

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Monday, March 27, 1989/Chaitra 6, 1911
(Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Honourable Members, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the demise of two of our former colleagues, namely Sarvashri Chuuttan Lal and Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna.

Shri Chuuttan Lal was a member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing Sawai Madhopur constituency of Rajasthan. Earlier he was a member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly during 1959-71.

A devoted social worker, he evinced keen interest in the uplift of the Harijans and Adivasis and worked untiringly for the removal of untouchability. He was Chairman of the Rajasthan Adivasi Sewa Sangh.

Shri Chhuttan Lal passed away at Jaipur (Rajasthan) on 8 March, 1989 at the age of 69.

Shri Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna was a member of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha during 1971-74, 1977-79, January to May 1980 and July 1982 to December, 1984, representing Allahabad, Lucknow and Garhwal constituencies, respectively. He was a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1952-69 and 1974-77. A distinguished statesman and an able

administrator, he held various portfolios with distinction in the Uttar Pradesh Government and in the Union Cabinet. He was first inducted in the Union Cabinet in 1971 as Minister of Communications. Later, he served as Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilizers from March, 1977 to July, 1979 and as Minister of Finance in 1979. In between, he served as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh during 1973-75.

An veteran freedom fighter, Shri Bahuguna interrupted his studies at the University of Allahabad to participate in the Quit India Movement and was declared an absconder by the Delhi and U.P. Governments. He was imprisoned and kept in various jails during 1943-45.

A agriculturist and a prominent political worker, he took active part in the student movement and in trade union activities. He personally organised a number of trade unions and became a prominent leader of the Indian National Trade Union Congress in Uttar Pradesh.

A well known social workers, Shri Bahuguna was associated with several social, political and educational institutions in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi in various capacities and evinced keen interest in the uplift of the down trodden and welfare of the youth.

Shri Bahuguna was an ardent champion of the cause of the weaker sections of the society and the minorities. Till his end, he fought untiringly for strengthening secular values in Indian politics. He endeared himself to the masses by espousing many a popular cause.

Shri Bahuguna passed away at the Cleveland Hospital in the United States on

17 March, 1989 at the age of 70.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

11.04 hrs.

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM IRELAND

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, I have to make an announcement

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Honourable Members of the House, I have great pleasure in extending our warm welcome to His Excellency Mr. Sean Treacy, Speaker of the Lower House of the Parliament of Ireland and Hon'ble Members of Irish Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are:

1. Mr. Noel Davern, T.D.
2. Mr. Michael Ahern, T.D.
3. Senator Rory Kiely
4. Mr. Brendan Megahon, T.D.
5. Mr. Charles Flanagan, T.D.
6. Mr. Ruairi Quinn, T.D.

The Delegation arrived Delhi yesterday

morning. They are now seated in the special box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. We also convey our warm greetings and very best wishes through them to His Excellency the President, the Parliament and the friendly people of Ireland.

[English]

SHRI P.KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichetti-palayam): Sir, I am raising a very serious and a very important matter

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, actually you are the custodian of democracy; and you are the protector. A lady Member in the Tamil Nadu Assembly who is the Leader of the Opposition, was beaten ..(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V. N. SOMU (Madras North): The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was assaulted. (Interruptions)

At this stage, Shri P. Kolandaivelu and Shri N. V. N. Somu came and stood near the Table.

MR. SPEAKER Please go to your seats. Go to your seats. What they are doing there, don't do it here. Please go to your seats.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE(Rajapur): Sir, I am on a point of order. Can what happened in the Tamil Nadu Assembly be raised in Parliament? It is a matter concerning the legislative assembly. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Go to your seats. I cannot allow anything... You know my stand.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are shouting all the time. What are you doing? You should not do like this. Go there. I am not going to listen to you, if you do not go back. Go to your seats. Mr. Kolandaivelu, I have entreated you to go to your seat. It does not behave you to do like this.

At this stage, Shri P. Kolandaivelu and Shri N.V. N. Somu went back to their seats

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am raising a point of order. Can a matter which happened on the floor of a legislative assembly be discussed on the floor of Parliament?
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Please... Why are you doing this ? I am on my legs. You are talking amongst yourselves. This is wrong. Mr. Kolandaivelu, take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here: what you are trying to do here is something which I cannot allow. I have no two rules; one for you and the other for this side. I have got only one rule; and the rule book which is given, relates to this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, you are the protector, you are the custodian of democracy. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am; I can do it within my limits, within my powers what you have entrusted to me; I cannot go beyond that. You have given me the mandate and the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All right; not like this. I know. I can only say this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you let me say something? Please sit down. The problem is that you do not realize what you are doing. Neither can the State Assembly matters be raised here. What I feel is this: I am really ashamed of the way we work—like this. We have got parameters. In the Assemblies also... Day before yesterday it was in west-Bengal; the other time it was in Haryana, otherwise sometimes in Uttar Pradesh... How long can we do it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No; I do not; I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.KOLANDAIVELU: In no Assembly, there was molestation like this.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All right ; but it is for the State Assemblies. It is still the same as what I said that day.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be done by any vociferous shouting. The Assemblies must work according to their own traditions of moral conduct, and their own rules and regulations; and these issues must be solved and thrashed out on the floor of the House of that Assembly. That is what I feel.

My position is this...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Just listen: I have said this from this Chair; I have said it from outside. Gentlemen: let us not cut the very limb on which we are sitting—either here or there. This is the same tree. There might be branches, but the main tree is also here. But if you have to change certain things, then change the rules and ask the Speaker to do whatever you like. But you cannot ask the Speaker to act according to your whims. I cannot change the rules. I know. But I can only sympathize.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. Does not matter. It does not matter whether I can do it. I cannot indulge in extracurricular activities, on my own. I have got no authority to do it. I work according to my rules. I cannot do otherwise.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: (Panaji): Sir, the instances which occurred after the Assembly was adjourned, are not part of the proceedings.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I know. That is what I say. I know that when there are women members and such problems arise, we have to do something which is according to some good sense and according to wisdom.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: You have to condemn.

MR. SPEAKER : I can only appeal, Mr. Kolandaivelu. I can appeal to those members there, I can appeal to you here also and through this House to all and everybody who is concerned, to uphold the traditions of a good democratic society. You have been the bastions in this part of the world—rather the whole world—as a very true democratic society and I want you to keep up that tradition and if you just cut that down, it will not be in our interests, neither will it be in the interests of this nor the future generations. So, I would like you to uphold it. I am to go with you according to the rules, and I can only appeal with folded hands both to these members in Tamil Nadu or any other Assembly to behave properly as good civilised representatives in Parliament and the State Legislatures. Thank you very much.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Whatever has been said about Tamil Nadu should not form part of the record. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) Why can it not form part of the proceedings? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Datta Samant.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Indian Contribution for Construction of Super-Conducting Super Collider in U.S.

*348. DR. DATTA SAMANT†:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian has agreed to contribute for construction of Super-conducting Super Collider (SSC) at Texas in the United States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the contribution India has to make and the details of the various advantages to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI.K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Informal discussions between scientists of India and the U.S. have been held regarding participation of Indian scientists in the Super-conducting Super Collier project at Texas in the United States. No formal agreement has been signed nor any commitment on expenditure has been agreed to. Details will be worked out in the next year or so. The Indian contribution is envisaged in the form of equipment fabrication and manpower. Since the project involves a high level of technology India's

participation in the project will provide a good opportunity for Indian scientists to work in the frontiers of science and technology.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, while replying to questions the Government is always trying to avoid giving proper replies. Already a statement has been made by Mr. Robert Hunter in the Home Energy Committee, in the United States on the 26th of February that India has agreed to make a contribution of \$ 50 million towards a U.S. Super-Collider atom smasher, the first foreign country to commit in helping the 4.6 billion dollars project. Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and other countries are still negotiating the terms. It is very clear. It was announced by Mr. Robert Hunter, Joint Director in a meeting of the House Energy Committee and it has appeared in the Indian Press.

AN HON. MEMBER: Indian Express dated 26th February.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: What is the commitment made by the Government, if the agreement was not signed? This is a very important issue. If India has made the contribution, who is going to benefit in the form of management and fabrication? The House should know what you have agreed, if you have not signed it, what are the various details and the terms decided. Please let the House know.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please tell us what these Super Colliders are.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: The Government have not made any commitment at all in regard to this except to have had informal discussions. It is true that a United States Congressman made the statement. But, I am afraid, it is not correct. It is not our statement. It is not correct as far as the Government of India is concerned. We have held informal discussions and might join that project and that time we will work out or before that we will work out details. All that the U.S. Congressman said was about the contribution that should be made. But we have indicated in the informal discussions

that our contribution would be primarily in the field of manpower and equipment fabrication.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: The Government is not giving the clear picture. But this House must know it. This will be a project at Texas, with an underground tunnel of 85 km, in which beams of protons would smash into each other producing 20 times of energy using a most powerful atomic accelerator. We are going to spend about Rs. 70 crores as contribution, not in the form of money. I would like to know how this project which is going to be put in the United States, is going to help India or the Indian scientists as a whole. The hon. Minister should give the details and elaborate on this issue.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is this Super-Collider?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, this project is one of the most important scientific projects undertaken in the world. What we call the Super-conducting Super Collider is really a very tremendous atom smasher, a very big accelerator and the objective of this is to find out the ultimate particles of matter for research and this might lead to many things including perhaps the discovery of the mystery of life itself; and it would also have all manner of side consequences beneficial for the world from the point of view of science and technology...*(Interruptions)*

DR. DATTA SAMANT: What is specific for our country?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: What is specific for our country is to know the latest technology, to get our scientists acquainted and have experience in the frontier areas of technology concerning this high energy physics. This is the main gain and its application of course would be many even in Physics. A whole package of technologies are involved in this project; almost every aspect of science and technology is involved. So, it will give us a very broad spectrum experience in every branch of technology and that is something we would not get elsewhere. As you have yourself said even

developed countries like Japan, Europe are trying to participate in this project. We have sufficient scientific development and a good number of scientists would be able to benefit from this project and we would like to do so.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I am concerned, I would like to congratulate the Government for having secured for its scientists this rare opportunity to participate in the research project on the super-conducting technology. I would like to know whether it has any potential for industrial application; whether it will help our technology to grow further as far as its application to industry is concerned.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Sir, it should rather indirectly help industrial applications, may be agriculture also; but at this moment, it is not possible to forecast what exactly its applications would be. As I said it is a scientific experiment in the utmost frontier areas of science and what will come out of it, we cannot really forecast at this moment. But this is a venture in which all scientists in the world are interested. It is a great adventure into the secrets of nature and life.

Consumer Electronic Industries

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

(a) the major consumer electronic industries established in 1986, 1987 and 1988;

(b) the items produced and its monetary value;

(c) the rate of growth in these industries and items for the corresponding period; and

(d) the exports, if any, of consumer electronic items and quantity and value of goods exported and projections of these industries for 1990 and beyond ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AD MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (**SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN**): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) During 1986, 1987 and 1988 the number of Industrial Licences (ILs) issued for manufacture of B & W TV set, CTV sets, Two-in-ones/Tape Recorders, VCRs/VCPs and other consumer electronic items are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of ILs issued</i>
1986	16
1987	12
1988	12

The production of consumer electronic items during this period has been as under;
(in million Rs.)

	1986	1987	1988 (Estimated)
	1	2	3
Black & White TV sets	3965.1	5810	8360
Colour TV sets	5022.2	7170	8970

	1	2	3
Radios	1261.3	1550	1600
Tape Recorders (including Two-in-ones)	1380.4	1785	2275
Electronic Clocks	216.1	750	750
Electronic Watches	218.0	350	730
Other consumer electronic items	686.9	785	1315
Total	12750.0	18200	24000 (Estimated)

(c) The percentage growth rate of consumer electronic industry during the past three years has been:

1986	23.8%
1987	42.7%
1988	31.9% (Estimated)

(d) The export of consumer electronic items (excluding that from export processing zones) during the year 1986, 1987 and 1988 have been Rs. 90 million, Rs. 195 million and Rs. 180 million (estimated), respectively. The export projections for VIII Plan Period are yet to be finalised.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, during the last three years this sector of industry has contributed immensely to our industrial growth in terms of percentage. Whereas our industries have been falling sick, this sector has been producing a great deal and this sector has been contributing a great deal in terms of volume and also in terms of contributing to employment. Now, Sir, the Minister's statement shows that there is a considerable progress and tremendous contribution made by this sector. But then, in the Budget, they have destroyed the whole basis of the electronic industry and the entire consumer electronic items as well as the component manufacturers will suffer and its growth will

be retarded. I would like to know from the Government as to the rationale behind this and whether they would try to give some specific concessions so that the growth will not be retarded.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: About the Budget proposals themselves, it is not possible for me to make any forecast.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What is your view?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: My view is the Government's view. Therefore, you cannot separate the Budget view from the view of the Department of Electronics. But I would like to say that the Finance Minister himself has stated in his Budget speech that this is an industry which has progressed and made profit. Therefore, it should bear a little bit of it to the exchequer for the benefit of the people of India. He also said that this industry has entertained the people of India and, therefore, they might not grudge paying a little for that. This is obviously the rationale of these duties and excise imposts. It is calculated that this may not in any way hinder the progress of the industry itself. While I say this, I must say that we have received representations from the the industry which we are considering very carefully and we are naturally sending our recommendations to the appropriate Ministries of the Govern-

ment also who, I hope, will consider these very carefully and sympathetically.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is very difficult to get into an argument with a person who is not only esteemed but also very amiable and sweet like the hon. Minister. I am glad that he feels that there is need for some kind of representation...

MR. SPEAKER : I think there is some under-current between your thinking and his.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: In 70's this House was informed that there was tremendous smuggling of these items to India because the growth of these items did not pick up because of the Customs and Excise policies of the relevant period. That is why, it was a very welcome feature that when this Government came, it took certain specific steps to encourage this industry. This is the major requirement of this country in order to progress in terms of international development, information technology and so on. If the present attitude of the Government cannot contribute to the growth of this industry, there will be another spurt of smuggling in these items. On the contrary, there is a tremendous need for this industry to grow in the small scale sector. Therefore, I would like to know whether he will come out with a policy statement which would bring some fillip and encouragement to this industry.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: The policy of encouragement and what we call liberalisation in regard to the electronics sector remains valid. I think, almost every aspect of that policy like indigenous technology development, essential imports for the technological growth of the industry and so on, remains valid today. All that happens is that some duties have been imposed...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: As much as 56 per cent in some cases.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: This is something which the Finance Minister will be

replying to at the right time when the debate takes place. I cannot forecast on that. But I have already conveyed to the hon. Member that we have received representations and looked into them. It is for the Government to make a final decision on that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister to what extent the production of these consumer electronic items i.e. black and white TV sets, coloured TV sets and taperecorders are taking place indigenously and to what extent they are still depend on assembly of imported components i.e. some type of screw driver technology?

I know, he has given figures here in terms of value. So, it is rather difficult perhaps for him to reply offhand. But I would like to know roughly what proportion or what percentage of these items is being manufactured entirely now in this country and what proportion is still dependent on assembly of imported components...

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, I can give an answer to that question. As far as black and white T.V. is concerned, it is almost entirely indigenously manufactured. We depend on imports only to the tune of five per cent of the value of the black and white T.V. and we hope that by the end of the Seventh Plan it might even get reduced to three or two percent. So, black and white T.V. in India today is almost an entirely indigenous product. As far as colour picture T.V. is concerned in 1988, seventyfive percent of the requirement was imported and in 1989 we hope to reduce it to about twenty-five per cent. That will be done by setting up colour picture tubes and other factories which we have already sanctioned and which are more than half way through. The percentage or the degree of dependence of colour T.V. imports also will be reduced considerably. As regards computers, already our dependence is only about twenty-five or twenty-eight per cent on imports. Therefore, during the last few years, specially 3-4 years, the electronics industry has achieved very significant indigenisation.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the electronics industry has achieved significant indigenisation, the progress is not satisfactory. It seems that there is stagnation. What was expected has not been achieved. Day before yesterday, the Prime Minister dedicated super computer to the nation. Yesterday the Defence Minister gave to the different departments a very powerful radar, available with only four countries, which can detect very low-flying planes. But although we have the capabilities we do not have the application. What is given in the statement is about colour T.V. black and white T.V, wall clocks and electronic watches. But we have got so many other things which can be applied in medicine, in agriculture, in communications, which are not produced in India. For example, milk fat testing machines are not produced here. A large chunk of the production is only colour T.Vs black and white T.Vs clocks and electronics watches. What about our application in medicine, in communications, in agriculture and in other fields, specially for process control in sugar factories, fat testing machines and so on? These have very high employment potential, employing 3,000 or more people for every Rs. one crore investment, as compared to 300 people in engineering industry or even less than 30 in the petro-chemical industry. What are you going to do about this?...(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Then you can also ask about remunerative prices for agricultural products. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: These are consumer goods. Mr. Dandavate, being a Professor, you need not understand every thing...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Sir, as has been mentioned, the Member has moved from consumer electronic goods to production of productive goods, more or less. But still I can generally say, because it does not arise out of the question itself, that we are applying electronics technology to every field of activity, including agriculture, industry and medicine.

Compilation of Linguistic Census

*352. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24 February, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 344 regarding publication of language data regarding speakers of various languages and state:

(a) whether the information of mother-tongues and two other languages known, collected through the individual slip during 1981 Census Operations, has since been compiled.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which it would be compiled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). The data on mother tongue and two other languages known based on individual slips of 1981 census are to be compiled on the basis of 20% linear sample in respect of major states and 100% tabulation in respect of smaller states. Since 1981 Census language data based on language mainly spoken in the household collected through household schedule, have been published, the tabulation in question was taken up subsequently. The tables on mother tongue and bilingualism based on individual slips are likely to be available by the end of this year.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Sir, I want to know, through you, from the hon. Minister what is the exact number of these major States and the smaller States for compiling the linear sample and tabulation and what are their names? Secondly, what is rationale behind dividing the States into major and smaller ones and why there is so much of delay in completing this work? The next Census work is going to begin within a few years, perhaps after one year and two months. In view of this, what is the classification done for smaller and major

States, what are the names of the States and what is the reason for the delay?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The smaller States are mostly UTs and those States which are having a population of less than 10.0 million. I do not have the names of those particular States. I can lay it on the Table of the House. The reasons for delay is that we have already published the household language.

The information about mother tongue and two other languages known from the individual slip is being compiled and will be made available by the end of this year.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : In view of the hon. Minister's reply, I may that it does not become clear whether the number of mother-tongues is taken as such, or the number of languages spoken individually. I want to know whether the number of mother-tongues written in the Census for the country as a whole and for various States has been determined. Secondly, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would give a definite date, that is, in the month of October or November, by which this would be published so that those who are speaking other languages are able to get economic benefit attached to their development.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: As I said, we have already published the household languages. The form itself says the mother-tongue and two other languages spoken by a person in a particular State. Individual slips have been compiled for each State. It is huge in number and it will take time and one of the basic reasons of compilation is also to give economic benefit to smaller languages spoken and I can assure the hon. Member that by the end of this year, that is, 31st December, we will be able to publish it and proper care will be taken for the development of the smaller languages spoken.

SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ: Sir, Assam is a miniature India. Apart from Bengali and Hindi languages speaking people there are

tea and ex-tea garden labourers tribes who constitute 1/4th of the total population in the State of Assam. They speak in their own colloquial language, namely 'Sadni'. Though they have adopted Assamese language, they speak their own language, that is, 'Sadni'. Sir, at the time of preparation of the Census list, I would like to know whether it would be the endeavour of the Government to give clear instructions to the enumerators to ensure that 'sadni' language speaking people in Assam are also incorporated in the Census List.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, unfortunately, in Assam we could not hold the Census last time. But for the forthcoming Census, we are in correspondence with the State Government and we hope we will be able to Conduct the Census for that State. When Census operation is done the suggestion of the hon. Member will be taken into consideration.

[Translation]

Recruitment of Youth From Jaisalmer and Barmer District

*353. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to lower the minimum educational qualification from matriculation to pass in middle class for recruitment to armed forces for the youths from Jaisalmer and Barmer districts, as there has been considerable increase in unemployment in these districts due to continuous drought in the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be done; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Recruitment and dis-

dispensations in the eligibility criteria are not based on obtaining unemployment in any part of the country. However, to provide equal opportunity to otherwise eligible candidates of given areas who may be lacking in the minimum educational qualifications merely because of the lack of educational facilities in their areas, certain dispensations are notified, from time to time, for specified periods, in respect of candidates from such areas. In this background it has been decided to lower the minimum educational qualifications in respect of the Normal Entry Rate (NER) category from Matriculation to VIII Class pass for recruitment to the Army. This will *inter alia* cover youths hailing from the border tehsils of Jaisalmer and Barmer Districts. This relaxation is effective from 1-4-1989 for a period of 3 years.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the concession relating to lowering of minimum educational qualification from Matriculation to VIII Class and thank the Government for it. This concession has been given in some border tehsils of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts. Since the entire area of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts is famine affected, this concession should be extended to all the areas of these two districts. I would like to know the views of the hon. Minister in this regard. Secondly, I would like to know the names of other places to which this concession would be extended.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Zonal Recruiting Office is located at Ajmer in Rajasthan. Besides there are four other Recruitment Offices at Jodhpur, Alwar, Kota and Jhunjhunu. The Government Policy in this regard is to give an opportunity to the people from all parts of the country to join the armed forces. People are recruited from all parts of the country and ratio has been fixed according to the recruitable male population. The recruitment quota of every state is fixed on the basis of recruitable male population of that state. I have observed that the quota

fixed for recruitment to the Armed Forces from Rajasthan in the last four years has been availed of fully. Therefore, the doubts of the hon. Member that the number of persons recruited from Rajasthan is less than the quota fixed for the State are ill-founded.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not say that less people were being recruited from that area, but I want that since it is a border area and is also famine affected, maximum people from that area should be recruited, so that the employment problem of that area could be solved and their financial position could also be strengthened. Therefore, I would like to know as to what steps are being taken by the Government recruit more jawans from that area?

SHRI K.C. PANT: You also have appreciated the present concession being given in that area.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know, Rajasthan has a glorious history of bravery. Every person of Rajasthan feels proud in joining the Army. Keeping in view the bravery of the people of Rajasthan, will the hon. Minister state whether Government has any proposal to organise Fouji Melas in Rajasthan in the near future? if so, when such melas will be organised in Sikar and Jhunjhunu?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Recruitment meals are organised where they are necessary. So far as the question of Jhunjhunu is concerned, Branch Recruiting Office is already there. Therefore, the question of organising recruitment mela there does not arise.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir during his tour of some districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, the hon. Minister had visited Deoria district also. This area has been neglected for quite a long time. Many people of that area had sacrificed their lives during the freedom struggle. Today, a large

number of eligible youngmen are available there to join the Army. They have been continuously demanding to open a recruiting office in that area. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to open a Branch Recruiting Office in Deoria to recruit the youngmen from the eastern region?

SHRI K.C. PANT: I have a sympathetic view about what the hon. Member has said. I know that there is unemployment problem in eastern Uttar Pradesh but as per the present recruitment policy, Branch Recruitment Offices are opened at different places on the basis of population. There are, perhaps, nine Branch Recruitment Offices in Uttar Pradesh. If there is any possibility of opening new offices on the basis of population, the Government may consider that. Equal treatment is given to all parts of the country in this regard so that all people may get equal opportunity.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : I have come to know that earlier a Branch Recruitment Office was there, which was closed subsequently.

SHRI K.C. PANT: I will look into it.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, an hon. Member is sitting on the floor and talking....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The floor is better suited for them.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I was anxious about raising the status of Congress (I) members in their own Party. [Interruptions]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I think Shri Kumaramangalam has expressed his thanks.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has very rightly emphasised the concept of equality of opportunity for various parts of the country in matters of recruitment to the Armed Forces. Now those concessions are given to border districts of Rajasthan because, I presume, there is educational backwardness in those areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether as a matter of principle, similar concessions shall be given to any other district or tehsils in the country which are equally backward from the educational point of view.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Yes, there are several areas where concessions have been given and I will mention some of them. Concessions in physical standards as well as with respect to educational standards, which the hon. Member asked, have been given. For instance, in the educational standard dispensation from 10th class to 8th class is given to Muslims from Jammu and Kashmir, Sikhs (M & R) Khaim Khanis from Rajasthan, Adivasis from Maharashtra and Orissa .

In respect of regional physical standards also, for instance in Western Himalayas or Eastern Himalayan region, concessions are given. In some regions, concessions are given with respect to height, in some regions with respect to chest and in some regions with respect to weight. I have got the details transcending to two pages.

Target for Atomic Power Generation

*354. SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed target for generation of atomic power by the 2000 A.D.

(b) since when has this target been planned;

(c) whether the indigenisation of Atomic Energy Programme has been given due importance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI.K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The nuclear power programme aiming at achieving an installed capacity of 10,000 MWe by 2000 A.D. was drawn up in 1984.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Indigenisation of the nuclear energy programme has been given due importance right from the early stages. India today has achieved comprehensive indigenous capability in design, construction, manufacture, commissioning and operation and other supporting services relating to the nuclear power programme.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I believe that the target of 10,000 MW of nuclear power fixed during the early 70's was to be achieved by 1990. That has now been extended to the year 2000 in the year 1984. Is this shortfall owing to the interim Government of 1977-80 which did not permit certain sites to be selected and let this programme a go by?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Actually the formal programme of the nuclear profile of 10,000 IMW was proposed by the Committee which was appointed in 1983. Of course, the targets were laid down in the informal way earlier. What exactly was the cause whether political or otherwise, I do not know. I can give you only a technological answer.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIAN SINGH: The hon. Minister states that the indigenisation programme of nuclear energy has been given due importance. The initial reactor was a candou type reactor from Canada which is in Trombay and later the Kalpakkam was a new experiment in indigenisation by our Indian scientists who deserve a pat on the back. This shortfall of

1990 is to be achieved by 2000. Now, we have to import an entirely different design, like, heavy water and uranium of both types, thorium and have a light water reactor also. It is a good mix. But what will be the nuclear energy output with this helpful mix which we will get from Soviet Union of the light water reactor type and the French one that we are negotiating? By when do we expect to generate that amount of power?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: The 10,000 MW target is being achieved entirely by indigenous power reactors. Whatever we get from the Soviet reactor—there has been no agreement with France so far—will be over and above the 10,000 MW target to be achieved by the power plants which will be developed and installed by ourselves. This is the 2000 AD target and we hope to achieve this.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : How much?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: 10,000 MW.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: What is the additional installed capacity that we get from the Soviet reactor?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: 2000 MW of power from the Soviet reactors.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : By when?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: By the end of the century.

