amount so far spent and the total quantity of Gold-ore extracted from the mines; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the losses in these Gold Mines?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yepamana Mine of Ramgiri Gold fields had incurred aggregate losses to the tune of Rs. 435.55 lakhs till the end of 1987-88. However, it has since turned the corner and is expected to earn a profit during 1988-89.

(b) The total capital cost incurred till the end of 1987-88 is Rs. 753.84 lakhs. Till the end of Feb., 1989, 1,53,084 tonnes of ore have been mined yielding 393.5 kgs. of gold, valued at Rs. 1363.50 lakhs.

(c) A series of steps such as introduction of modern technology for recovery of gold and for improving mining of ore have been taken up to improve the production of gold. Coupled with the adoption of Indian market price for gold from July, 1988 onwards this may enable this unit to improve the financial performance. Efforts are also on to explore additional reserves available around Ramgiri, such as reopening of Ramgiri Shaft etc. Diesel generating sets have also been installed to overcome the fluctuations in power supply.

Special package for Jute Cultivation

4113. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have monitored progress of PM's special package for the development of the Jute cultivation announced in September, 1986;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in West Bengal;

(c) the role played by Jute Corporation of India to boost Jute production; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to give fillip to jute cultivation?

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 Special Jute Development Programme in West Bengal covered 40 blocks in 8 Districts. During the first two years of the implementation of this programme (1987-88 and 1988-89), an area of 3.32 lakh hectares was covered with an expenditure of Rs. 61.67 lakhs.

(c) The Jute Corporation of India has been entrusted to undertake support price operation for purchase of raw jute and it is also a nodal agency for construction of godowns for storage of raw jute by State Cooperatives, Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations etc.

(d) The Government of India launched the Centrally Sponsored Special Jute Development Programme with 100 per cent Central assistance from 1987-88 to 1989-90 to give fillip for jute cultivation.

Increase in Prices of fruits and vegetables

4114. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of fruits and vegetables have increased alarmingly during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The composite wholesale price index of fruits and vegetables was 418.4 in the year 1986, which gradually increased to 443.3 in the year 1988. (Base: 1970-71)

(b) The main reasons for higher prices have been the fall in production due to drought condition and natural calamities coupled with increase in population, increase in freight charges, transport bottlenecks caused by the strike of transporters union, etc.

(c) Government of India has adopted the following strategy to augment the production and reduce the prices of fruits and vegetables in the country:

1. Production and distribution of good quality planting material of fruit trees and seeds of high yielding varieties of vegetables.
2. Expansion of area under trees of outstanding merit and high yielding varieties of vegetables.
3. Educating farmers to adopt improved cultivation techniques.
4. Popularising the use of fertilisers and adoption of plant protection measures.

In addition to the above programme, a number of programmes are being implemented by the State Governments to reduce the prices of fruits and vegetables.

[Translation]

Drought Relief Assistance to Rajasthan

4115. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the districts affected by drought in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Rajasthan Government have submitted a memorandum to Union Government regarding drought situation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by Union Government on the report; and

(e) the exact date by which Union Government would provide assistance after assessing the situation in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Government of Rajasthan has submitted a memorandum seeking Central assistance of Rs. 168.41 crores for drought relief in the areas affected due to inadequate rains during South-West monsoon of 1988.

The State Government has reported that the following districts were affected by scarcity conditions in varying degrees:-

- (1) Barmer
- (2) Jaisalmer
- (3) Jodhpur
- (4) Jalore
- (5) Pali

- (6) Sirohi
- (7) Bikaner
- (8) Dungarpur
- (9) Churu
- (10) Chittore
- (11) Udaipur
- (12) Ajmer
- (13) Bhilwara
- (14) Nagaur
- (15) Tonk
- (17) Bundi

(d) and (e). The request of the State Government is being processed as per established procedure.

[English]

Declaration of State Roads in Rajasthan as National Highways

4116. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has submitted proposals for declaring some important State roads as National Highways,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to declare them as National Highways in view of increase in traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). During the 7th Five Year Plan, the Government of Rajasthan have sponsored the following five roads for inclusion in the National Highways network. viz.

- (1) Beawar-Pali-Sirohi-Kandla Port;
- (2) Bikaner-Nagaur-Ajmer-Kota-Shivpuri;
- (3) Ajmer-Bhilwara-Chittorgarh-Ratlam-Indore;
- (4) Gurganwa-Alwar-Sariska-Dausa-Sawaimadhopur-Gwalior; and
- (5) Link Road from Dausa to Manoharpura

Out of these five roads, two roads indicated at (1) and (5) have recently been declared as National Highways and no further additions are envisaged presently.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts Reserved for SC/ST Teachers in Delhi Administration

4117. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reserved posts for SC/ST teachers in various grades lying vacant in Delhi Administration Schools; and

(b) when these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) As per Delhi Administration, 1383 posts of teachers reserved for SC/ST

in various grades are lying vacant in schools under Delhi Administration.

(b) Delhi Administration have taken steps to fill up these posts in accordance with the prescribed procedure, which is time consuming. Also because of a case in Supreme Court, earlier in Central Administrative Tribunal, recruitment to teachers of 11 categories has been held up since 1984-85. The Delhi Administration is endeavouring to expedite filling up of posts in reserved category.

[English]

Fire Incident at TISCO

4118. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained the reasons through an inquiry for the devastating fire at Tata Iron and Steel Company recently;

(b) the number of persons died in this incident and the amount of compensation given to the affected families; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Enquiries are being conducted by the State Government of Bihar into the fire incident at Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., on 3rd March, 1989.

(b) The death toll in the fire incident is 50. M/s TISCO have assured all those who have been bereaved as well as those who have suffered injuries that every assistance including monetary will be provided to rehabilitate the families. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the amount of compensation as the enquiries etc. are still in process.

(c) The measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents would be identified when the reports of enquiries including causes leading to the incident become available.

Vocational Education Institutes/ Training Centres in Punjab

4119. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up or proposed to set up Vocational Education Institutes/Training Centres in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date and the nature of work undertaken on education/training imparted in each of such institutes/training centres?

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 Central Government has, during 1987-88, approved introduction of 201 vocational courses at + 2 level in 67 schools under the centrally sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education. There is no proposal or programme to set up separate vocational Education Institute with Government of India's assistance in Punjab.

Supply of SMP to Punjab

4120. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have made any demand for supply of skimmed milk powder;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government

thereto?

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.

Proposal for separate Medical and Engineering Universities

4121. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up separate Medical and Engineering Universities in each State on the pattern of Agricultural Universities; 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) The Government has no proposal to set up separate Medical and Engineering Universities in each State on the pattern of Agricultural Universities.

(b) Does not arise.

Kendriya Vidyalayas Principals' Forum

4122. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a recognised Kendriya Vidyalaya Principals' Forum in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the charter of demands, if any, submitted by the aforesaid Forum?

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) It was formed on 8.6.79 and was granted *dejure* recognition by the Kendriya Sangathan on 31.8.87. The total number of members of the Forum as on 19.3.87 was 180.

(c) The details of the charter of demand are give in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Details of Demands/Suggestions submitted by the President of the Principal Forum

1. Promotion of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees to the post of Administrative Officers and the Audit Wing of the Regional Officers instead of filling by deputationists.
2. Opportunity for discussions with the Commissioner at the time of Principals Conferences.
3. Intimating the duties of the Officers of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Hqrs.) to the Principals.
4. Promotional Avenues to Principals.
5. Defining the duties of Vice-Principals, Headmasters and Head Clerks.
6. Orientation course for Head Masters and Incharge Principals.

7. Change of designation of Office staff in Kendriya Vidyalayas and enhancement of their emoluments.
8. Purchase procedure in cluster of schools.
9. Enhancement of financial powers of Principals under School fund people fund.
10. Creation of the post of PA/Steno for Principal.
11. Part-Time games teacher to carry out the games activities outside school hours.
12. Revision of recruitment rules for the post of Principals.
13. Counting of past service.
14. Extension of Chattopadhyaya commission recommendations to Principals.
15. Transfer policy of principals-consideration on compassionate grounds.
16. Problems in implementation of three language formula as envisaged by CBSE.
17. Problems in change of Exam centres by CBSE.
18. Powers to Principals to recruit staff upto TGT level.
19. Conveyance allowance or conveyance to Principals.
20. Additional financial powers and sanction of existing norms of PF and SF to Principals.

21. Formation of Sahodaya Complex and organisation of Educational Seminars.

22. Inservice course and assistance to be extended to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Preservation of Sun Temple in Konark

4123. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the preservation of Sun temple Konark needs the urgent attention of the Archaeological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the specific steps being taken for the preservation of that World famous monument?

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. The temple is in a good state of preservation and has always been on the priority list of the Archeological Survey of India as it is a monument on the World Heritage List.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of Slaughter House in Delhi

4124. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to shift the slaughter houses in Delhi from their present location;

(b) the rationale of the proposed shifting;

(c) the existing capacity of the slaughter

houses;

(d) the present level of utilisation; and

(e) the proposed expenditure on the modernisation and shifting of the slaughter houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The Slaughter House is functioning in the 'residential use zone'. There is a proposal for relocation of this slaughter house from the present area. The site for location of a slaughter house and allied units, is earmarked in the Master Plan for Delhi at the crossing of Rohtak Road and outer Ring Road. It has not been possible to shift this existing slaughter house on proposed site as nearby population of the site earmarked objected for using this area for slaughter industry.

(c) On an average 8000 sheep and goats and 2000 buffaloes are slaughtered every day.

(d) The slaughter house is being utilised more than its capacity.

(e) The cost estimate prepared for the project at 1983 price was to the tune of Rs. 33.71 crores.

Trivandrum Bypass

4125. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of Trivandrum bypass on National Highway No. 47.

(b) the estimated cost of the Project

(c) the amount so far released and spent separately; and

(d) the time by which the bypass will be opened to traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) About 43 Kms.

(b) to (d). The work is being taken up in two phases. A short length of about 1.18 kms in Phase I has been completed and opened to traffic. The work in two other stretches (5 kms) of Phase I is in progress. Estimate for construction of another 4 kms stretch of phase I have been sanctioned recently.

Funds are allotted to States in bulk and not Project wise. An expenditure of Rs. 6.69 crores has been incurred so far.

Phase II of the Project is in planning stage and it is too early to indicate the time schedule of completion and total cost of the Project.

Cultivation of Dry-Fruits

4126. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vidharba areas in Maharashtra are suitable for cultivation of dry-fruits;

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn up an action plan for cultivation of dry fruit in these areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) No, Sir.

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

Achievement of objectives set forth in Seventh Plan for Development of Inland Water Transport

4127. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the broad objectives set forth in the Seventh Five-Year Plan with regard to development of inland water transport, modernisation of vessels and country crafts to suit local conditions and improvement in productivity of assets have been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The achievement of objectives set forth in the 7th Five-Year Plan for IWT Sector is reflected in the schemes being implemented which are as follows:-

- (i) On National Waterway (Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River system), infrastructural development in the shape of bandalling, dredging, navigational aids and channel marking, are on.
- (ii) Brahmaputra river from Dhubri to Sadiya has been declared as National Waterway after completing required studies.
- (iii) The hydrographic surveys and techno-economic studies has been taken up in the rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Sunderbans, West Coast Canal. The studies in respect of West Coast Canal and

Sunderbans have been completed.

- (iv) To replace the old vessels of the CIWTC with modern vessels, a scheme costing Rs. 63.80 crores was sanctioned to acquire 63 new vessels. The orders have been placed on different yards where the construction work is on. This, besides the modernising the fleet would augment the carrying capacity of CIWTC from 5 lakhs MT to 10.75 lakhs MT by the end of 7th Plan period.
- (v) Rajabagan Dockyard under Central Inland Water Transport Corporation is being modernised at a capital cost of Rs. 66.09 crores to increase its fabrication capacity from 1200 MT to 2700 MT.
- (vi) Interest subsidy scheme is being implemented under which IWT operators are eligible to avail of loan at concessional rate of 5 1/2% for purchase of vessels and mechanisation of country crafts. About 30 IWT entrepreneurs are deriving the benefits of this scheme.

Vocational subjects in Delhi Administration Schools

4128. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some vocational subjects are being taught in schools under Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to add some more such subjects in next aca-

demic session;

(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) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following vocational subjects are taught in schools under Delhi Administration:-

1. Computer Tech
2. Electronic Tech.
3. Electrical Tech.
4. Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Tech.
5. Automobile Tech.
6. Structure and Fabrication.
7. Stenography.
8. Office Management and Secretariat Practice.
9. Marketing and Salesmanship.
10. Accountancy and Auditing.
11. Banking.
12. General Insurance.
13. Textile & Design.
14. Nutrition and Food preparation.
15. Dress designing and making
16. Health Care & Beauty Culture.

17. Tourism and Travel Tech.

18. Library Science.

19. Horticulture.

20. Ophthalmic Techniques.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The subjects proposed to be introduced are Dairying, Auxilliary Nursing and Mid Wifery and Life Insurance.

(e) Does not arise.

Vocational Subjects in Kendriya Vidyalayas

4129. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some vocational subjects are being taught in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to add some more such subjects in next academic session;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). General Insurance as a vocational course has been introduced in class XI of three Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1988-89.

(c) to (e). There is no further proposal in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Kendriya Vidyalayas Run in Tents in Delhi

4130. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi are being run in tents;

(b) if so, the details of such Vidyalayas; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to construct 'Pucca' buildings for these Vidyalayas?

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). Six Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi are functioning in tents and another six partly in tents.

(c) Permanent school buildings are under construction for six Kendriya Vidyalayas. Permanent buildings for five more Kendriya Vidyalayas are at planning stage. Land for the remaining Kendriya Vidyalaya is yet to be handed over to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan by Delhi Development Authority.

Professional courses in colleges under Delhi University

4131. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some professional courses are being taught in colleges under Delhi University;

(b) if so, the details thereof with procedure for admission to such courses;

(c) whether some more such courses are proposed to be started during next academic session by Delhi University'.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

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) A Statement is given below.

(c) to (e). At present the University of Delhi does not have any proposal for starting new professional courses during the next academic year.

STATEMENT

(b) The details of the Professional courses conducted by the University of Delhi and the procedure for admission thereto, areas follows:—

Name of Courses	Procedure for Admission
1	2
I. Technology	Admission are made on the basis of merit.
1. Under-graduate	
i. B.E. Civil Engineering	
ii. B.E. Electrical Engineering	
iii. B.E. Electronics and Communication Engineering.	
iv. B.E. Mechanical Engineering	
v. B.E. Production and Industrial Engineering.	Admission are made on the basis of GATE (Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering).
vi. B.E. Computer Engineering	
2. Post-graduate	
M.E. in Electrical/Mechanical/Civil	Admissions are made on the basis of Entrance Examination
II. Medical Sciences	
1. M.B.B.S./B.D.S.	

Name of Courses	Procedure for Admission	
1	2	
2. M.D./M.S.	—do—	
III. Bachelor of Pharmacy	Admissions are made on the basis of merit.	
IV. Master of Pharmacy	i) Weightage for percentage score given by GATE—70%	
	ii) Weightage in qualifying examination—30%	
V. B.A.M.S./B.U.M.S.	Admissions are made on the basis of marks, in the qualifying examination.	
VI. Bachelor of Education	Admissions are made on the basis of written tests and interviews.	
VII. Master of Education	—do—	
VIII. L.L.B.	Admissions are made on the basis of merit.	
IX. L.L.M.	Admissions are made on the basis of Admission Test.	
X. B.Sc. Nursing	On the basis of merit based on a selection Test.	
XI. Master of Nursing	i) 50% of seats in the course are filled in by the	

Name of Courses	Procedure for Admission
1	2
XII. Master of Business Administration	candidates who have passed B.Sc. Nursing Exam. from Delhi University with 65% or above marks. ii) 50% of seats are offered to students on the basis of the performance in the screening Test and the last qualifying Examination. Admissions are made on the basis of written test and interview.

**Primary Schools covered under
operation-blackboard**

4132. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the
reply given on 2 March, 1989 to Unstarred
Question No. 1244 regarding news item
captioned "40 per cent schools have no
Blackboard" and state:

(a) the State/Union Territory-wise
break-up of number of primary schools
which were actually covered by Operation
Blackboard with the provision of the mini-
mum facilities during 1987-88 and 1988-89
(Upto December, 1988);

(b) the amount actually spent on the

programme, State-wise during 1987-88,
1988-89 upto December, 1988; and

(c) the total number of primary schools
as on 1st January, 1989, State-wise and the
estimated average population covered by
each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.
SHAH): (a) and (b). The information is
given in Statement I.

(c) The latest information available is
that given by Fifth All India Educational
Survey conducted by NCERT with 30th
September, 1986 as reference date and it
may be seen in Statement II below.

STATEMENT—I

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Primary Schools actually covered by funds released in 1987-88	No. of Primary Schools actually covered by funds released in 1988-89 (upto 31.12.88)	Amount utilised by State Govts/UT Administration (upto-date indicated)
1	2	3	4	5 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6352	—	304.34 (31st Dec.'88)
2.	Assam	7014	—	142.50 (31st Dec.'88)
3.	Bihar	13270	—	956.22 (30th Sept.'88)
4.	Gujarat	4769	—	496.95 (30th Sept.'88)
5.	Haryana	959	—	23.52 (30th Sept.'88)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1984	—	147.79 (31st Dec.'88)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1320	—	89.29 (31st Dec.'88)
8.	Karnataka	2473	—	79.15 (31st Dec.'88)
9.	Kerala	1467	—	50.00 (31st Dec.'88)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13926	—	46.58 (30th Sept.'88)
11.	Maharashtra	6723	—	78.84 (31st Dec.'88)
12.	Manipur	541	—	Nil.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Primary Schools actually covered by funds released in 1987-88	No. of Primary Schools actually covered by funds released in 1988-89 (upto 31.12.88)	Amount utilised by State Govts/UT Administration (upto-date indicated)
1	2	3	4	5 (Rs. in Lakhs)
13.	Meghalaya	766	—	Nil.
14.	Nagaland	311	—	24.21 (31st Dec.'88)
15.	Orissa	7377	—	443.29 (30th Sept.'88)
16.	Punjab	4737	—	333.88 (31st Dec.'88)
17.	Rajasthan	12187	—	944.36 (30th Sept.'88)
18.	Sikkim	509	—	12.00 (31st Dec.'88)
19.	Tamil Nadu	5995	6098	267.12 (31st Dec.'88)
20.	Tripura	421	—	Nil.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	18924	—	361.24 (31st Dec.'88)
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	353	—	56.92 (31st Dec.'88)
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17	—	Nil.
24.	Delhi	668	—	Nil.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Primary Schools actually covered by funds released in 1987- 88	No. of Primary Schools actually covered by funds released in 1988- 89 (upto 31.12.88)	Amount utilised by State Govts/UT Administration (upto-date indicated) (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
25.	Goa	169	—	3.80 (31st Dec.'88)
26.	Lakshadweep	19	—	0.22 (31st Dec.'88)
27.	Mizoram	166	—	10.53 (31st Dec.'88)
28.	Pondicherry	—	—	Nil.
29.	Daman & Diu	—	32	Nil.
30.	West-Bengal	—	11139	Nil.

STATEMENT II

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of States/UTs</i>	<i>No. of Primary Schools (on 30.9.86)</i>	<i>Average Population per school (30.9.86)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45008	1297
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	952	780
3.	Assam	25837	840
4.	Bihar	51377	1541
5.	Goa	993	1142
6.	Gujarat	12709	3115
7.	Haryana	4849	3111
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6904	711
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7466	911
10.	Karnataka	23023	1838
11.	Kerala	6096	4581
12.	Madhya Pradesh	64089	919
13.	Maharashtra	38094	2155
14.	Manipur	2757	596
15.	Meghalaya	3692	477
16.	Mizoram	1005	595
17.	Nagaland	1131	859
18.	Orissa	34178	858
19.	Punjab	12838	1478

1	2	3	4
20.	Rajasthan	28103	1417
21.	Sikkim	468	800
22.	Tamil Nadu	29268	1813
23.	Tripura	1927	1319
24.	Uttar Pradesh	75564	1653
25.	West Bengal	48456	1272
26.	A & N Islands	177	1425
27.	Chandigarh	44	13685
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	124	961
29.	Daman & Diu	32	2811
30.	Delhi	1838	4282
31.	Lakshadweep	18	2406
32.	Pondicherry	339	2059
ALL INDIA		529392	1481

Universities not sanctioned maintenance Grants

4133. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Universities State-wise, which have not been sanctioned maintenance or development assistance by the University Grants Commission;

(b) the reasons for the denial in each case;

(c) whether Union or State Governments have intervened in the matter; and

(d) if so, with what results?

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). According to Section 12-B of the UGC Act, no grant shall be given by the Central Government, the University Grants Commission or any other organisation receiving any funds from the Central Govt., to a University established after June 17, 1972, unless the Commission has, after satisfying itself as to such matters as may be prescribed, declared such university to be fit for receiving such grants. Universities which have been declared fit under section 12-B of

the UGC Act are provided financial assistance for their general development, as well as special assistance for specific schemes. Maintenance grants to State universities are provided by the concerned state govt. and not by the Commission. Seven state universities have still to be declared fit by the UGC for assistance. Nine universities have been declared fit for assistance except for institutional development grants. The details of the universities are given in the statement below. The Commission has taken up the matter with the concerned State Govts., so that the conditions laid down in the rules framed under section 12-B of the UGC Act can be fulfilled and the universities can be declared fit for Central assistance.

STATEMENT

Universities which are yet to be declared fit for assistance under Section 12-B of the UGC Act

Seven State Universities have still to be declared fit by the UGC for assistance.
There are:

Andhra Pradesh

- (i) Telugu University, Hyderabad (1986)

Arunachal Pradesh

- (ii) Arunachal University, Itanagar (1985)

Gujarat

- (iii) North Gujarat University, Patan (1986)

Maharashtra

- (iv) Amravati University, Amravati (1983)

Rajasthan

- (v) University of Ajmer (1987)

Uttar Pradesh

- (vi) Purvanchal University, Jaunpur (1987)

West Bengal

- (vii) Vidya Sagar University, Midnapur (1981)

Universities which have been declared fit but are not being sanctioned Development Grants

The following 9 Universities have been declared fit by the UGC, but they are not, at present, being sanctioned any grant for institutional development, as the assurance given by the State Governments have not so far been fulfilled:

Karnataka

- (i) Kuvempur University, B.R. Project, Shimoga (1987)

Orissa

- (ii) Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar (1981)

Rajasthan

- (iii) Kota Open University, Kota (1987)

Madhya Pradesh

- (iv) Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur (1983)

Tamil Nadu

- (v) Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodai Kanal (1984)

Uttar Pradesh

- (vi) Avadh University, Faizabad (1975)

(vii) Bundelkhand University, Jhansi (1975)

(viii) Bundelkhand University, Jhansi (1975)

(viii) Rohelkhand University, Bareilly (1975)

Tripura

(ix) Tripura University, Agartala

Flood Relief Assistance in Punjab

4134. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount disbursed by the State Government of Punjab to the recent flood affected families in Punjab; and

(b) the amount of contributions received from general public for flood relief in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Procurement of Vegetables and Fruits by mother dairy

4135. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fifty per cent vegetables and fruits are procured by Mother Dairy, Delhi direct from the farmers or their cooperatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

amount paid to them and other non-farmer suppliers during the last one year;

(c) whether Farmers Cooperatives were to be set up under this project and if so, the details of cooperatives set up and number of member producers;

(d) the actual sale of vegetables and fruits by Mother Dairy booths during the last one year;

(e) whether any independent monitoring has been done to find out that Mother Dairy does not itself turn into a middleman at the cost of producers in rural areas and consumers in Delhi; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to hand over Fruit and Vegetable Booths to Consumer Cooperatives in order to introduce an element of competition?

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

(b) About 29,500 metric tonnes of fruits and vegetables were procured by Mother Dairy from farmer and non-farmer suppliers paying an amount of Rs. 710 lakh to them during last one year.

(c) The farmers cooperative were not set up and hence, there are no members.

(d) About 20,000 metric tonnes of fruits and vegetables have been sold by the Mother Dairy during last year.

(e) No Sir, as the project is to benefit both the producers and consumers.

(f) No, Sir.

**Use of Milk Products by Mother Dairy
and DMS**

4136. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mother Dairy, Delhi and Delhi Milk Scheme have been using very high quantities of gifted/commercial/pooled milk products given by National Dairy Development Board even in winter months;

(b) if so, the details thereof, month-wise during the last three years; and

(c) the yearly total procurement of milk by both DMS and Mother Dairy during the

last three years, year-wise?

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 indicating the quantities of Skim Milk Powder, Butter Oil and White Butter used by Mother Dairy and Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) in winter months during the last three years, is given below.

(c) The yearly total quantities of milk procured by Mother Dairy, Delhi Milk Scheme during the last three years is as under:-

	1986	1987 (In M.T.s)	1988
Mother Dairy	1,34,807	93,942	63,099
Delhi Milk Scheme	81,001	71,048	72,719

STATEMENT

Quantities of Skim Milk Powder, Butter Oil and White Butter used by Mother Dairy and Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) in winter months during the last three years are as under —

Month & year	Mother Dairy			Delhi Milk Scheme		
	Skim Milk Powder	Butter Oil	White Butter	Skim Milk Powder	Butter Oil	White Butter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(In M Ts)			(In M Ts)	
November'86	636	104	38	320	8	11
December 86	386	74	29	223	—	—
January'87	184	43	—	209	—	—
February'87	271	78	7	272	—	—
November'87	866	143	51	348	14	—
December'87	924	200	—	347	23	—
January'88	805	138	—	299	—	—
February'88	1099	300	—	464	12	—
November'88	1376	348	122	632	108	—

Month & year	Mother Dairy			Delhi Milk Scheme		
	Skim Milk Powder	Butter Oil	White Butter	Skim Milk Powder	Butter Oil	White Butter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(In M.Ts.)			(In M.Ts.)	
December'88	1012	224	21	314	2	—
January'89	338	16	7	213	—	—
February'89	367	27	7	348	15	—

Annual Production of Spices

4137. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the first three States in the country who produce the large quantity of various spices;

(b) the details of annual production of various spices in these three States;

(c) whether Government have any proposals for improving and increasing

pepper cultivation in Kerala; 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) Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are the first three States who produce the large quantity of spices in the country.