DR. KRUPASINDHUBHAI: Uranium is not only the material which is required for atomic power plant as Homi Bhabha and my hon. friend have said. By 1990 we can produce more than 10,000 MW and the country can only survive with atomic power in the country by using our indigenous atomic minerals. Based on that, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has formed an expert committee which has surveyed the locations in different parts of the country and

in that Committee whether geologists have been included by which we can know the reserves of thorium, zircon, ilmenite, sillimanite and other atomic minerals and in this way also we can have atomic plants in Kerala and Orissa.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: We have resources of uranium of about 70,000 tonnes which would be sufficient for the programmes that we have outlined. Of course, we have large infinite resources of thorium which we propose to utilise in the third stage of our nuclear programme, which is thorium-based.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Is it for Kerala and Orissa?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Yes, thorium from Kerala and Orissa. We process it into Uranium-233 and use for the new reactors especially the Fast Breeder Reactors.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a misconception that Atomic Power Plants are not safe and with the result some of the State Governments are also not willing to provide sites for the location of Atomic Power Plants. At any rate, the enthusiasm for location of the Atomic Power Plants among the States has gone down. What is the Union Government going to do to remove this misconception and see that the State Governments give the best cooperation in selecting sites for the location of Atomic Power Plants?

MR. SPEAKER: I think, many times it has been given.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Sir, as far as the State Governments are concerned, there is absolutely no hesitation for them in asking for nuclear power plants. In fact, every State is asking for it. But may be there is duality of approach in responding to part of the public opinion which exists in their own States. But no State Government has been unwilling. In fact, They have been very eager to get nuclear plants.

As regards the other question as to what the Government are doing to dispel the misunderstanding or fears about nuclear energy, we have embarked upon a programme of creating public awareness about the safety of nuclear power as energy. Of course, we know that there are some inherent dangers in it. Through technological and other means, we are taking every precaution to prevent any sort of nuclear radiation from Indian nuclear reactors. As a matter of fact, there have been no instances of any such escape of radiation out of our nuclear plants causing environmental dangers for the people. We are conducting seminars. We are publishing books and pamphlets and it will make the people aware of the need for nuclear power and that nuclear power can be made safe.

Functioning of Radars Installed at IGIA

*356. **SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Radars installed at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi have failed and did not function on a number of occasions during peak hours affecting flight departures:

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that such radar failures do not recur and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi has three main types of radars for air traffic control purposes. These are:-

- i) Terminal Approach Radar commonly known as Airport Surveil-

lance Radar (ASR).

This radar is used for providing approach radar control. Its availability permits the aircraft controllers to clear a larger number of arrivals and departures of aircraft.

ii) Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR)

This radar is used for assisting the navigation, climb and

descent of aircraft.

iii) Precision Approach Radar (PAR)

In combination with the ASR, this radar is used as a landing aid.

The only two radars that are critical for departure of aircraft are ARSR and ASR. The percentage serviceability of these radars during the last three months is as follows:-

	Dec., 88	Jan., 88	Feb., 88
(1) Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR)	98.87%	99.6%	99.7%
(2) Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR)	99.56%	99.52%	92.2%

The Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR) was withdrawn on two occasions during February, 1989 for periods ranging between 10 to 12 hours, the first withdrawal was to permit the Wireless Planning and Coordination Organisation to ascertain the frequency interference caused on some other radars and microwave links. The second withdrawal was for the maintenance of the Radar Tower. Both these withdrawals were with advance notice to airmen. Even when the radars are temporarily not serviceable procedural control is adopted to ensure safety and regularity of aircraft departures.

(c) Fully qualified electronic Engineers remain on duty to take preventive measures and carry out emergency repairs. All radars used for air traffic control have a dual channel system, so that the failure of a single channel does not necessitate withdrawal of the facility.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Sir, the Air Route Surveillance Radar is used for assisting the navigation, climb and descent of aircraft. It was withdrawn on two occasions. I want to know the dates on which it was withdrawn and whether it has affected the

landing and departure of planes.

SHRI SHIVRAJ. V. PATIL: Sir, in the month of February that was done and that was done to repair the stand on which the radar was put. For sometimes, it did affect the air traffic.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Sir, the written statement says that the percentage serviceability of these radars during the last three months is as follows: Air Route Surveillance Radars—for January 89 it was 99.52% and for February it was 92.2% Regarding Air Surveillance Radar it was 98.8% during December 88, and 99.7% during February 1989. It is not possible to increase the serviceability to 100 per cent to prevent any possibility of accidents?

SHRI SHIVRAJ. V. PATIL: These radars are used to provide guidance to the aircraft during approach or take-off from the airports. There are other procedures which are used for landing and take-off also. We have these sophisticated equipments and maintenance is required. At certain times, the equipment is not working. For maintenance sometimes these are not available.

They are not available. There are other procedures which are followed for this purpose. What happens is that the time taken for allowing the aircraft to land and take-off is little more when the procedures are followed. When these instruments are used, the time taken for allowing the aircraft is less.

Identity Cards to People in Border Areas of Punjab

*357. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether identity cards are proposed to be issued to the people living in the border villages of three districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozepur in Punjab.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time the identity cards are to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government have decided to issue identity cards to persons living within 5 Kms. belt from the border in these 3 districts. Preparatory action has been initiated but no dateline for completion of this pilot project has been fixed by the Government of Punjab.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Government's decision to issue identity cards to the people living within five Kms. belt, but I would like to ask as to why any deadline has not been fixed for this purpose? If you do not fix any dead line, the way officers are working, it will take years to complete this project. I request the Government that the Home Ministry should immediately be directed to issue orders to set a dead line. Why is it being delayed? Secondly, from the security point of view, a proposal to create security belt along the border was before the Government, under which the entire border area was to be handed over to the army in order to keep complete vigilance and to check infiltration. In this connection, I would like to know as to what steps Government has taken in this direction? Besides, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government has any proposal to issue identity cards to the people in border States like Rajasthan and Gujarat also?

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, this scheme is already working in Rajasthan and Gujarat in certain parts. In Punjab, it is being started very recently and date-line has not been fixed as the officials of Punjab have been visiting Gujarat and Rajasthan to see how it is working. Now this month, it has been decided to start the work and the card should be printed. The Nasik Press as well as the Bhabha Atomic Energy have been entrusted with this work and very soon, it will be started. There is difficulty about it in Punjab

because of terrorist activities. Normally, it will take some more time as compared to other States. We shall make sure that it is done at the earliest.

As regards the security steps, it is a continuous process of the Government to strengthen them in the border areas and BSF and para-military forces are already aware of them. We have taken some steps which Mr. Chidambaram has already explained in this House during the debate. And I am sure this process will continue.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not talking about the terrorist activities alone. I would also like to know about the action taken by the Government to create security strip along the entire westend border in order to check infiltration and terrorist activities?

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Security steps have already been taken. About the particular scheme which the hon. Member is stating, I have no knowledge about it. At the moment, I do not have any information with me and I will not be able to tell him about it.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: The issuing of identity cards is obviously selective. I would like to know whether there is a proposal to issue identity cards to the people of Meghalaya, what are the proposals of the State Government and whether the Government of India has given any response to those proposals.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: We have got requests from various State Governments. But once we have the feed-back about the pilot projects which were started in Rajasthan and Gujarat and which is now going to be started in Punjab, we shall take decision about other States.

Helicopter service for Vaishno Devi Shrine

*359. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Helicopter service to Vaishno Devi shrine was suspended after the accident at Sanjhi Chhat on 14 July, 1988; and

(b) if so, when it is to be revived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Helicopter service to Vaishno Devi shrine is likely to be revived after implementing additional safety measures for passenger helicopter service as stipulated by Director General of Civil Aviation.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[English]***Thefts in Field Gun Factory, Kanpur**

*349. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA
SINHA:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received final reports on the thefts which occurred in the Field Gun Factory, Kanpur;

(b) whether a committee of officers of the factory itself was constituted to enquire into the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what further action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE: (SHRI K.C. PAIT). (a) to (d). Theft of Carbide Tips items from Field Gun Factory, Kanpur appointed a Preliminary Board of Enquiry consisting of a Works Manager and a Foreman. As per the report of the Preliminary Board dated 17-6-88, the material found short in the godown might have gone piecemeal at various times. The Preliminary Board held a supervisor of the godown responsible for the shortages and for negligence. A number of almirahs were found in open condition without sign of having been forced open. The supervisor was suspended on 18-6-88. The Assistant Store Holder who was superior to the supervisor was also suspended on 17-12-88.

2. On receipt of the preliminary report, the Ordnance Factory Board ordered a regular Board of Enquiry on 11-11-88 consisting

of two Joint General Managers and one Accounts Officer from two other factories, to enquire into the loss of 86 items of Carbide Tips valued at Rs. 7,53,222.74p. and inter-alia, into the following:—

- (i) To determine the causes/ circumstances leading to loss of Rs. 7,53,222.74 due to theft of Carbide Tips during May, 1988 and consequent loss to the State;
- (ii) Whether the loss occurred due to security or administrative lapses;
- (iii) The Officers who are responsible for this Godown;
- (iv) To determine the individual/s who is/are responsible for contributing to the circumstances leading to the loss and the nature/extent of his/their responsibility; and
- (v) To suggest remedial measures to avoid such recurrences in future.

The report of this Board is awaited.

3. Immediately on the loss coming to notice on 23-5-88, an FIR was also lodged with the Police. The Senior Supdt. of Police was contacted in November, 1988 and February, 1989 to expedite the investigation. The police investigations are still to be completed and their report is yet to be received. CBI authorities in Lucknow have also been approached to take up the case for investigation.

4. Further action will be taken based on reports of the regular Board of Enquiry and police.

Development of Tourism in Karnataka

*351. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various places of tourists importance in Karnataka have been developed suitably;

(b) if not, whether any specific schemes are under consideration for required development of tourism in Karnataka during the Eight Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATEL): (a) Identification of tourist centres for development of tourism infrastructure, is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to States for development of tourism infrastructure on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments subject to potential of the place, existing infrastructure, existing and projected tourist traffic, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. During the first four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan so far, the Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 206.39 lakhs for development of tourism infrastructure at 19 tourist centres in Karnataka.

(b) and (c). The Department does not include projects in the Five Year Plans either State-wise or place-wise but scheme-wise. Hence, the question of including specific projects in the Eighth Five Year Plan for development of tourism in Karnataka does not arise.

Tidal Waves Project in Kerala

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

(a) whether any project to produce electricity from tidal waves proposed to be set up in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Department of Ocean Development has sponsored a project on harnessing of wave energy from oceans for which the sea trial experiment is in progress at Vizhinjam near Trivandrum in Kerala.

[Translation]

Manufacture of 155 MM Guns in BHEL

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

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has sought approval to implement the scheme to indigenously manufacture the Bofors F.H. 155 mm guns;

(b) if so, when this project was submitted to Government and also the cost of the project proposal;

(c) the reasons for not taking a decision thereon so far; and

(d) by what time a decision is likely to be

taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) to (d). Among others, BHEL has also submitted a feasibility report in December 1988 for indigenous manufacture of 155 mm FH 77B Guns. Some additional information has been sought from BHEL in this regard. The feasibility report submitted by them will be evaluated on receipt of the information from them, alongwith the feasibility reports submitted by the others.

[English]

Shortage of Hotel Rooms in State Capitals

*361. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of hotel rooms in most of the cities in the country;

(b) if so, the present assessed shortage of rooms in different State capitals; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The shortage of suitable accommodation is generally experienced in major tourist centres during the peak season. As per an assessment made by the Central Department of Tourism, the shortage of approved rooms in some of the major tourist centres by 1991 will be as follows:—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Tourist Centre</i>	<i>Additional room requirement by April 1991</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Bombay	3500
2.	Calcutta	800
3.	Delhi	4000
4.	Madras	1200
5.	Ahmedabad	200
6.	Bangalore	1200
7.	Bhopal	200
8.	Bhubaneswar	250
9.	Jaipur	500
10.	Lucknow	200
11.	Panaji (Goa)	700

1	2	3
12.	Patna	250
13.	Srinagar	400
14.	Agra	500
15.	Aurangabad	200
16.	Cochin	200
17.	Madurai	200
18.	Pune	450
19.	Puri	150
20.	Tiruchirapalli	150
21.	Varanasi	400
22.	Udaipur	400
23.	Jodhpur	200
24.	Jaisalmer	300
25.	Gorakhpur	200
26.	Bodhgaya	200
27.	Mysore	450
28.	Trivandrum-Kovalam	300
29.	Khajuraho	200
30.	Kulu Manali	400
31.	Darjeeling	300
32.	Chandigarh	200
33.	Gangtok	150
34.	Mahabalipuram	200

1	2	3
35.	Gauhati	200
36.	Shimla	150
Total:		19700

A number of incentives and facilities have now been announced by the Government to encourage private sector investment in construction of hotels. These include setting up of Tourism Finance Corporation for giving institutional loans, grant of interest subsidy on hotel loans, liberal terms for NRI Investment, tax exemption in respect of foreign exchange earnings, graded interest rebate on institutional loans, etc.

Discontinuance of National Health Programmes

*362. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have discontinued certain National Health Programmes; and

(b) if so, the names of programmes discontinued during the last three years year-wise and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expert Committees on Functioning of IA/AI

*363. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Government have constituted expert Committees to study the functioning of Indian Airlines and Air India;

(b) if so, the details of the Committees constituted and their terms of reference;

(c) whether any Report have been received from Expert Committees on the maintenance, safety measures, flying hours of crew and Airport facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government has not constituted any Committee to study the functioning of IA/AI. However, two Committees have been set up to look into the maintenance and training aspects in Indian Airlines.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Utilisation of SC/ST Funds

*364. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have failed to utilize the funds earmarked for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) whether there is any provision to transfer the unutilised funds meant for the welfare of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes for other purposes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) Statement I-II indicating the names of the States/UTs having shortfalls in expenditure against outlays under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan during 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given below:

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise shortfalls in expenditure under special component plan during 1986-87 and 1987-88

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State/UT	1986-87		1987-88	
		SCP Quality	Expenditure	SCP Quality	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6

1.	Andhra Pradesh	154.30	135.00	178.59	118.90
2.	Assam	—	—	29.94	29.66
3.	Bihar	103.59	76.01	130.18	92.56
4.	Gujarat	29.83	28.96	—	—
5.	Haryana	—	—	41.62	36.07
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	24.75	24.45
7.	Karnataka	104.13	87.69	89.44	88.21
8.	Kerala	35.81	35.01	40.54	32.60
9.	Madhya Pradesh	76.66	74.65	99.00	88.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Manipur	—	—	1.86	1.31
11.	Orissa	47.07	44.92	55.50	54.34
12.	Punjab	—	—	28.36	27.39
13.	Rajasthan	69.28	37.60	104.38	96.00
14.	Sikkim	0.41	0.16	1.46	0.21
15.	Tripura	10.71	10.45	12.10	11.06
16.	Uttar Pradesh	199.44	196.40	—	—
17.	West Bengal	71.91	71.14	79.53	70.80
18.	Chandigarh	—	—	2.04	1.69
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	1.00	0.66
20.	Pondicherry	6.24	5.58	7.52	7.17

STATEMENT-II

State-wise shortfalls in expenditure under Tribal Sub-Plan during 1986-87 and 1987-88

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State/UT	1986-87		1987-88	
		TSP outlay	Expenditure	TSP outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6

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1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.34	40.93	—	—
2.	Bihar	259.34	258.73	333.55	320.73
3.	Gujarat	—	—	130.08	122.60
4.	Karnataka	10.26	9.96	15.02	14.89
5.	Kerala	—	—	8.06	8.60
6.	Maharashtra	113.50	100.65	172.97	154.98
7.	Manipur	—	—	47.51	30.93
8.	Orissa	167.58	158.93	191.08	184.59
9.	Sikkim	3.43	2.95	13.82	8.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Tripura	37.59	36.90	43.26	41.25
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1.59	1.32	1.90	1.13
12.	West Bengal	29.83	23.75	32.67	29.48
13.	A & N Islands	17.98	5.15	7.81	6.72
14.	Daman & Diu	—	—	0.81	0.76

Freedom Fighters Pension Cases from Andhra Pradesh

*365. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending pension cases of freedom fighters from Andhra Pradesh;

(b) for how long these cases are pending and when these are likely to be settled; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a committee consisting of representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs, State Government and prominent freedom fighters of the State with a view to finally settle these cases?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) 33 cases of timely applications from Andhra Pradesh are pending for decision. This figure does not include the number of applications of freedom fighters who claimed participation in the border camps for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Indian Union.

(b) These applications had been submitted before the last prescribed date, i.e. 31.3.1982 and are pending disposal for want of certain clarifications/verification reports from the State Government who are being reminded regularly.

(c) No, Sir.

Complaints Regarding Selection of Security Sepoys In Secretariat Security Force

*366. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of Parlia-

ment have made complaints about the recent selection of Security Sepoys in the Secretariat Security Force, and also given some suggestions for the proper scrutiny of the eligible candidates sponsored by Employment Exchanges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The selection of candidates was done in accordance with the provisions of Recruitment Rules prescribed for the post by a broad-based Selection Board headed by a Senior Officer from one of the Central Police Organisations. No Specific instance of alleged irregularity has been established.

Production of Transport Planes

*367. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has proposed Co-operation and Co-production in the field of production of transport planes;

(b) if so, whether experts of both the countries have met;

(c) whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). No proposal has been received in the Ministry of Civil Aviation from France about Co-operation and Co-production of transport planes. However, experts of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited had visited France in 1985. A Memorandum of Understanding

(MOU) was signed in June, 1987 between Aerospatiale France and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for manufacture and supply of aircraft components. In November, 1988, a Cooperation Agreement was signed between HAL and Airbus Industries according to which Airbus Industries including its subsidiaries in Europe will place orders to procure Indian products and services.

Reduction in Office Hours

*368. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of working hours per week for Central Government offices before and after introduction 5 -day-week system; and

(b) whether Government propose to reduce the working hours of Central Government offices by half-an-hour daily keeping in view of heavy mental strain on the employees and increasing efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The 5-day-week was introduced in the Civil Administrative Offices of the Central Government w.e.f. 3.6.1985 with weekly working hours as 37 1/2 hours (excluding lunch break). This was the same as under the 6-day-week system. Based on the recommendation of the 4th Pay Commission, weekly working hours were increased to 40 hours a week (excluding lunch break) w.e.f. 17.11.1986.

(b) No, Sir.

News Item Captioned "IA Flight without the Mandatory Certificate".

*369. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item published in the Indian Express (Delhi Edition) of 23 February, 1989, under the caption "IA flight without the mandatory certificate";

(b) if so, the facts of the case;

(c) the action taken against the officers who cleared Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum flight IA-467 on 13 February, 1989 at Indira Gandhi International Airport without the check "B" certificate; and

(d) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Airlines flight IC-467 was released from Delhi on the 13th of February, 1989 after carrying out check inspection schedule. After landing at Goa, the Station Engineers on scrutiny, noticed that Check B inspection validity had expired and therefore, the aircraft was not allowed to fly on the next sector without Check B inspection.

(c) and (d). The matter is being investigated. The aircraft Maintenance Engineer has been asked to submit his AME Licence to the Director General of Civil Aviation and not to exercise the privileges of his licence pending completion of the enquiry.

Amount Allocated to Kerala for Development of Western Ghats

3290. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Kerala for the development of Western Ghats during the last three years; and

(b) the amount actually utilised for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-

TATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):
(a) and (b). The amount released to Kerala for the development of Western Ghats and the amount actually utilised for the purpose during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Years</i>	<i>Released</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1	2	3
1985-86	492.50	492.50
1986-87	509.00	488.67
1987-88	507.18	439.88

Issue of Instructions

3291. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the instructions issued by Department of Personnel and Training quashed by the courts during the last twelve months and action taken on such judgements; and

(b) in how many cases instructions were issued to Government departments to follow the judgements issued by courts in the cases of employees similarly circumstanced and situated to check the ever increasing rate of litigation on service matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-
ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-
RAM): (a) The judgement dated 14.7.1988

of the Chandigarh Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal in the case of Parveen Kumar v/s Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which is an autonomous body, in which the instructions contained in O.M.No. 21/5/70-Estt. A dated 15.5.71, No. 22011/6/75-Estt. D. dt. 30.12.76 and 22011/2/78-Estt. A dt. 16.2.1979 have been partly quashed, has come to the notice of the Department of personnel and Training. This Department was not impleaded as respondent in this case. Suitable action, if any, in pursuance of the CAT judgement can be taken only after examining all its implications.

(b) The rulings given by the Courts/ Tribunals in various cases are kept in view by the competent authorities while administering the statutory rules and instructions, governing the service conditions of Government servants. Where considered necessary, general instructions are issued or amendment to rules carried out on the basis of the ratio laid down by the Tribunal/Court. Two such instructions have been issued by Department of Personnel and Training recently.

Wrong Billing in Hotel Janpath, New Delhi

3292. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received in regard to excess and false billing in respect to their stay in the Hotel Janpath, New Delhi; and

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

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered or made;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e). During 1988-89 (upto 28 Feb. 89), 25 complaints were received of wrong billing in Hotel Janpath, New Delhi, as per details given in the Statement below. Since the complaints were due to clerical mistake and the amounts were small, it has not been considered necessary to hold any enquiry. However the staff has been advised to be more careful.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the party making the complaint	Nature of complaint	Action taken by the hotel
1	2	3	4
1.	Mr. D.R.V. Prasad, M/s. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. 406, Vikram Tower, 16, Rajindra Place, New Delhi.	Excess charge of Rs. 10/-	Paid Rs. 10/- on 27.4.88.
2.	Mr. R. Sundaraman (Resd. Mgr) The Enfield India Ltd., Regional Office (North), Gedore House, 1st Floor, 51, Nehru Place, New Delhi-19.	Reg. refund of Credit amount lying with hotel and 20% discount Rs. 321.10	Paid by Ch. No. 621218 on 4.5.88.
3.	Mr. S. Ramanathan, Chief Mgr. Champaran Sugar Co. Ltd., Southernland House, P.B. No. 303, Kanpur-208001.	Excess charges of Rs. 60/-	Paid Rs. 60 on 25.5.88.
4.	Mr. Rajendra Singh, The Birla Institute of Scientific Research, P.O. Mesra-835216, Ranchi, Bihar (India)	Rs. 122/- was lying a credit	Paid by Ch. for Rs. 122/- on 25.5.88.
5.	Mr. Kulwant Singh, Sales Mgr. Aviation, Dunlop India, Dunlop House, 57, B, Mirza Ghalib Street, Calcutta-700016.	Restaurant bills wrongly entered in his stay bill from 13.4.88 to to 16.4.88 Rs. 743/-	Refund was given to the guest on his next visit in our Hotel on 12.5.88.

1	2	3	4
6.	Mrs. S.P. Bhawe, Bhutan Plythene Co. Post Box No. 152, Phuntsholing (Bhutan)	Wrong billing of Vr. of Rs. 39/- and Rs. 84/-	Rs. 39/- refunded on 163.89 Rs. 84/- paid on 31.8.88.
7.	M/s. Protechen Industries (I) Ltd., 1 Pulla Avenue, Shenoy Nagar, Madras-600030.	Excess amount charged of Rs. 89.10/-.	Paid Rs. 89.10/- on 13.6.88.
8.	Mr. V.P. Menon, 343, 4th Main HAL, 3rd Stage, Bangalore-8.	Restaurant vouchers wrongly charged for Rs. 56.20/- and Rs. 151/- respectively.	Paid to the guest Rs. 56.20/- on 4.8.88 and Rs. 151/- paid on 17.6.88.
9.	Dr. C.S. Mishra, Bokaro Steel Plant, Main Admn. Building, Bokaro Steel City-827001, Distt. Dhanbad (Bihar)	Laundry bills of Rs. 24.30/- pertains to previous guest.	Paid Rs. 24.30/- on 13.6.88.
10.	Mr. B. Radha Krishna General Manager (M) National Textile Corporation (TN & P) NTC House, 10/64, Soma Sundaram Mills Road, Coimbatore-641009.	Wrong posting of Laundry/ Food bills Rs. 108.40/-.	Paid Rs. 108.40/- on 30.8.88.
11.	Mr. R.N. Swain, The Industrial Development Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., Liaison Office, A-422 (1st Floor), Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024,	Totalling Mistake of Rs. 100/-	Paid Rs. 100/- by ch. No. 637608 on 17.8.88.

1

2

3

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|
| 12. | Mayfair Housing Handloom House,
Annexe, 38, Police Court Lane,
Fort, Bombay-1. | Room charges for 4.4.88 wrongly
charged Rs. 605/-. | Refunded by Ch. No. 6376993 dated 31.8.88 |
| 13. | Nasir Hussaine (P) Ltd.,
24, Pall Hill Road, Bombay-50. | Excess charge of food bill
on 3.8.88 Rs. 113/-. | Cheque for Rs. 113/- sent on 24.9.88. |
| 14. | Mr. S.N. Shah, 90, C/o Khun Behari
Automobile, P-4, Prince Street,
Calcutta-72. | Mistake in food bills vouchers
Rs. 122/-. | Paid Rs. 122/- on 21.10.88. |
| 15. | Mr. Hazura Singh, Managing Partner
Punjab Crockery House, Abid Road,
Hyderabad | Food bills for Rs. 30/- and
Rs. 19.80 wrongly charged. | Paid Rs. 49.80 on 20.10.88. |
| 16. | Mr. I.V. Vijayan, Arbi International,
Cochin-682317. | Food bills wrongly charged
Rs. 157.50 | Paid Rs. 157.50 on 16.3.89. |
| 17. | Mr. R.K. Bose,
Account Officer, Bharat West Ltd.,
Falla, Post Box 329, Calcutta-1. | Food bills wrongly charged
Rs. 60/- | Paid Rs. 57.30 on 6.10.83.
Adjusted Rs. 2.70 on account of
Commission |
| 18. | Mr. Sunil Roy for IBP Balmer Lawrie Group
of Company, 21, Netaji Subhash Road,
Calcutta-1. | 3 Food bill of Rs. 8.20 each
and Laundry for Rs. 14.50
do not pertain to the Guest.
Rs. 39.10 | Paid Rs. 39.10 on 16.3.89. |

1	2	3	4
19.	Mr. J.V.L. Prasad, Magnetic (P) Ltd., C-37, Atma Ram House, Connaught Place, New Delhi—1.	Food bill wrongly charged Rs. 53/-	Paid Rs. 53/- on 27.10.66.
20.	Divisional Manager, UCO Bank, P.B. No. 365, New Delhi—1.	Voucher wrongly charged Rs. 80/-	Paid Rs. 80/- on 2.11.66.
21.	Mr. K. Pandurajan, Premier Mills Ltd., P.B. No. 3788 ATD Street, Colombatore—641018.	Food Vrs. 6 Nos. discrepancy Rs. 740/-	Paid Rs. 740/- on 16.3.69
22.	Dr. B.L. Natrajan Rao, Dy. GH (P) HMT Ltd., Hyderabad	Vr. of Rs. 58/- wrongly charged.	Paid Rs. 58/- to the party on 15.11.66.
23.	M/s. Bakelate Hylam Ltd., P.B. No. 1908, Hyderabad-500018.	Regarding refund of Rs. 115/-	Nothing to be refunded as already paid and position clarified to guest by sending photo copy of receipted paid vr. on 23.2.69.
24.	Mr. R.S. Chouhan, 18, Dr. Rajendra Road, Calcutta—20.	Food Vrs. Rs. 132/- wrongly charged.	Paid Rs. 132/- on 16.3.69.

1	2	3	4
25.	Mr. P.A. Rajan, GM (NR), Tata Davy Ltd. C/o. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Sucheta Bhawan, 3rd Floor, 11-A, Vishnu Digambar Marg, New Delhi-110002.	Vr. of Rs. 19/- wrongly charged as. Rs. 79/-.	Paid Rs. 60/- on 16.3.89.

Extraction of 'Vapacide' Pesticide at Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad

3293. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER OF be pleased to state:

(a) whether a safe and natural pesticide compound "Vapacide" has been extracted from neem oil at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to upscale the process at pilot plant level and also at commercial scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A novel process to obtain an insect antifeedant and insect growth regulatory from Neem Oil named as 'Vapacide' has been developed.

(b) The antifeedant activities have been determined against many pest. The active fraction 'Vepacide' prevents the insects, from eating the crop and thus the insects starve and die. This antifeedant property of the fraction from Neem makes it a safe product for pest control, particularly for vegetables, fruits, etc. where toxic residue must be avoided.

The insect antifeedant has been determined against larve of *Mythimna separata* walk (oriental army worm) under laboratory condition. It has been evaluated for the control of insect pest of sorghum under field conditions. It was found to be effective against spotted stem borer (*chillo partellus* swin), oriental army-worm (*Mythimna sep-*

arata walk), cotton gray weevil (*myllocerus* species) and to a certain extent against head-bug (*calcoris angustatus*)

(c) The laboratory has entered into an agreement with a party on sponsorship basis for collection of extensive bio-efficacy data and eventual commercialisation.

Tribal Development Blocks in Orissa

3294. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been sent by the State Government of Orissa for opening Tribal Development Blocks in Orissa under the scheme for educational and economic development of backward classes; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) No request to open any new ITDP was received from Orissa Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Filling of Post of Director in Mehta Institute of Mathematical Sciences

3295. SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mehta Institute of Mathematical Sciences has been without a Director for the last 5 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up the vacancy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The Institute's last Director resigned in 1986 for personal reasons.

(b) The appointment of the Director was kept pending till a final decision was taken to retain the Institute at Allahabad. It has since been decided to retain it at Allahabad.

(c) A search committee for the post of Director formed in 1986 recommended consideration of two names. One of the nominees indicated that he was not interested. Negotiations are going on with the other. Appointment is likely to be finalised soon.

Air Strip at Rajgir

3296. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken so far for constructing an airstrip in Rajgir a famous tourist centre in district Nalanda, Bihar; and

(b) by what time the said air strip will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The national Airports Authority has no plans for construction of an airstrip at Rajgir.

Aid to Voluntary Organisations

3297. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the specific areas for which volun-

tary organisations get grants/aid from the Union Government;

(b) the main conditions laid down for giving grants to these organisations; and

(c) in what way Government keep a check on this misuse of funds by these organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) So far as the Ministry of Welfare is concerned, grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations are given in the following areas:—

1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes.
2. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.
3. Welfare of Children in need of care & Protection.
4. Prohibition and combatting drug abuse.
5. Welfare of the aged.
6. Welfare of the Handicapped.

(b) For different Schemes handled by Ministry of Welfare different criteria have been laid down. However, some of the basic requirements that a voluntary organisation should *inter-alia* fulfil, are:—

- i) The organisation should be registered under the Societies Registration Act.
- ii) The organisation should normally be of an all India character.
- iii) The organisation should be in existence for more than two years.

- iv) The organisation should have experience in the relevant field.
- v) The services of the organisation should be available to all without any distinction of caste, colour or creed.
- vi) The organisation should be prepared to raise resources of its own to meet for certain part of the total cost of the project.

(c) In order to ensure proper utilisation of funds, audited statements of accounts and utilisation certificates in respect of the grants-in-aid are insisted upon from the voluntary organisations. The accounts as also the working of the voluntary organisations are also open to check and inspection by the officers of the Ministry of Welfare as well as the State Governments/U.T. Administrations periodically.

Rent-A-Car Scheme

3298. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to stated:

(a) whether Government have since cleared the proposals regarding the entry of some international car rental companies in the country;

(b) if so, the particulars there of and the terms and conditions in which these international companies operate in India either on their own or in collaboration with some private or public sector companies and the reasons which weighed with Government in permitting private sector collaboration with these companies;

(c) the extent of total profits which these international companies will be allowed to repatriate; and

(d) the utility of such rent-a-car scheme and its mode of operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed before the Sabha.

Airlink between Varanasi and Bhubaneswar

3299. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the halt at Varanasi was dropped in 1986 of IC-497 and IC-498 from Delhi to Bhubaneswar;

(b) whether there is no air link between Bhubaneswar and Varanasi at present; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to connect Varanasi with Bhubaneswar by air; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, sir. In the current schedule, Indian Airlines is operating a daily B-737 IC-497 service on Delhi-Varanasi-Bhubaneswar-Delhi sector.

Exploration of Uranium

3300. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exploration of uranium is going on in the country; if so, name of its place, together with the findings; and

(b) the steps being taken to locate more uranium deposits to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Systematic surveys and exploration for uranium are being carried out by the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy using modern techniques including Air borne surveys, geo-chemical surveys and other integrated field investigations followed by exploratory drilling and mining. Exploration efforts are being intensified. In 17 new projects identified so far, favourable indications have been noticed, which, when exploited would substantially meet the uranium requirements of the country's nuclear power programme.

Programme for Backward Classes in Andhra Pradesh

3301. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any national welfare programme for the benefit of backward classes in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The Poverty alleviation programmes and various programmes under the 20 Point Programme of the Prime Minister lay emphasis on the Welfare of the Backward Classes all over the country as also in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Welfare are also applicable for the benefit of SCs & STs in respect of socio-economic development and in development of education and em-

ployment. Likewise programmes are conducted by the Department of Education and the Department of Women & Child Development of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Development of Vensurla as a Tourist Centre

3302. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sea side town of Vensurla in the Sindhudurg district of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra attracts the attention of many tourists because of its natural beauty and surroundings; and

(b) if so, whether Central assistance will be given to develop Vensurla into a tourist centre with necessary infrastructural facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Identification of tourist centres for development of tourism infrastructure and assessment of their potential, is the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to States on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. The Department has not received any proposal from the Govt. of Maharashtra for central financial assistance for development of Vensurla.

Muslim Community as Backward Class

3303. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have recognised Muslim Religious community as a backward class;

(b) the names of the States which have introduced reservation in employment in favour of the Muslim Religious community as backward class;

(c) the extent of reservation in each case; and

(d) the Government's response to considering religion as basis of backwardness and the advice given to the concerned States in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). Information is given in the Statement below.

(d) No list of backward classes other than those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is maintained by the Central Government. The State

Governments were advised in 1961 that while they have discretion to choose their own criteria for defining backwardness, it would be better to apply economic tests than to go by caste.

STATEMENT

In Kerala, Muslim Community has been recognised as a Backward Class. For direct recruitment to posts in the last grade service 10% of the posts are reserved for Muslims. For all other posts (other than last grade service) 12% of the posts have been reserved for the Muslim community.

(2) In the following States, certain Groups of Muslims have been treated as belonging to "Other Backward Classes" and such groups are eligible for reservation in posts along with the 'Other Backward Classes'. The details are given below:

Name of the State		Extent of reservation for all Other Backward Classes
Andhra Pradesh		Group "A" of Backward Classes - 7% Group "B" of Backward Classes - 10%
Assam	—	15%
Bihar	—	8% for Other Backward Classes 12% for Most Backward Classes
Gujarat	—	5% in Class I and II 10% in Class III and IV
Himachal Pradesh	—	2%
Karnataka	—	5% for Group 'A' and 16% in Group 'C' categories of the Other Backward Classes.
Maharashtra	—	10% in initial stages of recruitment
Punjab	—	5% in direct recruitment 2% in promotion.
Tamil Nadu	—	50%

3. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Sikkim have not treated Muslims as belonging to "Other Backward Classes".

4. The Madhya Pradesh Government had included certain groups of Muslims in the list of Other Backward Classes for the purpose of reservation in services. However, the order regarding reservation has been held in abeyance by the State Government in view of stay Order in a writ petition pending before the High Court.

Rehabilitation of Leprosy Patients

3304. DR. G. VIJAYARAMA RAO: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme for rehabilitation of leprosy patients in both rural and urban areas as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 4 February, 1989 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether voluntary agencies have been involved in the implementation of this scheme; and

(c) if so, the agencies involved and the grants to be provided to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). Rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons is attempted through the existing scheme for rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons. The Government is of the view that these efforts need to be intensified in the next five year plan.

[Translation]

Killing of Children by Criminals in Delhi

3305. SHRI KAMLAPRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of killing of children by hanging them by criminals in various parts of Delhi have come to light;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last year; and

(c) the action taken by Government so far in regard to such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). No such incident has been reported during 1988 and 1989 (upto 15.3.1989)

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Newspapers purchased by Indian Airlines

3306. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) number of copies of daily newspapers purchased by the Indian Airlines at various Airports for supply to the passengers, Station-wise and paper wise;

(b) the language-wise break-up of these papers;

(c) the amount budgeted for this purpose; and

(d) the criterion for the selection of the papers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details of newspapers, language-wise, and number of copies thereof purchased by the Indian Airlines at various airports to supply to passengers on board is given below

(c). There is no separate budget; the budget for the purchase of newspapers is a

part of the budget for on-board passengers amenities and the number of copies purchased is need-based.

(d) The criteria for selection of the newspapers are:—

(a) Passenger preferences.

(b) popularity of the newspaper.

(c) Circulation of 30, 000 copies for all language news-papers including Hindi and English and 20,000 copies for business papers.

STATEMENT

Delhi Region

1. The Hindustan Times (Eng.)	200
2. The Times of India "	200
3. The Hindu "	125
4. Patriot "	125
5. Statesman "	110
6. Indian Express "	110
7. National Herald "	250
8. The Economic Times "	70
9. The Financial Express "	70
10. The Tribune "	20
11. Hindustan (Hindi) "	530
12. Navbharat Times (Hindi)	530
13. Quami Awaz (Urdu) "	130
14. Milap (Urdu) "	180

Bombay Region

1. Times of India (Eng.)	600
2. Indian Express (Eng.)	170
3. Free Press Journal (Eng.)	75
4. Daily "	65
5. Financial Express "	85
6. The Economic Times "	85
7. Maharashtra Times (Marathi)	200
8. Lok Satta (Marathi) "	210
9. Navbharat Times (Hindi)	500
10. Bombay Samachar (Gujarati)	160
11. Prabhat (Gujarati)	160

Calcutta Region

1. Statesman (English)	150
2. Amrit Bazar Patrika (Eng.)	310
3. Telegraph "	200
4. Business Standard "	150
5. The Economic Times "	150
6. Juganter (Bengali)	220
7. Anand Bazar Patrika (Bengali)	190
8. Aaj Kal (Urdu)	220
9. Vishwamitra (Hindi) "	230
10. Sanmarg (Hindi) "	220

Guwahati Station

- | | |
|----------------------------|----|
| 2. Assam Tribune (Eng.) | 55 |
| 3. Dainik Assam (Assamese) | 40 |

Madras Region

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Hindu (Eng.) | 235 |
| 2. Indian Express (Eng.) | 190 |
| 3. Financial Express (Eng.) | 35 |
| 4. Dinamani (Tamil) " | 230 |
| 5. Daily Thanti (Tamil) " | 230 |
| 6. Hindu (Eng.) " | 27 |
| 7. Indian Express (Eng.) | 27 |
| 8. News-time (Eng.) " | 27 |
| 9. Deccan Chronicle (Eng.) | 27 |

Trivandrum Station

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| 1. Mathrubhoomi (Malyalam) | 50 |
| 2. Malayala Manorama " | 50 |
| 3. Kerala Komudi " | 50 |

Hyderabad Station

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Andhra Prabha (Telugu) | 8 |
| 2. Andhra Patrika " | 8 |
| 3. Eanadu " | 8 |

Funds Required to Provide one job to Each Family

3307. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made

any assessment about the total amount required to provide jobs to at least one person in a family in the whole country;

(b) whether there is any proposal for raising the resources for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) to (c). No, Sir. The amount required will vary from place to place and from time to time, depending among other factors on seasonal conditions. However, during the year 1989-90, resources to the extent of Rs. 500 crores have been allocated to be mobilised through levy of surcharge on income-tax to be paid by assesseees having income exceeding Rs. 5000 for launching a new intensive rural employment programme to the members of families living below the poverty line in the rural areas of selected 120 districts which are backward and suffer from acute unemployment. This will be in addition to other on-going employment-oriented programmes implemented in the districts.

Growth Target for Industrial Sector

3308. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set any target for the growth of Industrial sector during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the target set and achievement made in this regard particularly in mining and power sector; and

(c) the efforts made by Government for the higher growth in these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The growth targets set and achievements during the first three years in terms of Gross Value Added at Factor Cost are as under:

(Percent per annum)

	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement in first 3 years of 7th Plan</i>
Mining	11.7	7.5
Manufacturing	5.5	8.5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.9	10.5

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to achieve high growth rates in these sectors. These include creation of additional capacities, increasing the capacity utilisation of existing facilities, stress on increasing the productivity, improving the availability of raw materials as well as infra-structure like power, transportation facilities etc. A number of policy measures like de-licensing, broad banding, re-endorsement of licenced capacities and provision of Minimum Economic Size have been taken. Greater attention is being paid to monitoring the progress of on-going proj-

ects and ensures their timely completion.

Orthopaedic Children

3309. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to know the prevalence of orthopaedic illness amongst children in different States; and

(b) if so, the results of such survey in Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) During International Year of Disabled Person (1981) National Sample Survey Organisation conducted a country-wise sample survey on disabled persons to arrive at reasonably accurate estimates of the incidence and prevalence of disability in the country. The survey covered three types of disabilities viz. visual, commu-

nication and locomotor disabilities age-group wise, including children.

(b) According to the National Sample Survey Organisation Report the following number of children per 1,00,000 of population in rural and urban areas were suffering from locomotor disabilities between 0-4 age and 4-14 years in Andhra Pradesh:—

Rural		Urban	
0-4	5-14	0-4	5-14
659	832	721	797

Dislocation of Flights due to Strike by Pilots

3310. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a dislocation of the Indian Airlines flights during the last few months due to undeclared strike of the pilots and a section of the technical/non-technical staff;

(b) if so, the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There was some disruption/dislocation of flights in November and December, 1988 due to one-day strike by non-technical/technical employees and agitation/work-to-rule by pilots.

(b) and (c). Wage deduction was effected in respect of workmen who did not

attend duty consequent upon the strike call given by their respective Unions. Negotiations with the Pilots' Association and other Association/Unions have since been concluded.

Research and Development Expenditure

3312. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) in the industrial sector as compared to the National Research and Development expenditure;

(b) whether the level of productivity in the industrial sector has made any significant contribution and improvement; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to boost Research and Development expenditure in the industrial sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The R&D expenditure of the industrial sector for 1986-87 was about 20% of the total national expenditure on R&D activities.

(b) and (c). The In-house R&D Efforts in industries have contributed substantially to the industrial production in the Country. To encourage R&D in industries, Government has taken several measures and provided various types of incentives. These include: preferential treatment in licensing of industries based on indigenous technology; and appropriate fiscal incentives for expenditure incurred on scientific research and utilisation of indigenous technology.

[*Translation*]

Production of 'Pay Phones'

3313. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a joint venture project in collaboration with a British firm for the production of "Pay Phones"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Two parties have been issued letters of Intent for manufacture of Pay Phones in collaboration with UK firms. The details are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Party</i>	<i>Name of Collaborator</i>	<i>Annual Capacity approved</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Usha Plessey Telecom Ltd., New Delhi.	Plessey Network & Office System Ltd., U.K.	15000 nos.
2.	Pacific Telecom & Instrument Ltd., Secunderabad	Rathdown Industries Ltd., U.K.	50000 nos.

[*English*]

Central Assistance to DMC

3314. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether water and power wings of the Delhi Municipal Corporation are facing a great financial deficit due to implementation of the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission for their employees;

(b) if so, whether Delhi Municipal Corporation has sought any financial assistance from Union Government for the purpose; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). A request for 'ways and means' grant of Rs. 9.68 crores from Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking to bridge the gap between income and expenditure has been received. However, no decision has been taken on it.

Installation of Seismic Centre in North India

3315. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to instill seismic record centres all over the Northern India to detect earth quakes in the region;

(b) if so, the location of these seismic record centres particularly in the North Eastern region;

(c) whether such record centres will also be installed in the States having borders with Deccan plateau; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The India Meteorological Department and other agencies are already operating a fairly elaborate network of 79

seismic observatories in northern India.

(b) Of the 79 seismic observatories in northern India, 29 are located in northeastern region at the following places:—

1. Imphal
2. Lekhapani
3. Shillong
4. Tura
5. Tocklai
6. North Lakhimpur
7. Gerukamukh
8. Pasighat
9. Along
10. Roing
11. Ziro
12. Agartala
13. Bomidila
14. Guwahati
15. Haflong
16. Hamren
17. Itanagar
18. Jorhat
19. Kohima
20. Khonsa
21. Kaziranga

22. Tejpur
23. Yaogymesen
24. Dauki
25. Umrangso
26. Nongstein
27. Lampara
28. Nagrijuli
29. Guwahati University

In addition, two arrays of strong motion instruments are also being maintained in Himachal Pradesh and Northeast India by the University of Roorkee (50 stations each).

(c) and (d). In States bordering the Deccan plateau, a network of 54 seismic observatories is already operational. These are located at:

1. Bhuj
2. Bombay
3. Goa
4. Hyderabad
5. Poona
6. Sehore
7. Karad
8. Bilaspur
9. Akola
10. Jhansi
11. Nagpur

12. Badodara
13. Jamenpada
14. Makharbad
15. Vadichund
16. Nirpan
17. Sidumber
18. Ukai Dam
19. Kevadia
20. Zikai
21. Bakor
22. Ubbanthana
23. Sanjeli
24. Arthuna
25. Kadana
26. Bhatsanagar
27. Lower Vaitarna
28. Kasara
29. Thansa Lake
30. Shahpur
31. Shenva
32. Khardi
33. Lahe
34. Vashala
35. Bhatsa Dam

36. Ajnup

sector of India Airlines;

37. Dalkhan

(b) if so, whether Indian Airlines propose to keep to its earlier scheduled of flight between Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Tirupati-Madras and Vijayawada to Hyderabad; and

38. Jarandipada

39. Kokrud

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

40. Warnawati

41. Asangaon

42. Dhamni

43. Nashik

44. Totladoh

45. Koyna

46. Alore

47. Chiplun

48. Rathangiri

49. Kolhapur

50. Satara

51. Mahabaleshwar

52. Eroach

53. Kelia Dam

54. Damanganga Dam.

Change in flight Schedules

3316. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether commuters are facing inconvenience due to frequent changes in the flight schedules in Hyderabad-Vijayawada

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There have been no frequent changes in the schedule of Indian Airlines on the Hyderabad/Vijaywada sector. Due to on grounding of two HS-748 aircraft, with effect from the 30th of June, 1988, the frequency of the service was reduced to 2 days a week and HS-748 service on Hyderabad-Vijaywada-Hyderabad was introduced on the other five days of the week to maintain a daily link between Hyderabad and Vijaywada. Besides, Vayudoot is also operating Dornier services connecting Vijaywada, Tirupati, Hyderabad, etc. on limited frequency basis.

(b) and (c). With the limited HS-748 aircraft in its fleet, it is not possible for Indian Airlines to operate a daily service on the sector Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Tirupati-Madras and back.

Manufacture of T.V. Glass Shell

3317. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company has obtained Government's approval for the foreign collaboration with the United States to set up a colour T.V. glass shell project;

(c) if so, the extent of foreign collaboration; and

(c) the details of terms and conditions of the joint venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYAN):

ANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The firm has been granted foreign collaboration with M/s Owens Ill Illinois, Inc., USA as per terms and conditions given in the Statement below:

STATEMENT

Terms and Conditions of the Approval Issued to M/s GNFC For the Manufacture of Colour TV Glass Shells.

1. Foreign equity : 40% amounting to Rs. 35,58,69,000 of the total paid up capital.
2. Royalty : 2 16% subject to taxes for seven years.
3. Lumpsum Payment : US \$ 50,00,000 subject to taxes.
4. Payment for design engineering and consultancy etc. : US \$ 47,87,000 net of taxes with tax liability to be borne by the Indian Company.
5. Duration of the agreement : 10 years.

Use of Bio-Technology in Raising Cash Crops

3318. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bio-technology is being applied in respect of pepper, coconut, cashew etc. for raising their output; and

(b) if so, the details of the work being done as well as the result achieved in respect of each of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYAN):

(a) No, Sir, at present biotechnology is not being applied in respect of pepper, coconut, cashew etc. for raising the output.

(b) Research at the laboratory is being done on developing tissue culture techniques for coconut and cashewnut. No research in biotechnological techniques is being done at present on pepper in India.

Cellular Jail

3319. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken on the sound and light show and constructional changes to the Cellular Jail (Andaman);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Ex-Andaman prisoners are going to be associated with this project in the matter of script etc. and their participation in the programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):(a) to (d). Consequent upon the decision taken by the Island Development Authority to mount sound and light show at Cellular Jail, Port Blair certain constructional changes in the Cellular Jail, without effecting its basic character have become necessary. Details regarding such changes are as follows:—

- (a) Lowering of the partition wall separating the jail complex from the Administrative Block to a height of 2 1/2 ft. from the ground.
- (b) Removal of the store shed constructed after Independence, near the partition wall.
- (c) Raising of 'Tin Shed' facing visitors gallery and replacement of wooden wall by iron grill with a view to have proper display of the various sectors and instruments kept inside the work shed where the political prisoners were made to work as part of rigorous imprisonment.
- (d) Providing of collapsible opening wall in the gallows shed.
- (e) Replacing the wooden wall of the gallows shed facing the banyan

tree by collapsible wooden wall so that the viewers may get proper view of the gallows fixed inside the shed.

In the execution of this project, technical expertise and guidance has been provided to the Union Territory Administration by the Ministry of Tourism and ITDC. The public representative from the area, namely, Counsellor of Pradesh Council and representatives of All India Freedom Fighters Organisation and Ex-Andaman Political prisoners of the script for the project as well as with the proposal to bring out constructional changes mentioned above. The script for the show has been prepared by experts namely Shri A.J. Jaspal, Chief production Controller ITDC and Dr. Melville De Mellow, Artistic Director and Consultant, Media, Sports authority of India. Efforts have been made to include maximum possible relevant episodes anecdotes which took place in the Cellular Jail and around. The sound and light show is expected to be of the duration of 50 minutes.

[Translation]

Mercy Petitions Pending with President

3320. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of convicts whose mercy petitions are pending with the President in regard to the capital punishment awarded to them by various courts of the country:

(b) the name of the convict whose petition is the oldest among them;

(c) whether Government proposes to prescribe some time limit to dispose of the mercy petitions keeping in view the comments made by the supreme Court about the mercy petitions in one of their recent judge-

ments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Petitions of two such convicts are pending.

(b) Gyasi, son of Param, confined in District jail, Jhansi.

(c) and (d). In its judgement dated 7.2.1989, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court has observed that mercy petitions against sentence of death are expected to be disposed of expeditiously. Though no time limit has been prescribed or is proposed to be prescribed for disposal of mercy petitions in the light of these observations, it is expected that such petitions would be disposed of expeditiously.

[English]

Regional Imbalances

3321. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any additional steps are being taken this year to reduce the regional imbalances in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). The annual Plans of the current year have been formulated within the broad framework of the Seventh Five Year Plan which lays considerable emphasis on the reduction of regional imbalances. These relate to higher weightage in resource transfer in favour of backward States, drought prone area programme (DPAP), desert development programme (DDP), tribal sub-

plan (TS), hill area development programme (HADP), western ghats development programme (WGDP), minimum needs programme (MNP), development of growth centres, poverty alleviation programmes (IRDP, NREP, RLEGP) etc. The Budget proposals for 1989-90 reveal that in addition to the on-going national employment programmes, a new intensive rural employment programme with a provision of Rs. 500 Crores which will provide additional funds to selected 120 districts which are backward and suffer from acute unemployment is to be taken up. This should help further to reduce disparities.

[Translation]

Shortfall in Seventh Five Year Plan

3322. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of shortfall in outlay envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the actual shortfall so far and the likely shortfall till the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the reasons for increase in the shortfall if any?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) There is so far no shortfall in Outlays envisaged in the Seventh Plan.

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

[English]

Application of Electronics in Agriculture

3323. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for application of electronics in agriculture, sugar, paper pulp, textiles, steel and fertilizer, industries, water works and road transport has been launched; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are details of projects taken up to develop applications:—

- (i) Promotion of usage of electronics in agriculture at Kerala Agricultural university, Trichur and G.B. Pant Nagar (U.P.)
- (ii) Programmes under Appropriate Automation Promotion Programme
 - (a) Steel & Fertilizers (Department of Electronics)
 - (b) Textiles (Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad).
 - (c) Pulp & Paper (CEERI Madras)
 - (d) Sugar (CEERI, Pilani)
- (iii) Projects under Microprocessor Application Engineering Programme (MAEP) of Department of Electronics for water Treatment and irrigation control in certain areas and road transport.

Import of CTV Kits

3324. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange incurred for import of colour television Kits every year during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to curb these imports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). Import of kits, ready to assemble sets etc. for electronic items is restricted as per Import Export Policy. Government has not allowed import of kits for Colour Television sets during the last three years.

Recruitment of Assistant Director (Admn.)