(b) Details of the production of various spices in these three States during 1987-88 are given below:

<i>State</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Production (000' tonnes)</i>
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	Chillies	261.04
	Turmeric	115.20
	Ginger	8.57
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	Turmeric	91.70
	Chillies	23.90
	Ginger	0.81
	Cardamom	0.53
	Pepper	0.24
<i>Kerala</i>	Pepper	48.28
	Cardamom	2.83
	Ginger	42.98
	Turmeric	6.20

(c) and (d). An Integrated Programme for the Development of Spices, particularly pepper at a cost of Rs. 350 lakhs is under implementation in the State during the Seventh Plan. The following are the measures

taken up under the Programme;

1. Production and distribution of 129 lakhs of Pepper rooted/cuttings of high yielding varieties.

2. Establishment and maintenance of 21.5 ha. model gardens and progeny gardens of high yielding varieties of pepper.
3. Distribution of 1.5 lakhs of input kits each containing fertilisers and plant protection chemicals for the requirement of 20 vines.
4. Distribution of 500 sprayers.
5. Rehabilitation of 2500 hectares of existing pepper gardens.
6. Organising 400 demonstrations for training farmers on scientific methods of processing of pepper.

Cocoa Cultivation

4138. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any special scheme for development of Cocoa cultivation in Kerala;

(b) if so, the total output of Cocoa in Kerala during 1988 and the estimated production during 1989, and

(c) the other States where cocoa is grown in large quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) A Central Sector Scheme for establishment of demonstration plots in farmers' fields aimed at promoting Scientific cultivation practices, training of farmers on the control of rodent pests and encouraging community level processing of cocoa beans by establishing driers in the co-operative sector, is being implemented in Kerala.

(b) The production figures of cocoa during 1988 and 1989 are not available. The production of cocoa in Kerala during 1986-87 was 6036 tonnes. It is expected that this level of production is being maintained.

(c) Other States growing cocoa in large scale are Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

One Family One Job

4139. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to ensure at least one job to each family below poverty line in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to generate more employment for the rural poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). It has been decided to launch a new Intensive Rural Employment Programme known as Jawaharlal Nehru Rojgar Yojana (JNRY) with effect from 1.4.1989 in 120 districts of the country chosen on the basis of incidence of backwardness and unemployment. Rs. 500 crores are being provided for the Yojana during 1989-90. The funds under the Yojana will be addition to the funds available under the existing wage employment programmes. It has been estimated that the total wage employment created under the old and new programmes will be such that almost all the wage employment needs of at least one member of a rural family in the chosen districts will be met.

Setting Up Gas Based Fertilizer Plant in Bangladesh

4140. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bangladesh has made an attractive offer to India for setting up a gas-based fertilizer plant in their country;

(b) if so, the details of the offer;

(c) the decision of Union Government thereon;

(d) whether Government have received similar offer from Oman also for setting up Urea plant in that country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (c). M/s Karnapphuli Fertilizer Company (KAFCO) of Bangladesh made a proposal in 1987 for participation by an Indian Company in a gas-based ammonia/urea project. The proposal was not found attractive. It has recently been revived with some modifications. No decision has been taken on the revised proposal of KAFCO.

(d) and (e). A business house of Muscat has evinced interest, in collaboration with Indian parties, for setting up a fertilizer project in Oman. The business house has sought certain clarifications from our Embassy in regard to the terms and conditions under which a proposal for a joint venture project could be finalised.

India's Assistance to Afghanistan

4141. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is rendering any assistance - humanitarian and technical - to Kabul, Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). While no fresh technical assistance is under consideration, Government of India have responded to appeals from the Afghan Government, and is providing as humanitarian assistance some relief supplies comprising medicines and foodstuff for the people of Afghanistan.

Pricing norms for phosphatic fertilizers

4142. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the pricing norms for phosphatic fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that the increase, particularly when applied to old plants, is likely to have a crippling effect on their operations threatening their survival. and

(d) 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). Yes, sir, It has been decided to fix with effect from 1.4.1989 the norms of capacity utilisation of phosphoric acid plants upto 10 years vintage at 75% and for plants above 10 years vintage at 70%. Similarly, stream hours of complex fertilizer

plants based on external phosphoric acid will be 6300 hours per annum per train upto 10 years and 6000 hours per annum per train after the 10th year.

(c) and (d). There will be no adverse effect on the old plants as there is no change in the norms for plants which are more than 10 years old.

World Bank Aided Horticulture Development Project

4143. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any World Bank aided horticultural crops development project is under implementation in the country;

(b) if so, the States covered so far under the project;

(c) whether any such World Bank aided project is being implemented in Karnataka also;

(d) the assistance provided by World Bank for these projects so far; and

(e) the details of the areas in the States brought under different fruit cultivation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) There is only one World Bank aided project under implementation namely, "the Kandi Watershed and area development project", which includes development of horticulture also.

(b) Punjab

(c) No, Sir.

(d) An amount of Rs. 42 lakhs have been provided as assistance upto 31st March, 1988.

(e) During the first phase an area of 2,269 hectares has been brought under different fruit crops till 1987-88.

[Translation]

Proposal for Declaration of Roads in Madhya Pradesh as National Highways

4144. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a proposal to the Union Government for declaring Jagdalpur-Konta and Jagdalpur-Bijapur-Kotapalli roads as National Highways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). During the 7th Five Year Plan, the Government of Madhya Pradesh have inter-alia projected the requirement for the inclusion of (i) Jagdalpur-Konta and (ii) Jagdalpur-Bijapur-Bhopalpatnam-Nirmal Roads as National Highways, which incidentally does not cover the road segment from Bijapur to Kotapalli in Madhya Pradesh, Jagdalpur-Bijapur-Nizamabad Road covering a distance of about 210 Kms. in Madhya Pradesh has, however, recently been included in the National Highways network. No further additions for new National Highways in the State is proposed at present.

[English]

**Registration for execution of Turn-Key
Sugar Mill Project**

4145. SHRI V SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received several representations regarding the registration of contractors with the National Cooperative Development Corporation for supply of total turn-key sugar mills project or to participate in their tenders from time to time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to provide healthy competition amongst the contracts for sugar mill turn-key projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Tenders for supply of complete sugar plants on turn-key basis are invited and finalised by respective State Governments/State Level Advisory Committees constituted by the concerned State Governments for this purpose. However, for the purpose of registration of suppliers of turn-key plants, a Standing Committee at the National Level has been constituted. On the recommendations of the Standing Committee at the National level, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) maintains the list of turn-key suppliers for cooperative sugar mills. Already, there is competition among suppliers approved for supply of turn-key sugar plants and fresh request for registration are considered on merit by the Standing Committee.

Integrated Child Development Scheme

4146. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to formulate an integrated Child Development Scheme for the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the States where this scheme is like to be introduced;

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be given to the State Government State-wise during 1989-90 therefore;

(d) whether the Scheme also covers the problem of Child labour; and

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

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) A Centrally-sponsored scheme, called the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, has been in operation since 1975-76.

(b) The Scheme has the following objectives:

- i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group 0-6 years;
- ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;

- iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop out;
- iv) to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development.
- v) to enhance the capacity of the matter to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

These objectives are sought to be achieved through an integrated package of health, nutritional and educational service for children upto the age of 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

Starting with 33 ICDS projects in 1975-76, the number of such projects has now reached 1952, including 216 in the State Sector. They are spread over all the States and Union Territories. The details are given in the Statement below.

(c) A budget provision of Rs. 181.00 crores has been made for 1989-90. Funds are released to states based on their requirements and keeping in view the provision in the Central budget. No statewide allocation of this amount is made.

(d) and (e). As indicated in reply to part (b) above, the Scheme has some well defined objectives. These objectives did not include coverage of the problem of "Child Labour".

STATEMENT

State-wise, the number of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Projects in the Country, Sanctioned till data.

S.No.	Name of State	Number of I.C.D.S. Projects		
		Centrally sponsored	State sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	103	9	112
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	-	25
3.	Assam	52	-	52
4.	Bihar	168	-	168
5.	Goa	11	-	11
6.	Gujarat	82	16	98
7.	Haryana	37	68	105
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23		23
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	25	23	48

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	78	30	108
11.	Kerala	54	24	78
12.	Madhya Pradesh	161	-	161
13.	Maharashtra	122	-	122
14.	Manipur	19	-	19
15.	Meghalaya	20	-	20
16.	Mizoram	16	3	19
17.	Nagaland	21	-	21
18.	Orissa	105	-	105
19.	Punjab	48	-	48
20.	Rajasthan	83	17	100
21.	Sikkim	4	-	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	78	-	78
23.	Tripura	14	-	14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	222	8	230
25.	West Bengal	128	16	144
Total: (for States)		1699	214	1913

S.No. **Union Territory**

1.	Andaman & Nicobar	4	-	4
2.	Chandigarh	2	-	2
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	1
4.	Daman & Diu	2	-	2
5.	Delhi	22	2	24

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Lakshadweep	1	-	1
7.	Pondicherry	5	-	5
Total for U.Ts		37	2	39
Grand Total		1736	216	1952

Conference of Chief Ministers

4147. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

SHRI

S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether a conference of the Chief Ministers of various States was held to give a final shape to the two year long exercise of structuring a new democratic district administrative set up;

(b) if so, when was the conference held;

(c) how many Chief Ministers attended the conference; and

(d) the decision taken and subjects discussed in the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). A meeting of the Coordination Committee of Ministers for Agriculture sector was convened on 7th August, 1987 at New Delhi. In the above meeting, Chief Ministers of States were also invited. One of the agenda item related to revitalisation of Panchayati Raj institutions.

(c) Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mahar-

ashtra, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh attended the meeting.

(d) Chief Ministers were consulted on various recommendations of Dr. L.M. Singhavi report on revitalisation of Panchayati Raj (PR) institutions for democracy and development. The subject discussed, included bringing out constitutional amendment to provide sanctity to panchayati raj structure, setting up a Finance Commission for allocation of resources and for giving powers of taxation and changes in the structural pattern of PR. There was unanimity among the participants that Panchayati Raj institutions should be strengthened and made more viable.

Constitutional Amendment to Decentralise Planning Process

4148. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring a Constitutional Amendment Bill to decentralise Planning process; and

(b) if so, the details of this Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The subject or revitalisation of panchayati raj institutions, which includes

decentralisation of planning process also, is under consideration of the Government. Details are being worked out.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Sir, yesterday a large number of Youth Congress (I) workers have forcibly entered the Andhra Pradesh Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State Subject. It has to take its own course. I cannot do anything.

SHRI PALAS BARMAN (Balurghat): Sir, I have given notice of a Privilege Motion. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you recommending? I will listen myself I have received your letter. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am taking action.

I will do it.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): He was not in Delhi. Even though he was absent, he was suspended.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard everything. This is of no use.

[*English*]

According to rules, I will rectify that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): He was in the hospital, not in the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why so many of you are speaking together? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard it. It is me who has to take a decision. What else can I do?

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, yesterday a large number of Youth Congress(I) workers trespassed into the Andhra Pradesh Assembly.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a state subject and hence not within my jurisdiction. This matter was raised yesterday. Today it is being raised again.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: You must direct the Congress (I) ruling party to desist from such unlawful and unjustified acts.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rao, you know I cannot take up a State Subject.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: You give directions to them. They have misbehaved like that.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you saying unnecessary things. You were accusing

them of doing this yesterday. Now you yourself are doing the same thing today.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: The Congress(I) Party is ruling this country. They have misbehaved like that. You give directions to them not to do like that.

MR. SPEAKER: I can't. It is not my Department.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said I am taking action.

[*Translation*]

Please sit down. I have seen it.

[*English*]

Gentlemen, there is something like a Motion and action thereon. So, I will take my action and I will give my ruling, whatever it is. You have given it to me. What more can I do at the moment? I will see to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He was in Bengal. During his absence he was suspended for misbehaviour in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I know. There might have been some mistake here and there. I will see to it.

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard it. Let the matter end here.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I am raising a very sensitive and at the same time a very delicate issue.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: This lady Pamella Singh is creating havoc in Britain. The External Affairs Minister should make a statement on this issue as to what are her activities.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please leave it now.

[*English*]

There are thousands and thousands like that in this world. Don't worry.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you wasting time unnecessarily?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us send him to find out.

[*English*]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): I just want to know when you will let this House know about laying of the Report of Thakkar Commission in full?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Everything has been told yesterday. I can say something only after making inquiries.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Is there any time...

MR. SPEAKER: Without going into the things, I cannot do it. I told you yesterday, I am going into it full blast. I am doing whatever I can. I have assured you that whatever I can do I will do.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: When Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't behave like this

[*English*]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: It is a breach of privilege.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kishore Chandra now you are saying meaningless things.

[*English*]

Please don't do it.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: The dignity of the House has been compromised...

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't do it. I have not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I wish to bring to your notice one unfortunate chapter in the history of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: That is 63 Members were suspended from the House for a demand which was considered legitimate by the Government later...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shiv Shankar.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am ashamed of your behaviour

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Aren't ashamed of your behaviour? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am ashamed of your behaviour. This is unnecessary.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, what are these people doing? Please make them understand. They waste time in these unnecessary things.

12.03 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Detailed Demands for Grant of Ministry of Human Resource Development for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): On behalf of Shri P. Shiv Shankar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for 1989-90. [Placed in library. See No. LT-7614/89]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi for 1987-88 and statement for delay in laying these papers, Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India Ltd., Anand and National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd., New Delhi for 1987-88 etc.

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 Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the working of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7615/89]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Dairy Federation of India 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 Dairy Federation Limited, Anand, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7616/89]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, 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 Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7617/89]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT – 7618/89]

- (6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT – 7619/89]

Ginger Grading and Marketing (Amendment) Rules, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojari, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ginger Grading and Marketing (Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 8 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937. [Placed in Library. See No. LT – 7620/89]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal for 1987-88, Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur for 1987-88, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla for 1987-88 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT – 7621/89]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi

- and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT – 7622/89]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, for the year 1986-87.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT – 7623/89]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, 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 Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT – 7624/89]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Banaras Hindu University, for the year 1987-88.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT – 7625/89]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT – 7626/89]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Madras, 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 Technical Teachers' Train-

ing Institute, Madras, for the year 1987-88.

- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7627/89]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, 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 School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7628/89]
- (15) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Annual Report was laid on the Table on 6th December, 1988) (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7629/89]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, 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 Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.
- (18) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7630/89]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (20) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7631/89]

Notifications under Merchant Shipping Act, 1950 and Major Port Trust Act, 1963; Reviews on the working and Annual Reports of Indian Roads Construction Corporation, New Delhi and Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, Calcutta for 1987-88, etc. etc.

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 (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:

(i) The Merchant Shipping (Safety Convention Certificates) Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 25 in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 1989.

(ii) The Merchant Shipping (Registration of Indian Fishing Boats) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 866 in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT – 7632/89]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 952 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India date the 27th September, 1988 approving the Vishakhapatnam Port Trust (Distant or Arrest and Sale of Vessels) Regulations, 1988 under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT – 7633/89]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Roads Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Roads Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments

of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT – 7634/89]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT – 7635/89]

- (4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See Nos. LT – 7634/89, LT – 7635/89]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nhava-Sheva Port Trust, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Nhava-Sheva Port Trust, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT – 7636/89]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

- Government on the working of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1987-88.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7637/89]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1987-88.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7638/89]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1987-88.
- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7639/89]
- (13) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:
- (i) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1987-88 and the Audit Report there on. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7640/89]
- (ii) Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1987-88 and the Audit Report there on. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7641/89)
- (iii) Annual Accounts of the Nhava-Sheva Port Trust for the year 1987-88 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7642/89]
- (14) A copy each of the 3 Reviews by the Government on the accounts of (i) Cochin Port Trust, (ii) Visakhapatnam Port Trust and (iii) Nhava-Sheva Port Trust for the year 1987-88.
- (15) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) and (14) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7646-42/89]
- (16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Administration Report of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1987-88 within the stipulated period of six months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7643/89]
- (17) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year

1987-88 within the stipulated period of six months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7644/89]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Labour for 1989-90

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Labour for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 7645/89]

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1989, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 1989 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropria-

tion (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1989, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March, 1989 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.05 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Sixty-Sixth and Sixty-Seventh Reports

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): I beg to present the following Reports:

- (i) 66th Report (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) – University Grants Commission and Minutes of the Sitzings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) 67th Report (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 63rd Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (Department of Tourism) – Development of Major Buddhist Pilgrimage Centres.

12.05 1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Sixty Eighth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to move:

[Smt. Sheila Dikshit]

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 29th March, 1989."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 29th March, 1989."

The motion was adopted

12.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

Fifteenth Report

SHRI ANOOP CHAND SHAH (Bombay North): I beg to present the Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitings of the House.

MR. SPEAKER. Now we take up matters under Rule 377.

Shri Harish Rawat.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Jaipalji, I think there should be some decency.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sahib what are they doing? Please make them understand.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think there is a limit to everything. You cross all the limits.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): I have given a motion on this subject which is pending. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is something horrible, something atrocious.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: They are wasting the time of the House unnecessarily. Does it behove them?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am doing. I have taken action. What more can be done?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaipal, I can name you today for this. Would you like it to be done today?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): What Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: To name you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Then sit down. Enough is enough.

[Translation]

Professor Sahib please make them understand.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is allowed to go on record except the statement under Rule 377 by Shri Harish Rawat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am only seeking compensation for the damage.

MR. SPEAKER: I can only name you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I want a formal apology from the gracious lady Minister, Mrs. Sheila Dikshit.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: She will agree if you put your point in a dignified manner.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I have given a motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, sit down. It is quite enough. It is more than enough.

[*Translation*]

What has happened to you?

[*English*]

You are supposed to be good people.

(*Interruptions*)

12.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) **Need to direct F.C.I. to provide adequate quantity of wheat to the Fair Price Shops in hilly areas of U.P.**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh, wheat is not available in the fair

price shops for the past three months. Wheat is grown in a very little quantity in these areas. The local people depend on the public distribution system alone for supply of wheat. Non-availability of wheat in fair price shops has led to resentment and anguish among the local population. The Uttar Pradesh Government says that this situation has arisen on account of failure of the F.C.I. to supply adequate quantity of wheat.

Hence, I request the hon. Minister of Food to instruct the F.C.I. to supply adequate quantity of wheat to Uttar Pradesh in order to overcome the prevailing shortage.

- (ii) **Need to set up an industry in every district of Madhya Pradesh to provide jobs to the youth.**

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh is still a very backward State considering the area of our country. Most of the areas like Bastar, Jabalpur, Rewa, Jhabua and Chambal are surrounded by hills. On the other side, there are a number of rivers whose flow has eroded lakhs of hectares of land. This has left very little land with farmers for cultivation purposes. There is plenty of forest wealth there, it being a hilly area. There are large deposits of limestone and coal in the area. Besides, there are huge deposits of raw materials in the State. So I request the Government to set up industries in every district of Madhya Pradesh to remove unemployment.

- (iii) **Need to take over the Vishvesvaraya Iron and Steel Ltd. by the Steel Authority of India**

[*English*]

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Vishvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited is a Government Company with issued Capital of Rs. 45 crores – 60 per cent shares are held by the Government of Kar-

[Smt. Basavarajeswari]

nataka and the rest by the Government of India.

Vishvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited occupies a very important position on industrial map of India. Through its expansion from a small mild steel producing plant, it has not become an alloy and special steel producer.

Vishvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited has been incurring heavy losses and the State Government is not in a position to sustain this loss. It is also not in a position to make investment for its modernisation which is necessary to run it economically. Therefore, Vishvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited urged the Government of India that this project be taken over by the Steel Authority of India. The State Government has agreed to all the conditions put forward by the Government of India in regard to supply of power and reduction of excess workers by voluntary retirement.

I appeal to the Minister that a final decision to take over the project by the Steel Authority of India be taken without further delay.

(iv) Need to set up a bench of the Board Industrial and Financial Reconstruction at Calcutta

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Sir, there was a time when Calcutta was the hub of all major industries in the country viz., Jute, Textiles, Iron and Steel, Coal and a host of other industries including Engineering. It is unfortunate that at present the entire State of West Bengal, particularly its metropolis Calcutta, is in the grip of grave industrial sickness and passing through very bad times. Lakhs of people have been rendered unemployed due to the closure of industries, on account of lock-out, etc.

Government have set up a Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies

(Special Provisions) Act, 1985 to take adequate measures for tackling industrial sickness.

This Board's headquarters is at Bombay. The West Bengal Government have urged the Union Government to locate a Bench of the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction in Calcutta with a view to speed up the hearing and disposal of cases of closed and sick industries referred to the Board. Since the Head Office of the Board is in Bombay, both the management and the trade unions of the sick units find it difficult to undertake the journey frequently for representing their cases during hearings. Therefore, a bench of BIFR at Calcutta has become a necessity. At present about 90 cases of industrial sick units including some cases of Jute Mills and Engineering Industries have been referred to the Board.

I would, therefore, urge the Government through you, Sir, to take early action to set up a Bench of the Board at Calcutta to ensure expeditious disposal of the cases pending with the Board. Even the Industry has made out a case for setting up more benches of the Board.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

(v) Need to purchase mustard and Taramira oil seeds in Rajasthan through Government Agencies at remunerative prices.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Prices of Mustard seeds and Tara Mira oil-seeds have gone below the support price fixed for these commodities in Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees of Rajasthan State. Neither Government of Rajasthan nor Government of India have started purchase of these commodities in the Mandis of Rajasthan. Farmers are compelled to

sell the above commodities in the open market under distress. Farmers are not getting remunerative price of their commodities in the open market.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to start purchase of Mustard seeds and Tara Mira oil-seeds in the open market in Rajasthan State. The task may be entrusted to NAFED or Dairy Development Corporation so that farmers may be saved from distress-sale of these commodities.

(vi) Steps needed to improve the lot of Children.

BEGUM AKBAR JAHAN ABDULLAH (Anantnag): Children deserve far more attention than they get at the moment. There are numerous inadequacies in our socio-political system which render the lives of vast majority of our children less than full and rich. Children in vast numbers suffer neglect and deprivation. On the one hand, they lose the precious time and remain illiterate and when they get employment, their wage is extremely low to keep their body and soul together.

Now it has come to light that children in thousands are languishing in jails of various States of India. The Government should take notice of the extremely sorry plight of juvenile offenders and ensure proper implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act of 1986.

I would urge the Central Government to immediately conduct an All India survey on the number of imprisoned children in various States and the feedback on implementation of Juvenile Justice Act which provides for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent juveniles.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to direct Madhya Pradesh Government to lift the ban imposed on villagers living in the Kutru National Park region on plucking Tendu leaves

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, there are 56 villages

around Kutru National Park. These villages are inhabited by Harijans and Adivasis. For generations, their livelihood has depended on forest produce which in turn depends on the vagaries of nature. Agriculture is only an ancillary occupation for them. Ever since these villages were included in the National Park Region the inhabitants have been prohibited from gaining access to forest produce in the area. Plucking of Tendu leaves in particular has been banned. Tendu leaves are plucked every year during a particular climatic period. This is the main source of earning for every family over there as it ensures them a fixed minimum wage.

The Central Government is requested to lift this ban on plucking Tendu leaves as it is the only source of livelihood for the inhabitants of that area. Immediate instructions should be issued to the State Government in this regard.

[English]

(viii) Need to erect a statue of late Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra at a prominent place in New Delhi and to name a road after him

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra the former Railway Minister was assassinated at Samastipur in January, 1975 while inaugurating Samastipur-Muzaffarpur broad gauge railway line. He was the only Union Minister in independent India except Shrimati Indira Gandhi who was killed while performing Government duties. In recognition of his services to the nation it is requested that a statue of Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra be erected at a prominent place in Delhi and a road named after him so that the posterity may remember his valuable services to the nation.

12.20 hrs.

**MOTION RE: REPORT OF THE
COMMISSION ON CENTRE-STATE
RELATIONS**

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the
Report of the Commission on Centre-
State Relations."

The Commission on Centre-State Relations with Mr. Justice R.S. Sarkaria as Chairman and Shri B. Sivaraman and Shri S.R. Sen as Members, was set up in June, 1983 to examine and review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and the States in regard to powers, functions and responsibilities in all spheres and recommend such changes or other measures as may be appropriate. In its exercise, the Commission was to keep in view the social and economic developments that had taken place over the years with due regard to the scheme and framework of our Constitution which the founding fathers had so carefully designed to protect the Independence and ensure unity and integrity of the country.

The Commission submitted its report to Government on the 27th October, 1987. The report is in two parts. Part I of the report contains the views and recommendations of the Commission, while part II is a compilation of various memoranda and papers presented to the Commission by the State Governments, political parties and others. Part I consists of 247 recommendations.

The report of the Commission covers the entire gamut of Centre-State Relations. Some of the important items covered by the report are: Legislative Relations, Administrative Relations, Role of Governors, Reservation of Bills by the Governors for President's concurrence, Emergency Provisions, Deployment of Union Armed Forces in States for Public Order Duties, All India

Services, Inter-State Council, Financial Relations, Economic and Social Planning, Industries, Agriculture, Mines and Minerals, Forests, Food and Civil Supplies, Inter-State Water Disputes, Trade and Commerce, Mass Media, etc.

The report of the Sarkaria Commission was translated and got printed. The Government made preliminary examination of the report and decided to release the report to the public. Accordingly, a press release was issued on 30.1.1988, highlighting the important recommendations of the Commission. Copies of the report were simultaneously placed in the Parliament Library for the use of the Members of Parliament. In the meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Home Affairs held on 5th February, 1988, copies of the summary of recommendations and the press note issued by Government were made available to the Members of the Committee present.

Copies of the report have since been sent to the leaders of political parties and Members of Parliament through Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

Copies of the report were sent to the Chief Ministers and all State Governments with a request for their comments. Copies of the report have also been sent to the Ministries/Departments concerned of the Central Government, for examination of relevant recommendations of the Commission. Copies of the report have also been sent to Governors of all States. The recommendations of the Commission are being examined carefully and the Government will take decisions after taking into consideration the views of the Members of Parliament, the State Governments and others.

In regard to the State Governments, comments from as many as nineteen State Governments have been received. Comments from other State Governments are awaited and they have been reminded.

The report has been discussed in detail in the Parliamentary Consultative Commit-

tee for the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Committee has devoted four sittings on this report. I am grateful for the comments and suggestions of the hon. Members of the Committee.