3325. SHRI RAJ KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Assistant Director (Admn.) and the number of regular incumbents at the Headquarters of Department of Tourism as on 1 February, 1984 to 1989, year-wise;

(b) the number of above posts identified for work of administrative nature for manning by Assistant Director (Admn.) in the Tourist offices abroad during the period 1984 to 1989 as on 1 February, year-wise and the number of regular incumbents posted against them;

(c) the number of posts of Assistant Director (Admn.) at the Headquarters abolished during the period at (a) above;

(d) whether there is any difference between the number of sanctioned posts at Headquarters and number of regular incumbents against them as per part (a) above; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefore and the action proposed to be taken to fill up posts on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) In February, 1984 there were five posts of Assistant Director (Admn.) excluding the post of PS to DG (T). There has been no change in position since then. In all eight Assistant Director (Admn.) have been regularised and their number from 1984 to 1989 has remained the same. However, the over all sanctioned strength of assistant Director in the Department of Tourism has not exceeded.

(b) No posts have been formally identified for Administration in tourist offices abroad. However, a post each at Tokyo and New York is being manned by Assistant Director (Admn.). In 1989 one more post in New York Office was given to Assistant Director (Admn.)

(c) Nil.

(d) Position as explained against (a) above.

(e) This does not arise.

Report of Failure of ASLV

3326. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final external evaluation

report on the failure of the last ASLV has been made available to the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO): if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the finalisation of the next vehicle to be put in space is dependent on the said report;

(c) whether the target date for the launch of the next vehicle has already passed;

(d) if so, whether a fresh date has been fixed; and

(e) is so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI. K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) An Expert Review Panel (ERP) consisting of a panel of national experts was constituted on 21.7.1988 to establish the reasons for the failure of the ASLV-D2/ SROSS-2 mission. The ERP is yet to submit its report. The report is expected shortly.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The launch of the two ASLV-Continuation Flights was originally scheduled during the time-frame 1989-1990. However, the actual launch date of the next ASLV flight would now depend upon the findings of ERP and the extent of corrective action or modification required in the light of those findings.

Seats Reserved for V.J.P. 's

3327. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain seats have been reserved for V.I.P. passengers in each class on all flights of Indian Airlines operating between New Delhi and Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether advance reservation timings for V.I.P. seats of Indian Airlines flights are of a very short duration;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to extend advance reservation timings further;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

(f) There is no specific reservation quota for the VIPs. However, priority quotas have been made for Central/State Governments and other quasi-Government agencies on Indian Airlines flights which are released 24 hours before departure in favour of the general travelling public in case they are not utilised. No priority quotas have, however, been allotted in Executive Class. Besides, the Indian Airlines officials have been empowered to assist the VIPs in their travel requirements. Over-riding priority over the wait listed passenger is also given to the MPs.

Entitlement of Leave T.A. Etc. to Members of JCM Posted Abroad

3328. SHRI M.R. SAIKIA:
PROF. PARAG CHALIHA:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

(a) whether a member of staff side of National Council of JCM posted abroad is entitled to leave, T.A. and other expenses for attending the meetings of the Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Staff side members are expected to maintain regular contacts with the employees whom they represent and take up their grievances to the National Council. Because effective participation of these members would not be possible if posted abroad, such employees are not posted out as far as possible. However, where such a posting is unavoidable, another staff representative in his place is allowed for the unexpected term as per the JCM Scheme. Accordingly, the question of payment of TA/DA to members posted abroad has not arisen so far.

[Translation]

Motor Vehicle Thefts in Delhi

3329. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of motor vehicles thefts reported in Delhi during the last two years;

(b) the number of gangs of motor vehicle thieves apprehended and number of vehicles recovered from them; and

(c) whether the recovered vehicles have been restored to the owners in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

(a) Year	No. of cases reported
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1987	1979
------	------

1988	1805
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(b) No of gangs apprehended	No. of vehicles recovered
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2	7
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18	38
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(c) Most of the recovered vehicles have been restored to the owners.

[English]

Air Service for Farrukhabad

3330. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Farrukhabad by air to Delhi, keeping in view the importance of the city; and

(b) if so, by what time Vayudoot/Indian airlines service between Delhi and Farrukhabad will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal

Projects on National Highway Nos 44 and 53

3331. SHRI SUDARSHAN DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in finalising the projects of bridge across Katakhal river on National Highway No. 58 and a fly-over near Karimganj Station on National Highway No 44; and

(b) the steps taken to remove the obstacles that have come on the way of finalising the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION TO SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Government approval has already been accorded for construction of a major permanent bridge at Katakhal on National Highway 53. Further action for construction could not be taken by the Border Roads Organisation as the State Govt. has not yet made available the land required for constructing approach roads to the bridge site.

A bye pas with a fly-over at Karimganj on NH-44 has been planned to be constructed, but some of the affected land owners have filed civil suits in the court of Karimganj against acquisition of their land.

(b) The Border Roads Organisation is in correspondence with the State Govt. authorities in order to expedite issue of gazette notification for land acquisition and disposal of the court cases.

Implementation of Hindi in Day-to Day working in Ministries

3332. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme chalked out by the Department of Official Languages for introduction of Hindi in day-to-day official work in the Ministries and their attached and subordinate offices is not being implemented fully; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) The Central Government Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices are making earnest efforts to progressively increase the use of Hindi in their day-to-day work. A number of Government Departments and offices have, however, not achieved some of the targets fixed in the Annual Programme for the implementation of the official language policy.

(b) In accordance with Government's approach, the Annual Programme is sought to be implemented through persuasion and offering various incentives and rewards. The implementation of the Programme is assessed through quarterly progress reports and periodic inspections. The progress is also reviewed in the meetings of Hindi Salahkar Samitis set up in Various Ministries/Departments, and in various meetings of Official Language Implementation Committees. The attention of the Ministries/offices concerned is drawn to any shortfalls in achieving the targets under the Annual Programme so that measures can be taken by the organisations concerned to achieve the targets to the maximum extent possible.

[*Translation*]

Firing on Indo-Pak Border

3333. **SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:**

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of firing and skirmishes are again on the increase on Indo-Pak border;

(b) if so, the extent to which such incidence has increased or decreased during the last six months as compared to the previous six months; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). As Compared to the period March to August, 1988 there has been a marginal decrease in the number of incidents of firing/skirmishes, both on the Indo-Pak border and the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir, during the period September 1988 to February, 1989.

(c) Issues relating to such incidents are sought to be resolved through flag meetings between the local commanders of the two sides which are held as and when the need arises

[*English*]

Phasing out of Boeings

3334. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of accidents have been reported worldwide on boeing aircrafts;

(b) if so, whether Indian Airlines and Air India's Boeing fleet has been subjected to special checks; and

(c) whether Indian Airlines and Air In-

dian intend to phase out the boeings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines and Air India Boeing fleets have been subjected to special inspections/checks after the recent Boeing accidents.

(c) Indian Airlines proposes to phase out in 1990/91 four Boeing 737 aircraft which were acquired in 1970-71

Tourist Potential of Daringibadi. Orissa

3335. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the tourist potential of Daringibadi in Phulbani district, Orissa;

(b) whether the above place of tourist importance can be developed as an ideal hill station; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for development of the above place of tourist importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Identification of tourist centres for development of tourism infrastructure and assessment of their potential, is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Department of Tourism provides financial

assistance to State on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. The Department has not received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for central financial assistance for development of Daringibadi in Phulbani District. As and when a proposal is received by the Department, the same will be taken up for financial assistance subject to the potential of the place, existing infrastructure existing and projected tourist traffic, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Creation of Posts for DAMAN and DIU

3336. SHRI GOPAL K. TANDEL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in Groups A, B, C and D created for the Secretariat set up for the Union Territory of Daman and Diu and for the districts administration of Diu;

(b) the number of post under each Group filled up so far; and

(e) the action taken for filling up the remaining posts and by what time these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The number of posts created and filled in various Groups, for the Secretariat set up for the UT of Daman and Diu and for the District Administration of Diu is as under:-

<i>Group</i>	<i>No. of posts created</i>	<i>No. of posts filled in</i>
1	2	3
A	5	4
B	21	4

1	2	3
C	39	8
D	37	3
	112	19

* this also includes Group "B" non-gazetted posts.

These posts have been created in the current financial year. Recruitment is a long drawn process. Being a new UT with a new administrative set up, the recruitment has to be done in a phased manner. Action has been initiated to frame the recruitment rules in respect of some categories of posts. Steps for creating other infrastructural facilities like accommodation for the office as well as residence etc. have also been initiated.

Implementation of Fourth Pay Commission's Recommendation About Jawans of Assam Rifles

3337. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission in respect of Jawans of Assam Rifles have been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in implementation of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission was to grant revised scales of pay for the non-gazetted combatised posts in Assam Rifles on the same pattern as in other Central Police Organisations (Para-Military Forces) with

effect from 1.1.86 in place of the army pattern of pay scale which were applicable to them till 31.12.1985. This recommendation was accepted by Government and the revised pay scales for Assam Rifles notified accordingly, to be effective from 1.1.86. Orders have also been issued extending the benefit 1.1.86. Orders have also been issued extending the benefit of Certain important allowances viz. Special Duty Allowance and special Compensatory Allowance as applicable to CPOs.

Coast guard Training Establishments

3338. SHRI H. A. DORA:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coast Guard has plans to set up its own training establishments in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with names of the specific places where the training establishments are to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken on the need for setting up a training institute for the training of Coast Guard personnel.

Development of Tourism in Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3339. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposal to develop the tourist centres in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands to attract more foreign and domestic tourists; and

(b) if so, the details budgetary allocations and other facilities proposed to be

provided to the tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) An Island Development Authority has been constituted to decide on policies and programmes for environmentally sound integrated development of the tourist centres in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands. Based on these decisions taken from time to time by the Island Development Authority, measures to promote these Islands have been taken

(b) The Department of Tourism is providing the following financial assistance;

I. LAKSHADWEEP

<i>Project</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount Released</i>	<i>Date of Release</i>
<i>(Rs in lakhs)</i>			
Constructing and Improving of accommodation in Lakshadweep, (kavaratti) Minicoy and Bangaram)	40.10	5.00 5.00 15.00	27.3.86 23.7.87 12.1.87
Purchase of Water sports Equipment	29.67	13.24	21.9.88

II. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

Sound & Light Show at Cellular Jail, Port Blair.	49.80	10.00	25.3.88
Yatri Niwas at Port Blair.	45.70	15.00	8.1.86
Yatri Niwas at Havelock	41.44	10.00	8.12.88

Accident to Helicopter of Pawan Hans at Sanjhi Chhat

3340. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the helicopter crash at Sanjhi Chhat on 14 July, 1988 has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations of the enquiry;

(c) whether any compensation has been given to the legal heirs of the persons killed; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is under examination.

(c) and (d). An amount of Rs 7 lakhs has been paid to legal heirs of persons killed in the accident so far.

Departments under Commander Works Engineer, Gauhati

3341. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about alleged corruption in the departments under Commander works Engineer, Gauhati; and

(b) if so, action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMAN PANGRAHI): (a) Yes sir.

(b) The complaints about corruption

were inquired into; the allegations were not substantiated.

[Translation]

Tourism Projects in Rajasthan

3342. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased refer to the reply given on 5 December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3401 regarding Tourism Schemes of Rajasthan and state:

(a) whether Union Government have received information/clarifications from Rajasthan Government with regard to tourism projects;

(b) if so, the time by which Government would sanction the projects; and

(c) the amount of Central assistance which Government propose to provide for the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. On receipt of detailed information/clarifications from the Government of Rajasthan, the Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects for development of tourism infrastructure at various Tourist Centres in Rajasthan.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1.	Tourist complex at Fatehpur	16.09	5.00
2.	Boating facilities at Siliserh Lake	3.15	2.00
3.	Floodlighting of Chittorgarh	15.06	7.49

[English]

Foreign Missionaries

3343. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign missionaries are operating in different parts of the country;

(b) whether these missionaries are involved in anti-India activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There were adverse reports against three foreign christian missionaries namely Mr. B.E. Gettor, Mrs. Shelly John Getter, American nationals, and Mr. Lous De Raedt, Belgian national. They were asked to leave the country by 31st July, 1987. They however filed a write Petition in the Supreme Court and the matter is subjudice.

Import of Chip Sets for Manufacturing Computers

3344. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of the vital component namely chip sets etc. for the manufacture of personal computer in the country;

(b) whether Government have the requisite know-how for the indigenous production of the main component of personal computer, namely, chip sets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI. K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of the vital components such as LSI, VLSI chips, 256K Memory, connectors, Switches, parts of the monitor floppy drive, power supply, key board, etc. for the manufacture of personal computers in the country, is approximately \$ 300 per computer.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Commercial Production in IRE Ltd., Chhatrapur, Orissa

3345 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new project of the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., set up near Chhatrapur has started commercial production.

(b) if so, the production target set for that plant, year wise?

(c) whether the production target could not be achieved in any year ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Production target set since October 1986 is as follows:

PRODUCTION TARGETS OF OSCOM

(FIGURES IN M.T.)

	1986-87	1987-88	88-89	89-90
Ilmenite	1,07,250	1,43,000	96,000	1,21,000
Synthetic Rutile	48,750	65,000	14,500	30,000
Monazite	1,950	2,400	205	1,500
Zircon	975	1,200	225	1,100
Rutile	4,875	6,000	2,500	3,250
Silimanite	14,625	18,000	1,430	4,400

(c) The targetted production levels could not be achieved so far.

(d) The production at OSCOM has been affected due to non-availability of mineral concentrates in view of certain technical problems faced in the dredge unit. Further, mining is now being done in a lean patch of mineral area and this is technically unavoidable. Various remedial steps have been taken, such as dry mining and concentration, and setting up of concentrate up-grading facility and certain modifications to dry mill equipment. For the chemical beneficiation plant, modifications to the equipment are being carried out.

Inter Ministerial Committee on Feasibility of Promoting Aircraft Manufacturing Facilities

3346. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to constitute an inter-ministerial group to examine the feasibility of manufac-

ture of civilian aircrafts/components and other related issues;

(b) if so, whether the group has since been set up;

(c) the composition and terms of reference of the group?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. An inter-ministerial group has been set up to go into the question of manufacture of civil aircrafts in India and aircraft components manufacturing. The group is headed by Adviser (Industry & Minerals), Planing Commission and includes representatives from various concerned Ministries and enterprises etc.

Social Security Scheme

3347. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 24 February, 1989 under the heading "Compensation system to be streamlined".

(b) if so, the details of the Social Security Scheme; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement giving details of the schemes is given below:-

(c) The entire cost in respect of both the schemes is borne by the Central Government.

STATEMENT

Details of the two Schemes mentioned in the press report are as under:-

PERSONAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME FOR POOR FAMILIES

This Scheme was initially announced by the Government of India (Department of Economic Affairs) in 1985-86 for 100 districts only. Subsequently, the Scheme was extended to other districts also in a phased manner. Since 15th August, 1988, the Scheme covers all the districts in the country. The Scheme covers people from 18 to 60 years of age whose total family income does not exceed Rs 7, 200/- P.A. A sum of Rs. 3,000/- (Not Rs. 30,000/-) as mentioned in the press report is payable to the dependents of the deceased earning member of a poor family in the event of accidental death. The Scheme is administered through the General Insurance Corporation of India and its four subsidiaries with active collaboration

of the State Governments/Union Territories.

HUT INSURANCE SCHEME

This Scheme has been introduced w.e.f. 1st May, 1988 to provide Fire Insurance protection to poor families in rural areas. The Scheme applies to all land-less labourers, artisans and other very poor families whom total annual family income does not exceed Rs 4,800/- In the event of loss due to fire, the Insurance Company would pay to the insured a sum not exceeding Rs 1000/- for hut and a sum not exceeding of Rs 500/- for belonging in the hut destroyed by fire. The Scheme is being operated by the General Insurance Corporation of India and its four subsidiaries.

Development of Tirupathi as Tourist Centre

3348. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for development of Tirupathi as a tourist centre; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Hotels for Middle Class Tourists

3349. PROF CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open low cost hotels in the country where middle class tourists could stay; and

(b) if so, the number of such hotels proposed to be opened during the 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Government is encouraging setting up of low cost hotels in the country where middle class tourists can stay. Approvals have been granted to the private sector for setting up 194 hotel projects in the 1-3 star category. The completion of these projects depends on the availability of resources, material and issue of local clearances.

As regards the public sector, ITDC is likely to complete the following 1-3 star hotel projects during the year 1989-90:—

- (1) Joint Venture Hotel at Bhopal (3-star)
- (2) Joint Venture Hotel at Itanagar (1-2 star)
- (3) Expansion of Travellers' Lodge at Manali (3-star)

[English]

Air Service to Visakhapatnam from Delhi/Bombay

3350. **SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide direct air service between Visakhapatnam-Delhi and Visakhapatnam-Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to capacity constraints, Indian Airlines has, at present, no plans to introduce direct air services between Delhi-Vishakhapatnam and Bombay-Vishakhapatnam.

Set Back by the Fire at S.C.L.

3351. **SHRI S.M. GURADDI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme to provide indigenous manufacturing base for LSI and VLSI chips for the electronic industry has received a severe set back due to the recent fire at Mohali;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the total loss suffered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The fire at S.C.L. has destroyed the LSI/VLSI Chips manufacturing facility, the process R&D and related facilities.

(c) The total loss suffered is estimated to be about Rs. 60 crores.

Diversion of IA Planes of Foreign Sectors for Domestic Flight

3352. **DR. DIGVIJAY SINH:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Airlines planes used for flights to foreign national capitals;

(b) the payload and profitability of these sectors;

(c) whether these planes have been directed to fly on domestic routes; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND
TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)

and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). Depending on the require-
ment, aircraft operating on international
flights are used on domestic sectors from
time to time.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). It is difficult to indicate the number of planes used by Indian Airlines for flights to foreign capitals as no aircraft is identified exclusively for domestic or international operations. However the details of international operations by Indian Airlines to capitals of foreign countries and their payload/profitability based on 1988-89. (Provisional figures) is given below:-

Service No.	Aircraft type	Route	Frequency	Profit amount per flight (Rs. in lakhs)	Average payload (Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6
IC-223/224	B-737	Calcutta-Chaka-Calcutta	6 times weekly	0.08	6.274
IC 231/232	B-737	Calcutta-Bangkok-Calcutta	3 times weekly	1.20	7.708
IC-245/246	B-737	Patna-Kathmandu-Patna	Twice Weekly	0.05	7.083
IC-247/248	B-737	Calcutta-Kathmandu-Calcutta	5 times weekly	0.11	8.122
IC-251/252	B-737	Varanasi-Kathmandu- Varanasi	Daily	0.34	6.306
IC-413/414	B-737	Delhi-Kathmandu-Delhi	Daily	1.19	8.424

1	2	3	4	5	6
IC 443/444	B-737	Delhi-Calcutta-Dhaka and return.	Once Weekly	1.42	8.490
IC-451/452	TU-154	Delhi-Kabul-Delhi	Twice weekly	From January 1989 this sector is being operated by Ariana Afghan Airlines aircraft.	8.114
IC-507/508	B-737	Trivandrum-Colombo-Trivandrum	Twice weekly	0.37	8.610
IC-555/556	Airbus-300	Madras-Singapore-Madras	Once weekly	4.60	20.377
IC-563/564	B-737	Trivandrum-Male-Trivandrum	Thrice weekly	0.47	9.426
IC-577/578	B-737	Trichy-Colombo-Trichy	Three times weekly	0.21	6.846
IC-585/586	B-737	Bombay-Colombo-Bombay	Twice weekly	1.30	7.280
IC-573/574	B-737	Madras-Trichy-Colombo Madras	Once weekly		
IC 573/574	B-737	madras-Colombo-Trichy-Madras	Once weekly	0.31	7.266
IC-573/574	B-737	Madras-Colombo-Madras	5 times weekly		

Import of Picture Tubes

3353. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Colour T.V. picture tubes imported during the years 1987 and 1988;

(b) the number of Colour T.V. picture tubes manufactured in the country during the aforesaid period; and

(c) the time by which the country will become self sufficient in producing Colour T.V. picture tubes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Most of the requirements of Colour Picture Tubes during 1987 & 1988 were imported. Since foreign trade data is maintained only for broad commodity groups, the data for import of Colour TV picture tubes is not separately available.

(b) Production of Colour TV picture tubes in 1987 and 1988 was 0.08 million nos. and 0.38 million nos. respectively.

(c) Self sufficiency in Colour Picture Tubes is expected to be achieved by early nineties.

Establishment of Tourist Centres in Andhra Pradesh

3354. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for establishment of tourist centres in Andhra Pradesh received from the State Government;

(b) the number of proposals approved; and

(c) the number of proposals pending and the reasons for delay in clearing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Central Department of Tourism received 32 proposals from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for central financial assistance for creation of tourism infrastructure at various tourist centres.

(b) The Central Department of Tourism has so far sanctioned 13 projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 205.47 lakhs. In addition, a project for preparation of a Master Plan for Golconda Fort was commissioned at the initiative of the Department at a estimated cost of Rs. 3.12 lakhs.

(c) 20 proposals forwarded by the Government of Andhra Pradesh have not been sanctioned because they did not fall either within the purview of the approved Plan Schemes of the Department or inter-se priorities.

Construction of Runway at Juhu Airfield

3355. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a parallel runway at Juhu airfield; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when construction will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). In order to decongest the traffic at Bombay airport, the International Airports Authority of India has submitted a proposal to have a parallel runway at Juhu airfield, which has been discussed with various agencies. The International Airports Authority of India is reexamining the feasibility of the

proposal, in the light of these discussions.

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether this policy is being followed in all the States?

[*Translation*]

Arms Licences

3356. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new policy for issuing arms licences and their renewal has been formulated;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Under amendments made to the Arms Rules, 1962, the following changes were effected in regard to licensing of fire arms:—

<i>Category of Fire arm</i>	<i>Changes made</i>
1. Prohibited Bore/Semi-automatic fire arms	Licensing powers are vested with the Central Government with effect from 8.8.87. The State Government / Union Territory Administrations, however, continue to be the renewing authority.
2. Non-Prohibited bore fire arms.	The powers of the licensing authorities have been limited to the area of their jurisdiction with effect from 24.1.89, i.e., District Magistrates for the Districts and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for States/Union Territories. Licences having all India validity will be issued/renewed by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations after obtaining prior clearance of the Central Government.

These changes were effected through amendments to the Arms Rules, 1962 and are uniformly applicable throughout the country. Necessary powers to implement them are delegated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Arms Act, 1959, and the Arms Rules, 1962.

[*English*]

Selection of Rural and Urban Candidates in IAS Examinations

3357. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number and percentage of rural and urban candidates selected in 1986 and 1987 I.A.S. Examinations and in other allied services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The Union Public Service Commission has analysed the data furnished by 856 candidates who had qualified for appointment on the results of the Civil Services Examination, 1986. 68% (584) candidates had indicated their places of birth in rural areas and towns. 56% (481) candidates had indicated that their parents/guardians had lived in rural areas and towns during the previous 16 years. 57% (486) candidates had indicated that they had studied upto Higher Secondary level in the rural areas and towns.

IA Sales Agency at Palghat

3358. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an Indian Airlines Ticketing Sales Agency at Palghat;

(b) if not, the nearest place where such Agency is functioning;

(c) the number of applications pending for such an Agency at Palghat and for how long; and

(d) the steps taken to provide Indian Airlines Ticketing Services at Palghat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. However, Indian Airlines has appointed one cargo sales agent at Palghat.

(b) The nearest place to Palghat where Indian Airlines has appointed an Agent is Coimbatore. Indian Airlines has also 5 passenger sales agents in Coimbatore in addition to its own full-fledged office.

(c) No application is pending with the Indian Airlines.

(d) Indian Airlines has, at present, no plans to appoint any agents at Palghat. Appointment of a passenger sales agency at Palghat would, however, depend upon the adequate traffic potential, commercial needs and the applicant meeting the requirements of Indian Airlines for the purpose.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh

3359. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has sent some irrigation projects for Chambal division for sanction by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the names of such projects and by what time these are likely to be cleared;

and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). One scheme namely Chambal Ayacut Development (Major) benefitting Bhind and Morena districts of Chambal Division was received by the CWC, Ministry of water Resources during March 1984 from the State of Madhya Pradesh for sanction by the Planning Commission. The status of the clearance of the same is as below.

The Chambal Ayacut Development (Major) scheme has been examined by CWC and comments were sent to State for compliance. As there was no compliance from the State for the more than one year, this project was returned by the CWC to the State on 11-9-86.

This scheme will be cleared after it is received by the Planning Commission duly recommended by the Advisory Committee for investment clearance and after satisfying its techno-economic viability, adequacy of funding in the State Plan, etc.

[English]

Smuggling of Uranium on Indo-Nepal Border

3360. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been many cases of smuggling of uranium from India to Pakistan and China through Nepal particularly from Bihar mines;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during the last year;

(c) whether any arrests have been made; and

(d) the remedial steps taken in the

matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Strict security measures exist in the Uranium Mines and Mill Complex at Jaduguda under CISF personnel who are on duty round the clock. The place where final product comes out from the plant is fenced and guarded by CISF personnel in all the three shifts to ensure security and prevent theft of uranium concentrate.

Status of Export Industry to Tourism

3361. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India has requested Government to give export industry status to tourism; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Proposals for giving status of "export industry" to tourism were considered by the Government and a number of incentives and facilities were extended to tourism industries even before the suggestion of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India was received.

Development of Calcutta Airport

3362. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the development of Calcutta Air Port during Seventh Plan period;

(b) the estimated amount for the said development programme;

(c) the amount spent so far; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in progress of the said development programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, work has been taken up for construction of a New International Terminal at Calcutta Airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 19 58 crores. The communication facilities have been improved and an I.L.S. installed at the reciprocal runway of the airport. Security has been strengthened by provision of additional equipment and improvements carried out in runways, taxiways, apron and bulk services.

(b) and (c). The above development programmes are estimated to cost Rs. 19.16 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan of which Rs. 10.68 crores is expected to be spent up to 31.3.89.

(d) The development programmes are progressing on schedule.

[Translation]

Fake Certificates of Freedom Fighters

3363. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of imprisonment certificates of freedom fighters have been found forged;

(b) whether it is a fact that freedom fighters pension and Tamrapatras have been awarded on the basis of these certificates;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken against the officials responsible for this lapse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (d). Pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme is granted in each case after thorough scrutiny. The sufferings undergone by the freedom fighters and the certificates produced are verified by the State Govts. However, complaints have been received of issue of wrong certificates in favour of applicants for Central pension. On such complaints enquiries are made through State Govts. and Central agency and appropriate action taken. Since the inquiries are made at the level of State Govt., the question of involvement of Central Govt. officers does not arise.

As regards tamrapatras, it is for the State Governments to distribute the tamrapatras to freedom fighters under the prescribed guidelines after verification of the sufferings undergone by the applicant. It is not necessary that Tamrapatra holder also receives pension from Central Revenues.

Amount Sanctioned for Bhuj Airport

3364. SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been allocated for making Bhuj airport an exclusively civilian airport;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and

(c) when this work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The National Airports Authority has a proposal for construction of a civil enclave at Bhuj. A taken provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan of the National Airports Authority for the year 1989-90.

[English]

OPTO Electronics Industry In Ooty

3365. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish an Opto electronic industry at Ooty;

(b) whether any request from the State Government has also been received in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Compensation for Plane Crash Victims in Najafgarh, Delhi

3366. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial loss suffered by the victims of the IAF plane crash near Najafgarh on 8 November, 1988 and the

extent of compensation given to the families of the deceased and to the injured persons;

(b) if no compensation has been paid when it is proposed to be paid to them; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). The Court of Inquiry ordered immediately after the accident has assessed the financial loss to various individuals on account of damage to their houses and household effects as a result of the crash as Rs. 2,94,575-00 after due verification by local civil authorities. Ad-hoc ex-gratia payments totalling to Rs. 50,000-00 have been paid at the rate of Rs. 10,000-00 to the next of kin of each of the four individuals killed and at Rs. 2,000-00 to each of the five individuals seriously injured. While the compensation claims for loss of life, inquiry and damage to private property were being progressed for final settlement, three of the affected individuals filed additional claims of compensation for damage to property and hence an additional Court of Inquiry has been ordered on 16-3-1989 to look into these claims. The final compensation claims will be settled after the recommendations of this Court of Inquiry also become available.

[English]

Export of Aircrafts by HAL

3367. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has a plan to export its aircrafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have exported aircrafts made by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in 1987-88; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is negotiating export proposals for trainer aircraft HPT-32 and HTT-34 and Light Transport Aircraft Dornier-228 with a few friendly countries.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Civic Amenities on Defence Land for Slums in Bombay

3368. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given their no objection certificate for providing civic amenities to slums in Bombay on Defence land except on vital installations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether local officials in Bombay have further utilised the land for providing civic amenities to the slums; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d). The Ministry of Defence has informed the Government of Maharashtra that they do not have any objection to civic amenities being provided by the latter in all the slums on encroached Defence lands, except at Geeta Nagar and the land on the Western side of Santa Cruz Airport at Bombay, which are required for specific Defence projects.

[*Translation*]

Accommodation to Civilian Employees of Cod, Kanpur

3369. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to provide residential accommodation to the civilian employees of Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by what time some concrete progress would be made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Civilian employees of Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur, are provided accommodation having regard to their entitlement as per rules and availability of such accommodation.

Development of Tourist Centres in Bihar

3370. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tourist centres and circular tours selected for development of tourism in Bihar;

(b) the financial provision made by the Union Government for development of these schemes during 1989-90; and

(c) the steps being taken to make available the publicity material at tourist centres in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Central Department of Tourism, in consultation with the Government of Bihar has

identified the following three travel circuits in Bihar for development of tourism infrastructure with the combined resources of the Centre, the State Govt. and the private sector:

1. Pataliputra (Patna) Nalanda-Rajgir-Bhimbundh-Gaya-Bodhgaya-Sesaram-Buxar-Jagdishpur-Maner-Pataliputra (Patna).
2. Pataliputra (Patna) Vaishali-Muzaffarpur-Areraj-Motihari-Barharve-Betia-Lauria-Nandargarh-Valmikinagar-Raxaul-Sitamarhi (Janakpur)-Muzaffarpur-Pataliputra (Patna).
3. Patna-Pawapuri-Tilaiya Dam-Parasnath-Hazaribagh-Ranchi-Betia-Netarhat-Ranchi.

(b) The Department does not make financial provision either State-wise or place-wise, but scheme-wise.

(c) The Department distributes publicity material to tourists through its Tourist Office at Patna. Publicity material is made available to the State Government on specific requests for distribution through Tourist Offices of the State Government.

[*English*]

Seizure of Foreign Fishing Trawlers by Coast Guards in A & N Islands

3371. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last three years and upto February, 1989 the Coast Guards seized fishing trawlers of poaching fishermen of different nationalities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and handed them over to the Police; if so, the number thereof stating the nationality of the poaching fishermen;

(b) whether the vessels seized are kept in operational fitness;

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) 36 foreign fishing trawlers alongwith 422 crew were apprehended by the Coast Guard in our waters around Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years (upto 28.2.1989). The nationalities of the crew are:—

Thailand	—	250
Taiwan	—	15
Korea	—	23
Phillipines	—	9
Panama	—	11
Burma	—	114

(b) and (c). The Chief Judicial Magistrate of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has issued appropriate directions to the Harbour Master to ensure that the vessels are kept in a state of operational fitness.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Ancillary Industry Programme of Defence Public undertakings in Madhya Pradesh

3372. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the steps being taken to implement ancillary industry programme by Public Undertakings engaged in defence production in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DÉPARTEMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): No Defence Public Sector Undertaking or unit of any Defence Public Sector Undertaking is located in Madhya Pradesh. Hence the question of taking any steps to implement ancillary industry programme by them in Madhya Pradesh does not arise.

[English]

Economic Rehabilitation of Disabled

3373. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the economic rehabilitation of disabled;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken for providing vocational training and placement of the disabled:

(c) the instructions given to various departments for the placement of disabled; and

(d) the number of rehabilitation and vocational training centres opened for the disabled in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). A Statement is given below.

(c) Instructions have been issued from time to time to Ministries and Departments, Central Public Undertakings to clear the backlog of vacancies in respect of reserved Group C and D posts for physically handicapped. Ministry of Labour have also issued instructions to Special Employment Exchanges and Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Physically Handicapped fixing a target of placement of 50 Handicapped persons per month by each Special Employ-

ment Exchange and Vocational Rehabilitation Centre.

STATEMNET

The primary responsibility for the welfare of the handicapped rests with the State Government. However, in its coordinating and pace setting role, the Centre has been assisting the State Governments as well as voluntary organisations in programmes designed for rehabilitation of the handicapped. In order to provide vocational training and placement of disabled Central Government have the following schemes/programmes:

1. *National Institutes*

Four National Institutes have been set up in the country in the areas of visual impairment, speech & hearing impairment orthopaedically handicapped and mentally retarded as apex level organisations in their respective areas of disability.

National Institute of Visually Handicapped, Dehradun and the National Institute of Hearing Handicapped, Bombay provide vocational training to the blind and deaf. The National Institute of Visually Handicapped, Dehradun provides training to blind men and women in light engineering, caning, braille writing, braille shorthand, typewriting, handloom weaving, chalk and detergent powder making etc. The Training Centre for the Adult Deaf, Hyderabad, provides vocational training in sheet metal works, fitting, wiremanship, welding, carpentry, cutting and tailoring, turning, plumbing and photography.

2. *Employment*

- (i) **Reservation:** 3% vacancies in Central Government in Group C and D posts and comparable posts in Central Public undertakings have been reserved for physically handicapped 1% each for the blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped.

- (ii) **Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped:** 22 Special Employment Exchanges for Physically Handicapped and 42 special cells in normal employment exchanges for handicapped have been set up exclusively to help the handicapped in gainful employment. Besides, normal employment exchanges also help the handicapped person in finding suitable employment.

- (iii) **Vocational Rehabilitation Centres:** 17 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres are at present set up throughout the country. The services offered by Vocational Rehabilitation Centres include medical evaluation, vocational evaluation, skill development and placement.

3. *District Rehabilitation Centres*
The scheme of District Rehabilitation Centres was launched on a pilot basis. Through these Centres, efforts are made to provide comprehensive and coordinated services, including vocational rehabilitation, to the disabled population in the rural areas by suitably reorienting and augmenting the infrastructure so as to reach the services at a minimum cost with as few specialists as possible. So far, 10 District Rehabilitation Centres have been set up across the country.

4. *Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled:* Under this scheme grant-in-aid is provided to voluntary organisations working for disabled persons. 90% financial assistance is given to such voluntary organisations for providing education, vocational training, placement and rehabilitation facilities to disabled persons. About 85 voluntary organisations are imparting vocational training to the disabled with assistance under this scheme.

5. *Scholarships for the disabled:* Government of India have a scheme for

providing scholarship for physically handicapped including blind for pursuing education from Class IX onwards. Scholarships are also provided for technical and professional training, correspondence courses of study and on-the-job training to the handicapped.

6. Self-employment:

- a) Allotment of vending stalls, kiosks and petty shops;
- b) Loans from Nationalised Banks at nominal rate of interest under differential rate of interest scheme.
- c) Allotment of public telephone booths.
- d) Reservation in distribution of petrol pumps, kerosene depots, etc.
- e) Loans upto Rs. 35,000/- are available under scheme of 'Employment of Educated Youths'.

Apart from the above schemes of the Central Government, the various State Governments are implementing their own schemes for the welfare of the handicapped.

Convention Centre at Kovalam, Kerala

3374. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a convention centre at Kovalam, Kerala has been approved by Union Government; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). It has been decided by the Ministry

of Civil Aviation and Tourism to set up a convention Centre of 500 seating capacity at Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort. The ITDC has finalised the concept and design of the project and has invited the tenders.

Construction of Budhal-Mahore-Gool Road

3375. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (UDHAMPUR): Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Budhal-Mahore-Gool road has been constructed by Border Roads Organisation through the Sampark C/o 56, APO;

(b) the total length of the road as also expenditure incurred on it so far;

(c) whether the road is still in its preliminary stage and that no minor or major bridges have been constructed so far;

(d) the approximate amount required to complete this road in all respects;

(e) whether the Border Roads Organisation intends to abandon the construction of this road despite its strategic and developmental importance; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The road measures approx. 121 kms. The expenditure incurred upto 31-3-88 was Rs. 830.00 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Approx. Rs. 385.00 lakhs.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Growth of Employment in Eastern and Western Regions

3376. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of the percentage of growth in employment during the last two years in the States in eastern and western regions;

(b) the reasons for variance in the growth of employment in these States, if any; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove the regional imbalances, if any?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-

TATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):
(a) and (b). A statement showing the rate growth in employment in the organised sector (based on the Employment Market Information Programme of the DGE&T, Ministry of Labour) during the last two years in the States in the eastern and western regions is given below. It would be seen that, on the whole, the rate of growth of employment in the eastern region is marginally lower than in the western region. However, limitations of data as mentioned in footnotes in the enclosure would have to be kept in mind.

(c) Reduction of regional imbalances is an important objective of the successive Plans. The question of evolving suitable strategies for further reduction in regional imbalances in different regions is being currently examined in the context of the formulation of the Eighth Plan.

STATEMENT

Rate of growth in employment in the organised sector (based on Employment Market Information Programme) in the States in the Eastern and Western Regions.

<i>States/Regions</i>	<i>% Growth in Employment</i>	
	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88*</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1. Bihar	— 2.6	+ 4.3
2. Orissa	+ 3.9	— 0.6
3. West Bengal	— 1.2	+ 0.1
<i>Eastern Region</i>	— 0.9	+ 1.4
1. Gujarat	+ 1.3	+ 0.6
2. Maharashtra	+ 0.9	+ 0.6
3. Goa	+ 0.7	— 0.2
<i>Western Region</i>	+ 1.1	+ 0.6

* 1988 figures are provisional.

Notes: 1. The organised sector comprises all the establishments in the public sector and such of the non-agricultural private sector establishments as employ 10 or more workers. Under the EMI programme, information from establishments employing 25 or more persons is collected on a statutory basis. From establishments employing 10-24 persons (except those in the metropolitan areas of Greater Bombay and Calcutta). It is collected on a voluntary basis.

2. The Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme has not been extended to Sikkim and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

3. Year to year changes may also be due to differences in rates of response and coverage of establishments.

Source: Ministry of Labour (DGE&T)

Expenditure on Refugees In India

3377. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the estimated expenditure incurred and likely to be incurred by the Union Government during the current year on the refugees from Sri Lanka, Burma, Bangladesh and Tibet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The estimated expenditure incurred and likely to be incurred during the current year on the refugees is as follows:—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

<i>Sri Lanka</i>	<i>Burma</i>	<i>Tribal Chakma Refugees from Bangladesh</i>	<i>Tibetan</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
77.59	2.50	463.00	9.87
(already incurred.)	(likely to be incurred.)	(includes Rs 452.00 lakhs already incurred.)	(likely to be incurred.)

Launch of Next ASLV

3378. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to launch the next ASLV; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRON-

ICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The actual launch date of the next ASLV flight would depend upon the findings of the Expert Review Panel (ERP) constituted to establish the reasons for the failure of ASLV-D2, and the extent of corrective action or modification required in the light of those findings

Officers Deputed to States for NCC Work

3380. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of officers of the Defence services now deputed to NCC State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the ranks in which they are deputed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). A Statement containing the requisite information is given below:

STATEMENT

Name of State/Union Territory		Number of Officers							
	Lt.Gen	Maj-Gen/ Eqv.	Brig/ Eqv	Col/ Eqv	Lt Col/ Eqv	Maj/ Eqv	Capt/ Eqv	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	1	7	45	31	1	85	
Bihar	—	—	1	5	27	27	—	60	
Union Territory of Delhi	—	—	1	3	16	13	—	33	
Gujarat	—	—	1	5	19	12	—	37	
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	1	2	7	6	—	16	
Kerala	—	—	1	5	27	24	2	59	
Karnataka	—	—	1	7	35	24	—	67	
Goa	—	—	—	1	9	4	—	14	
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	2	7	41	38	2	90	
Maharashtra	—	—	2	9	51	37	11	110	
Assam	—	—	1	7	21	19	1	49	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	1	4	4	1	10
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Meghalaya	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	6
Orissa	—	—	1	4	14	18	1	38
Punjab	—	—	1	5	27	17	—	50
Union Territory of Chandigarh	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	6
Haryana	—	—	—	2	17	3	—	22
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1	4	8	—	13
Rajasthan	—	—	1	5	22	22	1	51
Tamil Nadu	—	—	1	6	31	28	—	66
Union Territory of Pondicherry	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	1	15	109	57	1	183
West Bengal	—	—	1	8	46	36	—	91
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Headquarters of Directorate General At New Delhi	1	2	3	—	14	7	—	27
Total	1193							

Note: The Officers of the Defence Services are posted to NCC on tenure basis against the posts sanctioned for them and are not on deputation.

Defence Personnel Deputed to NCC Wing

3381. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of defence personnel are deputed to NCC wings;

(b) the grounds on which they are deputed to NCC; and

(c) whether NCC officers are taken into Defence services on reciprocal basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Defence personnel are posted to NCC on tenure basis against the posts sanctioned in the NCC for administration and training. They are, however, not on deputation.

(c) No, Sir.

IAS/IPS Officers in Tamil Nadu

3382. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of direct recruit IAS and IPS officers serving in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the number of nominated IAS and IPS officers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service is made by direct recruitment and by promotion from the State Services. The total number of direct recruit Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service Officers serving in Tamil Nadu at present are 185 and 76 respectively. The number of officers promoted from the State Services to

the Indian Administrative Service and to the Indian Police Service in the Tamil Nadu Cadre are 70 and 30 respectively.

Proposals for Development of Tourism in Kerala

3383. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
PROF. K. V. THOMAS:

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

(a) the main proposals under consideration for development of tourism in 1989-90; and

(b) the proposals received for development of tourism in Kerala during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Central Department of Tourism does not make allocations State-wise, but scheme-wise. The Department provides financial assistance to States for development of tourism infrastructure at Tourist Centres on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments provided proposals fall within the purview of the approved Plan schemes of the Department.

(b) The Department has received the following proposals from the Government of Kerala for central financial assistance during 1989-90:

1. Floodlighting of Tipu's Fort
2. Provision of lighting and Sound & Light Show at Kappad (Dist-Kozhikode)
3. Construction of a Cafeteria at Shanghumukhom Beach, Poonmudi
4. Purchase of boats for Ashtamudi Lake, Vembanad, Parambikumam, Peppara, Kumar-

akom, Thekkady and Peruvannamuzhi.

5. Provision of Tourist accommodation and amenities at Peruvannamuzhi, Kozhikode.
6. Kumarakom Tourist Complex Phase-I and II.

Migration from Punjab

3384. SHRIMOCHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of migrants families from Punjab settled in other States;
- (b) the details of help rendered by Government for their rehabilitation; and
- (c) the steps being taken to check this migration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have informed that 9734 families have migrated from Punjab to other States till 28th February, 1989. The following facilities have been provided to migrant families which have returned to the State:

- (i) Transport allowance at the rate of Rs. 5000/- per family;
- (ii) Ex-gratia grant of Rs. 5000/- per family;
- (iii) allotment of LIG house or in lieu of that rental allowance at the rate of Rs. 250/- per month and
- (iv) bank loan upto Rs. 25000/- without security or margin money with subsidy at the rate of 20 percent of the loan amount subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/.

(c) Steps taken to check migration from Punjab include strengthening of police arrangements and measures to curb terrorism and to improve law and order situation in the State. As a result one thousand such families have returned to the State upto 28th February, 1989.

Tourist Office at Vienna

3385. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government of India's tourist office at Vienna was functioning effectively;
- (b) if so, why it was abruptly dismantled; and
- (c) whether Government propose to restore the functioning of the tourist office at Vienna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). No Sir. It was decided by the Government to wind up the Tourist Office at Vienna because the tourist traffic from Vienna had not shown any substantial increase.

(c) No, Sir.

Activities of Hippies

3386. SHRIPARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of hippies is increasing in the country;
- (b) whether these hippies are trading in narcotics and running nudist colonies in remote parts of the country;
- (c) the names of the places in which hippies are increasing; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to check the increasing number of hippies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). In the absence of a precise definition of a 'Hippy', it is difficult to distinguish such persons as a category from other tourists. Reliable information in respect of the inflow of such foreigners is, therefore, not available. It is also not, therefore, possible to say whether such persons are trading in narcotics, running nudist colonies in the country or to specify the particular places where their number is increasing.

(d) With a view to limiting the entry into India of such foreigners as are likely to be a social nuisance because of their indulgence in narcotics, indecent behaviour, vagrancy, begging etc., suitable instructions have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad to the particularly cautious in granting tourist visas to such persons. State Governments have also been suitably advised to have the activities of such foreigners carefully watched and take prompt penal action for any infringement of law.

Complaints from Tourists

3387. DR. G. VIJAYA RAM RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from tourists about beggars menace, transport cheats and unhospitable hotel staff; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken or

proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). As and when any complaints are received by Government appropriate remedial measures are initiated in coordination with the respective State Governments and other agencies. The system of pre-paid taxi services has been introduced in all the four major airports in India to avoid cheating by taxi drivers.

Assistance of Voluntary Organisations

3388. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 71,000 people and 175 voluntary organisations working for the welfare of handicapped were given assistance worth Rs. 936.78 lakhs during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the State-wise breakup thereof indicating names of voluntary agencies; and

(c) the assistance given during 1988-89?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). In 1987-88 approximately 7,500 handicapped persons benefitted by grants from Welfare Ministry through 320 organisations and the Scheme of Scholarships for disabled students of the Ministry of Welfare. The total grants given under these heads were 937.46 lakhs. State-wise break-up of organisations and grant is given in Statement I & II below.

(c) The amounts proposed to be given in 1988-89 are as follows:—

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(i) Scheme of 'Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the disabled.	450.30
(ii) Scheme of Scholarships for the disabled.	305.00
(iii) Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances.	520.00

STATEMENT I*List of Voluntary Organisations*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name and Address of the Organisation</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>

Andhra Pradesh

1. Andhra Pradesh State Council for Child Welfare, Hyderabad.
2. Andhra Pradesh Federation of the Blind, Hyderabad.
3. Pamencap Centre, Secunderabad.
4. Hyderabad Special School for Children in need for Special Care, Secunderabad.
5. Andhra Mahila Sabha Trust, Hyderabad.
6. Rayalaseema Seva Samithi, 329, Netaji Road, Tirupathi.
7. A.P. Handicapped Persons Welfare Cooperative, Hyderabad.
8. P.L.F.C., Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad.
9. P.L.F.C. King George Hospital, Vishakhapatnam.
10. Health Aids Institute, Ramavaram.

Assam

11. Supriti Nursing Home, Cachar.
12. P.L.F.C., Guhati Medical College, Guwahati.

Bihar

13. Prakritik Arogyashram Rajgir, Nalanda.

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
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14. Santal Paharia Seva Mandal Daidyanath, Deoghar.
15. Home for Mentally Retarded & Psychological Suffers Patna.
16. Indian Red Cross Society, Patna.
17. Bihar Rehabilitation and Welfare Institution, Patna.
18. M/s Lions Limb Fitting Centre, Jamshedpur.
19. M/s Ortheco Supplies, Patna.
20. M/s Orthopaedic Appliances, Patna
21. M/s Ortheco, Ranchi
22. M/s Bihar Rehabilitation Welfare Institute, Patna-20.

Gujarat

23. Andhjan Vividlaxi Talim Kendra, Jamnagar-6.
24. K.L. Instt. for the Deaf, Bhavnagar
25. B.M. Institute of Mental Health, Ahmedabad-9.
26. Rotary Service Centre, Anand-388001
27. Blind Men's Association, Ahmedabad-380015.
28. D&D School Surindranagar-363001.
29. Andh Kanya Prakash Grah Trust, Ahmedabad.
30. Medical Care Centre Trust, Baroda-390018.
31. Special School for M.R. Children, Porbandar.

1	2
32.	Deaf & Dumb School Modasa-383315
33.	Andh Kalyan Kendra (Blind Welfare Centre), Ahmedabad-380013
34.	J.B. Upadhyaya School for the Deaf & Dumb, Talod.
35.	Andh Sarvodaya Mandal, Ahmedabad
36.	Apang Manav Mandal, Ahmedabad
37.	V-One Society, Vadodara
38.	Indian Red Cross Society, Bhavnagar
39.	Medical Care Centre Trust, Vadodara.
40.	Bonny Orthopaedics, Ahmedabad
41.	P.L.F.C., Seth Adilal Sarabhai General Hospital, Ahmedabad
42.	M/s Navchetan, Jamnagar

Haryana

43. District Red Cross Society, Ambala
44. District Red Cross Society, Rohtak
45. Indian Red Cross Society, Chandigarh
46. M/s Vee the Enterprises, Rohtak

Jammu & Kashmir

47. Jammu Red Cross Home for the Handicapped, Jammu
48. Jammu and Kashmir Markazi Bahboodi Khawateen, Srinagar

1	2
49.	Rotary Innerwheel Home for Mentally Retarded Children, Jammu
50.	Jammu Red Cross Home for the Handicapped, Udhoalla, Jammu
51.	Regional Rehabilitation Co, Kral Khud Mabbakdal, Srinagar
52.	P.L.F.C., Barzalla, Srinagar

Karnataka

53. Kasturba Medical College Hospital, Manipal
54. Anatha Sevassrama, Malur
55. Association for the P.H., Bangalore
56. National Association for the Blind, Bangalore
57. Shree Ramana Maharishi Academy for the Blind, Bangalore
58. Association for the Mentally Handicapped, Bangalore
59. Navajyoti Trust, Bangalore
60. P.H. Welfare Association Industrial Training Institute, Bijapur-586101
61. Karnataka Handicapped Welfare Association, Bangalore
62. Belgaum Distt. Association for the Blind, Belgaum-540002
63. Mathru Mandali, vanivilas Mohalla, Mysore-570002
64. Sharda Mahila Seva Samaja, Mysore
65. Saraswati Mahila Samaja, Mysore.