The report has also been discussed in the Rajya Sabha on 28th, 29th and 30th November, 1988. I am grateful to the hon. Members who have given valuable suggestions. Government have taken note of the points made by the hon. Members of Rajya Sabha.

Government is keeping its mind open on the recommendations of the Commission and decisions on the recommendations would be taken only after taking into consideration the views of the State Governments, Members of Parliament and others.

With these submissions, Sir, I request that the report of the Commission on Centre-State Relations may kindly be taken up for consideration of this August House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the Report of the Commission on Centre-State Relations."

Shri Ayyapu Reddy.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Sarkaria Commission was constituted in the year 1983. The Commission took four long years to submit its report. Its report was submitted in October, 1987. Even when the 8th Lok Sabha was constituted, we expected that the Sarkaria Commission's report would be available in the first year or the second year and that this Lok Sabha itself would finalise the recommendations and changes in order to bring about a harmonious equilibrium in the working and the functioning of the Union and the States. But unfortunately this has not been done and the 8th Lok Sabha is coming to an end. Even now the Union Government has not come forward with any specific pro-

posals. The statement of the hon. Minister that it has got an open mind and it has initiated the process of discussion, debate and ascertaining the views from various sections and various institutions, only shows that during this 8th Lok Sabha tenure, we will not be able to do anything or we will not be able to make any recommendations or finalise the proposals on the Sarkaria Commission's Report. The net result will be that these proposals on the Report will spill over to the 9th Lok Sabha and our discussion and debate will be purely of an academic value and it will not clinch any issue. This pains me very much that the exercises with which we are now indulging will be infructuous and fruitless except ventilating academically our views on the proposals.

Sir, this Report was submitted in 1987 and by the beginning of 1988, the Union Government could have at least arrived at certain preliminary, tentative decisions with respect to these recommendations. There are in all about 250 recommendations. Some of the recommendations are very non-controversial. The Union Government has not chosen it proper to give effect even with regard to those recommendations. On the other hand, what is surprising is even after the recommendations have been made, especially with reference to the appointment of Governors and the imposition of Emergency the recommendations have been flouted. They have been mocked at by the Union Government as most of these appointments of Governors have been made in utter contempt and disregard of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. Sir, one important recommendation which has been made and which is really a non-controversial is the constitution of an inter-State Council under Article 263...

S. BUTA SINGH: That would not have changed the position in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Sir, he is allergic to Andhra Pradesh.

(Interruptions)

SHRIE. AYYAPUREDDY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to make this debate non-controversial and I do not want these issues to be politicised because this is an important constitutional aspect and we have to evolve an enduring Constitutional philosophy so that the objects which have been set out in the Constitution, namely that of ensuring a welfare State is achieved. So, let us not try to politicise the issues. Let us try to be as objective as possible because our existence here itself is temporary but the Constitution has to be very ensuring.

Sir, what I suggest even now very earnestly is, let the Union Government constitute an inter-State Council as recommended by the Sarkaria Commission, consisting of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Ministers of the Union and the Chief Ministers of all the States. This can be done before the end of the Budget Session. Let the Inter-State Council as constituted consider the Sarkaria Commission's Report and the recommendations arrive at a national consensus and let the Government come forward with specific proposals in the month of May, June or July —specific proposals with regard to the recommendations which it is going to accept and if it comes forward at least with certain preliminary or tentative proposals, then it would be quite useful for the Members to give their expression. Now, as it is, the entire issue is so wide, the discussion and debate will be very much diffused, diverse and probably directionless, and it may assume political overtones.

Sir, having said this much, I must say that the necessity to have a Commission to examine the relationship between the Union and the States was felt so that the disharmony and inequilibrium that had crept into the functioning of the Constitutional authority between the two tiers, the State and the Union, is removed. That necessity was felt even in 1983 and whatever tensions that the existing have not been diffused. Rather, they have been accentuated. It is quite unfortunate that the Prime Minister and the Union Ministers openly criticise the State Governments going to the very States, accuse the

State Governments—I am not taking any partisan view—of inefficiency and other lacunae placing the lack of development of that State squarely at the doors of that State Government. It is equally unfortunate that the Chief Ministers are openly defying and criticising the Prime Minister and the Union Ministers and are stating that the responsibility for the non-development of the State is on account of the Union Government's attitude. It is a very unedifying scene so far as the citizen of India is concerned. The constitutional institutions are openly creating tension. It is really unpalatable to an ordinary citizen to see the spectacle of the Union being blamed by the State Government and the State Government being blamed by the functionaries and the Heads of the Union Government. This has to be avoided. A fresh air has to be breathed into the relationship between the States and the Union, a fresh outlook has to be ushered in. A new chapter of mutual cooperation, of mutual respect, has to be written. Sarkaria has very rightly emphasised the need for attitudinal changes. What is required is not merely an amendment to the Constitution, what is required is an amendment to the national character and an amendment to the standard of political, moral behaviour by those persons who are at the helm of affairs. Unless these attitudinal changes take place, amendments to the Constitution will not bring about the desired results. Sir, it is undisputed that the conditions which were existing in the year 1949 when our Constitution was formulated are no longer existing now. Vast changes have taken place throughout the world. Science and technology trade, industry, commerce and everything has undergone such a vast sea-changes that from a mere atomic age, we have stepped into space age. On account of these vast changes, there has been some impact and this impact has been necessarily felt in the functioning of the Government. It is true that on account of these changes, there has been rapid concentration, centralisation of powers in the hands of the Union. Nobody will grudge the concentration of power in the hands of the Union, provided, such concentration serves the purpose, the purpose of

the national objective, namely that of bringing in or ushering in a welfare state. The concentration of powers has merely resulted in the States becoming puppets or States losing dynamism and initiative and States becoming merely appendages, States becoming merely idle members of the joint family where they depend totally on the manager or the head of the joint family to do everything. If the States have lost that initiative, then the head, the Union Government has to review the position and the situation. I cannot put it more beautifully than what Sarkaria himself has said. I would quote the sentence which has been mentioned in the Sarkaria Report:

"Importance of Decentralisation of Power: The issue of devolution of powers and responsibilities between the top two tiers of Government, Union and States need therefore, to be considered in the context of the broader issue of decentralisation between these and other tiers of government on the one hand, and the functional agencies within each of these tiers, on the other. The interests and aspirations of most people are concentrated in the localities in which they live and carry on their avocations of life. Normally, they would be content to compete at the level of the local self-governing bodies making way for persons interested in larger issues of regional or national significance to opt for higher elective forums. Decentralisation of real power to these local institutions would thus defuse the threat of centrifugal forces increase popular involvement all along the line, broaden the base of our democratic polity, promote administrative efficiency and improve the health and stability of inter governmental relations...

Since, for reasons explained elsewhere in this report, there is a general tendency towards greater centralisation of powers, there is special need in a country like India for a conscious and purposive effort to counter it all the

time. There is considerable truth in the saying that undue centralisation leads to blood pressure at the Centre and anaemia at the periphery. The inevitable result is morbidity and inefficiency. Indeed centralisation does not solve but aggravates the problems of the people."

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): What do you say about the State capital, the second-tier? Does it not apply there?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: So far as the ordinary man, ordinary citizen is concerned, he will not be in a position to come to the Union Government. Delhi is far away for most of the citizens. He is immediately concerned with the local government, as was rightly observed by Justice Sarkaria. So, the goods have to be delivered by the State Government to the citizen. The Welfare State has to be nurtured and constructed by the State. Even the Centrally-sponsored schemes have to be implemented by the State Governments. The Union Government has almost taken away all the powers. I will be able to demonstrate step by step as to how the Constitution itself has been distorted in the working, not intentionally. I do not say it was any intention or design. But, in the working of the Constitution, power has come to be concentrated totally in Delhi with the net result that for everything the State Government looks to the Central Government. There is nothing which the State Governments are in a position to undertake individually. This duplication of bureaucratic functioning has taken place at such a rapid pace that we have built up fortresses of bureaucratic indifference so that the ordinary citizen is totally helpless even to go in for a drinking water scheme in a remote village. The drinking water scheme in a remote village has to be cleared by the Union Government, the State Government, the Zilla Parishad, the Block and the Panchayat. How many bureaucratic labyrinths even such a simple scheme has to go through, it is really difficult to understand.

The real position is this. At the time

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

when this constitution was framed in the year, 1949, the social structure was totally different. Our country was purely an agriculture based economy. Agriculture had importance, so also land and the land-lord. The Zamindar and the jagirdar were important persons. Therefore, control over these people was considered to be an important aspect. That is why, agriculture was given to the States. It must be remembered that in the election manifesto in the year, 1946, the Congress Government itself said that all residuary powers must be in the States and in the Government of India Act, 1935 the provincial governments were offered autonomy. There was a lot of discussion and, as a matter of fact, the Congress agreed to participate in the elections only on the condition that the Viceroy would not interfere in their functioning. So, at that time, when this division of the legislative items took place into Lists 1, 2 and 3 agriculture was important. Industry was practically non-existent.

To bring my point, I would only like to place before this House the Budget of the year, 1949 of the Central Government. In the Budget of the Central Government in 1949, revenue was Rs. 322.98 crores. Expenditure was Rs. 322.53 crores. There was a surplus of Rs. 45 lakhs. What were the items of revenue?

General	
Excise duty	Rs.50.25 crores.
Customs	Rs.117.25 crores.
Corporation tax	Rs.57.25 crores.

Corporation tax which was Rs. 57.25 crores in the year, 1949, is now Rs. 4,755 crores.

Customs which was Rs. 117.25 crores is this year Rs. 17,879.95 crores.

Excise which was about Rs. 50.25 crores then, is now Rs. 22,318.19 crores. From Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 22,000 crores and

odd in regard to Excise and Customs! This is on account of the fact that the country which was purely agricultural, which had an agricultural background, which was an agricultural economy became an industrial economy. I would like to illustrate my point regarding the difference between the Union Government and the State Government. For example, in the year 1949, two brothers got divided and one brother took two plots and two shops in New Delhi. The younger brother got about 80 acres in a remote village in Lucknow or in U.P. Today, the brother who got the properties in New Delhi, though they were equivalent to 80 acres or 90 acres in those days, has now become a multi-millionaire. The other chap is still remaining there with agricultural indebtedness. The something has happened between the States on the one hand and the Union on the other hand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to be brief.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I have not even touched the subject...I will come to my point now. This is on account of the rapid industrialisation and the changes that have taken place. *(Interruptions)*

Of course, we are proud of Punjab and some of our very enterprising farmers are working hard.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): In spite of this Constitutional division and other things, they are doing well. We certainly admire them. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: There are three lists. Actually, the Union List consisted of 97 items. What is more important is two more items have been added to the Union List, i.e. No. 92-A and 92-B were added to the Union List. That deals with the right to put taxes on Inter-State transactions, Sales Tax etc. and the Union is encroaching on the States' powers. What has happened to the

State List? Most of the items have been rounded off. The State-List consisted of about 66 items. But you can round off the item No. 17. That has been rounded off because this is again subjected to List-I. The most important items are Nos. 23 and 24. Item No. 24 is regarding industry, subject to the provisions of entry No. 7. You have taken away the entire gamut of industries. Item No. 24 does not exist. Only for name's sake it exists, so far as the State List is concerned. If you peruse the Memorandum submitted by various State Governments including the West Bengal Government, they have complained about this. Even for the manufacture of matches, soaps, cosmetics, fruits and fruit juices, their power has been taken away by the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. The totality of things has now come under the purview of the Central Government alone. Item No. 23 is regarding mines and minerals. Again the Mines and Minerals Development Act has taken away this power. Item No. 23 has also disappeared. So far as the item regarding trade and commerce is concerned, it has also disappeared because your Essential Commodities Act and so many other enactments have come. So far as the Concurrent List is concerned, it is existing for name's sake. Now it is totally under the Union List. I request the hon. Minister to show one item in the Concurrent List where the State Governments are in a position to exercise their power. If they are permitted to exercise, it is on account of your grace and on account of your permission. If they make any legislation and if it is in conflict with the legislation made by the Union Government, then it requires the consent of the President. The consent of the President will not be given unless the Union Government again clears it. Therefore, List III, the Concurrent List is completely a Union List. And you have taken away most of the items from the state List. This is done constitutionally. What has happened subsequently? Subsequently, you nationalised the banks. The entire banking system has come under you completely. Even the savings made and the deposits made in the State cannot be made use of for the State's purposes because the entire banking system,

the credit policy, the investment and everything has to be dictated by the Union Government. The entire banking system has come on to you.

Then you have passed very many enactments in the name of bringing about uniformity. So far as agricultural products are concerned, the Agricultural Prices Commission and the Essential Commodities Act, all these have taken away even those ordinary rights of the State Governments. Then what has taken place subsequently is the public sector of the Union Government. In the public sector of the Union Government crores of rupees are invested like coal, steel, oils, administered prices and everything. You are controlling the public sector undertakings. Now the Budget of some of these public sector undertakings are bigger than those of the States. If you compare the Budget of Himachal Pradesh to the Budget of the Delhi Transport Corporation, you will find that the Delhi Transport Corporation has got a bigger Budget than the Budget of the State of Himachal Pradesh. The losses of some of these public sector undertakings are much more than those of some of the State Budgets. What has happened? You have nationalised insurance, banking and everything. Most of these things have come into the fold of the Union Government including the public sector undertakings. Everything has come into the fold of the Union Government. Therefore, what is happening today is that States have become perpetual debtors. Can you show any State which is not indebted? The position is that the grants which will be given to them—discretionary grants as well as statutory allocations made to them—will be enough to wipe out their indebtedness and the interest on their indebtedness. And the overdraft facilities have been refused to them. It is not as if I am pleading for the States. What I am trying to say is the aberrations and the contradictions that have crept in, in the functioning of this Constitution. The net result is that most of the States find themselves helpless to fulfil their obligations.

Now you have taken away Education

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

into the Concurrent List, Forest into the Concurrent List. Even the subordinate judiciary has been taken into the Concurrent List. The appointment of the High Court judges and the control of the highest judiciary is completely within your hands. Appointment of judges is with you. Recommendations made by the Chief Minister can be ignored. It is quite unfortunate that this patronage of appointing judges is being misused or at least the bona fides of these are doubted heavily by so many intellectuals. On account of this, State Governments are not in a position to fulfil their elementary obligations.

Let us take the Directive Principles. Unfortunately the Constitution has not apportioned these Directive Principles. The Directive Principles are there to bring in a welfare State. In Article 45 it is stated that compulsory free education should be provided for every citizen upto the age of 14 years within ten years. What are the resources that will be required to fulfil this obligation enshrined in Article 45 of the Constitution?

The day before yesterday when we met the Irish Delegation the one question they asked the Indian Members of Parliament was, with so much of illiteracy how is democracy functioning in India. That was the one question they asked us. I had to reply them. I said, we have got in the Constitution an article which makes it compulsory and that the State Governments are spending more than 30% of their resources to meet the educational demands and so on and so forth.

What is the apportionment made by the Union Government? One of the terms of reference is that the responsibilities between the Union and the States should also be apportioned. Right, take away all the resources. We don't grudge the Union Government having all the powers. It may become a unitary State. But at least let us have the advantage of a unitary State. Today there is a concentration of power; but we

don't have the advantages of a unitary state. The citizen has to go for everything to the State Governments, the State Governments which are hardly in a position to even meet the non-plan expenditure! Now there has been a tremendous growth of bureaucratic machinery as I stated earlier. Everything is duplicated. You have got an Education Department there and the State Government has also got an Education Department. Similarly, a Forest Department and a Forest Department; an Agriculture Department and an Agriculture Department; an Industry Department and an Industry Department, etc. This way there has been a lot of duplication and those people at the grass-root level have lost all the initiative and drive for the purpose of bringing in these things.

So it is totally necessary to have a change. One of the recommendations made by Sarkaria Commission is that the residuary powers with regard to taxation should be with the Union Government and the Legislative powers must be in the concurrent list. I don't see any reason at all. One item which is not in List 1, 2 and 3 is your deficit financing. The Union Government, by virtue of the fact that it has got the item with regard to coinage has got a captive printing press at Nasik. Every year it is printing about Rs. 10000 crores for deficit financing. Under what item of the Constitution is it covered? It is not a tax resource; but nonetheless the entire country and all the States have to take the burden of this deficit financing. It has been estimated that the deficit financing indulged in by the Central Government during the last four or five years is five times the overdraft of all the States put together. So, when the Union Government has got the right to print currency notes and make up for the deficit financing, at least the residuary powers for taxation should be with the States. The residuary powers for taxation, I repeat, must rest with the States.

It has been stated that the State Governments are not fully exploiting the taxation resources. One of the points that was made out in the memorandum submitted by the AICC to the Sarkaria Commission

is that the State Governments are not exploiting their right to impose income tax on agricultural incomes. Even none of the Congress-I ruled States have done it. It has been stated that except the Kerala State Government, none of the State Governments have imposed tax on agricultural incomes; they are sleeping over their rights.

13.00 hrs.

That is one of the objections that was raised by the AICC in the memorandum submitted to the Sarkaria Commission. It has been found that it has not been practicable at all to impose tax on agricultural income. It will not even yield the charges that will be necessary for the collection of the tax. Therefore, most of these things have been found to be impracticable. All the States have no objection to transfer this item to the Union List provided you give 15 per cent of your income from customs duties.

Therefore, instead of merely indulging in hypercritical criticism of the State Governments performance it is better to have a realistic outlook and see that the States have ample resources. Sarkaria Commission has made certain recommendations with regard to the financial relations. Most of those things are innocuous. They must be accepted forth with. He has said that corporate tax should come in the divisible pool and surcharge on income-tax should not be there. He has also stated Article 269 should be fully implemented so that the States are given compensation equivalent to railway passenger tax and all those things. All those things can straightaway be accepted and implemented.

With regard to the other aspects, namely, the administrative relationship I would like to say that nobody is grudging to having an All India Administrative Service. What is happening is that these officers are made to believe that their ultimate employer or ultimate authority is the Union Government and not the State Government. I remember very clearly some of our Union Ministers coming to Andhra and telling the

officers: "Look here. If you do anything like that you will reap the consequences." They have said it openly. It is very unfortunate. The State Governments do not have even the right to keep them under suspension because immediately they are put under suspension the appeal lies to the Union Government. What is suggested is that there should be a Tribunal. The All India Services must be made to realise that when they are allocated to the States they are totally under the disciplinary control of the State Governments and that any action taken by the State Governments is appealable not to the Union Government but to some impartial tribunal.

The legislative changes that have been suggested, of course, they have gone against the State Governments and in favour of the Union Government. Most of the recommendations are in favour of the Union Government. At least the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission that the income from the advertisements on TV and Radio must come into the divisible pool must be accepted. It is very very peculiar that even small countries which are not even one-fourth size of our States are having their own broadcasting and television. Out of the 153 States in the UNO I am told 135 States are not even as much populated as our State. It is totally humiliating that the State Governments with so much population should not have their own media or bank not to speak of their own currency.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Then coming to the appointment of Governors the qualifications for the appoint of a Governor has been laid down under Article 157. They are: He must be a citizen of India and must have 35 years of age. No other qualification has been imposed. Even a person who has been convicted is entitled to be appointed as a Governor. Even where people have given a verdict against a person and defeated him in the polls he has been found to be fit to be appointed as a Governor. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, Sarkaria Commission has very

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

rightly suggested certain qualifications. He must be a person who has distinguished himself in some walk of life. It is totally unfortunate that during the last forty years we have not chosen one man of letters to the post of Governor. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): This is a sweeping statement. Do you mean to say all the previous Governors were not men of letters? I can give you a list of highly respected eminent educationists and men of letters.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I am not saying they were not men of letters. They may be men of letters but their qualification as politicians probably over-shadowed their literacy capacity. What I am suggesting is that you have got distinguished academicians, scientists and artistes but none of them...Let me not try to politicise this issue. (*Interruptions*)

What I suggest is that the power of the Governor under Article 200 to reserve it for consideration of the President must go because it so happens that a number of times it will be very paradoxical that a person who had been defeated in the election is able to veto an elected legislature.

Some of these anomalies, of course, have to be removed by developing healthy conventions. It may not be necessary to bring in all these things by amending the Constitution but it is essential to have healthy Constitutional conventions.

So, all I can say is that this topic is too wide and vast and I will not be able to do any justice within a short time allotted. But I say that it is essential to at least initiate some action on the Sarkaria Commission Report right now. Please constitute an inter-State council immediately and begin to initiate action on this Report. Above all, let us try to change our attitudes, give up confrontation and be co-operative. Let us try to develop healthy conventions which are Constitu-

tional and these will be binding us more than the written Constitution .

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL (Gulbarga): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I heard with rapt attention the views expressed by honourable Shri Ayyapu Reddy. No doubt that they were constructive and his approach was also constructive. But I did not like one thing about his speech, that is, he tried all the time to throw the blame at the door of the Central Government so far as centre-State relations are concerned.

13.12 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

If the relations between the State and the Centre are deteriorating, I think the responsibility should be shared by both the Central Government and the State Government. I was very happy when he started saying that the Centre-State relations is a very crucial and burning topic of the day. Naturally, the entire country and the citizens of this great country are interested and are concerned about the relations between the State and the Centre. I entirely agree with Shri Ayyapu Reddy when he said that this subject should be discussed dispassionately, rising above the party lines. I am in agreement with this view.

At the outset, I would like to make it clear to this august House that I want to speak and express my views not as one belonging to a particular political party but as one being a citizen of this great country. This is a very vast country and we are proud of the fact that this is the largest democracy in the entire world. One should not forget about it. The country is so large that we have different languages, different religions, cultures, systems, etc. But still we are proud of the fact that we have unity in diversity. For a country of such a large size, nobody can expect Unitary type of Government and it is not feasibly also. That is why our leaders while framing our Constitution thought over this and they preferred a Federal set-up. We are always reminded of the couplet by a famous

poet who said:

Sare jahan se achcha Hindustan hamara
Hum Bulbulen hain iski, ye gulistan hamara

He described our country as a garden of flowers. A garden will be a garden in real sense, if all kinds of flowers bloom there, not one species or one kind of flower. There is sufficient scope for all flowers to bloom in this garden. Similarly, all political parties have got sufficient scope for blooming and thriving in this great country. When so many political parties are there in this country, I think, it is too much for us to expect for all times to come one party Government both in the Centre and also in the States. We are not holding that view that for all times to come only one party is going to rule in the Centre and also in all the States. As on today, we find that nearly 50 per cent of the States are ruled by opposition parties. We have no grouse; we have no grievances. As I said, there should be sufficient scope for all political parties to thrive in this country. Then only democracy can thrive. We are not here to throttle democracy. Today fifty per cent of the States are there belonging to opposition parties and nobody can predict what will be the scenario after the next General Elections. Why I am saying these things is because when we are discussing here such a vital problem like Centre-State relations, we should discuss, we should evolve norms, traditions, codes in such a way that our democracy is firm, deep-rooted for many centuries to come. Therefore, for doing this at least for the time being we have to keep ourselves away so far as political affiliations are concerned.

I entirely agree that for the unity and integrity of this great country, harmonious relations between the States and the Centre are a must and keeping in view the interest of the nation, we have to rise above party politics. States cannot survive otherwise. I heard just now the views expressed by hon. Member, Shri Ayyapu Reddy. I think, he has narrated the experiences that his party or his Government is facing or confronting in his own State. But I want to tell him humbly that

the States would survive only when the nation lives. So, the interest of the nation comes first and the interest of the States comes next. I agree because I know that there are several arguments saying that for unity and integrity of the nation, there must be a strong Centre. I am of the view that for the integrity and unity of the country, not only there must be a strong Centre but also there must be strong States. If the States are weak, and the Centre is strong if the States are strong and the Centre is weak, then I do not think it is conducive to the health of this great nation. Therefore, both the Centre and the States should be very strong. India is not only the Centre, but also equally the States. Both the States and the Centre two together constitute the Union.

Centre and the States are likely family members. So far as the Centre is concerned, it is like a big brother or head of the family; the other members are also equal, not that they are subordinates. But there is a feeling that the Centre is all in all and the States are only subordinates. Some people go to the extent of saying that States are likely municipalities or corporations because all powers are concentrated only in the Central Government. Such an argument is also there, but we do not subscribe to this; nobody from this side will subscribe to it. As I said, both the Centre and the States are strong in their sphere of activity. Therefore, I entirely agree with the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. He has rightly observed that federalism is more a functional arrangement for cooperative action than a static institutional concept. I entirely agree with his observations. At the same time, I must say that nobody can deny the fact that Centre is remote from the people, because we are in Delhi and the State is next door neighbour of the people. That is why we find that the schemes formulated by the Planning Commission, or the Central Government and the legislation that is being legislated in both the Houses, in most of the cases, the implementing authority is only the State Governments. We may formulate several schemes; we may provide funds but those funds have to be transferred to the State

[Sh. Veerendra Patil]

Government because the State Government is nearer to the people and the State Government has to implement all these schemes which are meant for the welfare of the people. Central Government cannot afford to have a parallel set up for implementing their own projects.

So far as 20-Point Programme is concerned, I quoted the instances because I was in Labour Ministry for some time. I was the Labour Minister but most of the labour problems were dealt by the State Government except the labour problems of railways, banks, courts, other problems were dealt by the State Government. Similarly, so far as 20-Point Programme is concerned, although it is formulated by the Central Government and funds are provided by the Central Government, the schemes along with the funds are transferred to the State Government and it is for the State Government to implement the projects. Why I am stressing this point is because whatever schemes are—formulated, whether they are formulated at the State level or at the Central level, when the State Government is the only implementing agency, then we cannot antagonise the State Government; we cannot have hostile relations with the State Government and if the relations are hostile, then we cannot ensure smooth functioning and we cannot ensure smooth implementation of the projects. That is why the relations between the Centre and the State should be cordial.

But what is the actual state of affairs? I agree that so far as Centre and State relations are concerned, they are not quite healthy, quite happy and quite cordial. The confidence gap is widening. But we are not here for doing the post-mortem work as to who is responsible for this, whether it is the State Government or the Central Government. We are not interested in that. All of us, as citizens, are interested in seeing that somehow this gap is checked, this is stopped and we should take all effective steps to see that it does not grow because it will endanger

the unity and integrity of our country. Therefore, it is in the interest of everybody to see that effective steps are taken at the State level, at the Central level and at all levels.