1	2
66.	Dr. Steiner's Curative Education Instt. For Mentally Retarded Children, Dharwad
67.	Vishwa Dharma Mahila Mathu Makkala Shikshana Seva Ashram Samiti, Dharwad
68.	P.L.F.C., Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore
69.	The Belgaum Ortho, & Prosh. Pvt. Ltd. Belgaum
70.	Lions Centre for the Physically Handicapped, Mangalore
71.	Karnataka Artificial Limbs, Bangalore
72.	Karnataka Artificial Limbs Unit, Unit No. 1478/1, 18th Main Road, 40th Cross, 40th Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore

Kerala

73. Association for the Welfare of Handicapped, Calicut
74. Social Welfare Centre, Trichur-650005
75. Kerala Federation of Blind, Trivandrum-695004
76. Bala Vikas Society, Peroorkada
77. Young Women's Christian Association, Quilon
78. Samaritan Society, Palai Karoor P.O.-686590
79. Snehabhavan Charitable Society, Irinjalakuda
80. Sacred Heart Convent GH School, Trichur

1	2
81.	Rotary Instt. for Children in need of Spl. Care, Trivandrum
82.	Calicut Islamic Cultural Society, Calicut
83.	Cherupushpam Industrial Instt., Trivandrum-15
84.	Society for the Rehabilitation of M. Deficient Children, Cannanore
85.	Vimla Mahila Samajam, E.C.C. Provincial Home, Mewattupuzha-686661
86.	Association for Welfare of Handicapped, Calicut-1.
87.	Karthika Nair Samarak Samithi, Bombay
88.	P.L.F.C., Medical College, Calicut
89.	M/s Dynamic Marketing Servicer, Alwaye
90.	P.L.F.C., Medical College Hospital, Trivandrum
91.	'Yamvees' Manufacturer of Orthopaedic Appliances, Trivandrum
92.	Ortotic Appliances Centre, Trivandrum

Madhya Pradesh

93. M.P. Welfare Association for the Blind, Indore-452
94. M.P. Welfare Association for the Blind, Dewas Branch
95. Sanjeevani Seva Sangam, Indore-452001
96. Welfare Association for the Blind, Indore

1	2
97.	Mahesh Drishti Bihin Kalyan Sangh, Indore
98.	Indian Red Cross Society, Bhopal
99.	MP. Welfare Association for the Blind, Indore
100.	Kritrim Aung Kendra, Indore
101.	Welfare Association for Disabled, Indore
102.	P.L.F.C., Medical College, Bhopal
103.	M/s Dholakia Orthopaedic Appliances, Indore
104.	P.L.F.C., Medical College, Jabalpur
105.	Indian Red Cross Society, Rewa-486001
106.	M/s Paddar Hospital, Distt. Bitul
107.	The Dean Artificial Limb Centre, Gwalior
108.	M/s Ortho Care, Durg
109.	P.L.F.C., Medical College, Indore

Manipur

110.	Manipur Ex-Service Men's Leage, Imphal
111.	Centre for Medical Hygienc, Imphal
112.	Rural Development Organisations, Manipur
113.	Comperhensive Rehabilitation Centre, Imphal

Maharashtra

114.	Vidhantga Relief Committee, Nagpur
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1	2
115.	National Society for equal opportunity for the handicapped, Bombay.
116.	Fellowship for the Physically Handicapped, Bombay
117.	Indian Cancer Society, Bombay
118.	Project Coordinator Rural Unit, Virar
119.	Terre Dos Homes, Rehabilitation Centre, Pune
120.	Shikshan Prasarak Mandali S.P. College Campus, Solapur
121.	N.M. Wadia Charitable Hospital, Solapur
122.	Spastics Society, Bombay-400005
123.	National Society for Equal opportunities for the Handicapped, Chembur, Bombay
124.	Community Aid & Sponsorship Programme, Bombay-400004
125.	The Education Audiology & Research Centre, Bombay-400006
126.	Astitva, Distt. Thane
127.	Jankibaid Shikshan Sanstha, Dadar, Bombay-400028
128.	Society for Care, Treatment & Training of Children in need of Special Care, Bombay-32
129.	Society for the Rehabilitation for Crippled Children, Bombay-39
130.	National Association for th eBlind, Bombay-23
131.	Shri Sant Dhanudas Maharaj Sanstha, Wardha

1	2
132.	Matru Seva Sangh, Nagpur
133.	Bharat Muk Vidyalyaya Society, Nagpur-2
134.	Rotary Welfare Trust, Distt. Kolhapur
135.	Society for the Voctional Rehabilitation of Retarded, Bombay-2
136.	Indian Cancer Society Rehabilitation service, Bombay
137.	Shree Trust. Distt, Thane
138.	Suhrud Mandal, Poona
139.	Kewalram G.Chainari Hospital, Ullas Nagar
140.	N.S.D. Industrial Home for the Blind, Bombay-18
141.	Apang Maitree, Thane (East)-400603
142.	Bhor Education Society's Residential School for the Deaf, Puna-6
143.	P.L.F.C., Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad
144.	A.I.I.P.M.L., Bombay
145.	M/s Ebu Chicha Chinchilwaler, Bombay
146.	M/s F. Ruby & Co. Bombay
147.	P.L.F.C., Medical College, Nagpur
148.	Dr. Sanjay Khairner, Solapur Sahakmari Rugnalaya, Solapur
149.	M/s Tahshildar Surgical, Thane
150.	Followships Physically Handi-

1	2
	capped, Bombay-34
	<i>Orissa</i>
151.	Indian Red Cross Society, Phulbani
152.	Indian Red Cross Society, Bhanipatna
153.	School for the Blind, Berhampur
154.	Orissa Association for the Blind, Bhubaneswar
155.	Handicapped Welfare Organisation, Orissa-1
156.	Regional, Marketing Centre, ALIMCO, Bhubaneshwar
157.	Kanaka Durga Physiorheraphy Home, Cuttack-1
158.	Lord Jagannath Orthopaedic Appliance, Bhubaneswar
	<i>Punjab</i>
159.	Nevedac Prosthetic Centre, Chandigarh
160.	Charitable Men-orial Trust, Jalandhar
161.	Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped, Ludhiana
162.	Delhi Polio Hospital, Bhatinda
162.	M/s United Traders, Ludhiana
164.	Christian Medical College & Brown Memorial Hospital, Ludhiana
165.	New Life Artificial Limb Centre, Ludhiana

1	2
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Rajasthan

166. Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Jaipur
167. Jeevan Nirman Sansthan, Bharatpur
168. Rajasthan Netraheen Kalyan Sangh, Jaipur
169. Badhir Bal Kalyan Vikas, Bhilwara
170. Badhir Bal Vikas Kendra, Kota
171. Viklang Kalyan Samiti, Udaipur
172. Indian Council of Social Welfare, Jaipur
173. M/s Bhagwan Mahaveer Sahayata Samiti, Jodhpur
174. M/s Hospital & Hospital, C's Sharma Nursing Home, Jaipur
175. R.L.C., S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur
176. Shri Mohd. Yunus Medical Aid Centre, Jaipur
177. Santokba Durlabhji Memorial Hospital Cum Medical Research Institute, Jaipur
178. Orthopaedic Surgeon Khandek Clinic, Jaipur
179. M/s Sharma Nursing Home & Diagnostic Clinic, Jaipur-1
180. M/s Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Jaipur-4
181. M/s Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Samiti, Nayapora, Kota-1

1	2
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Himachal Pradesh

182. H.P. State Council for Child Welfare, Shimla

Sikkim

183. Sikkim Women's Council, Gangtok

Tamil Nadu

184. Worth Trust, Vellore
185. Punjab Association, Madras
186. Tamil Nadu Association for the Rahabilitation for the Handicapped, Egmore
187. Madras Instt. to Retarded Afflicted, Madras
188. India Red Cross Society, Madras
189. Women's Voluntary Service of Tamil Nadu, Egmore, Madras
190. Sacred Heart Leprosy Centre, Thanjavur
191. The Erode Arms Society Trust, Erode-9
192. Akshay, Madras
193. Life Help Centre for Handicapped, Madras
194. German Leprosy Relief Association Rehabilitation Centre, Madras
195. Clark School for Deaf, Madras
196. The Society for Aid for Handicapped Children, Coimbatore
197. Andhra Mahila Sabha Ishwari Prasad Dattatreya Orthopaed Centre, Madras

1	2
198.	National Association for the Blind, Madras-7
199.	Society of the Immaculate, Madras-6
200.	Bala Vihar Home for the Mentally Retarded, Madras-10
201.	Spastics Society of Tamil Nadu, Madras-28
202.	Indian Council for Child Welfare, Madras-24
203.	Anbagam Instt. for Mentally Retarded, Madurai-2
204.	Cheshire Homes India, Madurai-2
205.	Guild of Service (Central) Seva Samajam, Madras
206.	Society of the Sacred heart Leprosy Centre, Kumbakonam
207.	School for the Young Deaf Children, Bal Vidyalyaya, Madras
208.	India Red Cross Society, Madras-8
209.	'Pathway' Centre for Rehab, of Educ. for the Mentally Retarded, Madras-20
210.	Hallen Keller Educational Society for the Blind, Madurai-20
211.	Satyajothi School for the Blind Madras-6
212.	Sudhar Spl. Education Society, Thanjavur-4
213.	Navjyothi Trust, Madras
214.	Donor's Home Alias Vallalari Illam, Kumbakonam

1	2
215.	Social Service Centre, Madras
216.	Indian Association for the Blind, Madurai-20
217.	Women's Voluntary Service, Chetpur, Madras
218.	Mohana Orthotic Centre, Madras-49
219.	R.L.F.C., Madras
220.	Neyveli Artificial Limb Centre, Neyveli
221.	P.L.F.C., Pondicherry
222.	Triunelveli Medical College & Hospital, Tirunelvely-11
223.	Christian Medical College & Hospital, Vellore-4
224.	Artificial Limb Centre, Salem-1
225.	Andhra Orthotics Centre, Madras-23
226.	Life Help Centre for the Handicapped, Madras-11
227.	Erwic Orthopaedic Centre, Pondicherry
228.	Elders Orthotic Centre, Madras-18
229.	Tamil Nadu Orthotic & Prosthetic Centre, Madras-12
230.	Meena Orthotic Centre, Nayveli-1
231.	R.R. Ravedies, salem-1
232.	Prosthetist & Orthotist V-ishrair Prosthetic & Orthotic Clinic, Madras-83

1	2
233.	Jaubulingam Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Centre, Coimbatore-18
234.	Coimbatore Round Table No. 9, Charitable Society, Soimbatore-18
<i>Tripura</i>	
235.	The North Tripura Deaf & Dumb School North Tripura
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
236.	Mangalam, Lucknow
237.	Viklang Kendra, Allahabad
238.	Prag Narain Mook Badhir Vidyalaya, Aligarh-1
239.	Bureau of Child Welfare & Research, Lucknow-1
240.	Sur Samarak Mandal, Agra
241.	RAPHAEL, Ryder Cheshire International Centre, Dehradun
242.	Nanhi Duniya Badhir Vidyalaya, Dehradun
243.	U.P. Deaf and Dumb Institute, Allahabad
244.	Deaf and Dumb School, Lucknow
245.	Rotary Sponsored Crippled and Youth Welfare Society, Allahabad
246.	Chetna School for the Mentally Retarded Children, Lucknow
247.	Deaf & Dumb School, Meerut
248.	Akhil Bhartiya Viklang Kalyan Samiti, Ayodhya

1	2
249.	Goonge Bahron Ka Vidyalaya, Kanpur
250.	Training College for Deaf, Lucknow
251.	Netaji Subhash Vidya Mandir, Rampur
252.	Hanuman Prasad Poddar (Blind) Andh Vidyalaya, Varanasi
253.	Sri Vrindaban Andh Maha Vidyalaya, Vrindaban-281121
254.	Sheheed Memorial Society, Lucknow
255.	National Association for the Blind, Aligarh
256.	Kanpur Prosthetic & Orthotic Centre, Kanpur-16
257.	Shree Viklang Kendra, Kanpur-16
258.	R.A.L.C. Lucknow
259.	Artificial Limb Centre, Meerut
260.	Hind Surgical, Varanasi
261.	Mehta Rehabilitation Centre,
262.	Surgical Electronics, Ghaziabad
263.	Viklang Mangalam, Agra-2
<i>West Bengal</i>	
264.	Bikash Bharati Welfare Society, Calcutta
265.	West Bengal Spastic Society, Calcutta
266.	Prabartak Instt. of Mentally Retarded, Chandennagar, Distt. Hooghly

1	2
267.	Pratibandhi, Kalyan Kendra School for Education and Training of Deaf and Dumb Children, Hooghly
268.	Mukherjee Mook Badhir Vidyalaya, Burdwan
269.	Spastics Society of Eastern India, Calcutta-27
270.	Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Narendrapur-743503
271.	Alskendu Bodh Nikatan, Calcutta
272.	Society for Remedial Education Assessment Counselling Handicapped, Calcutta-71
273.	Abhinav Bharati (Manovikas Kendra), Calcutta-71
274.	Ananda Bhavan, Jagatpur, Howrah
275.	The Speech & Hearing Instt. & Research Centre, Calcutta-700019
276.	North 24 Parganas Disabled Association, Jessore Road, West Bengal
77.	Bharat Scouts & Guides, Calcutta-16
278.	Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Calcutta-12
279.	Modern Orthopaedic Appliances Calcutta
280.	R.K.L.P.C., Calcutta
281.	Medicare, Silliguri
282.	Lions Club of Purulia, Purulia

1	2
	<i>Goa, Daman & Diu</i>
283.	Institute of Public Assistance, Goa
284.	Caritas, Pacto Patriarcal Altinho, Panaji
285.	People's Educational Trust, Panaji, Goa
286.	P.L.F.C., Panaji, Goa
	<i>Chandigarh</i>
287.	Indian Red Cross Society, Chandigarh
288.	Society for the Care of the Blind, Chandigarh
289.	Chandigarh Educationl Society for the Deaf and Dumb, Chandigarh
290.	Indian Council for Child Welfare, Chandigarh
	<i>Delhi</i>
291.	Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded, N. Delhi.
292.	National Federation of the Blind, New Delhi-55
293.	All India Federation of the Deaf, New Delhi-1
294.	All India Confederation of the Blind, New Delhi-9
295.	Balwantray Mehta Vidya Bhavan, New Delhi-21
296.	Spastics Society of Northern India, Hauz Khas, New. Delhi
297.	Janta Adarsh Vidyalaya, New Delhi

1	2
298.	Blind Relief Association, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, New Delhi.
299.	Sanjivini Society for Mental Health, New Delhi
300.	Delhi Society for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children, Okhla Marg, New Delhi
301.	Association for the Development of the Mentally Handicapped, New Delhi
302.	Mahila Mangal, 4, Scindia House, New Delhi
303.	Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust, New Delhi
304.	Samadhan, South Extension-I, New Delhi
305.	'Tamana', 183, Munirka Enclaves, New Delhi
306.	Indian Society for the Hearing Handicapped, Shahdara, Delhi
307.	Mangalam, A-7, Swasthya Vikas, Vikas Marg, New Delhi
308.	Association for Advancement and Rehabilitation of Handicapped, Moti Bagh, New Delhi
309.	Prabha Institute of Fine Arts Cul-

1	2
	tural & Crafts, Pahaganj, New delhi
310.	Rehabilitation Coordination India, New Delhi
311.	Army Wives Welfare Association, New Delhi
312.	All India Federation of the Deaf, Ashram Marg, New Delhi
313.	Laryngectomized Club of India, Near Hari Nagar Ghanta Ghar, New Delhi
314.	Jai Prosthetic & Ortho. Clinic, 139, Ground Floor, Satya Niketan, New Delhi
315.	Artificial Limb Fitting Centre, Karol Bagh, New Delhi
316.	Shri Lachman Pd. & Sons, Dar-yaganj, New Delhi
317.	Nimbal Orthotic & Prosthetic Appliances, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi
318.	S.S. Rehab. Supplies, Vill. & P.O. Bijwasthan, New Delhi
319.	Satya Artificial Limb, 136, Panchkuian Road, New Delhi
320.	Vikland Sahayata Kendra, Shakarpur, Delhi.

STATEMENT-II

Amount released during 1987-88 to States/UTs for implementing Schemes of (i) Scholarship for Disabled Persons. (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances and (iii) scheme of Voluntary Organisation for the Disabled Persons.

(Rs. in lakh)

State/UTs	Sscholarship for Disabled Persons.	Scheme of Assistance to disabled Persons for purchase fitting of aids/appliances.	Scheme of Vol. Organisation for the Disabled Persons.
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	35.43	0.50	16.13
2. Assam	5.00	—	7.10
3. Bihar	8.00	12.00	7.10
4. Gujarat	36.00	14.11	25.86
5. Haryana	7.69	3.00	1.38
6. Himachal Pradesh	.62	—	7.10
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2.69	—	4.21
8. Karnataka	.30	14.76	35.70
9. Kerala	13.00	0.40	16.75
10. Madhya Pradesh	10.00	4.30	4.93

1	2	3	4
11. Maharashtra	46.00	10.10	46.79
12. Manipur	—	1.75	4.22
13. Meghalaya	.02	—	—
14. Nagaland	.41	—	—
15. Orissa	4.89	28.90	4.64
16. Punjab	1.25	16.00	2.24
17. Rajasthan	29.83	25.00	4.84
18. Sikkim	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	27.16	13.07	22.86
20. Tripura	.87	—	0.76
21. Uttar Pradesh	30.00	126.25	44.51
22. West Bengal	3.00	9.70	47.82
23. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
24. Goa	0.60	—	0.11
25. A & N Islands	0.14	—	—
26. Chandigarh	0.27, 560	0.10	1.29

STATEMENT II

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Written Answers

MARCH 27, 1989

Written Answers 204

1	2	3	4
27. D & N Haveli	—	—	—
28. Daman & Diu	—	—	—
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	—	—	—
31. Pondicharry	.95	—	—
32. Dehi	30.36	21.90	41.74
	294.50	301.98	340.98

Manufacture of Cordless Telephones

3390. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have technical collaboration with South Korea for the manufacture of Cordless telephones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the commercial production of cordless telephones will commence and what will be the cost of each piece?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Government have approved the foreign collaboration proposal of M/s. BMG Telephones Ltd., J & K with M/s HYUNDAI, South Korea for the manufacture of cordless telephones.

(c) Production of cordless telephones is expected to commence during 1989-90. Cost of one set of cordless telephone is expected to be Rs. 2500 approximately.

Setting up of New Polio Vaccine Project at Poona

3391. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a High Level Committee to consider developing and setting up of new polio vaccine project at Poona;

(b) if so, when this Committee was appointed and the details of the report sub-

mitted by the Committee and

(c) whether Haffkins Bio-Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. has successfully acquired indigenous know-how for Polio Vaccine and Scorpion Antivenin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN)

(a) No, Sir, No high level committee has been appointed for setting up new polio vaccine project at Poona.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Haffkins Bio-pharmaceuticals Corpn. Ltd. has acquired indigenous know-how for manufacture of antivenin against red scorpion. Haffkins Biopharmaceuticals corpn. Ltd. is likely to be able to start indigenous production of Oral Polio vaccine by 1990 for about 5 Million doses per annum.

National Conference of Indian Planning

3392. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Conference on Indian Planning held in New Delhi has made certain recommendations to make a cut in the subsidies to avoid large scale deficit financing, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reaction of Government to it and the other recommendations/suggestions made by the National Conference?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-

TATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) :
(a) and (b) .The National Conference on "Indian Planning Experience" was organised by Planning Commission on 11th and 12th February, 1989. The participants in the Conference, in their speeches, focussed attention on various issues related to planning in India. The Conference neither made recommendations nor did it arrive at any consensus on any specific issues of planning including deficit financing.

Software units of Foreign firms In India

3393. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign firm has been allowed to establish their unit in India to manufacture software;

(b) if so, the names of such units and the place where they have established their units:

(c) the names of the items proposed to be manufactured by them; and

(d) the details of the terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d) : Details of units fully owned by foreign firms are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

List of Units Owned by Foreign Firms (Excludes Units Promoted by NRIs)

Sl.No.	Name of Units set up in India	Name of Foreign Firm	Items manufactured	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Associated Software Co. India Pvt. Ltd., Bombay (SEEPZ)	Associated Software Co. Amman, Jordan	i) Software Development ii) Management Consultancy	The units in India are fully owned by foreign firms.
2.	M/s. Softech Information System Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (SEEPZ)	SE Technologies Inc., USA	Computer Software	who would provide 100% buy back/ marketing arrangement for the products manufactured.
3.	M/s. Citicorp Overseas Software Ltd., Bombay, Bombay (SEEPZ)	Citibank Overseas Investment Corp., USA	Computer Software	
4.	M/s. Bann Info Systems (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay (SEEPZ)	Bann Info Systems BV, Netherlands.	Development of Computer Software	
5.	M/s. Index Computing Pvt. Ltd., (Bangalore (100% EOU) Location: Bangalore	ANZ International Pvt., Ltd., Singapore.	Computer Software Systems	
6.	M/s. Hewlett Packard (India) Software Operation Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (100% EOU) Location Bangalore.	Hewlett Packard Dataware Holding Inc., USA	Computer Software	

1	2	3	4	5
7.	M/s. Texas Instruments India (P) Ltd., Bangalore	M/s. Texas Instruments, USA	i) Development Upgradation and export of Software programme for designing I.C devices. ii) Using TI's design methodology to develop Software Data bases containing I.C devices for export.	

Export of Computers

3394. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Computer industry has been able to make inroads into the hardware export market;

(b) the export value calculated during 1987-88 from Computer industry;

(c) whether government have received representation from the Manufacturers Association for Information Technology to make appropriate changes and provide incentives for capturing export market for computers on large scale; and

(d) if so, what separate incentives Government propose to provide to the exporters of computers?

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

(b) Computer system and peripheral exports during 1987-88 were worth Rs. 21.3 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) Incentives available on export of Computer systems/peripherals are same as those applicable to electronic equipment industry.

Recently duty drawback reimbursement procedure has been simplified import entitlements again REP Licences issued to electronics exports have been amended and physical exports from 100% EOUs and units in Export Processing Zone have been cov-

ered under the Cash Compensatory Support Scheme.

Foreign Exchange spent on Imported Defence Equipments

3395. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange spent on defence equipments and supplies imported in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, and

(b) whether there is any system in the Ministry and the forces to continuously monitor and prune the requirements of Defence expenditure, including imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The information cannot be disclosed in the interest of national security.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Complaints Received by Crimes against Women Cell

3396. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 4th May, 1988 to Starred Question No. 943 regarding Crimes against Women Cell and state:

(a) the average number of complaints received per day by the Special Cell of Delhi Police for dealing with crimes against women during the second half of 1988 and the first two months of 1989; and

(b) the total number of cases which are pending for investigation for over six months as on date and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The daily average of such complaints during the second half of 1988 was 15. The average per day during the first two months of the current year is 12.

(b) Nil.

Pending Cases of Freedom Fighters Pension

3397. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27th April, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 8555 regarding Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Freedom Fighters and state:

(b) whether any verification reports in

respect of 1052 Freedom Fighters Pension cases which were pending for scrutiny have been received by Government;

(c) if so, the number of cases in which the reports have been received State-wise upto 28 February, 1989 and the names of such among those as belong to Himachal Pradesh, district-wise; and

(c) the likely date by which their cases would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). As on 28.2.1989 Verification Reports in respect of 315 cases have been received. Out of these 225 cases have been sanctioned and rest of the cases have been rejected. The state-wise position of 315 reports is as under:

<i>Name of the State Govt.</i>	<i>Number of verification report received</i>
Andhra Pradesh	12
Bihar	229
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	20
Maharashtra	17
West Bengal	34

Army Officers on Deputation to BSF and ITBP

3398. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I Officers who are on deputation to the Border Security Force and Indo Tibetan Border Police from the Armed Forces as on 31st December, 1988 along with the period for which they have been on deputation with the Border Security Force and Indo-Tibetan Border Police;

(b) the reasons for which the officers are allowed to continue on deputation on those para-military forces, when sufficiently qualified personnel are available with those forces;

(c) whether Government propose to do away with this practice, if so, when; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There is no Group 'A' (Class I) officers on deputation from Armed Forces in the Indo-Tibetan Border Police. One Group

'A' (Class I) officers from the Indian Air Force are at present on deputation to the Border Security Force. The details about these officers are given in the statement below:

(b) to (d). Group 'A' officers from the Army and the Indian Air Force are taken in the Border Security Force in accordance with the recruitment rules and administrative instructions issued by the Government to meet the operational requirements of the Force. There are at present no BSF officers eligible for the above posts under the provision of the recruitment rules. Hence, there is no proposal with the Government to do away with the practice of taking officers on deputation to the Border Security Force from the Armed Forces.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Period of deputation</i>
1	One Lt. Col. as Superintending Engineer	wef 31.8.88 to 28.2.89
2.	One Sqn. Ldr. as Navigator in Air Wing BSF	wef 21.4.86 to 20.4.89
3.	One Wg. Comdr. as Pilot	wef 30.6.86 to 29.6.89
4.	One Sqn. Ldr. as Pilot	wef 30.6.86 to 26.6.89
5.	One Wg. Comdr. as Pilot	wef 27.6.88 to 26.6.90
6.	One Wg. Comdr. as Pilot	wef 18.7.88 to 17.7.90
7.	Two Wg. Comdrs. as Navigators	wef 29.8.88 to 28.8.90

Freedom Fighters pension cases from Bilaspur

3399. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has recommended some cases of freedom fighters pensions belong-

ing to Bilaspur District in their communications No. GAD-F/16/86 dated 23-6-87 or later upto 28.2.89;

(b) if so, the details of the freedom fighters whose cases have been recommended for the award of this pension;

(c) the decision taken by Government in each of these cases and the dated w.e.f.

which the pensions have been sanctioned and paid; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the pension would be sanctioned and paid to the claimants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-

ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). The State Government letter No. GAD-F/4-16/86 dated 23-6.87 has been received in the Home Ministry. By this letter State Government have not recommended the applications, but have forwarded the representations of the applications for sympathetic review. Names of these freedom fighters are as under:-

1.	Shri Jai Dam S/o Lachman Dass, Distt. Bilaspur (HP)	The sufferings of applicant is extenuated, based on verbal orders. A similar type of case is sub-judice in Himachal Pradesh High Court. This case will be decided on receipt of the judgement from Himachal Pradesh High Court.
2.	Shri Manohar Lal S/o Budhi Singh Distt. Bilaspur. (HP)	State Govt. of Himachal Pradesh have not given their specific recommendation about these cases.
3.	Shri Dev Raj Malhotra s/o Lachman Dass Distt. Bilaspur (HP)	The State Government have been requested to send their specific recommendation in these two cases.
4.	Shri Durga Singh S/o Gopal Singh Distt. Bilaspur (HP)	This case has been rejected in the absence of documentary evidence (i.e. jail certificate or C.P.C.)

Besides these cases there are seven applications forwarded by the State Government to this Ministry for sympathetic consideration.

Causes of Boeing mishaps

3400. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Boeing delegation which was in the country during February, 1989, it has been described that the recent air accidents involving Boeing were due to sabotage or pilot error and not because of manufacturing defects in the aircrafts;

(b) If so, whether Government have

since ascertained the exact causes of Boeing mishaps during the past few months;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Government is not aware of any such statement by Boeing delegation during its visit during February, 1989. Investigations into the three accidents to Boeing aircraft

during the past few months have been completed. The reports are under examination.

Loss of Helicopters due to accidents

3401. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Westland Helicopters which have been destroyed due to accidents; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) and (b). Two Westland helicopters belonging to Pawan Hans Ltd. were destroyed in accidents. One of the accidents has been investigated and the report is under examination. The other accident is still being investigated by the Inspector of Accidents.

[Translation]

Newsitem Captioned 'Planners not serious on job Directives'

3402. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item published in the Times of India dated 16 December, 1988 under the caption "Planners not serious on job directives";

(b) whether there is a decline on job opportunities in various sectors during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have decided to formulate and implement a special plan keeping the gravity of the situation in view;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken during the past three years in this direction and the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Planning and Minister of Programme Implementation (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Government are aware of the news item referred to.

(b) Statement showing sector-wise employment in the organised sector of the economy as on March, 1986, March, 1987 and March, 1988 is given below. Which shows generally, some increase in successive years.

(c) to (e). Generation of productive employment is the Central element in the development strategy of the Seventh Plan.

Besides sectoral investments, which generate employment, the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and the Scheme to provide Self-employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) was continued during the last three years. The Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) was launched in September 1986. The progress made in these programme is indicated in the statement II below.

Government have also announced in the 1989-90 Budget a new intensive rural employment programme, which will allow fuller employment opportunities to atleast one member of each family living below the poverty line, to be launched in 120 backward districts suffering from acute unemployment.