There are States which are always saying that Centre is misusing the power, as Mr. Ayyapu Reddy has said just now that they are withholding the funds.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I have not stated anything like that. I have merely stated that this type of remote control and duplication of department and growth of bureaucracy is not yielding any result. The Prime Minister himself has said that out of one rupee allocated in the Budget only 50 paise is reaching to the citizen, the rest of it is going in between. This is the system which you have developed. Something is basically wrong with the present system which you have to change. Merely saying that the schemes are formulated here and implemented there and in the implementation frictions are developing since they themselves are not formulating the schemes, will not help. That is the difficulty.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I agree that the Prime Minister was pleased to observe that out of Rs. 10, only Rs. 1 is going to the persons for whom it is meant. But Rs. 10 is being released from Delhi. I don't know whether Rs. 9 is consumed in the transit before reaching the State Capital. It has to be found out where those nine rupees are going.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: What I am interested is that you find out and stop it.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: That is why I made it very clear in the beginning that so far as the implementation of various schemes, plans, programmes is concerned, it is by and large the responsibility of the State Government. The State Government must see that whatever funds are made available, in addition to the funds that are already at their disposal, are properly utilised and they are not misused and misappropriated. It is for the State Government

to see; somebody sitting in Delhi cannot monitor the whole thing and it is too much to expect from officer to monitor that whatever rupee is sent to Andhra Pradesh or Hyderabad, hundred paise will reach Hyderabad and from Hyderabad hundred per cent will reach to a remote village in Andhra Pradesh. Nobody sitting in Delhi can do that job. That is why what I say is the general criticism, so far as the States are concerned, against the Central Government. The general criticism is that the Centre has got more power, Centre has got more funds and it is reducing the States to puppets in its hands; it is not considering them equal. These are the allegations which are normally made against the Central Government. And the Centre says that the State Governments always come to the Centre for funds. I have got experience also and I agree to some extent that so far as the resource position is concerned, Centre is in a much better position as compared to the States. But for anything and everything approaching the Centre and dumping all the schemes with the Central Government, does it not reflect that the State government itself is reducing its position to a municipality or corporation? Whatever resource mobilisation is being done at the Central level, the Constitution is very clear as to how it should be done. Organisations are being created for this purpose. Finance Commission is there to look into this matter. So far as plan assistance is concerned, all these things are looked by the Planning Commission. Every year, officers and the Chief Ministers and other Ministers concerned, come to Delhi, discuss the whole plan and everything is being decided with mutual consultation. What is happening is that they are approaching the Central Government for more and more funds and if funds are not for the coming they go back to their respective states and abuse the Central Government that it is not giving them funds; otherwise, they would have shown better results. So, I have given both the sides of the picture as to how the State Governments are criticising the Centre and how the Centre is criticising the State Governments. The Centre is saying that although they have given a lot of funds under the specified programmes like IRDP, NREP,

RLEGP and so on, these funds are not being properly utilised. I think, Mr. Reddy will agree with me that there are certain States where these funds have been misused and misappropriated. I don't want to quote these instances but they are there. Nobody can deny that there are allegations made by the State Governments against the Central Government and there are charges made by the Central Government against the State Governments. The atmosphere of mutual suspicion is there in our country today. Nobody can deny this fact. Nobody can say that everything is fine and there is nothing to worry. If the Centre-State relations are perfect and healthy, there would have been no need to appoint this Commission to go into this issue. And there would have been no need for this August House to discuss the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission which are before us.

I do not want to go into the details because I do not want to waste the time of the August House. Several other members are equally interested in participating in the discussion. I will confine myself to only two or three areas of conflict. The Sarkaria Commission has identified certain areas of conflict or confrontation and has made several recommendations many of which are very valuable and worth considering. The Report of the Commission may not be perfect or complete in all respects, but I personally feel that almost all the recommendations are worth considering and implementing. We must make a beginning by implementing the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. We are already late in this respect and no more time should be wasted in order to create a healthy atmosphere in the entire country.

Just now I have said that I will confine myself only to two areas of conflict - one is about the appointment of governors and the other about the economic and fiscal issues. Confrontation arises mainly on these two issues.

Long time back, during Panditji's time,

[Sh. Veerendra Patil]

codes and conventions were evolved and they were followed strictly. Those were very healthy conventions. I suggest with all the sincerity at my command that those healthy conventions and codes which had been established by Late Pandit Nehru should be honoured and adhered to and they should not be deviated from and taken very lightly. I say this because it is not in the interest of the country to brush aside those healthy conventions.

I want to quote only one instance. I am not telling any story. Sometime back I read an article by an eminent journalist and I found this incident in that article. Well, if you ask me whether I am sure that it is a true fact or not, I cannot answer you because both Panditji and Acharya Kripalani are not here with us. Everybody know that Acharya Kripalani was very critical of Panditji because he did not like his policies. There was an honest difference of opinion between Acharya Kripalani and Panditji. But even the, Panditji thought of appointing Acharya Kripalani as the Governor of some State. He thought that Acharya Kripalani was a fine gentleman and a great freedom fighter who sacrificed so much for the country. He also held high office during the freedom struggle period. So Panditji thought that he should at least be made a Governor. As per the eminent journalist, when Panditji sounded the Chief Minister, he did not show great inclination and hence Panditji had to drop that proposal. I am quoting only one instance to illustrate how great traditions and conventions were built during Panditji's time.

I entirely agree with the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission about the qualifications prescribed for the Governor and about the procedure on how a Governor should be appointed and so on. I hope the Government will follow the procedure recommended by the Sarkaria Commission and appoint only those persons who have fulfilled the prescribed qualifications. I say this because the Governor is a vital link between the State and the Centre.

He has got a very important role to play. In particular, his responsibility is very great, very delicate and very crucial if he happens to be the Governor of a State which is being ruled by the Opposition. I will not be mistaken if I say that in the past some of our Governors, whom I do not want to name, did commit mistakes for which the ruling party in the Centre and the Central Government as well had to pay a very high penalty. For illustration, without naming any Governor, I will point this out to you.

One fine morning, one Governor dismissed an elected Government saying that he was convinced that the elected Government was not enjoying the confidence and majority of the House. He then installed some 'X' as the Chief Minister. And I do not say that he had done it in the interest of the Central Government or the ruling party at the Centre. On the other hand, he did the greatest possible damage to the party at the Centre. The Gentleman who was the Chief Minister till then, was crumbling under his own weight and he was going to collapse. But by this gift of that Governor, he got a fresh lease of life. And now he is going on merrily. I am quoting this instance only to show that even when a mistake is committed without the knowledge of the Central Government, I say with some sense of responsibility, it has to suffer. The image of the Central Government did suffer because of that Governor's conduct. Another party was there to exploit the situation. The Chief Minister of that party did exploit the situation for the benefit of his party.

There was another incident where the Governor's in order to favour a particular party, invited the leader of that party and he was sworn in as the Chief Minister. The other party challenged it in the High Court. The High Court had gone into the entire affair and passed strictures against the Governor. Why I am saying that is, in the past, some Governor had committed a mistake for which we had to suffer a lot. We had to pay a heavy penalty. That is why the Commission had suggested that we must take utmost care in the selection of Governors. I am

entirely in agreement with the suggestions and recommendations that have been made by the Sarkaria Commission.

So far as economic and fiscal issues are concerned, there is a grouse. There is some substance in the grouse or the grievance that the State Governments are nursing. As Mr. Ayyapu Reddy has said that the Central Government always twist the State Governments in respect of over-draft and all the and, at the same time, the Central Government goes on merrily with the deficit financing and also fuelling inflation by printing notes and all that. I think, there is some substance in that not that there is nothing in that and they are making vague allegations. I do not mean that and at the same time so far as market borrowing is concerned, it is the monopoly of the Central Government. I know that. I know about several States. My own State has approached the Central Government by saying that their irrigation performance is very poor and they require a large amount of funds for irrigation purposes. Therefore, they want to launch irrigation bonds and they have approached the Central Government. I do not know whether the Central Government has responded favourably or not. So, they are now starting a campaign in my State by saying that for public sector undertakings they issue bonds to see that their market borrowings go on merrily. But when we want to raise funds in the market for our own purposes, for our own developmental activities, the Government of India is not allowing us to raise them. This is in a way attracting the attention of the people also. Coming from the rural area whose feeling I am supposed to know, they are saying that when the Central Government is raising bonds and mobilising resources, but the same facility is not given or it is denied to the State Governments. One thing I must say that whether it is the State Government or the Central Government—if they want to grant more and more powers, the resistance would be there from the people. If they want to take more powers than what are due to them, then that is not relished by the people. I think that may be one of the reasons why regionalism is growing in the country today.

It is very easy to exploit this emotion of the people by saying, "For everything we have to go to Delhi; we are people with self-respect and why should we go to Delhi and why should we be by Delhi and all that?" This is very emotional and, at the same time, a delicate issue which has to be handled very carefully. Otherwise, there are parties, there are people, there are politicians, who are out to exploit the situation and they may go to any extent of fuelling this regionalism and other feelings. That is why we find that so many fissiparous tendencies are growing and so many forces are growing in the country. We have to be very careful about that also.

So, before I conclude, I want to give some concrete suggestions to the Government so that they may act on these suggestions which are very very necessary for ensuring harmonious and cordial relations between the Centre and the States. In brief, I want to say that. I don't want to elaborate the suggestions for want of time. I feel that the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission should be accepted and implemented without any delay. As I said just now, the recommendations are not perfect by themselves. Some may agree with those recommendations and some may not agree with all the recommendations. That is a different matter. But let us make a beginning now because after 42 years of independence, for the first time we are very seriously considering the question of the problems of Centre—State relations. Therefore, let us make a beginning and give a fair trial to the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission which we can do and it is the responsibility of the Central Government to see that the recommendations are implemented as early as possible. Whatever qualifications have been prescribed with regard to the appointment of Governors by the Sarkaria Commission should be followed in the spirit in which the recommendations have been made. I want to suggest that the National Development Council should meet frequently. This is the highest policy making body with the Prime Minister as the Chairman and all the Chief Ministers are Members

[Sh. Veerendra Patil]

of this Council. They give guidance. They take policy decisions which are going to be the guiding factors for the Planning Commission also for formulating the Plans and all that. So, the National Development Council should meet frequently to discuss fiscal and economic issues because most of the friction that we find today is only because of them. The State Governments come with all sorts of requests. Suppose there is a drought everybody will come including the Chief Minister. They will prepare memoranda although they may not even require more than Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 150 crores but still they prepare a programme of Rs. 1050 crores or Rs. 1500 crores. While preparing a programme, they say that if they ask for Rs. 1500 crores, then only they will get Rs. 150 crores. That is also there. I do not blame them for this. But whatever it is, all these fiscal matters, economic matters and other important policy matters can be discussed if the forum is there. But what is happening is that that forum is not meeting as frequently as is necessary. Therefore, my suggestion is that the National Development Council should meet frequently and the views of the Chief Ministers, whether they belong to this party or that party, irrespective of party affiliations, should be taken into consideration. Because, they are the people who are very near to the people, they are the people with all the machinery, with all the infrastructure who are there to implement all the programmes that are being enunciated, that are being formulated here at the Planning Commission level, at the Central Government level. Therefore, it is very necessary in the interest of the unity of the country to take the Chief Ministers, whether they belong to this party or that party, into confidence and then work smoothly.

Then, I agree with Shri Ayyapu Reddy that inter-State councils should be set-up, because there are so many inter-state disputes. I think my friend the hon. Home Minister will agree with me that there are several issues. I think several issues come to him. Whenever Chief Ministers come to Delhi

they often meet the Home Minister or whenever he goes to a State they come and they lay before him a number of problems which are inter-States problems which have to be resolved or settled between the States. Somebody must be there as a third party, as an arbitrator to settle the disputes between the two parties. It is different matter if the dispute is between the Centre and the State. That is a different matter. But other than those disputes there are so many other disputes which are of inter-State character. So, for revolving the inter-State disputes and also for discussing so many other problems, not only concerning a particular State, but concerning more than one State, a forum like an inter-State council is very necessary. I think it is already envisaged in the Constitution; the only thing is that they have not been created. They should be created as recommended by the Sarkaria Commission as early as possible and it should be actively pursued.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Unfortunately the AICC memorandum has not agreed for the creation of an inter-State council.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: For inter-State council only.....

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: About Article 263 of funny argument has been put forward by the AICC. I do not know who is responsible for putting forward that argument, but a very funny argument has been put forward that in an inter-State council the Chief Ministers may be in a position to over-rule the Prime Minister. Therefore, no inter-State council has been formulated.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: You have yourself said just now that each inter-State council should be chaired by the Prime Minister.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Since Gadgilji is there, I am trying to point out that the AICC in their memorandum have suggested that no inter-State council should be formed.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I think Mr. Ayyapu Reddy has suggested that the inter-State council should be presided over by the Prime Minister. But my suggestion is that the inter-State councils as zonal councils may be presided over by the Home Minister. There is nothing wrong. After all, the Home Minister also is a representative of the Central Government and he will be acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, and he will be acting so from time to time. There is nothing wrong. If the Prime Minister gets sufficient time there is nothing like that. Supposing, if the Prime Minister does not get sufficient time, there is no harm in asking the Home Minister to preside over those inter-State councils.

But what I am particular is that a forum like this is very necessary because there are so many problems which are lingering, which are languishing, the problems which are cropping up everyday. There must be a forum to discuss, to resolve amicably those disputes which are inter-State disputes in nature.

Lastly, I agree that several financing institutions are there and there are States who have got a genuine grouse that although deposits are mobilised from their State they are not utilised in their State, they are taken away elsewhere and they are utilised only in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and all that. I think that such a grievance is there. I think that they are justified in voicing that grievance. In order to overcome this, in order to see that very little scope is there for such grievances, I suggest that the representatives of States, not all the States at a time, but by rotation; because if you put all the States I think it will be another 25 to 30 members and with 30 members it becomes a very big body and it would not be viable for them to function also. I think they have to discuss among themselves how on each body each year which State should be represented and all that. So, my suggestion is so far as representation to States is concerned, the States should be given representation on institutions like LIC, Unit Trust of India, IDBI, ICICI, like other financial institutions.

So, in the end I want to say that both the Centre and the States should conduct themselves in such a way that they should be proud of each other, not jealous of each other.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The should be proud of the national as a whole. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Yes, they should be proud of the nation as a whole. After all, if the nation is not there, as I said just now, where is the State. So, together they should march hand in hand towards the goal of achieving prosperity and all-round development and elimination of poverty, unemployment and exploitation. In my view, this is the only way of taking our country to greater heights and this is the only way of developing cooperative federalism in this country.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL (Pune): Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate Mr. Justice Sarkaria for a well thought out report. I would also like to congratulate the Government for proposing a national debate on an issue which is of great importance. I would further like to congratulate the Government for stating that as far as my party is concerned, there is no party line, each one can express his views freely and fearlessly because this is the subject which transcends the part considerations.

I do not know how much time I have been given. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I am very happy you have stated that there is no party line. All the time I was under the impression that you will stick to the AICC memorandum...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: There is no party line. Unlike other parties we function in a democratic manner...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to make my submissions on four aspects. First is the historical and constitutional background of Centre-State relations; second is, what is the experience of

[Sh. V.N. Gadgil]

other countries and whether we can learn something from their experience; third is, what is happening in our country for the last forty years and fourth is, what are the prospects...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will get my chance tomorrow...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Unlike you, I will be very brief on each point.

Sir, the historical background is that when the fathers of the Constitution, founding fathers, thought of Centre-State relations, there was a very unique, unusual situation in the country and therefore the set-up that is in the Constitution about Centre-State relations has to be studied in the context of that background. It appeared at that time that there were forces, partition was being talked about, there were forces which might lead to disintegration of this country and therefore the whole thrust was as to how to preserve the unity and integrity. If you go through the debates, for example, you will find, Sardar Patel has said:

"A real union of the Indian people based on the basic concept of the sovereignty of the people"

Shri K.M. Munshi went to the extent of saying

"There is no provincial autonomy, there is no federation by and for itself, there are no sacrosanct words"

The Cabinet Mission Plan was in the background and the Union Powers Committee originally suggested a weak Centre. When the shadow of the Cabinet Mission Plan disappeared, there was a change in the thinking of the Constituent Assembly and the whole thrust was, as I have stated, for a strong Central Government so that the unity and integrity of India can be preserved. The report of the Union Powers, Committee as has been said by one writer, was consigned

to the dust of library shelves. A totally new concept came. That concept was spelt out by Dr. Ambedkar. About the relationship between the Union and the States he says:

"The Constitution establishes dual polity with the Union at the Centre and States at the periphery, each endowed with sovereign powers to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively by the Constitution. The Union is not a League of States united in a loose relationship nor any of the States is subordinate to the Centre. Both the Union and the States are created by the Constitution, both derive their respective authority from the Constitution. The one is not subordinate to the other. The authority of the one coordinates with that of the other."

That was the basic concept. But later on he himself warned that we should avoid the mould of federalism. And he also came to the conclusion that in the situation we require a strong Centre. Therefore, one golden thread that runs throughout the Constitution is a strong Centre with certain rights to the States.

Many are of the view that strong Centre is necessary. I may like to recall that a certain great leader at that time, although he was a Member of the Constituent Assembly, sent a note that the original draft Article 188 should be replaced by another drastic Article which he proposed. The Article suggested by him reads as follows:

"If public safety and order is seriously disturbed in any part of the republic and the Government of the State concerned fails to restore order, the President of the Federation may restore public safety and order with the help of the Armed Forces."

The other suggestion was equally significant. He also said that the executive

authority of the Federation may also suspend the provisions of the Constitution concerning freedom of speech, freedom of association and assembly in a manner and extent determined by federal law. Who was this great leader and great patriot? He was none other than Jayaprakash Narayan. It was Jayaprakash Narayan who suggested these drastic things because he wanted a strong Centre and he wanted unity and integrity of India to be preserved. Therefore, it is quite appropriate that consistent with the intentions of the founding fathers we must have a strong Centre because the unfortunate history of thousand years of this country is that a weak Central Government is an invitation to foreign pressures and foreign interference. Therefore, that trend has been consistently kept by the Sarkaria Commission. I am, therefore, happy that the Sarkaria Commission has not suggested any weakening of the Central Government.

The second aspect is that if you want to have economic and social transformation, a central planning is necessary. But a central planning cannot be there unless the Central Government has certain powers to give directions and guidelines. What has been the experience of other countries because much is said about encroachment by the Centre of financial powers and all the rest of it. I would like to quote a little extensively from an excellent book which has become a classic. Prof. Wheare in his book 'Federal Government' says:

"Many people in Australia and in the United States think that there has not been sufficient adaptation; that the Constitution still embody an out-of-date division of powers."

14.00 hrs.

After studying four or five federal type of governments, then again he says: The general governments in all four federations have grown stronger....it has not meant in all cases that the general governments have acquired new fields jurisdiction in addition to those which were originally conferred upon

them at the initiation of the Constitution." What has happened is they have started using more effectively the powers that were originally granted to them. In my submission, exactly the same situation obtains in India. There is no encroachment. What has happened is the Central Government has started using its powers given under the Constitution more effectively and more efficiently.

Then, Sir, in the field of finance, what has happened in other countries is that in all these countries the general governments owe much of their predominance in finance to the potentialities found in the original financial provisions of the Constitutions. In the sphere of finance it is clear that the general governments have steadily increased their powers at the expense of the States, and it may be said that this increase in power and the predominant positions they now occupy have come about largely by the exploitation of the powers originally granted to them by their Constitution." Exactly the same situation is obtaining here.

Then again, what has happened here has also happened there—large measure of financial assistance from the Central Government. The provinces and States are reluctant to give up jurisdiction when they demand grants and subsidies to enable them to perform their functions. The prospect for federal government in a plurality of jurisdiction is likely to be combined with some measure of financial unification. His conclusion after the survey is that: "Such a combination may well prove to be workable and may produce better Government than complete independence in finance and jurisdiction." Then again, what has happened here has also happened there—resistance by the States. What has happened in those countries is: "There has been a strong increase in the sense of importance in the self-consciousness and self-assertiveness of the regional governments. This has gone on side by side with the growth in importance of the general governments and it has obviously been stimulated by it." Then, next is important: "They have felt that their position

[Sh. V.N. Gadgil]

is imperilled; that they are becoming mere pensioners of the general governments, that is, the federal government." So, that kind of feeling is not unusual in this country, it has happened in all federal countries. Now, the experience of these countries shows that if you want to give certain directions to the nation, financial powers which are already invested in the Central Government are required to be used. What has happened in our country? My friend is anxious that I should not take too long, so, I will not take much time...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
When you started, I thought you will take five hours.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Even in court you know I never took five hours. What has happened in other federal countries is that with the complexity of the modern State, the desire to bring socio-economic transformation, planning and other things have become necessary, with the result that certain Central directions and guidance become necessary. It is not the desire to encroach upon the State Governments but it is the compulsions of these factors that persuade the Central Government to use its powers more efficiently and more effectively. Unfortunately, the result is that some of the States feel that their powers are being encroached upon. What has happened in India in the last four years? And I dare say that there is no distinction between Congress governments and other governments. Three things have happened. One is that now there is a fashion that for everything blame the Central Government. I do not know whether history is a boon or a curse for us because many times I find senior leaders from all parties in the States taking some historical analogy and like a hero in a historical play saying: "I shall now bow before Delhi". as if Delhi is being ruled by some foreign power. Now, this kind of feeling unfortunately, unnecessarily, has grown as if some other external powers are dominating them. So, in some of the States what happened is to cover that inadequacy,

the blame is put on the Centre. I remember of an earlier Finance Minister at one stage giving statistics and figures of certain States where what has been allotted has not been used; yet they go on demanding more and more. Sir, you know the story of John and Mary. John said to Mary, "What would you have liked to be if you have not to Mary. She said, rose. He asked: why rose? She said, it is a symbol of beauty. Then she asked him: if you are not John, what would you have liked to be? He said: Octopus. She said: Why Octopus? He said "if I am Octopus, I will be able to embrace you with a thousand hands." Mary said: what fool you are, why do you want thousand hands when you are not using the two hands that are already given to you. That is happening in your State. What is allotted is not being exhausted, not used, but they go on asking for more and more.

Sir, I remember that in my school days, we used to have inter-school cricket matches and when the match started, the boys used to pick up a big stone and whenever their batsman was out, they used to thrash the stone with chappals and other things. They never admitted the weakness of their batsman and the blame was put on that stone saying that stone was inauspicious, and therefore, this had happened. So, Sir, something like that has happened to some of our States. Their batsmen are weak, they will not admit that but they will go on beating the Centre and that is convenient for them to blame. Therefore, in practice, in India what happens is to on blaming the Centre to cover up the inadequacies in some of the States. We have developed all kinds of federalism. I have come across cooperative federalism, this federalism and that federalism. In India, we have got a bargaining federalism. Every State want to bargain with the Centre so that they tell the people "well I did this for you". In a democratic country, in elections they may do this. But when we consider the national interest, one wonders whether this a proper approach. So, the experience of other countries, experience of our own country, indicates certain line of action. So, specifically, Sir, as far as the report is concerned there are two or three

recommendations with which I do not agree.

Sir, in the first place, the recommendation that if a Governor is removed, he must be given an opportunity, he must be told the reason, is not acceptable to me. Sir, he is not an employee of the Government. It is not as if Article 311 of the Constitution should apply to him, that is, the Act concerning the Government servants, that if a Government servant is to be removed, he must be given the opportunity and the rules of natural justice must be followed. The Governor is, after all, a high political office; he is not an employee of the Government so that you give him notice saying "we are going to dismiss you, these are the reasons". Then he gives the reply. Then the whole thing is considered. Sir, this is totally wrong. This will reduce the dignity of the Office of the Governor. There are political considerations for which it may be necessary—I am not saying party consideration but political consideration—that he should no longer continue and that should be left to the President and there should be no question of giving him notice or opportunity.

14.09 hrs

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

The second recommendation to which I am sorry I do not agree is the Inter-State Council. Sir, many experiments have been tried. For example, you will find that in America there is an Annual Governors' Conference. In Australia there is a Premiers' Conference, in Canada there is a loan council. Various forums have been tried, but all of them have not succeeded. The experience of America is that in the Governors' Conference, what happens is—I am quoting from some book—the characteristics of these Conferences of Governors is that the Governors have good time. The State is eager in offering them all kinds of hospitality. There is no meaningful discussion, it becomes some kind of jamboree and then the Conference is over. But what has been more successful in these and other federations is that Ministers

in charge of various Departments, State and the Centre, come together and try to discuss their respective subjects so that some via media to balance the interests of the State and the Centre could be found out. We have, for example, the Zonal Council, the National Development Council, the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by adding one more forum. The Finance Commission is a Constitutional Commission. Every five years it considers various aspects. They may apply Gadgil Formula of resources.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it you?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Not myself but the former Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, Dr. D.R. Gadgil. The Gadgil formula about source of income, population, backwardness is there. Various States apply and they suggest certain allocations. Here I would like to make one observation. The Planning Commission has gone through various stages. At one stage it became a parallel cabinet, later on a super Cabinet, later on an advisory body and at one stage it deteriorated into just an academic body. Now, my submission is that the role of the Planning Commission in Inter-State relations is to act as some kind of pioneer, some kind of guide, some kind of disseminator of information, overall planner and evaluator. That should be the role of the Planning Commission. But as I said, historically it had changed into various role which have not done very good for the country. The proper roles as far as Centre-State relations are concerned is to be some kind of pioneer, some kind of evaluator and some kind of guide. Therefore, Sir, when you already have these many institutions, in my submission it is unnecessary to add one more forum whether it is to be presided over by the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister. In my submission all that becomes irrelevant because no such Commission or Council is necessary for better Centre-State relations.

Finally, I would like to conclude by saying this. What is the direction in which we

[Sh. V.N. Gadgil]

should go? Sir, it has been said, a federation is not a static creation of lawyers to be reserved for their exclusive control, although some kind of juristic stamp is necessary on Centre-State relationship. So, a federal system is not accordingly symbolised by a neat cake of three distinct and separate plans. A more realistic symbol would be that of a marble cake. Whenever you slice through it, what do you get? What is revealed is an inseparable mixture of different colours and ingredients. There is no neat horizontal stratification. Vertical and diagonal lines almost obliterate the horizontal ones and at some places these are of unexpected whirls and an imperceptible merging of colours so that it is difficult to tell where one ends and the other begins. That should be the proper approach. It is not desirable that you draw very clear-cut line—this is Centre-State relation. We are all one nation, working together. I will be the happiest man, when people wonder where my views and those of another, say for example, Somnathji's are one. If that kind of situation we can have, then we will achieve a real unity and integrity. It is not at all necessary that there should be some kind of confrontation, some kind of hostility and that you and I are different. That kind of feeling, I think, should be ruled out.

To conclude, as to how the relationship between the Centre and State should be in the future, I would say, much will depend upon political leadership of all parties, upon all leaders whether Central or the States and if we are working together, then the real sense of unity will come, the sense of integrity will come—not by law, not by Constitutional provisions, If there is a kind of feeling of being one and being together, then only, the Centre-State relations will improve. It is not so much a matter of a form of Constitutional provision or a legal enactment. It is after all, the people who want to work the system, how they approach and how they view the Centre-State relations and on that will depend the success of Centre-State relations.

The best I could do is to quote a description of this relation, which I found most appropriate:

"To keep the centrifugal and centripetal forces in equilibrium so that neither the Planet-State shall fly off into space nor the Sun of the Central Government draw them into the consuming fires."

This should be the picture, the image of the Centre-State relations, which we should have in the coming generations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. How much time will you take?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: 50 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Party has got only 12 minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Everybody is taking more time. It is a very important subject.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that the report of a Commission like Sarkaria Commission cannot be discussed merely on a theoretical plane or on the basis of mere dogmas. When the Commission was appointed, we have had an experience spreading over nearly three and a half decades of the functioning of the Centre-State relations in this country, since independence. It is not that we are today drawing up the Constitution for the first time and that we shall go and consider whether it should be strong Centre or strong State.

The experience of the functioning of the Centre-State relationship is before us over all these year, specially during the last two decades, which has been unfortunately of friction, confrontation and controversies. One cannot ignore that there has been uneven development of the country as a whole. There is disparity not only amongst the people of the country but amongst States and States, amongst regions and regions,

for which there cannot be any rational explanation had proper Centre-State relations been evolved in this country

The makers of our Constitution opted for a sort of federal structure, which means sharing of powers and responsibilities between the Centre and the States. But, Sir, it cannot be denied and I am sure you will agree that under our Constitution, most of the development activities and day to day activities are required to be carried out by the State Government. It is to be the State Government, the people look up for the performance, for the redressal of their grievances and for achieving their legitimate dues and interests. But the question is, for discharging the responsibilities, whether the State Governments are adequately equipped, both financially and Constitutionally and legal powers are there so that they can fulfil their responsibilities and meet the urges and aspirations of the people? We have to consider this in the light of our experience. The very fact that late Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi thought it necessary to appoint this Commission was a recognition of the reality of the situation that the objectives which this country had set up before itself had not been fulfilled and there are distortions, imperfections and deficiencies in our body polity.

We yield to none in our commitment that our nation as a whole must be strong. But the question is how can we achieve the strength of the nation as a whole? That is what we are discussing. There would not have been any demand for review and restructuring of the Centre-State relations if the people or the State Governments and that includes the Congress Governments in the States, had realised that the status quo helped them in achieving the desired objectives and that the country was progressing in a proper manner. But the feelings of deprivation, unequal treatment and unequal opportunities have prompted the people to make a very strident demand for the review and restructuring of the Centre-State relations.

The Sarkaria Commission got this op-

portunity to review the situation and to make recommendations for restructuring of the system.

We believe that the strength of the nation lies in the development and the strength of the States and that includes every State and that the strength of the States provides the crucial basis of a strong Centre and a strong nation which we also cherish and demand.

If you kindly go through the report, you will find that the Sarkaria Commission refers to many distortions which have crept into our body polity. In the Centre-State relations in a number of cases, it makes valid criticisms of the current practices that have been followed. It puts on record the various objections made by the State Governments and the political parties and upholds many of the objections as valid but finally, unfortunately, it has succumbed to the status quo approach which it ultimately adopted in the matter.

As a matter of fact, if one goes through the report and the recommendations, it seems the justification for a status quo dominated the entire thinking of the Commission and it really ends in a whimper by concluding that no worthwhile constitutional change is necessary. Strangely and unjustifiably, the Commission believes that in future the Centre will behave properly and with a proper behaviour, good behaviour of the Centre, in future, all will be well. Therefore, we can go on pointing out some deficiencies leaving it at that.

We find out it is regrettable that the Sarkaria Commission did not derive any benefit from the lessons of history. It has made a review of the situation but has not taken the benefit of the result of the review. A great opportunity was before this Commission, on the basis of its own findings, to suggest worthwhile steps to remedy the wrongs and the deficiencies that the Commission itself identified in the functioning but, as I said, it has only resulted in expressing its good wishes and hopes for the future but without making any meaning-

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

ful recommendations to do away with the distortions and, in that sense, we cannot but say that the Sarkaria Commission report is a disappointment. What is considered to be the basic fallacy of the Commission's Report is its hypothesis that the nation can be made powerful by making only the Centre powerful. Shri Gadgil has just now said that the States need not be powerful. This is the basic fallacy. It has ignored the fact that over the four decades since Independence excess accretion of power and strength by the Centre has not helped in the uniform development of the country as a whole. It has resulted in threats to national unity. It has undermined the smooth functioning of our polity as a whole. The British imperialists who ruled over us for centuries intended obviously for their imperial designs to establish their hegemony and whenever they thought of bringing in some sort of a federal structure in this country by creating the Provinces and providing for elections to them, what did they do? They enacted the Government of India Act, 1935, the crux of which was a strong centralised administration under which the Centre was vested with overwhelming authority and the Provinces were relegated to the status of vassals. This is not my word. This was what the Congress Party Resolutions have been saying. When Shri Gadgil was speaking, he was speaking as if it was 1947 and this is not 1989. Our makers of the Constitution said also that there would be chaos if there was not, what is known to be, the strong Centre. Otherwise, with the aftermath of Partition and the holocaust that we have had in this country, the country would have been torn as under. But the same approach is applied in 1985, in 1986 and in 1987 by the Sarkaria Commission that there would be near chaos. Why? It is because of the fact that if we look at what would have happened if there had not been a strong Centre at the time of 1947. As I said, the experience of the historical process, the experience of the last forty years has not been taken into account in making its recommendation. I am asking the hon. Members here and asking the country whether the

systematic growth, over-centralisation for the last forty years of power at the Centre has evoked discontent among the masses in different regions of the country or not; whether it has helped the fissiparous tendencies or forces to be created in this country or not. Has it helped in cementing the national unity? Has it helped in making our country as a whole strong enough?

Sir, Shri Veerendra Patil referred to the glorious concept—not only the glorious concept but the glorious truth—of our development in this country viz. unity in diversity. It is still there. The basic unity is there in diversity. But that concept of unity in diversity had become one of the main points of emphasis during our freedom struggle and which was adopted by the Resolutions of the Congress Party in different conferences during the struggle for freedom. The Resolutions specifically referred to the development of post-Independence India as a federal nation. There was the reiteration of that from time to time. Nobody will deny—as was stated in those Resolutions—that Foreign Affairs, Defence, Communication, Currency and the like should necessarily be vested with the Centre and the States have to delegate such powers to the Centre. There is no doubt about that. But the residual power has to remain with the States, as has been rightly pointed out by Shri Ayyapu Reddy and the 1946 Election Manifesto of the Congress Party stressed on this. They emphasised this fact that the residual powers will have to be with the States for the proper development of the country as a whole. But these experience or these resolutions have been....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two minutes more.

SHRI ANIL BASU: How is it, Sir?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let me not speak then.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had asked for fifteen minutes

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said: "fifty minutes."

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Your party has got only 12 minutes. The Business Advisory Committee has recommended this. You should have raised this in the Business Advisory Committee asking for more time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANIL BASU: This is objectionable
(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But somebody spoke for more than one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have got that much time and you have got only ten minutes. What can I do?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa): Let it be extended. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can give you five minutes if you want.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
Then we are walking out

14.31 hrs.

*Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary, Shri somnath
Chatterjee and some other hon. Members
then left the House*

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North):
Give him a few more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I told him. But he does not want to take. What can I do?

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): The Chair has not prevented him from speaking..

MR. CHAIRMAN: He does not want to speak. What can I do?

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: This is an ocean. How can it be cut short? *(Interruptions)*

PROF P.J. KURIEN: This is only for politicising. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not asked him to stop. But he does not want to speak.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: This is simply to politicise it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shripati Mishra to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA (Machhlisahr): Many pertinent and important issues have been raised in the House about the centre-state relations. I want to place before you the basic point which necessitated the appointment of Sarkaria Commission and the circumstances in which it was appointed and the reasons which led to holding of discussions today on its findings. There are some hints to be taken from the history which we should fully comprehend. The framers of the constitution had certain basic conceptions which were enshrined in the constitution that there should be a strong centre in our country capable of keeping the country united. If you go down the memory lane, you will observe that India was never so large as it is today. The idea of a strong centre was conceived and provided for with a view to maintain the entity of the country intact so that it may not disintegrate. The various suggestions have been put forward in the House and a lot has been said from the opposite benches about the Sarkaria Commission's report. I am not touching the basic question so as to implement the suggestions. If we examine it from the political angle, we will have to see that if we allow parties to be formed in India on the basis of a particular region, caste or religion, is it possible that they will align themselves with the national mainstream and the concept of national feeling will be promoted in the country. If a party is formed on regional basis, whose base is confined to a small part of the

[Sh. Shripati Mishra]

country, can it fall in line with the national concept, wherein lies the real strength of the country. Such parties have come into existence. I will not like to name any party but one after the other several such parties have been formed from South to East and West and their thinking, objectives and interests were diverted from the national outlook and were confined to their respective small territories, viz Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and their respective capitals. If we do not prevent formation of these regional parties, centre-state relations can never improve, no matter whatsoever efforts are made. We have Finance Commission, Planning Commission, certain other facilities provided under the provisions of the constitution. If the regional parties ruling a state adopt a parochial approach and try to corner all these facilities, it will definitely widen the gulf between them and the centre, and there will be no coordination with the centre. If they work with this approach that they stand to benefit when they are able to grab lion's share of these facilities meant for the whole of India, it will never help improve the centre state relations. Therefore, first and foremost I want to place for your consideration the most important point that we must bring about a change in this political approach and enact law to prevent formation of such regional parties.

The people, who are very vocal about the centre-state relations and plead for strong states, would have felt differently if their parties had functioned on national level and their operations and thinking would have been on national basis. Then they could visualise as to what role they had to play if they were in power at the centre. But it is beyond their comprehension because they are there on the basis of support of very small groups. They cannot think of the problems faced by the centre and how they were to be solved. It is their narrow thinking and ideas that the relations between the Centre and the States have deteriorated. We take pride about the completion of 100 years of existence by the ruling party. I would like to

say that they should take steps in this direction and set ideals so that country becomes strong, national integration is promoted and the deteriorating relations improve. As a largest national party devoted to the concept of a national party, which has been in power for 100 years, it is its greatest responsibility to see that factors responsible for such elements taking roots are eliminated.

Now, I want to draw your attention to some other points raised here. Shri Reddy said in a very casual way that no person of literature or no scholar has been appointed as Governor. I do not know as to who is a scholar according to his definition of a scholar. But of course, I will like to mention some names and ask you if they were not scholars. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Shri Kanhaiya Lal Manik Lal Munshi, Dr. Sampurnanand and Dr. Zakir Hussain held the office of Governor. I feel that they were renowned and acknowledged scholars of the country. Thus such casual remarks should not be made.

I completely disagree with Shri Gadgil that the reason for replacement of a Governor should be given. It makes no sense. The nature of the office of Governor does not warrant reasons to be assigned.

As regards the subjects included in the concurrent list, it is a basic requirement that legislative proposals of State Governments on such subjects have to come to the centre also and require the assent of the President. There have been several instances in the past where the legislative proposals passed by the State Legislatures were sent to the centre but so much time was taken here that by then it became impossible to achieve the object of the proposed legislation. There are also instances where the legislation sent to the centre was not accepted or assent not given or assent was delayed. It is the responsibility of the Centre to fix a time limit within which legislative proposals of the states are approved or rejected, as the case may be.

I will like to make a special reference to judiciary. There is an atmosphere of disre-

gard and defiance today through out the country. The people have lost confidence inspite of due performance of its duties by the Executive. Thousands of cases are pending in every court and high court, lakhs of cases are pending in the High Court of Uttar Pradesh alone. There is nothing unusual about it. But the belief gaining ground among the people that disputes will never be solved in courts is a matter of serious concern. If the cases are not decided in the courts, people will take to the roads. If these are to be decided in the streets, it will mean anarchy and chaos. But our attention goes to the centre who have been vested with the powers to take decisions. At present 90 posts of judges of High Courts are vacant. In such circumstances, people will definitely take to streets instead of going to a court of law to seek a solution to their problem, which is a dangerous signal for the country.

I want to avoid mentioning names, but I will refer to a case. A decision was taken to confirm the Chief Justice of a High Court but in the present beurocratic set up the final order could not be signed and it may perhaps be issued now when just two months of his 9 month term are left.

You should exercise the powers vested in you in regard to subjects included in the concurrent list, in such a way that it does not hamper the work of other States. There should be no delay in it. Even petty things like licence for a small industry or a minor case of acquisition sent to centre remain pending at the centre. I want to cite it as an instance which strains the relations. This is no question of Congress Party or opposition party in it. I am talking of a state ruled by the Congress party. It was decided to take over sugar mills. The State took a decision and ordinance was sent to the centre for concurrence but the whole season passed away but the ordinance could not be signed with the result that all the farmers, all the workers and the common men in that state continue to face hardship. This created resentment against the Central Government. Had there been an Opposition Government in that State, it would have raised a hue and cry

and would have given it a different colour. Therefore, I want to say that you may delay your own work slightly but you should try to dispose if the matters concerning the States so expeditiously that no one is able to raise an accusing finger.

I also want to say a few words about the point raised by Shri Reddy. When I.A.S. Officers from the Centre are posted to States, the officers of States do not treat them as their officers but as officers of the Central Government. This is true to a great extent. Under the circumstances it naturally gives birth to a feeling among authorities not to carry properly the Central plans, orders etc. If things are viewed in this perspective, cordial relations cannot be established. Although it is a controversial matter, but such instances can be cited. When during the elections in Kashmir different parties fought the elections in individual capacity, order of the centre were carried out by the officers of the Central Government and the orders of the State Government were carried out by the State officials. We have been a witness to such a conflict. This happened during the last elections in Jammu and Kashmir. The centre should pay equal attention to all the officers of a cadre posted in a State irrespective of the cadre to which they belong. If there is need for any amendment in the existing law, it should be made so that the chief executive of the State may exercise effective control upon them and ensure compliance of orders. If such arrangements are not made, these incidents will continue to recur.

I will conclude after submitting my last point. Bodies like the Executive, Judiciary, Election Commission, Planning Commission and Finance Commission etc., as stated by Shri Reddy, should work like pioneer bodies and provide direction and their independence should be fully protected. If the independence is fully secured, it will definitely improve the centre-state relations.

Secondly, we have vested in Parliament the right to amend the constitution, sometimes even to change the judgements of the Supreme Court and we have altered

[Sh. Shripati Mishra]

(*Interruptions*)

them but by doing so we are showing a path which leads to such incidents which undermine their sanctity. We need not lower the sanctity of such institutions rather further uphold it.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir...

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very unhappy situation in the House, Let us find out a solution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There was no unhappy situation.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You can inform the hon. Speaker and let the hon. Speaker talk to the Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not done.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, you should give him a chance to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not ask him to stop the speech. You were here. Did I ask him to stop the speech? But if he does not want to speak, what can I do?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not stop him. I only reminded him of the time allotted to his party. It is mentioned here that the Marxist Party has got 12 minutes. I only reminded him of the time allotted to his party. I never stopped him. You were here. I did not ring the bell. I did not stop him. I only reminded him of the time. Immediately he stopped and went away. What can I do?

AN. HON. MEMBER: He must be given a chance to continue his speech (*Interruptions*)

PROF P.J. KURIEN: This is very unusual. Whosoever is speaking, it is the prerogative of the Chair to remind him of the time. And nothing more happened. When reminded, he stopped and went away. Is it the way? He cannot be called back by the Chair. That approach is not correct. He was only reminded of the time.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): The time can be extended for this discussion, if required.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not have any objection to the House taking a week for this. It is for the Business Advisory Committee and the House to take a decision.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not stop him. Why should I be apologetic?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must be fair. I only reminded him of his time. Nothing else happened. I did not ask him to stop. He stopped and went away. What can I do?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF P J KURIEN: Why can't they go and call him? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were here. Did I stop him?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You did not. But other speakers have taken much more time. He wanted more time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must under-

stand. Unfortunately, the time allotted for the discussion on this motion is five hours. The Congress Party has got three and half hours, and the Marxist Party has only 12 minutes. I reminded him of his time. That is all. I did not stop him.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Time has been extended twice, thrice for various discussions. This is such an important debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no objection to extending then time for this also.

(Interruptions)

AN. HON. MEMBER: Do not make an issue of this *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): We are not making an issue of this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no problem before this House. I did not stop him. He stopped and went away. What can I do?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Kindly call him...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why should I call him?

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Please permit him to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That we will consider.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to make my submission...*(Interruptions)*...If the Members of the Opposition want to make their submission, they should be allowed to do so but hon. Shri Somnath Chatterjee has walked out on his own. If any other Member of his party want to speak, he should be

allowed to do so but this sort of a conduct is not welcome. The Centre-State relations is a very important issue....*(Interruptions)* but the way the Members of the Opposition are behaving is not proper. They disturb the House with such behaviour. Hon. Shri Somnath Chatterjee was not expelled from the House but he himself walked out on hearing that only 12 minutes have been allotted for his party Members to make their submission. If any Member of his party wishes to speak, he should be allowed to do so. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not done anything wrong. He himself stopped his speech and went away. I only reminded him of his time. As per the rules, no Member is allowed to speak more than once on one motion. If he wants to speak again, he must get the permission of the Speaker. So, let him get the permission from the Speaker and speak again. I have no objection.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was obviously some misunderstanding due to which the Hon. Member went out.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN (Calcutta South): The time of the House is taken away. We will not allow this.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I am not challenging what you have said. You have rightly put that a Member cannot speak more than once. But here in this particular case no Member has resumed speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One Member has completed his speech and the second is already on her legs. I am helpless.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were also there, Mr. Somu. The Chair is not at fault. I did not stop him. He stopped his speech and went away. Now, there is only one alternative. He

should get permission from the Speaker if he wants to speak again. Let him take the permission. I have no objection.

(Interruptions)

15.00 hrs

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Speaker means the 'Presiding Officer'. You can allow him to speak Sir. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Why are you pleading his case? He is capable of pleading his own case. Where is he? Ask him to come first.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): I am on a point of order Sir. The hon. member is on her legs. Please allow her to continue. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will you allow him to continue his speech?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak to the Speaker.

15.01 hrs.

I have already given my ruling. Madam, you continue.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It is unfair Sir.

Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary and some other hon. Members then left the House.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, the Sarkaria Commission Report is a very important subject of discussion and which is presently under discussion in the House. I regret to say that when hon. Shri Somnath

Chatterjee was making his submission, many hon. Members of the Opposition were not in their seats. There were not present when you had told him that his party would be allotted 12 minutes and thereafter you asked as to how much time would be like to have? Then he had said that he would like to have 50 minutes. Instead of giving 50 minutes 30 minutes could be allotted. There is nothing which should be taken so seriously in it. This is not an important subject for the Opposition but it is important for us. Sir, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has refused and left on his own.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: No Sir. In Parliamentary language, that is an 'untruth'.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, we should get full opportunity to speak on such an important subject. It is true that the Members of the Opposition should also be allowed to express their point of views on such an important subject. *(Interruptions)*

The Sarkaria Commission was set up in 1983. It was set up by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The Sarkaria Commission Report consists of 4,900 pages and contains 247 recommendations. *(Interruptions)* Sir, this commission has made several important recommendations about.

[English]

Inter-State Co-ordination, role of Governor, Emergency provision, deployment of Union Armed forces, Socio-economic development of the country, financial relations, forests mass media and inter-State trade and commerce.

[Translation]

The Sarkaria Commission in its financial recommendations, should have also a recommendation about freight equalisation and the policy which should be adopted by the State Governments in this regard. In the

absence of an uniform policy, the eastern region, which includes States like Bihar, Orissa, Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, has lagged behind in term of industrial and trade development. Therefore, there should be a uniform policy in this matter. Hon. Shri Chidambaram is present here, I had raised this matter in the Consultative Committee meeting as well. Attention must be paid in this direction. This is a long standing demand, which if accepted will help in improving the Centre-State relations to a considerable extent.

The Sarkaria Commission has recommended for a strong Centre for the smooth functioning of the country and for maintaining its national unity and integrity. It has recommended financial powers for the States as well. But today Centre's relations with some States have worsened so much that the Centre is not able to extend adequate assistance to the States because it does not get their full cooperation in this regard. It is also a common complaint of these States that Central assistance is not provided to them. Therefore, this recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission should be taken seriously. However, it should not be politicised or made a political issue so that it does not give rise to any confusion or controversy. In a federal set-up both the Centre and the States should be strong. The States should be provided with financial powers and attention should be paid towards their development. The Planning Commission does not invite the recommendations from the States and the States are unaware of the schemes which are formulated for their welfare. Due provisions should be made in this matter. Similarly, the State Governments cannot demand loans from financial institutions. Provisions have to be made in this regard as well but care should be taken to ensure that political colour is not given to it. Today, some State Governments think that Central assistance is not being extended to them and therefore they have to fight for it. The Khalistan movement, the Bodo and the G.N.L.F. agitations have been born out this confrontationalist

attitude and deteriorating Centre-State relations. Hence to have harmonious relations between the Centre and the State efforts should be made in this direction so that such agitations do not gain strength. The Sarkaria Commission has given very constructive recommendations and it is essential to follow them.

Similarly, regarding the use of mass-media, the Sarkaria Commission has recommended that television, the broadcasting system etc. should be under the control of the Central Government. I support this recommendation. If the second channel is handed over to the State Government, it will be controlled by the party in power in the State as we can see the first channel being controlled by the C.P.I.M in West Bengal. All the officers including the directors are affiliated to the CPIM and this party has full hold over the mass-media of the State. Therefore, steps should be taken to protect the mass-media from being politicised.

As regards the pending projects of the States, the Centre should clear them after talking with the States in this matter. A lot of problems arise on account of non-clearance of pending projects. These projects of the State Governments should be cleared not from the political point of view but from the point of view of development. The Haldia Petro-Chemicals project is pending in the state of West Bengal since a long time. The Minister of Industries stated in his reply yesterday that it has been cleared by his Ministry but is pending in the Finance Ministry for long. I cannot understand the reason why it is pending for so long. I would like to submit one more point. In some states, there has been a breakdown of constitutional machinery. The functioning of state legislatures of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal is known to everybody. We cannot discuss it here as these are state subjects. The State Legislatures should not function in a manner in which the democratic institutions are disrespected. The Sarkaria Commission has dealt with the role of the Governor in detail. It is not that the opposition parties in the State Legislatures should

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

not have any respect or security. The Governor can discuss this matter with the Chief Minister and ensure protection of the Members of the opposition. Since Shrimati Jayalalitha was assaulted in the assembly she is apprehensive of attending the House. In my state also, the Opposition Members could not enter the Assembly once. This is very unfortunate. When 3 M.L.As protested and gave notices against the Chief Minister, they were suspended by the Speaker. What is this style of functioning? The Chair has permitted hon. Shri Somnath Chatterjee to take 15 minutes for his submission and he should be allowed to speak. I think that the opposition Members should express their point of views. Open discussions should take place so that fruitful decisions can be taken. The Central funds are being misused in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura and Tamilnadu. This is against the constitution. The Central Government does not complain against the State Governments but the States speak against the centre. It is essential to be careful about the fact that the atmosphere is not vitiated. The report of the Sarkaria Commission consists of 5000 pages and is a commendable effort. But much time is needed to discuss its recommendations. The Government should adopt a uniform freight equalisation policy. The states should also be strong along with a strong Centre. Ours is a federal set up. We cannot afford even one of its component units to become weak. A powerful centre is necessary for the unity and integrity of the country and it should not be so for any political motive. It is very essential to improve centre-state relations. I would like to request that the opposition should be permitted to speak on this subject. We are prepared to listen to them. We should pay attention to whatever constructive suggestions they may offer. I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to express my views and with this I conclude.

[English]

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman Sir, the two volumes

written by the Sarkaria Commission consist of many aspects of the Centre-State relations including judiciary. The real point that I would like to talk about is that the Constitution itself has no basic defect, it has gone on, with the experience certain conventions have been built and it is working well for the last forty years. I would not like to have a strait-jacket formula for the constitution of a free country like ours. In spite of that, we have got certain problems. What are they? The people remain poor, and for that Twenty Point Programme has been made. But the most part of the money spent for the Twenty Point Programme does not reach the people in the villages.

The Sarkaria commission has made a recommendation that certain amendments should be made with regard to the Entry Five of the State List. Entry Five of the State List deals with Panchayats, Municipalities and other similar organisations. I submit that planning should be made in such a fashion that the District Development Boards should be constituted. The District Development Boards should take into account the views of the Panchayats and the money should be allocated or ear-marked to each District Development Board for the purpose of developing the country, for the purpose of creating services and for the purpose of improving their living conditions. They are the people to whom our attention should be drawn.

A few things have been said here, namely elections should be made every three years or five years or at regular intervals, but it stops there. Today's problem is, people living in the villages, who cannot go to Court for getting their benefits, are not able to get the money meant for them. As we know, eighty per cent of the money goes in a different direction and the people in the villages get less than twenty per cent of the money allotted for the Twenty Point Programme. Some arrangement should be made so that out of one rupee, atleast eighty paise, if not more, goes to the people in the villages. Otherwise, thousands and thousands crores of rupees will be misutilised, as

it is being misutilised, for the purpose of a particular party which is ruling the State. One thing should be noticed. When Mr. Morarji became the Prime Minister, there was no problem and those who were supporting him has no problem regarding Centre-State relations. It was only when Mrs. Gandhi came to power again, the problem regarding Centre-State relations was raised and the Commission was appointed. The Commission has taken the opinion of many people. Certain suggestions look to me as a kind of prescription of a strait-jacket and the constitution of the country with eighty or ninety crores of population should not be a strait-jacket and it should be such that it can function properly. In England there is no written constitution and yet democracy is functioning there. Scotland is there; Ireland is there. They are functioning. In our case, I oppose any strait-jacket suggestion or any permanent suggestion that has been made by the authorities.