STATEMENT-I

Employment in the Organised Sector by economic sectors

Industry Divn.	Description	In Millions		
		March 1986	March 1987	March 1988 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
O.	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	1.348	1.405	1.426
1.	Mining & Quarrying	1.077	1.033	1.048
2 & 3	Manufacturing	6.263	6.272	6.269
4.	Electricity, Gas and Water	0.325	0.829	0.891
5.	Construction	1.250	1.243	1.263
6.	Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants and Hotels.	0.408	0.411	0.421
7.	Transport, Storage and Communications	2.982	3.022	3.065
8.	Financing, Insurance, Real-Estate & Business	1.250	1.286	1.332

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Community, Social and Personal Services	9.653	9.887	10.035
Total		25.056	25.388	25.748

Notes:

1. These figures are based on the Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme of the Ministry of Labour (DGE&T).
2. The organised sector comprises all the establishments in the public sector and such of the non-agricultural private sector establishments as employ 10 or more workers. Under the EMI Programme, information from establishments employing 25 or more persons is collected on a statutory basis. From establishments employing 10-24 persons (Except those in the metropolitan areas of Greater Bombay and Calcutta), it is collected on a voluntary basis.
3. Figures in columns may not necessarily add up to the total due to rounding off.
4. The above figures do not cover Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Sikkim, as the EMI Programme has not been extended to these areas.

Source: - Ministry of labour (DGE&T).

STATEMENT-II

Progress Made Under Special Employment Programmes

Sl.No.	Programme	Unit	Year	In Millions	
				Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	NREP	Mandays of Employment	1985-86	316.41	
			1986-87	395.39	
			1987-88	370.77	
			1988-89 (Dec., 88)	255.43	
2.	RLEGP	Mandays of Employment	1985-86	247.58	
			1986-87	306.14	
			1987-88	304.11	
			1988-89 (Dec., 88)	168.08	
3.	IRDP	No. of families assisted	1985-86	3.06	
			1986-87	3.75	

1	2	3	4	5
			1987-88	4.25
			1988-89	2.56
			(January 1989)	
4.	Scheme for promotion for self employment among educated unemployed youth	No. of cases sanctioned by banks	1985-86	0.221
			1986-87	0.217
			1987-88	0.120
5.	SEPUP Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor	No. of applications Sanctioned	1986-87*	0.341
			1987-88	0.382

* Launched on 1.9.1986.

Note: Figures relating to SEPUP are provisional.

News Item Captioned "Report sought on visit by Foreign Women"

3403. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the Tribune dated 2 March, 1989 under the caption "Report sought on visit by two foreign women";

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated this matter;

(c) the names of the agency through which the investigation has been made and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the present position in this regard and further action taken or contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

[English]

Coordination Group to Control Sea Exploitation

3404. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a coordination group to advise, control and coordinate national activities connected with the sea and its future exploitation;

(b) the time by which the group is to be constituted;

(c) whether there are any proposals to introduce an assertive Maritime Policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). In February 1986 the Government of India constituted the Ocean Science and Technology Board which acts as a focal point for interdepartmental/inter-Ministerial coordination in respect of ocean related activities with the objective of establishing an integrated approach for coordinating and efficient development and exploitation of ocean resources. The Board, presided over by the Secretary, Department of Ocean Development, has seven other Secretaries and two non-official members who are eminent scientists in various fields of oceanography. The term of the Board is expiring on 31 March 1989,

(c) and (d). In November, 1982, a comprehensive document entitled "Ocean Policy Statement" was placed before both the Houses of Parliament and discussed in detail. According to this document, the main thrust should be on the optimal utilisation of marine living resources, exploitation of non-living resources such as hydrocarbons and heavy placer deposits from the seas, collection and processing of polymetallic modules from the deep seabed, harnessing of renewable resources of ocean energy etc.

Safety measures for Pilots/Engineers

3405. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN:

SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASEKHARA MUR-
THY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Directorate General of
Civil Aviation have evolved National Stan-
dards to ensure safety;

(b) if so, the details thereof and instruc-
tions issued in this regard; and

(c) the measures adopted with regard to
time limitation on flight duty of air crew?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND
TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a)
and (b). Air Safety rules are part of Aircraft
Rules framed under the Aircraft Act, 1934.
These are amended from time to time as
necessary.

(c) Airlines in the country have their own
regulation regarding Flight and duty time
limitations within the frame work of Aircraft
Rules, 1937. A Committee has now been
constituted to review this matter. Action to
adopt more measures would be taken on
receipt of report of the Committee.

Amount sanctioned

**Development of Wild-Life and Hill
Tourism**

3406. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ :
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND
TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether emphasis has been laid by
government on the development of wild-life
and hill tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the measures taken/proposed
to be taken for the development of wild-life
and hill tourism during the remaining period
of Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government have explored
the possibility of the development of wild-life
tourism in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details of the schemes
sanctioned for promotion of wild-life tourism
during the Seventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND
TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)
and (b). The development of wild life and hill
tourism has been given due importance by
the government of India in its promotional
and developmental activities. Schemes for
their development received from concerned
State Governments are considered by the
Department on merit of each scheme,
availability of funds and inter-se priority.

(c) and (d). The proposals submitted by
the government of Madhya Pradesh for wild
life tourism has been given due considera-
tion and following schemes have been ac-
cepted:

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i)	Forest Lodge, Bandhavgarh	21.04
(ii)	Mini-buses for Bandhavgarh	4.00
(iii)	Mini-buses for Kanha	4.06
(iv)	Jeeps for Shivpuri National Park	2.02

Underweighing of Export Cargo

3407. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY :

SHRI Y.SREENIVASA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the International Airports Authority of India has sustained losses due to underweighing of export shipment by international airlines;

(b) if so, the facts and details of losses suffered during the past three years;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the persons/agents found indulged in such activities, and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken for correct weightment of export shipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL): (a) and (b). On the basis of sample checks of export Consignments done by IAAI at International airports, the incidence of revenue loss on account of underweighment has been found to be negligible.

(c) and (d). Underweighment, whenever detected, is brought to the notice of the concerned airlines for taking necessary action and penal charges are levied on the erring exporters.

Oil Palm Cultivation

3408. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Biotechnology has launched projects to demonstrate the feasibility of oil palm cultivation under irrigated conditions in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any programme of biological control of pests is proposed to be taken up;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) to what extent the objective is likely to be achieved?

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

(b) The Government of India and the State Governments of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have launched the Oil Palm Demonstration Projects in Maharashtra, Andhra and Karnataka over an area of about 1000 ha. each. 70% of this area will be planted with imported seeds while the balance 30% will be planted with indigenously produced planting material. Nurseries with indigenously produced seeds have already commenced. Nurseries with imported seeds are expected to commence during 1989. A high powered 'Project Management Committee' with representatives of the Government of India and the concerned State has been created to take all policy and implementational decisions for each State. The total project cost is Rs. 2106.65 lakhs over a period of 5 years (1988-89 to 1992-93).

(c) The DBT has initiated ten R&D programmes on biological control of pests relevant for our crops. Of these, seven programmes in three categories, namely Microbial Pesticides, Parasites and Predators and

Antagonist of Soil-Borne Plant Pathogens: Fungi and Bacteria, aim at developing product formulation and pilot scale production technologies. The remaining three projects namely Host Plant-Insect Host-parasite Interactions, Molecular Characterization of Bacule Viruses for Biological Control of certain Insect Pests, and Studies on Insect Immune Systems, aim at doing basic research in the area of biological control of pests.

(d) The Projects have only recently been sanctioned. These R&D projects have been launched after due and careful scientific examination with very good chances of success. However, it is not possible to guess the ultimate results. During implementation as well as on completing an in-built mechanism of periodic monitoring, review and evaluation has also been provided for mid-course corrective measures.

Check-In-counters at Bangalore Airport

3409. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passengers have to wait for long for security clearance before the departures of Airbus Flights at Bangalore Airport;

(b) the number of check-in-counters at Bangalore Airport; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the number of check-in counters at Bangalore Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL): (a) No, Sir,

(b) there are seven check-in-counters at Bangalore Airport.

(c) There are no immediate plans to increase the number of counters.

Retiring Room at Bangalore Airport

3410. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no retiring rooms outside the Bangalore Airport terminal;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to construct such retiring rooms;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the work is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The National Airports Authority has no policy of providing retiring rooms at all airports. In so far as Bangalore airport is concerned, it belongs to the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and the National Airports Authority has only a Civil enclave which provides passenger handling facilities. A fully equipped restaurant is available at the mezzanine floor which can be used by the passengers of delayed flights. The very limited land available with the National Airports Authority does not permit construction of additional buildings to house rest rooms.

Smuggling of Arms from Pakistan

3411. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of fencing the border in the State of Punjab with Pakistan has been completed:

(b) if so, whether the smuggling of arms from across the border has been checked; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the further steps proposed to be taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The work which was held up due to unprecedented rains and floods, is now progressing. The work is expected to be completed by end of March 1989.

News Item: "Gujarat IAS, IPS Officers in CBI Net"

3412. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Gujarat IAS, IPS officers in CBI net" in the Indian Express (Delhi edition) dated 26 February, 1989;

(b) if so, the number of IAS and IPS officers, separately, who have been allegedly amassing wealth disproportionate to their known sources of income; and

(c) the action taken against the officers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period 1.1.1988 to 8.3.1989 CBI has registered only one case against a retired IPS officer of Gujarat cadre for allegedly amassing wealth disproportionate to his known sources of income.

(c) A regular case has been registered.

Children in Jails

3413. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children lodged in various jails in the country along with their mothers and how many of them have been in jails for more than six months;

(b) how many of them have been in prisons with under-trial mothers for more than six months;

(c) the jails in which proper education, welfare facilities and the essential amenities provided under the law for such children do not exist; and

(d) the steps taken to minimise such detention of children and to provide proper facilities to these children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). According to the available information there were, as on 30-6-88, 1905 female convicts and 975 under-trial female prisoners in various jails of the country. Information regarding the number of mother convicts/under-trials lodged in jails along with their children is not compiled by the Central agencies.

(c) and (d). "Prisons" being a State subject it is for the State Governments to

allow convicts/under-trial mothers to have their children in jail premises and provide facilities according to their Jail Manuals, rules and regulations.

Evaluation of 20-Point Programme

3414. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment in regard to the implementation of 20-Point Programme during the past one year;

(b) if so, the difficulties that have been noticed in implementing 20-Point Programme; and

(c) the action taken to implement 20-Point Programme effectively?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes Sir. A statement indicating the achievements made in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme for the period April'88-February'89 is given below.

(b) The difficulties reported by the States in the implementation of the programme generally are: (i) inadequate infrastructural facilities and administrative arrangements, (ii) difficulties in regard to land acquisition including forest land, (iii) shortage of funds, (iv) shortage of construction material and (v) difficulties in the identification of old beneficiaries for second dose of assistance, etc.

(c) Whenever shortfalls in the implementation of the Programme are noticed, this Ministry promptly takes up the matter with the States concerned to bring about more effective implementation of the Programme. Meetings are regularly convened with the concerned Central Nodal Ministries and senior officers of the Ministry visit the respective States to bring about more effective implementation of the programme.

This year, for the first time, a "Task Force" was set up by this Ministry to conduct an indepth review of the implementation of the 20-Point Programme in the States. Detailed discussions were held with representatives of the Central Nodal Ministries and the report of the Task Force has been circulated to the Central Nodal Ministries & State Governments for necessary action.

STATEMENT

Point No.	Item	Unit	Target		Performance during 1988-89		
			Annual	April, 88 February, 1989	Achievement April, 88- February, 1989.	Percentage Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1A	Integrated Rural Development Programme	'000 Families	3193.5	2874.2	2971.3	103	
1B	National Rural Employment Programme	Lakh Mandays	3430.9	2973.4	2920.0	98	
1C	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	—do—	2607.9	2260.2	2130.7	94	
1D	Small Scale Units.	'000 Nos.	150.7	138.1	143.7	104	
5.	Surplus Land Distribution	'000 Acres	226.5	203.8	90.7	45	
6.	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Nos.	19084	16349	10809	66	
7.	Drinking water	No. villages	56477	49888	39806	80	
8A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	312	228	73	32	
8B	Primary Health Centres	Nos	3151	2624	1398	53	
8C	Sub-Centres	Nos.	13288	11071	4323	39	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8D	Immunisation of Children	Lakh Nos.	180.3	159.3	130.5	82
9A	Family Planning Sterilisation	'000 Nos.	5306.4	4687.3	3878.8	83
9B	Equivalence Sterilisation	—do—	2705.6	2027.7	1780.4	88
9C	ICDS Blocks	'000 Nos.	1696	1691	1708	101
9D	Anganwadies	'000 Nos.	186.4	186.2	179.2	96
11.A	Scheduled Castes Families Assisted	'000 Nos.	2105.9	1909.4	1920.5	101
11.B	Scheduled Tribe Families Assisted	—do—	832.7	755.0	872.6	116
14 A	House Sites Allotted	—do—	600.4	544.3	730.5	134
14B	Construction Assistance	—do—	383.4	347.6	368.6	106
14C	Indira Awas Yojana	—do—	134.8	122.2	105.8	87
14D	E.W.S. Houses	—do—	140.3	127.2	117.2	92
14E	L.I.G. House	Nos.	43395	39345	43088	110
16	Slum Improvement	'000 Nos	1487.1	1348.3	1670.7	124
17.	Tree Plantation	Lakh Nos.	40026.5	39004.0	39100.6	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	4387	3947	5877	149
19A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	17124	14334	14442	101
19B	Pumpsets Energised	'000 Nos.	454.4	389.3	463.7	119
19C	Improved Chullahs	—do—	1378.0	1133.3	1141.9	101
19D	Biogas Plants (States)	—do—	130.0	104.0	102.9	99

Occupancy in ITDC Hotels

3415. SHRI VJAY N.PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the occupancy percentage of India Tourism Development Corporation hotels in Delhi during 1988, hotel-wise;

(b) whether the percentage of occu-

pancy rate is lower than the occupancy rate of private run five star hotels; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The occupancy percentage of the ITDC hotels in Delhi during the year 1988 was as under:—

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Hotel</i>	<i>Star Rating</i>	<i>% of room occupancy during 1988</i>
1.	Ashok Hotel	5 star	80
2.	Janpath Hotel	4 star	81
3.	Lodhi Hotel	3 star	67
4.	Ranjit Hotel	3 star	65
5.	Qutab Hotel	5 star	80
6.	Samrat Hotel	5 star	81
7.	Kanishka Hotel	4 star	73
8.	Ashok Yatri Niwas	Economy class	83

(b) and (c). The overall occupancy percentage of all the approved five star and five star deluxe hotels in Delhi was 67.5% and 78.8% respectively during the year 1988. As compared to this overall percentage, the occupancy of ITDC five star and five star deluxe hotels was higher.

(b) if so, whether it is getting data about global circulations from different countries; and

(c) whether India is also obliged to part with its weather data including oceanographic data to other countries?

**Functioning of Super Computer
Installed in Delhi**

3416. SHRI—MATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the super computer installed in Delhi is now operational;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The India meteorological

Department receives the global data as part of global telecommunication system of World Meteorological organization (a specified agency of UN) through a special telecommunication computer installed in the campus of India Meteorological Department at Lodi Road, New Delhi.

(c) As per international procedures under World Meteorological Organisation, the meteorological data are exchanged globally. The routine meteorological data of India also becomes part of that exchange. Regarding oceanographic data, the exchange is limited to bilateral agreements only; however, for the international waters outside the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India, the routine data is exchanged globally.

Development of Travel Circuits in Orissa

3417. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Orissa for development of travel circuits in that State during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount actually spent on development of the travel circuits in those years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken for the development of the travel circuits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Central Development of Tourism has sanctioned the following amounts for development of tourism infrastructure at various tourist centres in Orissa:

<i>In Orissa:</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1985-86	38.58
1986-87	68.86
1987-88	21.96

(b) During the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Department released the following amounts for tourism projects in

<i>In Orissa:</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
1985-86	31.53
1986-87	42.75
1987-88	24.00

(c) The steps taken by the Department for development of tourist centres in Orissa include development of tourist infrastructure, publicity and promotion, etc.

Expansion of Nuclear Power Plants

3418. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked towards nuclear power sector for the year 1989-90;

(b) whether Government have a proposal for the expansion of some nuclear power plants in the above year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have also a proposal to set up new nuclear power plant with external assistance; and

(e) if so, the programme drawn up by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) a budget allocation of Rs. 725 crores has been earmarked for the year 1989-90 towards the nuclear power sector.

(b) and (c). In addition to the units already under construction, it is proposed to commence work on four 235 MWe units at Kaiga (Kaiga 3 to 6), two 500 MWe units at Tarapur (TAPS 3 & 4) and four 500 MWe units at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan (RAPS 5 TO 3). Action for getting financial sanction for these projects is in progress. Advance action on procurement of long delivery critical equipment has been initiated.

(d) and (e). An Inter-Governmental Agreement between India and USSR for cooperation in construction of a nuclear power station, consisting of two units each of 1000 MWe pressurised light water reactors was signed on November 20, 1988 and a copy of the agreement was laid on the Table of the House on November 21, 1988.

Besides, France has also indicated its willingness to cooperate in the setting up of nuclear power reactors in India. Preliminary discussions have been held in this regard.

Extinction of ONGE Tribe of ANDAMAN

3419. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Onge' tribe living in Andaman is facing extinction;

(b) if so, the factors which are posing threat to the survival of this tribe; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to save them for extinction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India have appointed an Expert Team comprising of scientists from all India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad to go into the details of Health and Nutrition of primitive tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands including the Onges. A special agency called the Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti has also been set up to look after their protection and development. The areas inhabited by the Onges are fully protected under the provisions of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Protection of Aboriginal Tribes Regulation which prevents outsiders from entering into the tribal areas without valid permit issued by the competent authority.

Training to Pilots for Flying of Airbus

3420. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to train pilots to fly airbuses to be inducted in Indian Airlines fleet during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide necessary training for the pilots required for flying such Airbuses; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Agreement for purchase of 10 Airbus A-320 aircraft provides for training facilities for 152 pilots of Indian Airlines with M/s Aerogormation Airbus Industries, Toulouse (France). A training schedule has been drawn and two executive pilots of Indian Airlines are already in Toulouse to be trained as Instructors/Examiners on A-320 aircraft. The training for other pilots will commence during the 2nd week of April, 1989.

Accommodation Facility to Pilgrims at Holy Places

3421. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the holy places in the country where India Tourism Development Corporation or the Department of Tourism provides accommodation facilities to the pilgrims;

(b) the names of such other places where Government made provision to provide accommodation during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the expenditure involved in each project; and

(c) whether the management of such units has been controlled by the Union Government authorities or entrusted to the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) ITDC has set up hotels at Varanasi, Khajuraho, Madurai, Hassan, Mamallapuram, Bhubaneshwar, Patna, Bodhgaya, Puri which are places of pilgrim interest. The Department of Tourism has also sanctioned grant in aid to the Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, for construction of 14 Yatrikas at the following pilgrim centres:

1.	Chitrakoot (MP)
2.	Bidar (Karnataka)
3.	Kampil (UP)
4.	Nandamehar (UP)
5.	Kazaikal (Pondicherry)
6.	Onkarakeshwar (MP)
7.	Brindaban 'A' Block (UP)
8.	Brindaban 'B' Block (UP)
9.	Anarkantak (MP)
10	Puri (Orissa)
11.	Dwarkaji (Gujarat)
12.	Naimisharanya (UP)
13.	Mayapur (W.B.)
14.	Gangasagar (W.B.)

(b) The project wise-amount sanctioned by the Deptt. of Tourism to the Samiti during Seventh Plan so far is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Yatrika	Rs. in lakhs
1.	Nand-Mehar (UP)	6.31
2.	Onkarakeshwar (MP)	9.97
3.	Brindavan 'A' Block (UP)	10.55
4.	Mayapur (W.B.)	11.59
5.	Gangasagar (WB)	17.57

(c) The management of Yatrikas is

Controlled by the Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, a Govt. sponsored Registered Society.

Juvenile Welfare Boards

3422. SHRI H. A. DORA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether juvenile welfare Boards were established under the juvenile justice Act, 1986;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per the information made available so far by State Governments/ Union Territory administrations, Juvenile welfare Boards have been established in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry. However, where no Juvenile Welfare Board has been constituted for any area, the powers conferred on the Board under the Juvenile Justice Act shall be exercised in that area by the District Magistrate, or any Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the First Class, as the case may be. The powers conferred on the Board under this Act may also be exercised by the High Court and the Court of Session when the proceeding comes before them in appeal, revision or otherwise.

Juvenile Homes

3423. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether juvenile homes were established under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The State-wise details obtained so far from the States and Union Territories regarding number of Juvenile Homes established are given in the Statement below.

(c) Information in respect of remaining is being collected.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State /UTs</i>	<i>No. of Juvenile Homes</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	25
3.	Bihar	8
4.	Goa	2
5.	Gujarat	5
6.	Haryana	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8.	Karnataka	18
9.	Kerala	14
10.	Orissa	2

1	2	3
11.	Punjab	3
12.	Rajasthan	3
13.	Tamil Nadu	17
14.	Uttar Pradesh	10
15.	West Bengal	19
16.	Chandigarh	1
17.	Delhi	10
18.	Pondicherry	1

Export of Imported Picture Tubes

3424. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted to export more than 3,00,000 imported colour tubes to Soviet union recently:

(b) if so, whether any loss has been incurred in this transaction; and

(c) whether Government propose to stop import of colour T.V. tubes in future as some Indian firms have been permitted to manufacture colour T.V. in India without any imported component?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Annual Trade between

India and USSR provide for export of 6.5 lakhs nos. of Colour Picture Tubes for TV during 1989.

(c) Import of Colour Picture Tubes is proposed to be regulated depending upon its local production vis-a-vis demand.

[Translation]

Capacity Utilisation in Defence Research Laboratories

3425. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review all the existing programmes of Defence Research and Development Organisation with a view to provide resources to the core areas of Defence Research;

(b) if so, whether the capacity of Defence Laboratories is being fully utilised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION & SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The review of existing programmes of Defence Research & Development Organisation is a continuing activity. It is being done at various levels through Management Boards, Review Committees, Steering Committees, Advisory Committees and Panels. The resources for the core areas of Defence Research are being catered-for through Plan-Allocations.

(b) and (c). There is a constant endeavour to fully utilise the facilities set up at various Defence Laboratories. In some cases, these facilities are provided to other Government Departments and Civil Sector.

[English]

this account; and

Delay due to Fog

3436. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI H. B. PATIL:

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to solve the problem including obtaining of foreign technology?

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

(a) the number of flights delayed or could not land due to fog during the years 1987 and 1988;

(b) the loss incurred by the airlines on

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The number of flights of Indian Airlines and Air India that were delayed/cancelled due to bad weather during 1987 and 1988 is follows:—

	1987		1988	
	I. A.	A. I.	I. A.	A. I.
Delays	1516	81	1501	54
Cancelled	491	—	577	—

Vayudoot does not maintain separate records of delays due to fog etc.

(b) The loss of revenue due to delays/cancellations of flights due to weather cannot be quantified. However, additional expenditure towards hotel accommodation, food, etc. is incurred by the airlines but no separate records of such expenditure incurred for providing such assistance due to delays/cancellations on account of bad weather is maintained.

(c) Improvement of facilities at airports to reduce the instances of diversion of flights due to bad weather is a continuous process. The National Airports Authority has already taken steps on a priority basis at fog bound airports and in a phased manner at other airports for installation of instrument landing systems and other equipments/for facilitating flights during inclement weather conditions.

Manufacture of Computers

3427. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of manufacturers of electronic computers in the Country along with the licensed capacity, the names of foreign collaborator, if any and the proportion of imported component by value;

(b) the level of utilisation of the licensed capacity as a whole during 1987-88 and during 1988-89 (upto 31 December, 1988);

(c) the ex-factory value of total production during 1987-88 and during 1988-89 (upto 31 December, 88) and

(d) the steps taken for import substitu-

tion and for progressive manufacture of wholly indigenous computers for personal and institutional use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The names of the manufacturers who have been given industrial licence alongwith their licensed capacity and names of the foreign collaborators, wherever applicable, are given in the statement below.

The proportion of the imported component by value varies from system to system and also the configuration of the system. On an average, this proportion is about 45% CIF TO ex-factory basis for large systems and about 35% for smaller systems such as personal computers.

(b) The level of utilisation of the licensed capacities depends upon various factors

such as installation of capital goods, test equipment, market demands etc. For large systems the levels of utilisation of licensed capacity are on an average about 45% and 24% for the years 1987 and 1988 respectively, while for smaller systems, these levels are on an average about 18% and 14% respectively.

(c) The ex-factory value of the total production of computers during the calendar year 1987 and the estimated value for 1988 are Rs. 305 crores and Rs. 400 crores respectively. Apart from this, ex-factory value of production of computer peripherals and other computer related items during the calendar year 1987 and the estimated values for 1988 are Rs. 70 crores Rs. 100 crores respectively.

(d) The manufacture of computers is governed by Phased Manufacturing Programme for each unit, which takes in and consideration the import substitution and progressive indigenisation wherever viable and possible

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Party Name	Capacity	Foreign Collaboration
1	2	3	4
1.	Allenwood Roffe & Co. India Pvt. Ltd., N. Delhi	Rs. 30 Mil.	—
2.	Applied Electronics Ltd., Thane	Rs. 18 Mil.	—
3.	Aptek Computers Pvt., Ltd., Vadodara.	5,000 Nos.	—
4.	Arlem Breweries Ltd., Goa.	Rs. 60 Mil	Logica U.K Ltd. UK
5.	Asea Ltd., Bangalore	Rs.20 Mil	Asea Automation, Sweden Tech.
6.	Bush India Ltd., Bombay	Rs. 100 Mil	—
7.	Commander Computer Ltd. Bhubaneshwar.	Rs. 200 Mil	—
8.	Contronix Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.	Rs. 30 Mil.	—
9.	Creative Electronics New Delhi.	Rs. 100 Mil.	—
10.	Crompton Greaves Ltd., Bombay	Rs. 200 Mil.	—
11.	DCM Data Products, New Delhi.	Rs. 400 Mil	—
12.	Digital Equipment (India) Ltd., Bombay	Rs. 1000 Mil.	Digital Equipment, Holdlines, Netherland Tech. Equity.