It is the administration which is in trouble today. For all the problems, either in the States or in the Centre, the officers are responsible. They do not move. I have seen many cases where because of the administrators in States or in the Centre, nothing moves. Many problems are there due to the inaction of the administration. The thing that could be sorted out within a short time, is never sorted out for years and years together. It gives an opportunity to the parties which are against the Congress or fighting against the Congress to say: "Look at the Centre, they do not clear our proposals." Something should be done in this regard. How to cut short the red-tape? That is the most important thing. For the judiciary they have said that no transfer will be there. Good and healthy conventions are made only with the consent. But why are appointments not being made; why are the vacancies kept pending? Nothing has been said about that. But the judiciary is in trouble. The Minister is here. I would like to draw his attention to one aspect. Administrative Tribunal has been appointed in various cities regarding various departments of the Government. Now even there, we find that the judges are not appointed at the appropriate time. There are

vacancies. Be that as it may, after the decision is there, the Government can come up by way of article 136 to the Supreme Court. Expenses do not matter to them. But what happens to the poor man? If he is aggrieved by a wrong decision, he cannot go to the Supreme Court. There is no suggestion that the High Courts and the Supreme Court should open up and bring justice, as the Supreme Court says from time to time, to the doorsteps of the citizens. That is not being done. Nothing has been said about that.

The difficulty is that the All India Services which have been taken advantage of by regional parties mostly, are very peculiar. The discipline is under their control, the transfer is under their control, the promotion is also to a certain extent and not fully, under their control by way of some other organisations which send them. But dismissal cannot be made without the consent of the Government. These people are being utilised by the regional parties for establishing their own hegemony permanently. That is how we are suffering. Similarly, IPS officers, because of fear of transfer, suspension and many other things, make them do injustice and toe the line of the Government though the Government does not try to function according to the law.

The other thing that I would like to say is that so far as this country is concerned, the Centre has to be powerful. A powerful Centre is a necessity for us. It is a danger that we are facing not today, but we have faced the danger in the past. After independence, we had faced the danger from China, Pakistan and also at the time when Bangladesh became free. We are facing the danger today also from countries or forces outside India. It is happening – danger within India, danger outside India. Who is going to control that if the Centre becomes weak? There is nothing called federal structure in that sense. The Centre and the State are part of one organisation of a type of its own. There is no comparison anywhere. Whenever the Centre became weak, the country has suffered. From the time of Maurayas, they tried to make their territory as centralised. There-

[Sh. Bholanath Sen]

after they yielded and some division took place and it went on in the empire regiment. What happened during the Mughal period? They tried to build one central state. But the moment they started giving up the Central control and gave power to certain individuals for some *Jagirdars*, the country went into trouble. Now here, if the Centre is not strong, who is going to protect the rights of the citizens? The Constitution has functioned well. Nobody is saying make the State weak. If the State carries on its work properly, then there is no reason why the State should be weak. Crores and crores of rupees have been allocated to the States and many States did not get more money because the other States had to be given. But what happened? The money could not be spent and the Centre was blamed. Much water has flown down the Ganges. Since the time when Morarji Bhai came, nobody complained. At least we did not say that there is any problem with regard to the Centre and States. But if you look into it, they have the newspapers, they have the press, they have the other machinery for talking to the people, but only anti-Centre allegations are being made. There is no truth in it in many cases. Therefore, the television and the radio must be used to explain to the people the objectives of the Central Government, the programmes of the Central Government and what the Central Government intends to do for the citizens of this country...(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: And not of the State Governments.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN: State Governments have got newspapers. So, there is no problem for them. I give you one instance. Here, the President of India said that forty per cent of the students in Navodaya Vidhyalayas come from families below poverty line and eighty per cent of the students come from rural areas. About the same time it was told by no less than a Chief Minister that these Navodaya Vidhyalayas were meant for the rich community and the

rich people.

SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM: This is not a fact.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN: This is what has been stated. It came out in the paper. Therefore, it is necessary to give more publicity throughout the country as to what Navodaya Vidhyalayas are doing, what 20-Point Programme is being used for. Say that the 20-Point Programme is being used well in Gujarat, the 20-Point Programme is being used well in Maharashtra also. This should be brought to the knowledge of the people. People today vote without knowing what is happening. Democracy can survive only if people know and agree. The rule by consent is called democracy. How can a man give his consent if he does not know what is happening? And this ignorance is being taken advantage of and certain things are being said. As a result, the State becomes a centre for complaint against the Centre. In every State you go, they say: "No, I cannot do it because the Centre does not do it." We do not meet the people, we do not go to their door-steps to say what the Centre is doing and what are the good results of that. Does anybody know that? Very few people know. We get so many programmes on T.V., but where is that programme? T.V. must be used to politically awake the citizens. The radio must be used. Whose fault is it? Is it not the fault of the administrators? Now, the administrators must play a role, a proper role, to see that the country moves forward. No citizen should be deprived of his share of wealth and knowledge of the truth. He has the right to know. He has no obligation to unlearn things or to be taught things which are not true. Ours is a vast country stretching from Nagaland on the North-Eastern part to Saurashtra on the Western part of our country. Our country has got a huge population, much more than the Soviet Union. The USSR has got four times the size of our territory. But the population in the USSR is about 1/4th of our country's population. Sir, we should try and evolve something which helps the country to get rid of poverty, to get rid of unemployment and we should try to make the machinery move

forward. I remember the speech delivered by Shri M.C. Setalvad, in connection with the Tagore Law Lecture in Calcutta. According to him, nothing is wrong with the Constitution, but it depends on the person who runs that machinery. The same machine can give good results, the same machine can give bad results depending on the person who runs it. I want to know how it is that Gujarat is going ahead, how it is that Maharashtra is going ahead. But how is it that West Bengal is going backward? Are those two States working outside the Constitution? The same Constitution is there; the same principle is applicable in respect of all the States, including those two States. Yet we in West Bengal are going backward. Today we are comparing ourselves with other backward States and we do not compare ourselves with Maharashtra and Gujarat. We have in our country States like Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, etc. We have to think to them. We have to formulate a policy which will cut short the red-tapism which is actually retarding our growth. I would request the Government to go into that aspect of the matter and try to see how to cut the red-tape and also see that the money is spent for the benefit of the people, specially in the rural areas. This is my submission, Sir.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, the subject which we are discussing now is very important. May I submit that we may require more time for this subject? This is necessary for effective discussion. Sir, the Sarkaria Commission's Report which has been placed on the Table of the House is now discussed in this House. Certain suggestions have been made, that is, it should be beyond political level, it should be impartial and some of our colleagues have given some suggestions during the discussion. It is true that those suggestions are valid. But when we look at this problem and when we examine the experiences which we have gained in the past 40 years, naturally, they may correlate with political questions too.

Sir, now the present situation or the

present trend, after listening to the speeches of some of our friends, is that someone wants to defend the Centre and someone wants to champion the cause of the States. There is some sort of different views of expressed by the Members. It surprises me. In fact, if a discussion in its real sense is required, it has to be the other way round. Now, I find that there is some sort of an allegation against a State or a State is complaining against the Centre and the Centre is to be defended. Look at the Constitution. At the time of framing the Constitution, what was the idea of the framers of the Constitution? The emphasis that is given in the Constitution is on federalism and a federalism finding its unity in diversity. And now the Commission in its Report has suggested that it will lead to cooperative federalism and for the purpose of cooperative federalism, the suggestion is made that there should not be a line of confrontation, but a line of conciliation and a line of understanding. But, Sir, unfortunately the Commission itself in its finding has come to a conclusion. What had happened from the experience that we gained is that dominion and dependent relationship is a relationship which has come as a result of the experiment which we have made. Let us look at this problem impartially. Is it not true about the dominion and dependent relationship? Was it the idea of the framers of the constitution at the time of framing the Constitution that somebody should be at the top and somebody should be at the bottom and somebody to command and somebody to obey? Instead of that, the study made by the Commission itself shows that some sort of dignity and acceptance that has to be given to the States has to be given. Because that part has not been adopted, naturally criticism has come and that criticism becomes intolerable perhaps. Not only criticism as I say, but because of the experiments which we have been carrying out throughout, it has gone further. If you look at the problems as an outsider, what is now happening in various parts of the country? Regionalism, parochialism and all sorts of such fissiparous tendencies are coming up and they are gaining a stronghold. Punjab, Assam or else-

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

where, wherever you look, you see that that is coming up. Why it is coming up? Is it not because of the fact that some one wants to make a strong centre perhaps to rule from the Centre? Naturally the resentment that comes from the grass root level is echoing. It is a fact and how to overcome that fact and to what extent this dominion and dependant relationship can be shelved off and their relationship which we thought of as the federal structure having its unity in diversity is a question which has to be debated. In that context we find certain important areas having been inquired into by the Commission and the recommendations have been made and in those things I find that a person like Mr. Gadgil could not agree. The Governor's role has been inquired into and when we look at it we will find that it is the Governor's office which is on par with the President's position at the Centre which is sought to be an office to be there as a safeguard or a safety valve. But now, today look at the problems of the Governors. The Governors much beyond their jurisdiction go out and involve in politics.

1539 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

Is it only in the non-Congress (I) States? No. In other Congress (I) States also it is happening. Because of the groupism inside the party, that makes one group incite the Governor against the other group. That is happening and that is the picture which we see now.

About my State I can say one thing with the experience which I had. I had a funny experience. I was visiting my constituency. I was addressing a meeting in Kayankulam. After the meeting, when I came out, I saw a few youngsters, Youth Congress-I workers gathering there and shouting slogans. The slogans are: "Thampan Thomas go back from constituency; Ram Dulari Sinha Zindabad". Shrimati Ram dulari Sinha is the Governor of the Kerala State. The Youth

Congress-I workers were shouting a slogan like this, with black flag against me, when I came out of the meeting. I was really astonished. When I enquired, what was the reason, I found that the Governor in the capacity of Chancellor of the Universities in Kerala has acted against the advice or without the advice of the State Government.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: (Panaji): You should not cast aspersions on the Kerala Governor.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I am not casting aspersion. This is not casting aspersion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER; No aspersion on the Governor will go on record. I will go through the record.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are not casting aspersions. You are only wrongly interpreting the law. High Courts have held, the Chancellor acts independently, and not on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.

SHRITHAMPAN THOMAS: The Chancellor acts independently. But unfortunately, the Kerala High Court has given a verdict on the subject saying that the Chancellor acted beyond her jurisdiction. She may be a Chancellor. But look at the picture, the mockery, how they function. Please look at the issue. We impartially discuss this subject. I am pointing out a case where the Governor in the capacity of Chancellor, acted**

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is not Centre-State relation.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Surely, it is very much Centre-State relation. It comes under the Centre-State relationship, because Kerala Government is a non-Congress-I Government. There you have sent a Congress worker as a Governor and that Governor is now over-ruling the State Government and nominating persons of Con-

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

gress Party to the universities. This is Centre-State relationship. In fact, the Governors are acting, if I may say, so, on the advice of the Congress Party in Delhi. This is what I am coming to. This is Centre-State relationship and the experience in my State is like this.

There are laws which were passed by the Kerala Legislature. Naturally the Constitutional provisions make it obligatory that the Governor should give his assent. But to put the State Government in difficulty, the Governor has not assented to many Bills which are still pending. This matter is now pending before the President. Memoranda have been submitted by the Chief Minister and MPs. Since the Constitution gives certain provisions in this matter, using the Constitutional position, blocks are created and Party's interests are promoted. I think, Mr. Chidambaram is now clear on the subject, how you work with your Governors.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I was only objecting to reference to Chancellor.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: What I have said proves the manner in which they work. This is happening. What happened in Karnataka? In Karnataka also, an elected Government was attempted to be destabilised by the Governor. In Andhra also, the same thing happened.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Where is that Governor today?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: He is not there now. But he did it. We are having a discussion above politics, how Governors have acted in the last 40 years, and how we have to revamp the Constitution and to make amendments to the Constitution on the basis of our experience. The question whether he comes to Janata Dal or any other Party, I am the least concerned about it. I am telling you, how they acted, as agent of the Centre. Even if somebody criticised saying that during Shri Morarji Desai regime such thing happened, I want to make it clear that we are against such thing. It should not happen. Before the

discussion started, when Mr. Buta Singh moved the motion, in the real spirit, he said in this House: "Our minds are open". Therefore, have an open mind and look at it. The question whether he has gone to Janata Dal or CPM is not the problem, whether he acted in that manner or not is the problem. For that purpose, what is the Constitutional amendment which you would propose? What guidelines are you going to give in the matter of appointment of Governors? In the matter of appointment of Governors, are you going to accept the recommendations made by the Commission or something more are you going to do at this stage? This is a very simple question. This affects very fundamentally the democratic polity of this country. When Governors are acting in such a manner against the will and wishes of the people, that cuts at the very root and the idea of the people. The Governor has to protect the democracy of the nation. If the Governor who is constitutional Head acts against democratic interests, how has it to be overcome? That is a very simple question. The Commission also made inroads into this matter and made certain recommendations. I find that it is only peripheral if the Commission's report is only that active politicians should not be made Governors in non-Congress-I States and all that. That rule is not sufficient in the matter of appointment of Governors. There should be a discussion with the Chief Minister, there should be an approval of the Chief Minister because he has to work hand in hand with the Chief Minister in the interest of the State and in such cases there should be consultation with the Chief Minister and a Governor who is acceptable to the State alone should be sent. If a State Government objects to having a Governor and if his appointment is against their will and against their interests and if he cannot be acceptable to them, naturally, without hesitation, he should be withdrawn. Those who are working in the Congress-I Office as AICC Secretaries or in any other manner, should not immediately be shunted to our places, to act as Governors. All those things are there. These are the parameters we have to think about, in the matter of appointment of the Governors and

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

the major point which should come in is in the light of the discussions made in the Commission's report and the experiences which we have gained in the past in the country by the behaviour of the Governors. I need not elaborate on these matters.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken so much time.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): He is a practising advocate!

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Shri Somnath Chatterjee had the misfortune when at the beginning of his speech he had to go out. I hope you will not adopt that criterion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You tell me how much time you require.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Give me some time. I will not take much time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Somebody wants one hour. How much time do you require?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: You ask him how much time Shri Ayyapu Reddy, a single person, has taken.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You have forgotten the fact that the Minister has no opposition. Here we have an open mind discussion about the problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already you have taken 15 minutes. How much time you want?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: 15 minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Try to finish within another ten minutes.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: The parading of the legislators before the Governor

and the Governor exercising the power, instead of testing the strength in the House if there is a question of testing the House, is a very grave question. Nowadays the persons who are in power at the Centre are capable of playing with their machinery like Police, RAW, Intelligence Officers, thus making inroads into the political parties and dividing the political parties. They see that groups are made, then inside groups are made and then finally the Government is sabotaged. What happened in Tamil Nadu?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Janata Dal partner is doing it in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Tamil Nadu Chief Minister is misusing the Police for his political ends. In Tamil Nadu actually the chief Minister misused the Police for his political ends. What do you say on this?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Look at Mr. Kolandaivelu's problem. There was only one party, the Dravidian Movement in Tamil Nadu. How many parties are there now?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: What about the Janata Dal? You please tell us about that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: What is happening is because of the Congress. Now they are friends. Up to day-before-yesterday, they were fighting in the elections. They divided and made a scene in the Assembly. Now they are together. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Even in the National Front, Shri. V.P. Singh and Shri N.T. Rama Rao are fighting with each other. What do you say about this? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, you please come to your point.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I am coming to the point. Using the office of the Centre, political disunity, grouping and split inside the parties are made on regional basis. Then they capitalise and take advantage of this.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You must admit your weakness.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I am admitting the weakness of our democracy. I am admitting this because the Centre is having so much power. The Centre is having all the powers. The Centre is having money power, manpower, emergency power to put people in jail, to threaten people. It has got the Income-tax officers, there is raid and everything is there. Over and above that, it has got its Doordarshan. What is Doordarshan nowadays? Doordarshan is Rajiv Darshan. With all these things...

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Moreover, Shri Chidambaram is there.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Occasionally only. Using all these things, the people are threatened. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): But his name is also coming in Doordarshan. Even yesterday also his name was there...(*Interruptions*) I do not know how he is talking like this. Even if so many Members raise issues during Zero Hour, Shri Thampam Thomas's name will come in Doordarshan. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I am telling as to how the agencies are being used. Since the power is vested with the Centre, since the Centre is having all the things, using all these things, the democracy is demolished. What has been happening in the last forty years? Not only the democracy but the structure, the view and the vision of the framers of the Constitution have been completely demolished. How are we going to rebuild that? That is the main question.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN: It is so in different parts of India. There are regional parties. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Yes, regional parties have come up. As a student, I involved myself in politics. I know certain

things. In my State mainly there were the Congress and the Communist parties. A few socialists like us were there. But all of a sudden the Congress broke up. Then the Kerala Congress emerged as a party. How does such a thing happen? This is the defect in our system which I am pointing out. It is because the Centre has got power and using that power, these things are happening. These questions are coming up now. The framers of the Constitution looked at the question of having the Four-Pillar Structure. Certain questions arise. The real remedy lies in the Four-Pillar Structure. In the Four Pillar Structure there is the State, the Centre, the district level administration and the Panchayat level set-up. If the power is distributed among them properly the structure would come up. But here it is not done so. Based on this system, the Prime Minister can call the IAS officers of Andhra Pradesh and have a discussion with them directly....

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this statement is being made again and again. I think I should take this opportunity to correct it. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was invited to participate in the workshop. I wrote to the Chief Minister. We wrote to the Governor. The Chief Minister was present at the Airport to receive the Prime Minister, to send-off the Prime Minister, but he did not attend the Workshop. We invited every Chief Minister wherever the Workshop was held — in Madhya Pradesh, in the North-East, in Tamil Nadu when the Governor's rule was there; in Andhra Pradesh where the Chief Minister is Shri N.T. Rama Rao and in Rajasthan where the Chief Minister is Mr. Mathur. If Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh did not attend the workshop, how can you say that we have gone over his head? I had written to the Chief Minister. I can show you the letter. You come to my office.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I hope, Mr Chidambaram will understand my point. I know he is a lawyer. I am only suggesting a point where the Centre makes inroads directly to the IAS officers in a State. It is an unhealthy trend in our system.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We wrote to the Government to send their DMs. We wrote to every State Government including the Government of Andhra Pradesh. They voluntarily nominated their District Collectors to the Workshop. Where is the question of going over anybody's head? We wrote to the State Governments. They sent their DMs. West Bengal sent its DM. The Chief Minister was invited. Where is the question of going over anybody's head? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU: Why did you not discuss it in the National Development Council?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We have discussed this. Unfortunately, you are not aware of the facts. We have discussed it in the DM's Conference; we have discussed it in the Chief Secretaries' Conference; Conference and we are going to call a Chief Ministers' Conference.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I am only suggesting about the defect in our system. The defect in our system is, the Centre going into the State Subject affects the administration. (*Interruptions*)

We are discussing Centre-State Relations. You have a district administration run by the State Government. And if you make inroads into that, it is a bad precedent which in future, will lead to concentration of power. That is what I am speaking about. That is my submission. There we are going against the wishes and ideas which were mooted out by the Framers of the Constitution. In a federal structure, it is the outlook of our Constitution which is being destroyed. I know about Indian Administrative Service. One day I heard a news item — may be Mr. Chidambaram's idea — to send them to America for training. Indian Administrative Officers are there. For what purpose are they there? They have to administer India and Indian village. Where have we built it up to? That is not happening. That has to be revamped. (*Interruptions*)

I have just touched two points. I will

mention only a few points.

Look at the villages of India. The forty years of our experience with which we have worked it, we still find imbalance in the country. How did it occur? You know that Delhi's per-capita income is Rs. 400 at the international level whereas in my State, the per-capita income is Rs. 136 and in Orissa or elsewhere it is Rs. 120 or Rs. 105 per month. How did it happen? Why is it happening? If every citizen of this country has got a share in the economic cake, will it happen? It is because the Centre is having the power, Delhi has become a show-piece. It has become more showy than any other capitals of the country. What is the amount of money allocated for various States by the Finance Commission? Money is being spent. But how is the money spent? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN: Money is sent from here. But middlemen take away the money at the time of election.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Who are the middlemen? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, you are not cooperating with me.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I am cooperating with you...(*Interruptions*)...About the financial allocations to the States, it is important that even the constitutional provisions need an amendment. The discretionary grants made by the Central Government in respect of States which they forward during the time of elections — can they be enquired by this House? Can we also enquire about the real share which is given to other States over and above their legitimate claims where there was no flood and drought? When elections come under the discretionary grant though there is no drought or emergency, money has been given. Nagaland was an example.

16.00 hrs.

Similarly, using the fund in the discretionary grant by the Prime Minister to hold

control over the States—should it not be changed? If my State is making money by sending people abroad, by working hard, am I not entitled for my share? I feel that my State is not given the due share. Whereas the share that ought to have been given to my State is taken away and given to other States using the discretionary grant permissible under the Constitution. I know Mr. Chidambaram will argue that there is a constitutional provision according to which it is utilised.

My submission is that such discretionary powers which are being given to the Central Government for the purpose of granting such amounts of money should be amended. The financial relations and the fiscal relations with each State and the Centre should be properly coordinated. That coordination has not taken place. Therefore the Commission has recommended for an Inter-State Council, wherein you have the Chief Ministers and other representatives of the State. That Inter-State council should meet and discuss these issues.

The judicial system is a part of the Centre-State relationship. You know that the manner of appointment of High court Judges has been criticised and it is known to the people very well. This is causing a great concern for the country even now. Posts are not filled up. There are constitutional provisions. But are they fully safeguarding the impartiality of the judiciary and giving a dignity to the judiciary? Are they giving a true picture of what is envisaged by the provision of independent and dignified judiciary vis-a-vis what is being maintained in the present system which you are following? Has the Commission gone into the aspect of correlating the judicial system and the Centre-State relationship? There should be a clear picture given and the proper judicial system having impartiality should be established in the country. There should be means for that and the present system should be avoided.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I have very many points Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you have any suggestions you give in writing to the Minister and he will consider. You have already taken 35 minutes. Now, Prof. Kurien will speak.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): My friend Mr. Thampan Thomas's speech was full of jugglery of words. But I am surprised and am sorry to say that he spoke as if we are not elected by the people of this country and as if the Prime Minister of India is not elected by the people of this country. He said, the Prime Minister should not use his discretion in allotting funds; but the Chief Ministers can use discretion! Actually we use our discretion to help those who are in need, those who are affected by drought and those who are really in distress whereas you use discretion to discriminate against one section as the other I give you an example of my own State. In Idukki district which comes under my constituency the funds of DRDA allotted by the Central Government for RLEGP, NREP and for helping the weaker sections were diverted. An account to the tune of Rs. 1 crore was given to some other districts where Marxists have majority MLAs. An agitation is going on against this action of the Chief Minister of Kerala in my district. I can quote a number of such examples where Chief Ministers are behaving in that manner. Mr. Thampan Thomas spoke as if the majority here which elected the Prime Minister is not of the Indian people and a Prime Minister who enjoys the majority, such a large majority cannot use discretion to help the people in need.

Sir, some of the speakers from the Opposite side spoke as if there are two citizenships — one State citizenship and the other national citizenship. Sir, there is only one citizenship. Some of them speak as if the money spent by the Central Government is spent in some foreign countries. Now where is the money spent! They say Central Government has spent it on public sector undertakings. Now where are the public

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

sector undertakings! These public sector undertakings are in various States and the people of those States are enjoying the benefit of these undertakings. Looking at the Centre-State relations as something of a fight between the Centre and the States and putting the Centre in the defensive, I think, is not a correct approach. You have yourself said that we should see this issue above party politics. So I request my friend on the Opposite to see it above party politics.

Sir, re-structuring of Centre-State relations has become a fashionable demand now a days. (*Interruptions*) Opposition parties are making this demand. It is a political demand but of course there is also an economic content in it. If we look at the development in the country over the last forty years we find that a lot of changes have taken place. Regional parties with regional appeal have come to power in some of the States and those regional parties, perhaps, have been forced to take an attitude of confrontation towards the Centre. They may have their own justification. I see in this demand of re-structuring of Centre-State relations politics of confrontation also. When the Centre and the States were ruled by the Congress Party the problems that were there between the Centre and the States were settled at the party forum whereas now when the Centre and the States are ruled by different parties those problems cannot be solved in that forum. Therefore, I agree there is a case for improving the Centre-State relations and also for re-structuring the same to the extent we consider it necessary but you are bringing politics into this matter. Now it has become a political demand.

Actually how can the States be strong if the Centre is not strong? Sarkaria Commission has given a very good finding. It has said there need not be structural changes as far as the Constitution is concerned. The schemes of Centre-State relations contained in the provisions in the Constitution are sound. Sarkaria Commission has come

to the conclusion that a strong Centre is of paramount importance.

I agree that strong States are needed. In fact States should be strong. But if the Centre is not strong how will the States be strong? Then, what will happen? There are centrifugal forces operating in our society. There is great diversity in our country. We talk of unity in diversity. That is true the forces of division are also working. When we look at the history of the last 40 years, we can see that these forces have almost been working alike. They are trying to tear the country apart. And these centrifugal forces are at work in this country. Therefore, if there is no centripetal force to keep the balance, then what will happen to the nation? Centrifugal forces which are at work, will pull the States apart from the Centre and at the same time, separate the States from each other also. So, ultimately the result will be chaos. There will be no nation. Therefore, if the States are to be strong, certainly the best condition is that the Centre must be strong. If the Centre is not strong, the States will not get inherent powers. Over the last 40 years, we have faced so many challenges. How did we fight against those challenges? We could meet them only because the Centre was strong. I am not saying that the States must not be strong. My point is that the States can be strong only if the Centre is strong. So, the first thing is that there must be a strong Centre and it should supply energy and force to the States and keep the States in balance. By saying this, I am not saying that the States should not get more money. Regarding the monetary aspect, I fully agree that the States should be given more financial assistance depending upon the need of the State. The question of regional imbalance should also be looked into. Every one will agree that over the last 40 years, we have achieved much; we have gone very much ahead compared to other countries which have got independence along with us or any other Asian or African country. Our progress is commendable in all fields. I hope you will fully agree with me. There are certain areas and regions which are not much developed. So, that aspect has to be looked into. But is not an

excuse for weakening the authority of the Centre. Why is there development only in some areas? If there is no development in certain areas, that has to be remedied and corrected.

Sarkaria Commission has given certain recommendations about very crucial points on Centre-State relations. One recommendation is about the appointment of Governors. Members from this side and that side also agreed with that recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission. But I am not in agreement with that recommendation. I am not agreeing that Governors should be appointed after consultation with the Chief Minister. I do not, personally, agree with it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): One of the criteria is that he may be a defeated candidate.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: No, I fully agree with the qualifications given for a Governor by the Sarkaria Commission. I am only saying about the consultation regarding the appointment. What will happen in the process of consultation? What will happen if a consensus is not arrived at? How can the Governor be appointed whom the Chief Minister does not approve? In case the consultation does not lead to any agreement, then the solution will be worse than the malady because political controversy will arise naturally. The Chief Minister may say that the Governor has come without his recommendation. He can say that even after his objections, it has been done. Therefore, consultation, I feel, is not practicable. Similarly, a panel of names given by the Chief Minister will ultimately not solve the problem. Governor is the agent of the President. He is the Head of the State and is not the agent of the Central Government. He is President's representative in the State. President is the appointing authority. As the President is here, the Governor is in the State. When you say that the Governor should not be an agent of the Centre, I would also say that the should not be a stooge of the State Government Governor should be able to take decisions independent of the State Government

or the Central Government. Therefore, I feel personally that there should be no consultation with regard to the appointment of Governors. After having convinced himself of the qualifications and integrity of the person concerned, the President would appoint him or her as the Governor of a State.....(*Interruptions*)

I think, So far nobody has touched Article 356 of the Constitution. In Article 356 of the Constitution, it is said that when there is a constitutional breakdown in the State, the Governor can interfere, and the President can impose President's rule. The Sarkaria Commission has given certain guidelines for the Governor's recommendations as to whether there is a constitutional breakdown or not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In majority of the cases, it is done in the interest of the ruling party at the Centre.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: That may be your view.

If there is a constitutional breakdown in a State, the best judge is the Governor himself. If you bring about certain rules and regulations to curtail the discretion of the Governor and putting fetters on the actions of the President, this can make the Governor helpless in a particular situation. Human ingenuity is limitless. There can be situations where the Governor becomes helpless because of these rules and regulations and he will be a helpless spectator to the constitutional breakdown about which he is otherwise personally convinced and he cannot act at the same time. I can foresee such a situation. Therefore, I beg to disagree with the guidelines recommended by the Sarkaria Commission for making recommendations by the Governor whether there is a constitutional breakdown or not.

The Sarkaria Commission has also said about the wholesale dismissal of State Governments in 1977. All those people who advocate so much for autonomy of the States were in power in 1977 and what did

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

they do? By a stroke of the pen, they dismissed all the elected Governments. They had scant respect for autonomy of states.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): They have exhausted their quota for the next forty years.

PROF P.J. KURIEN: At least for the next forty years, they would be sitting there only.

Sir, this is the way, when they came to power, they acted. Another thing that the Sarkaria Commission has said is about the Centrally sponsored schemes. The Commission has said that these should be minimised. Again there is a problem.

Sir, our Constitution envisages a Welfare State. The Government has chalked out plans and programmes for the upliftment of the weaker sections, the Harijans and the Adivasies. There are special programmes for them. There is a 20-Point Programme. There are other special programmes also for the people of the country.

The funds for these programmes are being given to the State Governments and the Centre is implementing these programmes through the State Governments. But some of the State Governments are not implementing these programmes properly. They are diverting the money meant for these programmes for other purposes. I gave the example of my own State. In such a situation if we say that the Centrally-sponsored schemes for the upliftment of the weaker sections are not to be sponsored by the Centre and they are to be minimised, then the goal of a Welfare State which is envisaged in the Constitution will be further delayed. I don't know how some people agree to that.

My submission is that these special schemes which are sponsored by the Central Government should be with the Centre and the Central Government should see that

the money which is given to the States is spent properly. At present it is not monitored by the Centre. My view is that the Central Government should have a monitoring machinery to see that these funds are properly utilised. It is not to supervise over the State Government but only to see that the funds allocated the utilised properly. At present, we rely upon the data given by the State Governments which sometimes happen to be wrong. Therefore, my submission is that the Centrally-sponsored schemes should continue; they should not be minimised and, in addition to that, there should be some monitoring mechanism to see whether the funds allocated are properly utilised or not.

I also welcome the other recommendations regarding three-language formula, regarding education and regarding media. I welcome all other recommendations made by the Commission. With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As a special case, I call Shri Somnath Chatterjee to continue his speech but this cannot be quoted as a precedent afterwards. Let it be on record that it cannot be quoted as a precedent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not happy at all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Like the Thakkar Commission, it is an addition to the original.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I am on a point of order. The Hon. Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee's earlier speech constituted the entire speech. Now, his latter appendix, will that be a part of his original speech or a supplementary one?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is in continuation of his earlier speech.

S. BUTA SINGH: His earlier speech should be taken as interim speech and this should be taken as a final speech.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You

should lay both on the Table of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am extremely thankful to you and to the Hon. Members.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, he should be given sufficient time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No, there is no question of time, Sir. I will try to be brief.

What I was saying was that the British imperialists when they were in power to perpetuate their regime, they had enacted the Government of India Act, 35. The basis of the over-centralisation of power in what is then called the federation and provinces was that the provinces were treated as mere vassals for a sort of appendages which were depending on the good wishes of the Centre. This Government of India Act was, unfortunately, I call it unfortunately, taken as a model by the makers of our Constitution when our Constitution was framed. Now, the explanation, the reason that was given was contrary to the repeated assertions by the Congress Party during the freedom struggle. The idea was that our political set up and our constitutional set up must be on the basis of a true federal structure where the residuary powers would be in the hands of the States and certain selected all India powers would be in the hands of the Centre. But that was given a go by and it was said that during the infant days of our Independence and democratic set up, the Centre must have adequate powers. This has resulted in an imbalance in our development. Every hon. member admits that there is regional imbalance, there are inadequate funds in the hands of the States and inadequate power in the hands of the State Government.

Nobody in this country can ask for a weak Centre. Hon. members are saying that they do not want weak States. But what is the concept of a strong centre and what is the concept of a strong State? That was the point which I raised. By merely keeping all the powers in its hands, does the Centre

become a strong Centre? Is that the meaning of a strong Centre? For making our nation as a whole strong, we must have strong States and a strong Centre. This is my concept. The Sarkaria Commission was specially appointed to go into this question.

But now the result is unfortunate. I say unfortunate because the Sarkaria Commission proceeds on the assumption that the Centre alone is capable of deciding the national goals, objectives and priorities and the States are necessarily not in a position to contribute to the perception of the nation's overall interest. This is the weakness of the report of the Sarkaria Commission. The premise of the Report is that the States cannot aspire to be the equals of the Centre. According to the report, administrative efficiency, if not patriotism, also seems to be the monopoly of the Centre and the States cannot have anything to do with it.

According to me, another deficiency in the report of the Sarkaria Commission is its assumption and feeling that the devolution of additional powers and responsibilities to the States will weaken the centre and thereby the nation. The Commission does not consider that such devolution will actually promote direct economic and social development and make a significant contribution in strengthening the nation as a whole. I do not agree with this at all. After 42 years of Independence, we have to consider why more than half of our population is still below the poverty line, why 64 per cent of the people are still illiterate in this country, and why there are regional imbalance so far as development is concerned. These are the questions to which our country has to answer. Let there be no assumption that a particular party alone will be in power in the Centre always. Unfortunately, it is being said by some members. There is no party line on this but some of our esteemed colleagues who have spoken in favour of a strong Centre seem to be under the assumption that their party will always be in power at the Centre. That should not be the approach. Our approach is how by cooperative venture or to put it in the words used by the Sarkaria

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

Commission, by cooperative federalism to look after and manage this country's affairs properly so that there is an orderly development and progress in all parts of the country and of all people of the country. Therefore I submit that this weakness in the Report is nothing but very disappointing.

In spite of this basic weakness in the report of the Sarkaria Commission, there are, as I said, some recommendations which require mention and the Government should have taken a decision on some of them by this time because they are non-controversial. Now, what is very important is to know the Government's intention or policy with regard to these recommendations. Shri Reddy has rightly observed as to when the Government is going to decide because this Parliament is almost coming to an end. When will you decide and implement? More than a year and a half is over but your process of consultation is still on. You have not yet discussed the matter in depth with the Chief Ministers of all the States. Actually, they are the people who are facing this problem almost daily. They are raising these issues either in the National Development Council or in the Finance commission or in other places. But there is hardly any adequate or in-depth discussion on these issues. But no discussion has so far been held with the Chief Ministers. I submit that the Government should finalise these recommendations after indepth discussions with the Chief Ministers and different State Governments at the earliest opportunity. There are some issues which the Sarkaria Commission has very strongly commented upon, say, for example, how the Governors' appointments are being made. My time is very limited, so, I am not going into detail. He has commented upon certain guidelines to be followed regarding appointment of Governors, specially in States which are ruled by Parties different from the Party which is ruling if the Centre. We become somewhat wary about this Government's intention or attitude towards the Commission's recommendations. It is because whatever guide-

lines have been laid down have been openly violated or deliberately not followed by this Government in making appointments of the Governors or transferring Governors. Therefore, what is the sincerity with this Government in implementing this? Governors had been utilised for so many undesirable purposes. Sarkaria Commission has referred to that. The Bills are being held up. Unnecessarily Articles 200 and 201 are taken recourse to by forwarding the Bills within the State List to the Centre for the President's Assent. There is no necessity. How the Governors are acting openly as agents of the Central Government? The Supreme Court has said that this is all wrong. Prof. Kurien has said that the Governor is an agent of the President. With all respect to him, I don't agree with him. They are holders of certain particular Constitutional office. They are not servants of the Central Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He meant Congress President!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They are not agents of the President of India or Congress President for that matter. Therefore, there arises the importance of selecting proper persons. You transfer Governors for no reason. A view is being propagated that the Chief Ministers should not be consulted. I know that consultation does not mean consent. Regarding appointment of Supreme Court Judges or the Judges of the High Courts. Consultation has to be done with the Chief justice of India. What does it mean? According to that theory or logic of Prof. Kurien, the Chief Justice of India should not be consulted for appointment of Judges also. Is this the proper approach? But these things are not being done. How have the Governors been utilised for misusing the powers under Article 356 of the Constitution? Elaborately, it has been dealt with by the Sarkaria Commission itself. It has been said on many occasions that the power has been misused. That is the language of the Commission. Of course, you do not feel ashamed. But Buta Singh is very happy. They do it one by one and not in a bunch as the Janata Party had done it. But we did not

support Janata Party then. Just because you are doing it one by one without any merit and without any propriety does that not mean a challenge to Article 356. But unfortunately the Sarkaria Commission does not say that this power should be restricted. It has expressed the hope that in future it will be done in moderation. I hope, if he had said that having the distinguished friends opposite in mind, then they will have no occasion to exercise their power in future either in moderation also. But Sir, if Sardar Buta Singh continues to be the Home Minister — I do not know in spite of our good wishes, he may not be there—how could Justice Sarkaria think that these people can act in moderation in any manner specially when their partisan interests are involved?

Take the case of the Concurrent List. The entire power is being relegated to the Centre. They are adding to the Concurrent List. Now the people are looking to the States for fulfilling their objectives and meeting their urges and aspirations and their demands. But, for everything the law-making power is with the Centre. Any law concerning a subject in the Concurrent List can be sent to the President for the purpose of consent. It has become the practice of the Governors to send it to Delhi, and this is holding up things.

Now, so far as the inter-State council is concerned, this is a very important matter. We strongly support it Article 263 contemplates the setting up of an inter-State Council. Immediately the recommendation should be accepted, although it is not perfect. It has been recommended to be an advisory body. We say, "No, it should have some powers," and certain very important Centre-State issues should be decided and that is what is now being suggested to be an inter-governmental council. We say that inter-governmental council should decide on the appointment of the Governors. It should decide whether any legislation requiring the President's assent should or should not be given such an assent. It should decide a dispute between the Centre and the State Government and whether it should be re-

ferred to the supreme Court of India or not under Article 143. It should settle the composition and the terms of reference of the Finance commission. These are very important matters and where there is an occasion to exercise the powers under Article 356 of the Constitution of India.

Now, Mr. Ayyapu Reddy rightly said — I will take only two or three minutes more because I know I should not take more time — that immediately these inter-government councils shall be constituted — where the Chief Ministers should be represented, the Cabinet Ministers in the Centre will be represented — the Prime Minister will preside over them. Of course, we opposed that the meetings should be *in camera*. But immediately the terms of reference of this Commission should be settled.

We want that the Planning Commission should have been made a constitutional body. It is completely in the hands of the Centre, although the planning process is not meant only for the Centre and it is for the country as a whole. Therefore, in the selection of the Members of the Planning Commission, depending upon what may be called the terms of reference, the State Governments have no. There is no accountability to the people as such. It has no electorate as such. The Planning Commission is neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body; it depends only on the Centre, the personnel are also decided by the Centre.

The National Economic and Development Council which is intended to be in lieu of the National Development Council, should also have to be a not an ornamental body or an advisory body, it should take decisions with regard to financial matters and it should be an effective body where the Chief Ministers will have not only power deliberation, but also for taking a decision for the purpose of implementation.

Last but not least, in the time within which I can, I want to mention a matter and that is the induction of the Army in a State by

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

the Central Government without the consent of the State Government. This is a very very important issue and it is a matter which is bound to sour the relationship between the Centre and the State. Do not, please, treat the chief ministers of the State Governments as your vassal States. They have got their own ideas, they have got their principles, they have got their own policies and programmes which have been approved by the people of that State and specially if you try to utilise the Army in a State which is governed by a party which is not the ruling party in the Centre, you are creating serious dissensions, serious misunderstanding which are bound to affect the functioning of the constitutional set up in this country. This is a matter which cannot be treated as a partisan matter. On this, the Commission has expressed very strong views, that the State Government's — the chief Minister's — consent should be there, and now, see how you have paid respect to this recommendation. You have used it in Tripura, without the consent of the Chief Minister of Tripura, and of the State Government of Tripura. Therefore, these are all very important matters. It requires to be very thoroughly gone into. The Chief Minister should be consulted.

Last but not least is about the control of the media. So far as TV Second Channel is concerned, many State Governments are demanding it. They have a right. They are not unpatriotic people. The State Governments are not run by people who want to weaken this country. Nobody can benefit by that. We also want the overall development of the State. But you have to cater to the diverse interest, diverse cultures and diverse language, which may not be done from Delhi, and which is not happening. Therefore, the second channel of TV should be given to the State Governments. It is not for one or two State Governments, it is for all the State Governments. Let there be competition in cultural pursuits and activities. That will be something healthy, which will help in blossoming the cultures of different states.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, you have called me just after Shri Somnath Chatterjee. It would have been better for me to hear somebody from the other side first... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You only asked for it. That is why I called you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: At the outset I would like to comment that all those who are asking here a bigger cake for a strong Centre should know that they have only just nine months for the General Elections. After that, many of them will be outside the House and some of them may be inside the House. I believe at that time there will be sea of differences in their presumption...(*Interruptions*) I do not belong to one of those parties who are the contenders at the moment for power at the Centre. Therefore, some objectivity is due to me. With that objectivity Sir, I first like to point out that Centre-State relations is something, which is related to the present political situation inside our country. Somebody was saying that there should be no politics in it. Well, it is a question of sharing of power. Power means politics. Politicising is one thing and politics is another. What is the real picture inside our country at the moment? India is a multi-national and multi-Cultural country. Sir, after forty-two years of Independence, we are seeing probably our country being a multi-national and multi-structural..*(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: Not multi-national..*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: That is my feeling. That is my understanding. You may not agree with me. Please listen to me..*(Interruptions)* India is a country with a sense of oneness..*(Interruptions)*..India is a nation but composed of many nationalities....(*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: You are going back to the same thing....(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: This is the speciality of our country - unity in diversity...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, these remarks should be expunged from the records. These are anti-national. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Let me assist my hon'ble lady Member. There is only one nation. Nationality is one. We have cultures, races and tribes, but according to the Constitution, we have only one nation, one nationality and one citizenship...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I am sorry, I may not be an expert in English. But atleast I know English to some extent. I am not a bad student of English.

There are two words in English - one is national and the other is nationality. I believe, India can be called one nation but not one nationality. Here is the question of unity in diversity. There is oneness, there is unity and there is diversity. And this unity has to be on the basis of recognition and justice to this diversity. This is the speciality of the Indian situation which has a direct bearing on the question of Centre-State relations. What are we seeing? Many nationalities, old and new, are acquiring higher consciousness for asserting their identity in the fields of development linguistic, economic and cultural etc. There are different ethnic groups wanting more for asserting this identity. All these are diversities. There are aspirations that their separate identity and development has to be recognised. But at the same time, that does not mean that we must yield to chauvinism. Chauvinism be it regional, be it religion or of any other kind must be fought. But that cannot be fought on the basis of denial of the present realities of the aspirations of different nationalities for development. That must be given. This is where the moot question of Centre-State relations comes. We are

against fissiparous tendency. We are against the vivisection of India. In Punjab we have shown it with our blood and we are still showing. At the same time, I believe that our Indian people have a great consciousness. They will fight against this vivisection to the end and will keep India together. But the legitimate aspirations of the people must be satisfied. With this idea, both Centre and State must be strong. But the point is, if the present reality of old and new identities which are coming up in a new way, have to be met with, I believe, naturally, everybody will agree, more power must go to them both structurally and nationality-wise and even ethnic group-wise. Now what has happened in reality? There have been nearly 62 amendments to the Constitution. Once I counted that forty amendments were for less powers to the States. Can you name even one subject which has been taken away from List I to List II? Not yet. But at the same time, in this very time, how many subjects have been taken away from the State List to the Concurrent List? Quite a few. The most serious thing is that the founding fathers of our Constitution never imagined that residual powers will be the strongest of the stronger in the whole list. Is that not so? Is it not that residual powers are being really used against States for undermining their autonomy? I have no time to go into the details. I could have given a whole Mahabharat serial on that, but you will not give me the time. But this is true....(*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: Geeta is a part of Mahabharata.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: That much only I can say—only a small part of that.

Now, I come to certain of the questions as they stand today. As far as giving more powers to the States is concerned, my contention is that that will not weaken the Centre. If it is denied, then the fissiparous tendencies will grow. With that idea, the Sarkaria Commission has discussed many things. Since I have not got much time, therefore, I cannot go into all the questions

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

which the Sarkaria Commission has studied and given its decisions. Some of them have already been covered by many of my friends. But I would only generally say one thing that as far as my idea of devolution of more powers to the States is concerned - as it is necessary today - I do not think the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations are enough. Even then I do welcome those of the recommendations which have been made by the Commission for some devaluation of power. I challenge that none of those who are now speaking in the name of Sarkaria Commission, is serious even about the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission. Tell me about the Governors. Sarkaria Commission's recommendation was not to take away any Governor before their tenure of five years was completed. Tell me why was hon. Nurul Hassan taken away from West Bengal after two and a half years, despite the fact that he was a man of letters...*(Interruptions)*.

AN. HON. MEMBER: The only man of letters among their cadre.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: No, there are others as well. But my point is why was he taken away and why was a person who was the Intelligence in charge was appointed in his place, thereby having less likelihood of a cooperative relationship with a government which is not ruled by the same party which is ruling at the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Just give me a few more minutes, Sir, I will conclude as quickly as I can. Tell me why was this not done. The recommendations were out by that time, not that the recommendations were not out...*(Interruptions)*. That is what I am trying to say that even the things that have been recommended by the Sarkaria Commission are not being accepted by the party at the Centre. That is the situation.

About Article 356 I feel strongly that this provision has not done any good to our country on any occasion. When the West Bengal Government was removed in 1987 the same combination of parties came (back) with much greater majority. With TDP also the same thing happened. So, why keep a provision which has proved counter-productive in real life every time? The provision should be taken out.

Regarding Inter-State Council, I am glad that Sarkaria Commission made some recommendations on it. I would, of course, have been much happier if it was made obligatory on the part of the President to form such a Council. The Commission has not recommended this. I want that to be done.

I also want that while choosing a Governor, the panel from the State Government or of the Legislature of the State, should be taken and the Parliament should take the responsibility of appointing the Governor, and not the President, which, in this affair, is synonymous to the Central Government. Sir, I would like to mention two more points. One is regarding the withholding assent to the Bills. Now, about that, certain good recommendations have been made by the Sarkaria Commission. I have no time to go into those recommendations nor I have the opportunity to deal with them at length. But the fact is that assent to 77 Bills have been withheld so far and some of those Bills relate to the subjects which are in the State List. Is it the way of giving democracy to the States? Is it the way of strengthening the Centre? Is it not the proof for not responding to the aspirations of the people? My second point is that the Finance Commission should not be appointed by the Central Government, as it is being done now. Though the Sarkaria Commission has not made any recommendation about that, I would plead that the Finance Commission should not be appointed by the Central Government. The terms and reference of the Finance Commission as also the Finance Commission itself should be decided in the Inter-State Council, as has been proposed to be appointed.

Lastly, I come to the question of the Planning Commission. The Sarkaria Commission has not suggested anything in regard to Planning Commission. I strongly feel that the Planning Commission should also be appointed by the Parliament. There cannot be a very strong Centre without strong States. Therefore, now the turn is to strengthen the States. It is enough that we have strengthened the Centre for 40 years. Now, the position is reversed. That is the writing on the wall that those who want to go into the history, let them see it by reversing the position.

16.57 hrs

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA -
CONTD

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I am directed to return herewith the Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1989 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 1989, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill:

16.58 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF THE
COMMISSION ON CENTRE-STATE
RELATIONS - CONTD

[English]

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum):
Thank you, Sir, for calling me to speak. Sir,

before I speak on Sarkaria Commission's report, let me express my astonishment in respect of one of the points made by Shri-mati Geeta Mukherjee. Sir, I have never come to know that India is a multi-nationality. Sir has called it as one nation but multi-nationality. She has called it as one nation but multi-nationality. What is the concept of the multi-nationality? If the nation is India, then the nationality is also Indian. I do not understand her theory. Anyhow, I have learnt something new as she looks at it.

Sir, the Union and the States relation in a federal system is a very sensitive subject. There is always a possibility of clash of jurisdictions and clash of interests between the Union and the States. Since the basic controversy, controversy in relation to the States and the Union revolves round the question of distribution of power, distribution of funds, distribution of administrative power and the most important question is in respect of centralisation and decentralisation, the question of Centre-State relation in India has to be seen in the context of emerging development of Indian States since 1947. Since India is a unique country, having been united in spite of its diversity for a long time, possibly the founding fathers of our Constitution realised that a situation might arise in future and keeping that in mind, in order to safeguard the country from disintegration and to have checks and balances, the Constitution was formulated and the relation between the States and the Centre was formulated.

17.00 hrs

In fact, the review of the relationship between the State and the Centre seriously came on the surface only after 1980, to be precise. Until 1966 there was no problem. There were very few controversies which could have been settled. But in 1967 it was for the first time the question was reviewed. In 1967 the Administrative Reforms Commission was appointed, but half-hearted attention was given to this question. The DMK Government appointed Rajamannar Committee in 1971, which

[Sh. Asutosh Law]

also made a very modest attempt to review the situation. In 1977 the West Bengal Government made an attempt to review the situation but ultimately failed. In 1980 when the relations between the States and the Centre became strained in some cases, the Sarkaria Commission was appointed in 1983, which made its report in 1988. I have heard what Mr. Chatterjee said. It is very easy to say, 'Give us more autonomy.' I am giving an example. Assuming for a moment today we accept the Report of the Sarkaria Commission and its recommendations - there are 248 of them - what do they want? Unless the Centre is strong, the States cannot be strong. I am talking of the West Bengal Government because Mr. Chatterjee is here and Mrs. Mukherjee is here. Please bear with me for a moment. Not for the sake of criticising the State I am making this statement. For 12 years the State is ruled by one Party. It is expected that whichever party is the Ruling Party - you may be a Marxist or you may be Congress, but you must meet the basic necessities of the people. They are asking for more power. They want the Centre should give more power to the States. What they have done with the limited power for the last 12 years? If I accept this proposition that the State was enjoying limited power, for the same of argument, what have they done with this limited power? Have they fulfilled the basic necessities of the people like food, education and health? I am throwing up this challenge. For the last twelve years since 1977 not a single industrial undertaking has been sponsored by the State Government of West Bengal, not a single modern hospital, not even a university is set up there. Can I ask the hon. Member opposite one question? With the limited power, with limited money, can it not be done? They could have done all these things. Therefore, there is no use shouting for more power.

Sir, the Sarkaria Commission has touched various points. The most important is the role of the Governor. Various remarks

have been made from the other side as to what should be the role of the Governor. The Chief Minister of the State should be consulted, permission has to be taken before appointing the Governor in a State and what not. Now, Sir, the role of the Governor in this Report has received adequate importance. A guideline has been given on what should be the criteria for appointment of a Governor. It is true that the relation between the States and the Centre can be jeopardised if the Governor fails to play his role. It is possible the role of the Governor should be taken as a key issue of the Union-State relationship. Therefore, the role of the Governor is very much dependent upon the quality of the Governor, from which sphere of life he is coming etc. That should be the guiding principle. There should be guiding principles. Therefore, the Sarkaria Commission report has spelt out the criteria. But we should remember one thing. Our founding fathers of the Constitution were not ignorant about the future of the country. That is how and why the Governor's post was created. It was not made for just ornamental purpose. It is a balance between the State and the Union. If more power given to the State in connection with the appointment of Governor, as they are demanding, that will not only jeopardise but lower down the prestige of this post and position.

Another important aspect is emergency and the President's rule. The report of the Sarkaria Commission has given a very well thought-out recommendation regarding emergency and the President's rule. This power is flowing from the article of the Constitution. Therefore, there cannot be any reservation for the Opposition, on such observations made by the Commission.

The Financial relations, Legislative relations and the Executive powers are the three aspects which among others, the Sarkaria Commission has dealt with. So far as legislative relations between the State and the Centre is concerned, it has recommended 7 Entries, making law for taxation, which is now with Parliament and all other

subjects to be placed in the Concurrent List. The Sarkaria Commission took a broad view in respect of legislation. However, the State should not have been given such wide power for making legislation. Regarding the financial relations, the Commission has made various recommendations. I would like to make one submission here about the financial relations, trade and industry. Under the financial relations, industry and trade, the Sarkaria Commission made certain recommendations. The Commission should have considered the long pending demand for freight equalisation. At least, this aspect of the matter should have been thrashed out in the Commission as to what would have been the reaction, repercussion, if the freight equalisation had been accepted. But unfortunately the Sarkaria Commission has not dealt with this aspect, when it was dealing with trade and financial relations. I think a serious and important matter has escaped from the report of the Sarkaria Commission.

Regarding mass media and language, I think, no one can dispute the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission for three-language formula. That should be accepted unanimously. But today most of the Members from the Opposition are demanding more powers, particularly in relation to second channel. It is too much. After all, media should be controlled by the Central authority.

One has to construe the Central-State relations like a flower garden as if the flowers is the State and the garden itself is the Centre. Without flowers, there cannot be a garden and without a garden, there cannot be flowers. So, there should a coordination between States and the Centre. That should be the attitude. It is not use asking for more powers. More powers can be given but one must realise that having more powers and making a weak centre, will not serve the purpose.

With these words, I thank you for giving me the opportunity.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, in my view India is not a federation in the true sense of the term. A federation is constituted by federating units, by voluntarily coming together of autonomous or federating units and that has not happened in the case of India.

17.11 hrs

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

In India, just the opposite has happened. Even the units which were constituted in India for administrative purposes have undergone a number of changes during the last 41 years. At the beginning, all the units were not of the same status. They were different types. Only recently most of them have been brought to the same status. That shows that it is the Centre which has organised the whole structure in India and not that the structure has been built up from bottom by voluntarily coming together of units and, therefore, I do not think that India is a federation in the true sense of the term.

India is not a unitary State either. India's Constitution has provided for autonomous powers and jurisdiction of the States. There is a very clear demarcation of powers between the States and the Centre and some of them are overlapping in the Concurrent List which makes it very clear that it is not a unitary State either.

India is a judicious mixture or some kind of a synthesis between the concepts of federal State and unitary State. This point must be kept in mind while discussing this subject.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has left the House. I wanted to tell her this. They say that India is a multi-national State. It is a very dangerous concept. This concept gives rise to fissiparous tendencies. This concept encourages the forces of disintegration in this country. India is not a multi-national state. India is a multi-lingual, multi religious, single State and single nation.

[Sh. Bipin Pal Das]

That is the correct position. She talked about the dictionary meaning of nationality. Nationality means the state of belonging to a nation. That is the only meaning of nationality in English in so far as I know. Their concept of nationality has come from abroad. I know from where it has come. It is not applicable to India.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): There also, they are now re-organising.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: It has been established beyond any doubt that the provisions made in the Constitution are basically sound and no structural change is called for. The Sarkaria Commission has rightly asserted that a country like India with so much of diversity needs a strong Centre not only to preserve the country's integrity and to safeguard her independence and sovereignty but also to provide correct leadership and direction and guidance for integrated development in the social and economic fields. This is very important. That direction must come from one Centre. It cannot come from many centres. But for a strong Centre as provided in the constitution, we would not have been able to meet the challenges in the last 41 years of our independence.

A strong Centre does not mean weak States. I am in favour of strong States to support a strong and stable Centre. It is only a question of judicious distribution of powers between the two. The Constitution has done this job more or less satisfactorily by demarcating the powers under the three Lists. Some amendments have been made over the years only to restore the balance and to meet the demands of an emerging society vibrant with social, economic and political resilience. The nation has not remained static. It is surging forward in all directions and so constitutional adjustments become necessary so far as this question is concerned. But the basic structure remains the same and must remain the

same if India is to remain strong, united and an integrated nation.

What do we mean by strong States? There are two aspects - political and economic. So far as the political aspects are concerned, I do not want to go into the basic details. It is not necessary to make any basic change in the Constitution at all. The present scheme is quite all right so far as the political power of a State is concerned. It is enough. Some minor adjustments may be made here and there. But generally speaking I am satisfied with the provisions of the Constitution.

Sir, the Commission has made certain recommendations regarding appointment of governors and High Court Judges. Here, I would like to say that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru developed a convention for the appointment of Governors. I think that convention is being followed. That convention is perfectly all right. I don't think there is any need to introduce anything to provide for that in the Constitution to guide the Government so far as appointment of Governors is concerned. The convention built up by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is all right and we will follow the same convention.

Sir, the Commission's recommendation to set up an Inter-state Council under Article 263 for resolving the Inter-State problems may be carefully examined. The Commission has upheld the supremacy of Parliament under Articles 246 and 254 in the matter of concurrent powers. But it has suggested some amendments to give the states more powers in the matter of amending Parliamentary law on State-List subjects under Article 252. It has also recommended a change in regard to entry 97 of the Union List to provide for residual power other than the taxation powers in the Concurrent List. These suggestions and their implications call for very careful scrutiny. I welcome the Commission's recommendation to amend entry 5 of the State List so that the Parliament may enact laws to regulate elections to and proper working of the

local bodies. But I do not agree that the Centre should always consult the States before enacting laws under the Concurrent List. I do not agree with that recommendation. The principle of Union's supremacy in the executive field, as envisaged under Articles 256 and 257 should remain intact as suggested by the Commission.

Sir, of late the Office of the Governor has come under much criticism and there is much controversy. But we must not confuse between the two—the Institution of Governorship and the persons occupying that Office. These are two different aspects. If some Governors do something wrong, something bad, certainly we will say that it is bad. But that doesn't mean that the Institution of Governor as provided in the Constitution is itself wrong or there is any need for a change of the provisions. I do not agree with that. I personally know many Governors who have upheld high traditions and maintained high standards and dignity of the Office. This Institution has occupied a very important place in the scheme of our Constitution. It is not only a link between the Centre and the states but also plays a crucial role in ensuring the functioning of the State in accordance with the Constitution. I agree with the Commission that—please mark what the Commission has said—it is neither feasible nor desirable to lay down any guidelines for the exercise of Governor's discretion. Any eminent person in public life can be appointed to the post of Governor. But I maintain that the political persons need not necessarily be excluded.

I am entirely in agreement with the Commission that Article 356 should be retained and that it should be used sparingly in extreme cases. But for this Article, our constitutional framework would have perhaps broken down at some point of time in the past. I also agree that the report of the Governor should contain material facts and well-thought-out and convincing reasons for his recommendation.

So far as sending of union armed forces

to the States is concerned, the Commission has said that the Union can decide it suo motu, but it is desirable to consult the State concerned. That is the recommendation of the Commission. I don't think there is anything wrong in that recommendation.

So, the political sphere, the present arrangement and the constitutional framework are more or less all right and no major change is necessary at all. It is in the interest of the nation, its security and progress that the overall control of the Centre must not be diluted in any manner.

But in financial matters, there is room for examining the possibility and feasibility of further strengthening the hands of the States. The Commission has made several recommendations for constitutional amendments in matters such as sharing the corporation tax, suitable readjustment in sharing income-tax and excise duty, to enable levy of tax on advertisements in broadcast to be distributed to States under Article 269 and raising of tax ceiling on profession and trade etc. These recommendations, I humbly submit, deserve very sympathetic consideration.

The Commission has also suggested that grants should be given to the States in lieu of railway passenger fare tax as recommended by the last Finance Commission and there should be review of royalty rates on minerals once every two year instead of four years. That is the recommendation of the Commission. I welcome the recommendation of the Commission. But I do not agree that the State should be left with discretion to make adjustments in the use of relief funds. It is very dangerous. I do not want to go into the details. Large amounts of relief funds are misused by some States. That is very dangerous. Rather strict penalties should be imposed for diversion and misappropriation of such funds.

The Commission's suggestion that an expert body be set up to recommend desirable direction of reforms in taxation and resource mobilisation of the Union and the

[Sh. Bipin Pal Das]

States is most welcome so that an equitable balance may be struck and both the Union and the may be put on sound and viable footing in financial matters. But its suggestion to evolve steps for coordination of economic policies and ensure consensus in financial matters may not be a practical proposition because the political complexion of the Centre and all the states may not always be the same. It is not a practical proposition as suggested by the Commission.

The Sarkaria Commission has suggested that the terms of reference of the Finance Commission should be drawn up after informal consultation with the States. I want to make a better suggestion. That is not a very correct suggestion. That will lead to complications. My suggestion is that it would be on a more sound, just, realistic and stable footing if we incorporate the terms of reference of the Finance Commission in the body of the Constitution itself so that there may not be ground for complaints every time when the Commission is set up. Why don't you include it in the Constitution itself?

I agree that the NDC should be given a constitutional status under Article 263 in order to make it a meaningful and effective body to be involved in the formulation of the plans from the beginning. I welcome the Commission's suggestion that the loan-grant pattern of central assistance should be reviewed in order to strengthen the financial position of the States. I agree that a large number of States are poor and backward; they need this kind of help and sympathetic consideration from the Centre.

The most important thing to be considered in the matter of financial assistance to the States is that there cannot be a uniform principle applicable to the advanced States equally as to the backward States. The States should be grouped in my opinion into three categories on the basis of their per capital income and such a formula should be evolved as will help in narrowing the gap

between the backward States and the advanced States step by step. That should be done so far as helping the backward States is concerned.

Some problems crop up now and then not only between the States and the Centre, but also between the States themselves like the boundary problems and the river water disputes. These matters cannot be resolved without the intervention and the mediation of the Centre. The Centre must come in. So, some kind of a mechanism should be devised by which the Centre can come to the assistance of the States in order to solve these problems between the States.

On the question of restrictive powers, as some people say the Union Government should have only four items of power, namely Defence, Foreign, Currency and Communications, I am happy that the Commission has ruled it out completely. It is really inconceivable that a national Government may have no fiscal resource of its own independent of the units. There is no such union or federation anywhere in the world where such a restriction has been imposed. If the powers of the Centre are curtailed and restricted to only four items as suggested by some friends, the country cannot survive as one integrated nation.

Moreover the Commission has rightly observed that it would be beyond the scope of the constituent power of amending the Constitution so far as the basic structure of the Constitution is concerned.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Chairman Sir, although the Sarkaria Commission has made certain recommendations, nobody should presume that all the recommendations given by such a Commission would be accepted by any Government of the day.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee in fact cited one recommendation and said that it was not accepted. So far to my knowledge the Government has not positively expressed itself as to what are the recommendations which

are accepted and which are not. In course of time the Government will make its position clear; but before that we are discussing the matter so as to assist the Government in this respect.

The vital aspect of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission relates to the appointment of Governors. Many have suggested various aspects of appointment of Governors. People from that side have ridiculed and said that a defeated candidate or a general secretary of the ruling party has the best qualification for the post of Governor. But one thing we have to see is that this institution has been running for many years systematically and without any problem. It is only where governments like that Devils or NTRs are there that such problems are created because they do not realise the position of a Governor. They do not realise the position of their elected government. There is a clear-cut distinction made in the Constitution. Therefore, they should not impose any condition which does not form part of the Constitution. For instance, if Constitution had been sacrosanct to them then what is not in the Constitution they should not try to impose upon. Constitution does not provide that there should be consultation with the Chief Minister. Then why should Chief Ministers insist upon such consultation? If it is not there it is not there. One can understand suggesting of an amendment to Article 22 but if it is not there then I do not understand imposing it.

I would like to say why Sarkaria Commission should say it should be in consultation with and even at one stage our Government made a statement they they will try to consult and they are consulting. I do not agree with this part that Government should say that we are consulting the Chief Ministers. I say, there is no need. If there is no provision, there is no need. If you want that there should be consultation then include a provision to that effect.

Further as far as tenure is concerned anyone must concede that it is not necessarily that Governor should remain for four or

five years and that very large objective will be served if the Governor is there for five years. Administrative contingencies do make it necessary that sometimes Governors are removed or transferred from one place to another. These contingencies are there. But one aspect that has to be seen is that if discretionary powers of Governors which are there and other powers in the Constitution, one should make a clear-cut distinction. Supposing a Governor is exercising powers under any University Act—it is there as a discretionary power—then he should be allowed to exercise that power. I do not think such powers are to be exercised on the advice of Council of Ministers.

Similarly under many statutes appellate authority powers are vested in Governors. If we have given by a statute appellate authority power to the Governor well he will exercise it. Nobody can interfere because it amounts to quasi-judicial authority and we cannot interfere in a quasi-judicial authority. So everyone should try to understand this distinction of powers which is there in Governors. When this clear-cut distinction is there I do not know why any contingency should arise.

Sarkaria Commission has suggested certain criteria for appointment of Governors, namely, he should be eminent in some walk of life. He should be a person from outside the State. He should be a detached figure and not too intimately connected with local politics of State and he should be a person who has not taken too great a part in politics generally and particularly in recent past. I do not think taking part in politics and being closer to politics is any disqualification. The question is as to how a governor acts in given circumstances. I may have my different views but supposing I am asked to perform the job of a judge then in given circumstances my social views will never come into picture. Therefore, being in politics itself is not a disqualification or earlier if a man was aligned with Congress party, I do not think, it can be disqualification. In fact, Congress means this country and this country means Congress. Somehow by historical

[Sh. Shantaram Naik]

facts Congress and the country are one because it is this party which has given freedom for this country and made what India is today despite to the reactionary forces which are working against it. Therefore, allying with the Congress Party, being a member of the congress Party, can never be a disqualification. I can say that it can be a super-qualification.

As far as all-India services are concerned, which point has been dealt with by the Sarkaria Commission, many States are, in fact, against all-India services. Some of them have suggested disbanding of services. It is absolutely a dangerous trend if we go for disbanding the all-India services. I would like to say one thing. The all-India services people, wherever they are posted, should identify themselves with the problem of the people of that State. In many States it happens that 50 percent IAS officers who are posted as per the guidelines, do not identify themselves with the concerned States. They would like to see that they are posted in Delhi at some time in future. Therefore, it so happens that there is a conflict sometimes between the administration and these officers of IAS ranks. Therefore, I would urge upon the members of all-India services to identify themselves with the problems of the people so that such demands from the State Government are not made.

Now, for example, Goa has been created as a new State recently. What the Central Government has done for the purpose of these services is that they have clubbed together the cadres of Arunachal Pradesh and some other north-eastern States into one cadre. If a State is smaller, it does not matter. Each State should have its own independent cadre of services. Just because a State is smaller, they should not club two or three States together. What will happen is that the particular State will not have a cadre which is committed to the ideology, programmes or policies of the State Government. This aspect also should

be looked into. Many of the Opposition Party Members were giving lectures on federalism and other aspects, that the States should be stronger, the Centre should be stronger and so on. But I will tell you that there are Chief Ministers in this federalism who say that the Centre does not exist. I would like to take the name of the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister. He made a statement one day that the Centre is a myth, the Centre does not exist.

SHRI V. SHOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): He means the union of States.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: So, if there are Chief Ministers who have neither faith in the Centre, nor willing to recognise the existence of the Central Government, you can imagine what will be the situation. You are aspiring for bigger and bigger things. If the people of the country give you the power to rule a State, you can rule the State. But don't deny the existence of the country virtually... (*Interruptions*)

Another aspect is that the Sarkaria Commission has included three subjects under one topic as 'Miscellaneous', namely, language, the Union Territories and the High Court Judges. I fail to understand the rationale behind this. Language cannot be a miscellaneous topic. It is with the language that we flourish. If we do not have our language, we do not exist practically, our culture does not exist. Everything flows from our language. Therefore, it is very sad to see that Sarkaria Commission has listed language under miscellaneous items. I, for one, consider that Hindi should be the national language and if we do not have the force of Hindi, we cannot strengthen the country. We cannot speak of India's unitary status, we cannot speak of a strong Centre unless we have our own language and that, according to me, is Hindi. Therefore, it is very sad that language should have been included under miscellaneous items.

Then, again union Territories have not been dealt with adequately. Union Territories should be given equal status with the

States. Of course, for certain purposes they are treated differently, but hardly any mention has been made here.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): The Commission was appointed for Centre-State relations and not relations with Union Territories.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: States include Union territories also under the Constitution. You are a constitutional expert.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: If you do not know the difference, I cannot help.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I have been in the Union territory and each power of the Governor under the Union Territories Act has been examined by me and I have spoken on that four or five times. Do not tell me about Union territories. I have pleaded for the Union Territories like anything.

The Sarkaria Commission has touched Union Territories, but they have not been touched and dealt with exhaustively as they should have been dealt with. According to me, the States cannot be touched by Sarkaria Commission, because it is not in its terms of reference.

Then, the High Court judges have been included under miscellaneous, which again is very sad. As far as the transfer of High Court judges is concerned, our Constitution does provide for any sort of consultation. A High Court Judge can be transferred from one place to another place. Constitution says so. The Sarkaria Commission says that the Judges should be asked and if the Judge is not willing to go, he should not be touched. This is something which I cannot understand. If there is a constitutional provision, and you say that it is bad, then it should be amended. But he does not say anything about that. Despite that existing provision, a suggestion has been made that they should be consulted. Mr. Home Minister, at one stage, even a statement has been made on our side that we should consult them. Why should that be so? I think, we should go by

the existing provisions only.

Lastly, I would like to make one general point. We always say that our constitutional provisions are very right. There need not be any amendment. I agree. By and large, there need not be any exhaustive amendment to the Constitution, but there are very very vague things in certain portions of our Constitution which we should tackle, and because of which so many problems, so many issues arise. Somebody, for example, is appointed at the pleasure of the Governor or of the President. We should give up this sort of terminology. We should make provisions in the Constitution very clear, where required. Nobody is appointed at the pleasure of somebody. Under what conditions a person is appointed should be clearly laid down. In reality, no one is appointed at the pleasure of somebody. There have been some decisions of the courts also, which say that nobody is at the pleasure of anybody else.

Then, there is another example. President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. Is he really so? He cannot be, because the executive functions are vested in somebody else.

Therefore, such portions of the Constitution which are not a reality should be amended and made clear.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have opted for a unique federal system and in any federal setup, the question of Centre-State relations assumes a critical importance.

Sir, this principle of federalism cannot be worked without a spirit of cooperation instead of confrontation and without the process of consultation as opposed to unilateral decision. It is only when we have this spirit of cooperation, mutual consultation and mutual respect for each other that this principle of federalism can work otherwise I am afraid that no amount of guidelines can help us. It is the federal spirit that has to be cultivated in all of us.

[Sh. G M Banatwalla]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Sarkaria Commission has very rightly referred to this need which I was pointing out as a need for cooperative federalism and that is what I rise to endorse totally and wholeheartedly.

Now, Sir, with the sea change in the political situation, the role of governors has raised several questions. It has already assumed very critical importance. One thing, however, must be accepted by one and all and that is that we simply cannot do away with the institution of governor. It has been rightly pointed out on the floor of the House that the institution of governors and the person who holds the post of Governor are two different things and must be taken as such. The institution of Governor is a vital link between the Centre and the State and the Governor has a very useful role to play at various times.

The question of appointment of Governor, Sir, has also created a lot of hard feelings many a time. I must emphasise that the appointment of Governors should be made in consultation with the States. Some Hon. Members have said that when the Constitution does not provide for consultation with the States why should we consult? Well, to say that it does not so provide, therefore, there is no need for consultation, is taking a very casual attitude. They should know that we have certain healthy conventions. If I am not wrong, it was Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru himself, who emphasised that there must be consultation with the State concerned in the matter of appointment of a Governor and the Governor should be a person acceptable to the State. That was what Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru himself had stressed and today I heard from persons belonging to the same party that there is no need for consultation because the Constitution does not provide. Therefore, I feel that the time is now ripe to demand that the process of appointment and consultation should be elaborately stated in our Constitution itself, because such attitude is now coming up which is threatening even the

healthy conventions we have adopted in the past.

Sir, there are situations which have lead Governors to exercise their discretionary powers in several respects and these have created a lot of controversies. There is, therefore, need for detailed guideline with respect to the role of the Governors, regarding the appointment of Chief Ministers, testing of the majority support, dismissing a Chief Minister, summoning, proroguing and dissolving the Assembly, recommending President's Rule, withholding assent to Bills and such other aspects. Sir, there is need for having proper guidelines because different Governors have acted in a different manner. This has introduced a kind of arbitrary working in our body-politic. Therefore, there should be detailed guidelines and these guidelines must have some legal sanctity behind them.

The Sarkaria Commission has laid down healthy principles for the appointment of the Governors. It has also emphasised that persons from minorities should also be given due consideration at the time of the appointment of Governors. It is necessary that these recommendations be accepted. The procedure for consultation while appointing the Governors should be prescribed in the Constitution itself by suitably amending Article 155.

Sir, we have Article 356 which has created a lot of bad blood. It is time that the safeguards proposed by the Sarkaria Commission in the exercise of the Governor's power under Article 356 are adopted without any hesitation.

In view of the paucity of time, I will restrict myself only to one or two more aspects of the Centre-State relations which I believe have not been touched by the previous speakers.

Sir, though I may be ploughing a lonely furrow, yet I would emphatically urge upon the Government that matters pertaining to the security and welfare and progress of

linguistic and religious minorities should be placed specifically in the Concurrent List. I need hardly point out that we have a plethora of reports of Judicial Commissions which clearly pointed out that the minorities have been at the receiving end from various State Governments, local administrations, local police and the armed police of the States. I need not now recapitulate the recommendations of the Jitendranarain Commission Report with respect to the riots that took place in Jamshedpur. You come from Maharashtra, Mr. Chairman, and you know very well we were at that time in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly when we had the Justice Madan Commission Report—eye opener—as to how the minorities have suffered at the hands of the local administration and the police. I must therefore emphasise without dwelling much upon the topic because it is well-known and I urge upon the hon. Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh, who is present here, with all the anguish, to see that the question of security, welfare and the progress of minorities is brought under the Concurrent List. We have fifteen-point programme of our hon. Prime Minister for the development of minorities. We are thankful to him. But what is the state of affairs in the various States with respect to the implementation of those Reports, irrespective of whether those States are ruled by the party also ruling at the Centre or are ruled by the Parties which are in the Opposition here in this House? In both the places, it is in a miserable condition. Where do we go? Therefore, the matter should be brought under the Concurrent List and we cannot be thrown at the mercy of only the States. Let both States and the Centre join hands in this particular vital matter.

The Sarkaria Commission has also suggested that each State Government may work out in consultation with the Indian Government short-term and long-term arrangements for strengthening its armed police. It is a very important recommendation made by the Sarkaria Commission. In this House, we have, on many occasions, spoken about the unfortunate situation with respect to armed police in certain States.

The very First Report of the Minority Commission on Page 6 has said that it is a fact that anti-minority feelings are there in the Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC). There are references to this particular aspect in the Police Commission's Report also. Therefore, here in the House, the hon. Home Minister has given us several assurances that the armed police in various States would be re-structured and it would be made cosmopolitan in nature and so on and so forth. Where is the action? There is hardly any action. I must therefore emphasise that this particular recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission be seriously taken note of by our hon. Home Minister and action be taken thereon.

I may also refer to the question of education and languages. As far as languages are concerned, we have both regional languages and also the scheduled languages which are mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution. Let the Centre concentrate not merely on the development of Hindi alone—Yes, that should receive its own priority—but also on the development of all the scheduled languages, especially those scheduled languages which do not have the status of regional languages like Urdu and a few others. There must be proper allocation of funds for the purpose and the necessary responsibility should be taken up.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Sarkaria Commission in its Report, Para 30.1.35 recommends and I quote:

"The Code of Conduct evolved to safeguard the interests of linguistic minorities should be strictly implemented."

Now, Sir, it is said that it should be strictly implemented. The Sarkaria Commission itself has noted that there is no proper implementation of the safeguards that are there for the interests of linguistic minorities. These safeguards have come up as a result of the findings of the States' Re-organisation Commission itself. The States' Re-organisation Commission says. "Taking into consideration the inescapable fact that there

[Sh. G M Banatwalla]

would be linguistic minority groups even after re-organisation such groups need provisions of sufficient opportunity for their development so that they may not harbour a sense of neglect or discrimination."

18.00 hrs

The Commission, therefore, recommended various safeguards.

Them with respect to the linguistic minority safeguards, we have the Resolution adopted at the Provincial Education Ministers' Conference in August, 1949. We have also, the Government of India Memorandum of 1956. We have also the Government of India Statement on Languages of 1958. Then there are the Southern Zonal Council's decisions of 1959. Finally, we have the Statement issued by the Meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States and the Central Ministers held in August, 1961.

Now, the Sarkaria Commission itself has mooted that there is no proper implementation of the various safeguards that are there agreed to at the national level with respect to the linguistic minorities. I must, therefore, demand that all these various safeguards should be given the necessary statutory status so that they can be evoked and one can even go to a court of law in order to see that these are properly implemented.

Sir, a point and I will conclude, and that is, with respect of language again. It must be agreed, and I quote from the Report of the Sarkaria Commission, Para 20.1.33:

"The work of the Government, both Union and States, which involves or affects the local people must be carried on in the local language. This is even more important in a Welfare State. It is necessary that all forms, applications, letters, bills, notices, etc, are available in the local language as well as the official language. This is of equal relevance to State Governments which

have sizeable minorities concentrated in certain areas."

In view of the importance of this particular point, I must conclude by saying that in a local area, in a municipal area, when a particular language is spoken say by 10 per cent of the population in that area, then that language should be accepted as an additional official language of that particular area and the officers should also be conversant in that particular language. It should be accepted as an additional official language in that particular area and the necessary statutory provisions should follow.

Sir, the Sarkaria Commission has lamented that though there is an agreement at the Chief Ministers' Conference that whenever there are a certain number of students having a common mother tongue in a school, a teacher of that language should be provided, it is not being complied with.

I must, therefore, urge upon the Union Government that it should provide adequate financial assistance, it should maintain a pool of language teachers, it should have especially an Urdu University in order to see that such teachers can be provided and this aspect must receive due attention from our Government.

Though I have not been able to make an entire speech, as the word "entire speech" can be understood, I hope that some time later on, I may have an opportunity to have my appendices also, in which case those appendices should also be construed as a part of my present speech to make it a complete speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.03 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven-
of the Clock on Friday, March, 31, 1989/
Chaitra 10, 1911 (Saka)*