1	2	3	4
13.	Electronic Research Ltd. Bangalore.	Rs 20 Mil	—
14.	Electronic Systems Punjab Ltd., Chandigarh.	Rs. 150 Mil.	—
15.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad.	35 Nos. 50 Nos. 250 Nos	Norsk Data, Norway. Control Data Co. U.S.A
16.	Es sen Electronics, Bombay.	Rs. 120 Mil.	—
17.	Gadrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Rs. 100 Mil.	—
18.	Gujarat Data Electronics Ltd., Gandhinagar.	Rs. 30 Mil.	—
19.	HCL Limited (Computer Division) New Delhi.	Rs. 400 Mil.	Fault Tolerance Sys. USA Tech.
20.	Hindustan Brown Boveri Ltd., Bombay	Rs. 100 Mil.	Brown Boveri Co. Ltd. Switzerland.
21.	Incomnet India Ltd., Mohali.	7,200 Sys Rs. 60 Mil.	
22.	Ind. Promotion & Invest. Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar.	Rs. 20 Mil.	—
23.	Indchem Electronics Ltd., Madras	Rs 35 Mil.	—
24.	India Tele-Comp Ltd, Dehradun	Rs. 200 Mil.	—
25.	Infotech Ltd., Madras.	Rs. 60 Mil.	Strider Micro, USA

1	2	3	4
26.	International Computer India Mft Ltd., Pune	100 sys. Rs 240 Mil. 125 Systems	ICL, UK
27.	International Data Mangement Ltd., Bombay	Rs. 60 Mil.	—
28.	ITL Computers Pvt., Ltd., Hyderabd.	Rs. 100 Mil.	—
29.	Keonics Megnavision Computer Ltd., Bangalore	Rs 60 Mil.	—
30.	Kerala State Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum	Rs 100 Mil. Rs 400 Mil.	Electronique Serge, Franch Tech.
31.	Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd Bangalore	Rs. 100 Mil.	Fortune Systems Corpn USA
32.	Machinery Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd., Bombay	250 Nos.	CPU Computers Ltd., UK
33.	Macmillan Computer Ltd. Bangalore	Rs. 100 Mil.	—
34.	Meltron Instrumentation Ltd., sindhudurg.	Rs. 100 Mil.	—
35.	Methodex System Ltd., New Delhi	Rs 30 Mil.	—
36.	Modi Olivatti Ltd., New Delhi	Rs 1100 Mil.	Ing. Co Olivivetti & Co., Italy.
37.	Murphy India Ltd., Thane	Rs. 20 Mil.	—
38.	National Radio & Electronics Co. Ltd., Bombay	Rs. 20 Mil.	Honey Well Bull, Italy.

1	2	3	4
39.	Norsk Data (I) Pvt.Ltd., Madras.	Rs. 100 Mil.	Norsk Data A/S Norway.
40.	OMC Computers Ltd., Pattancheru	Rs 60 Mil.	Silicon Graphics, USA
41.	Peico Electronics & Electricals Ltd., Calcutta	Rs 20 Mil.	NV Philips, Netherland.
42.	Prime Home Computer Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi	Rs 50 Mil.	—
43.	PSI Data Systems Ltd., Bangalore.	Rs. 500 Mil. Rs. 70 Mil.	Bull SA. France.
44.	R.C.C. Plastics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Rs 30 Mil.	—
45.	Rishi Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	Rs 20 Mil.	—
46.	Sanag Micromation Pvt., Ltd., Hyderabad.	Rs 50 Mil.	Molecular Comput INC, USA
47.	Sarabhai Electronics Ltd., Vadodara	Rs 60 Mil.	Densk Data Elect, Denmark.
48.	Sigma Engineers, Pune	5 Sys	—
49.	Soumag Electronic Ltd., Madras.	Rs 200 Mil.	—
50.	Sujata Data Products Ltd., Secunderabad	Rs 120 Mil	—
51.	Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. Bangalore	Rs. 60 Mil.	—

1	2	3	4
52.	Tata Unisys Ltd., Bombay	Rs 200 Mil.	Unisys Corp. USA
53.	Three C System Ltd., Madras.	Rs. 60 Mil.	Time Office Computer, Australia.
54.	Unitron Ltd. Faridabad.	Rs. 20 Mil.	—
55.	Uptron India Ltd (Digital Systems Div), Lucknow.	Rs. 60 Mil.	Convergent Technologies INC, USA Leads & Northsup Co., USA
56.	Usha Microprocess Controls Ltd., New Delhi	Rs. 100 Mil.	—
57.	Webel Jenson & Nicholson Ltd., Calcutta.	Rs. 20 Mil.	Future International , UK.
58.	Wipro Information Technology Ltd., Bangalore	Rs. 600 Mil.	Integrated Micro, UK.

**IAS/IPS Successful Candidates
From Tamil Nadu**

to the total number of successful candidates,
year-wise?

3428. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of successful candidates from Tamil Nadu in IAS and IPS examinations held during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the percentage of these candidates

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The information is given below:

<i>Year of Examination</i>	<i>No of successful candidates from Tamil Nadu</i>	<i>Total number of successful candidates</i>	<i>Percentage of Col. (2) to Col. (3)</i>
1	2	3	4
Indian Administrative Service			
1985	7	137	5.1
1986	8	125	6.4
1987	5	114	4.4
Indian Police Service			
1985	4	109	3.7
1986	6	122	4.9
1987	2	102	2

Rehabilitation of Burmese Refugees

(c) the number of cases of refugees in district Puri of Orissa for rehabilitation awaiting disposal?

3429. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Burmese refugees of Indian origin rehabilitated in India and the number of them yet to be rehabilitated;

(b) whether the funds sanctioned to Orissa Government for rehabilitation purposes are being withdrawn; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Almost all the eligible Burma repatriates, comprising about 70,000 families, have been granted rehabilitation assistance;

(b) Yes, the unutilised funds are being withdrawn;

(c) As per State Government's report, there are only 5 such cases.

[Translation]

Delhi-Patna Air Service

3430. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a deterioration in the Delhi-Patna air-service of Indian Airlines in recent months resulting in frequent late arrival of plane at Patna; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance to Ex-Servicemen Under New Loan Scheme

3431. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen of Almora and Pithoragarh Districts of Uttar Pradesh who have availed of the new scheme started with a view to make ex-servicemen self-dependent;

(b) whether Government have received complaints to the effect that the banks and Department of Industry are not providing necessary assistance in time to ex-servicemen applicants under this scheme; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to remove this difficulty and to provide the benefits of this scheme to the ex-servicemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) On the basis of report received from Rajya Sainik Board, Lucknow (UP), details regarding number of ex-servicemen in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts of UP who have availed of loan facilities under the new schemes, viz., SEMFEX-I and II are as follows:—

Position as on 31-12-1988

<i>Districts</i>	<i>No. sanctioned loans under</i>	
	<i>SEMFEX-I</i>	<i>SEMFEX-II</i>
Almora	6	7
Pithoragarh	3	3

(b) and (c). According to Directorate Sainik Kalyan, U.P., no specific written complaint has been received. However, some complaints were received in the past from ex-servicemen of UP, including Almora, about the operation of the Schemes and difficulties in getting assistance. To

expedite the action on applications pending with State Financial Corporations, constant liaison is made through IDBI. Rajya Sainik Boards also pursue this matter at the State level. Certain procedural modifications have also been introduced to overcome bottlenecks and speed up implementation of the

Schemes.

Expansion of Defence Agricultural Research Unit at Almora and Pithoragarh

3432. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand Defence Agricultural Research Unit at Almora and Pithoragarh (U.P.) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether land from farmers was acquired on a large scale in Pithoragarh for this unit;

(c) if so, whether the persons from the affected families have been provided jobs there according to their qualifications; if so, the number of affected families provided with jobs so far; and

(d) whether instructions have been issued to local officials to give priority in jobs to the affected families on the post lying vacant in the Unit;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if so, whether these instructions are being followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Central Authority for Himalayan Region

3433. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the constitution of a Central Authority for the coordinated development of Central Himalayan region, and

(b) if so, the time by which this Authority would be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

National Tourism Map

3434. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any national tourism map has been prepared;

(b) if so, whether spots of tourist attraction in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh have been shown therein; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Department of Tourism has produced a tourist map of India on which major centres of tourist interest are shown including Almora. However, district boundaries are not marked.

[English]

Air Service to Bhavnagar and Rajkot

3435. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flights of India Airlines to Bhavnagar and Rajkot and their frequency;

(b) whether there was any demand from public for daily service to these cities;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to start such a service; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) In the current schedule, Indian Airlines is operating B-737 services between Bombay and Rajkot on 4 days a week and Bombay and Bhavnagar on 3 days a week.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Indian Airlines will consider operating daily terminator service on the Bombay-Rajkot and Bombay-Bhavnagar routes after the induction adequate additional aircraft capacity.

Nuclear Power Wastes

3436. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of nuclear power wastes that has been vitrified so far and temporarily dumped;

(b) whether these wastes are proposed to be dumped on a permanent basis; and

(c) the criteria adopted to decide the location of the dumping ground?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAY-

ANAN): (a) So far no radioactive wastes have been vitrified. The vitrification plant at Tarapur is at present undergoing trial runs with simulated inactive wastes.

(b) As and when vitrified wastes are generated, they will be kept in interim storage vaults for a period of 20 to 30 years before transfer to a permanent waste repository.

(c) A programme of studies for setting up repositories for ultimate safe disposal of long lived nuclear wastes in deep geological rock formations has been initiated. Experiments are being conducted at present to develop mathematical models to assess the thermal, mechanical, hydrogeological and chemical behaviour of the host rock under simulated conditions based on which suitable repository sites will be selected.

Terrorist Killings

3437. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases relating to killings, etc. by terrorists registered in Punjab, Chandigarh and Delhi during the last three years ending 31 December, 1988, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed/injured during the above period State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of cases solved and accused persons captured and arrested in this regard and challans put to courts for trial so far; and

(d) the amount of compensation paid and ad hoc payments made to the families of those killed and to those injured by terrorists and details of other facilities or concessions provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (c). The information relating to Punjab and Delhi is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

No such case was registered in the Union Territory of Chandigarh during the year 1986. In 1987, three cases were registered, five accused were arrested and challan was put in court in one case. In the year 1988, three cases were registered, three accused were arrested and no challan was put in the court.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab, 520 persons were killed in 1986, 910 in 1987 and 1949 in 1988 in incidents due to terrorist activities. 356 persons were injured in 1986, 639 in 1987 and 1237 in 1988 in such incidents in the State.

In the Union Territory of Chandigarh five persons were killed in 1987 and four in 1988 in incidents due to terrorist activities. Seven persons were injured in 1987 and Six in 1988, in such incidents in the Union Territory. No person was killed or injured during 1986.

In Delhi 27 persons were killed in 1987 and seven in 1988 in incidents due to terrorist activities. No person was killed in 1986 in such incidents in Delhi. The information regarding the number of persons injured in incidents due to terrorist activities is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) An amount of Rs. 5,61,50,000/- has been disbursed to the families of persons killed by terrorists during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988, in Punjab. Rs 24,62,678/- has been paid to persons injured in incidents

due to terrorist activities during the same period. The other facilities provided by the State Government to the victims of terrorist violence include providing of jobs to members of bereaved families, financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 250/- per month and allotment of free houses to widows of victims, and allotment of houses on concessional terms to the victims of terrorist violence.

An amount of Rs. 3.40 lakhs has been paid to the families of persons killed and Rs. 13,000/- has been disbursed to persons injured in incidents due to terrorists activities in the Union Territory of Chandigarh during 1987 and 1988.

The information relating to Union Territory of Delhi is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Roads and Fencing on Indo-Bangla Border

3438. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the erection of barbed wire fencing and construction of roads on the Indo-Bangladesh borders to check illegal immigration;

(b) the total expenditure on these projects so far and how long it will take to complete them;

(c) whether immigration from Bangladesh still continues; and

(d) if so the steps being taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Sanction for the construction of barbed wire fence over a length of 36 kms. of border roads in Assam has recently been issued. Sector-wise progress made in earth work and construction of culverts is as follows:—

Assam	:	58 kms.
West Bengal	:	55 kms.
Meghalaya	:	77 kms.
Tripura	:	19 kms.

The total expenditure projected by the construction agencies upto February, 1989 is Rs. 13.07 crores. The project is likely to take about 10 years for completion.

(b) and (d). With a view to prevent infiltration across Indo-Bangladesh border, the BSF who are guarding this border have been strengthened and more border outposts have been established. Additional observation post towers have been constructed for watching movement across the border. The BSF have also been equipped with sophisticated equipments and vehicles for intensive patrolling.

Deficiencies in Special Component Plan

3439. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any appraisal has been made through some expert Committee or by the Union Government itself to know the extent to which centrally financed Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes has helped in the development of the Scheduled Castes, particularly in core sectors like, agriculture, village and cottage industry, animal husbandry etc;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to strengthen the existing set up by overcoming the deficiencies, if any, noticed therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Shortcomings that come to the notice during inspections, visits, discussions or spot studies are brought to the notice of the respective States for taking remedial action.

[Translation]

Grant to States/union Territories

3440. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given in the form of grant or loan to each State and Union territory during the last year;

(b) whether there is any proposal to allocate additional amount to Uttar Pradesh, keeping in view its population and backwardness; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof and the time by which it is likely to be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) A statement showing the release of Central Assistance by way of grant or loan to each State and Union Territory during the last year is given below.

(b) and (c). The share of Uttar Pradesh in central assistance is determined under modified Gadgil Formula which, among

other, takes into account the size of population and backwardness. Hence the question

of allocation of additional amount to Uttar Pradesh does not arise.

STATEMENT

(Rs. Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Loan</i>	<i>Grant</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26147	12274
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1333	11994
3.	Assam	35003	21595
4.	Bihar	35059	17203
5.	Gujarat	31812	19405
6.	Haryana	6174	2941
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3221	22027
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	28663	14270
9.	Karnataka	14190	6865
10.	Kerala	16721	8302
11.	Madhya Pradesh	30690	17671
12.	Maharashtra	25430	12959
13.	Manipur	1200	11085
14.	Meghalaya	1082	9738
15.	Mizoram	905	5462
16.	Nagaland	1626	14630
17.	Orissa	19630	10679
18.	Punjab	69418	1894
20.	Rajasthan	39469	29048
21.	Sikkim	695	5381

1	2	3	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	26610	12859
23.	Tripura	1256	11579
23.	Uttar Pradesh	61659	40742
24.	West Bengal	17544	9672
25.	Goa	10594	2496
Total		506176	332771
<i>U.T. with legislature</i>			
	Pondicherry	1750	2987

Freedom Fighters Pension to SC/ ST

3441. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for reducing imprisonment period from six months to three months in case of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes for grant of Freedom Fighters Samman Pension is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by what time it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (b). Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 the period of suffering of the freedom fighters belonging to SC/ST community already

stands reduced to three months.

[English]

Development of Vijayawada Airport

3442. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Vijayawada Airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project includes strengthening of the runway, construction of a terminal building suitable for operation of Boeing-737 aircraft, installation of runway lights, taxiway lights, apron light, etc.

Vayudoot service to Guntur/Ongole

3443. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Vayudoot services to Guntur and Ongole towns of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

News Item Captioned "Pilferage by A.I. Staff Alleged"

3444. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news items appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 16 February, 1989 captioned 'Pilferage by Air India staff alleged;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the incident;

(c) the action taken/being taken against the persons found guilty; and

(d) the measures being adopted to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Enquiry conducted by Air India in this connection did not result in any conclusive

evidence of theft having taken place while the property was in the custody of Air India.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Strict vigilance is maintained over passenger baggage and whenever any act of pilferage comes to the notice, the same is investigated and suitable action is taken.

Soviet Cooperation for use of Space Techniques in Atmospheric Research

3445. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and USSR have signed an agreement on scientific and technical co-operation in meteorological and upper atmospheric research using space techniques;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An agreement was signed on 18-1-1989 between India and USSR for consolidating and further strengthening the already existing Indo-Soviet collaboration in the fields of space meteorology and aeronomy since 1970. This agreement will help to improve our understanding on meteorological, upper atmospheric and ionospheric processes. It also provides for possible joint

investigations in the areas of atmospheric minor constituents and anthropogenic changes of climate, ionospheric structure and electrodynamics, monsoon system and forecasting of crop state and productivity using remote sensing techniques.

(c) The present agreement valid till January, 1994 is renewable every five years on mutual consent and provides for joint research and development activities and their periodical review.

Nuclear Fuel Cycle Facilities at Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

3446. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nuclear fuel cycle facilities at Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant have been found free from radiation problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this unit is safe from radiation danger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). The environment around the nuclear facilities at Tarapur is continuously monitored by the personnel of the Environmental Survey Laboratory using appropriate instruments and no abnormalities have been found. There is no danger to the plant personnel, the general public and the environment from the activities at Tarapur.

Soviet Offer to Develop MIG-21 Fighters

3447. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR has offered India a major role in the joint development of a reorganised MIG-21 Bis fighter aircrafts;

(b) if so, to what extent it will be helpful to the Armed forces;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed between the two countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

NCC Cadets

3448. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of N.C.C. Cadets and officers in the country, University-wise during the current financial year;

(b) the corresponding figures for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(c) the total expenditure during the current financial year and the last two financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information for 107 Universities is given below. The information in respect of the Universities in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir is being collected.

(c) Expenditure on the following items only is booked in the Defence Budget for NCC:—

1. Pay and allowances of whole time officers and Girl Cadet Instructors.
2. Clothing and equipment.
3. 50% of Camp expenditure.
4. Purchase and maintenance of civilian pattern vehicles.
5. Office contingent grant.

The expenditure incurred on these items during the last 3 years is as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1986-87	1252.31
1987-88	1683.87
1988-89 (upto 31-1-1989)	954.10

The expenditure on pay and allowances of regular service officers, permanent instructional staff, training equipment, ammunition and service vehicles is directly booked in the budget of respective Service Headquarters and not separately for NCC. In addition, expenditure is also incurred by the State Government/Union Territory Administrations.

Total expenditure of NCC including the share of State Government/Union Territories (which is approx. Rs. 40 crores), expenditure on the five items mentioned above and the expenditure booked in the budget of respective Service headquarters is estimated to be of the order of about Rs. 137 crores per annum.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of University	As on 30 Nov 88				As on 31 Mar 88				As on 31 Mar 87			
		Cadets	Whole-Time Officers	Part-Time Officers	Regular Officers	Cadets	Whole-Time Officers	Part-Time Officers	Regular Officers	Cadets	Whole-Time Officers	Part-Time Officers	Regular Officers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Delhi	Delhi-University	9021)	14	40)	32	9220)	14	39)	31	9391)	14	36)	32
	Jamia Millia Islamia	160)		1)		160)		1)		160)		1)	
Rajas than	University of Rajasthan	11773)	17	58)	53	11773)	17	58)	53	11683)	17	49)	48
	University of Jodhpur	440)		25)		440)		25)		440)		27)	
	Shukhadia Univ. of Udaipur	373)		35)		373)		35)		373)		38)	
Tamil- Nadu	Madras University	60)	9	64	20	6097	9	64	21	6077	9	59	20
	Pondy Central University	557	3	10	7	557	3	10	7	568	3	10	5
	Anna University, Madras	200	—	5	2	200	—	5	2	200	—	5	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Madurai Kamraj Univ, Madurai	4840	8	62	17	4840	8	62	18	4832	6	60	13
	Bhartidasan Univ, Tiruchy	3255	5	37	10	3255	5	37	11	3268	4	36	9
	Annamalai University	1002	—	6	1	1002	—	6	1	1008	—	6	—
	Anna Nagar. Agricultural Univ. Coimbatore	290	—	2	3	290	—	2	3	300	—	2	3
	Bhartigar Univ. Coimbatore	4303	5	32	10	4303	5	32	12	4290	5	32	11
	Agra University	10182	8	89	19	10182	8	89	19	7950	9	85	18
	Kanpur University	4135	10	40	14	4135	10	40	14	3914	12	37	16
	Allahabad University	908	5	8	5	908	5	8	6	637	5	6	6
	Awadh University	915	1	10	3	915	1	10	3	589	2	3	8
	Bundelkhand University	560	—	8	—	560	—	8	—	770	—	8	—
	Meerut University	20682	18	243	25	20682	18	243	25	18481	18	240	30
	Gorakhpur University	3195	7	36	10	3195	7	36	10	3163	8	33	9
	Faizabad University	235	2	3	2	235	2	3	2	200	2	3	1

Uttar
Prad-
esh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sambalpur University	1800	3	23	8	1800	3	20	8	1800	3	21	8
	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology	200	—	2	1	200	—	2	1	200	—	2	1
N & R	Nehru University Shillong		4	17	16	1711	6	14	14	1735	5	14	15
	Gauhati University		5	58	26	6058	7	52	25	8925	8	53	23
	Dibrugarh University		11	26	14	3635	11	26	14	4146	11	22	14
	Manipur University		—	13	6	1161	2	13	5	1138	2	13	5
	Assam Agri. University	—	—	1	1	312	—	1	1	312	—	1	1
Kar & Goa	Bangalore University	8400	10	72	16	8384	10	73	17	8282	10	73	16
	Agriculture University	330	—	2	—	320	—	2	—	320	—	2	—
	Mysore University	4160	6	36	—	4159	6	37	7	4003	5	32	6
	Mangalore University	3105	4	15	9	3105	4	15	9	3105	4	13	9
	Gulbarga University	6000	8	63	9	6000	8	67	9	6000	7	59	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Dharwad University	5840	7	—	10	5640	7	—	10	5680	6	—	10
	Goa University	1085	3	15	2	1085	3	17	2	995	3	14	2
	Kuvempu University	735	1	8	1	735	1	8	1	735	1	8	1
Bhopal (MP)	Bhopal University	3200	5	34	7	3200	5	34	7	3290	7	32	7
	Gwalior University	3875				3785				3785			
	Indore University	3840	2	38	10	3840	2	38	10	3840	1	37	10
	Ujjain University	1070	1	10	11	1070	1	10	11	1070	1	10	11
	Jabalpur University	3585	5	33	13	3585	5	33	13	3585	5	33	13
	Agri. University Jabalpur	350	—	4	7	350	2	4	7	350	2	4	7
	Raipur University	3340	2	31	9	3340	1	31	9	3300	2	30	—
	Bilaspur University	670	2	8	8	670	2	8	8	670	1	8	8
	Saugar University	3185	2	31	10	3185	3	31	10	3185	3	29	10
	Rewa University	785	2	8	5	785	2	8	5	785) 1600)	1	8) 10)	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bihar	Patna University	1700)	36	11)	34	1700)	36	11)	34	4340)	38	24)	45
	Bhagalpur University	4547)		27)		4547)		27)		9040)		49)	
	Magadh University	8960)		51)		8960)		51)		4810)		26)	
	Mithila University	4460)		26)		4460)		26)		2700)		15)	
	Bihar University	2720		17)		2720)		17)		5510)		31)	
	Ranchi University	6460		36)		6460)		36)					
Ker. and Lakshdweep	Kerala University	7227	11	60	29	7409	12	63	29	7592	13	58	30
	Gandhiji University	8917	9	70	19	8752	11	72	19	9161	12	68	19
	Agricultural University	115	—	1	1	115	—	—	1	120	—	—	1
	Calicut University	5620	8	52	27	5873	9	55	27	5049	9	50	28
Calcutta & Sikkim	Calcutta University	10367)	20	64)	17	10367)	20	64)	17	11049)	36	72)	72
	Jadavpur University	106)		1)		106)		1)		107)		1)	
	Kalyani University	147)		1)		147)		1)		147)		1)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Burdwan University	5117)		29)		5117)		29)		4529)		29)	
	Vidyasagar University	1800)		6)		1800)		6)		1665)		8)	
	North Bengal University	3148)		17)		3148)		17)		3160)		19)	
	Viswabharti University	160)		—)		160)		—)		117)		—)	
	Railway Board	307)		3)		307)		3)		538)		3)	
	Technical Institute	1137)		11)		1137)		11)		1252)		11)	
Chandigarh Pb. HP, Dte	Guru Nanak Dev University	7585	7	58	11	7585	7	58	11	7669	7	64	11
	Punjab University	6723	13	70	16	6723	13	70	16	6093	13	60	16
	Punjabi University	3598	6	45	10	3598	6	45	10	3500	6	46	10
	Punjab Agri. University	306	1	3	2	306	1	3	2	306	1	7	2
	MD University	5479	8	63	9	5479	8	63	9	6142	7	38	9
	Kurukshetra University	7373	11	91	11	7373	11	91	11	5852	9	91	12
	Haryana Agri. University	79	1	—	1	79	1	—	1	124	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Himachal Pradesh University	2898	4	23	12	2898	4	23	12	3121	4	24	13
	Himachal Pradesh Agri Univ.	190	1	1	2	190	1	1	2	243	1	1	2
	Gujarat University	7500)	38	57)	39	8183)	38	75)	39	8514)	38	75)	40
Guji- arat Dte	Sardar Patel University	1236)		12)		1226)		12)		1024)		12)	
	Agricultural University	290)		2)		263)		2)		141)		2)	
	North Gujarat	1399)		22)		—)		—)		—)		—)	
	MS University	1060)		9)		836)		9)		945)		11)	
	South Gujarat	2134)		13)		2175)		14)		1878)		14)	
	Bhaav Nagar	1070)		12)		880)		10)		624)		9)	
	Saurashtra University	3615)		30)		3570)		29)		3535)		28)	
	S.N.D.T.University	427)		3)		338)		3)		249)		2)	
	Dte of Tech., Education	204)		2)		213)		3)		184)		3)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Maha-rashtra Dte.	University of Bombay	17181	—	—	—	17245	—	—	—	17199	—	—	—
	SNDT University	84	8	182	20	84	8	181	20	46	8	172	18
	Poona University	8609	8	94	15	8609	8	94	15	8647	8	99	17
	Nagpur University	4587	6	43	13	4587	5	46	12	4589	6	47	12
	Shivai Univ.	5627	9	70	13	5627	9	71	12	6142	9	73	13
	Maratha Univ.	3572	4	51	8	3572	4	51	8	3572	4	53	8
	Amravati Univ.	11210	5	149	7	11210	5	149	8	11210	5	147	9
	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth	54	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	54	—	1	—
	Rahuri Krishi Vidyapeeth	53	—	149	2	53	—	149	2	53	—	147	2
	Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth	13	—	1	—	13	—	1	—	11	—	1	—
	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth	54	—	1	—	54	—	1	—	54	—	1	—
	Marathwada Agri-Univ.	54	—	1	—	54	—	1	—	54	—	1	—

Allocations to Irrigation Projects in Assam

3449. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made for minor and major irrigation projects for Assam during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the allocation made in the current years annual Plan for this purpose, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The allocations made for minor and major irrigation projects for Assam during the Seventh Plan:

(Rs. crores)

S.No.	Item	Allocation during 7th Plan
1	2	3
1.	Minor Irrigation	160.00
2.	Major & Medium Irrigation	137.00

(b) The allocation made in the current year's Annual Plan for this purpose:

S.No.	Item	Allocation during 1988-89
(i)	Minor Irrigation	36.88*
(ii)	Major & Medium Irrigation	26.79

*The State Government has, however, suggested that the outlay should be revised downward as follows:

	(Rs. crores)
Minor Irrigation	29.50
Major & Medium Irri.	20.09

Project-wise break-up of Major & Medium Irrigation Projects as originally approved for the Annual Plan 1988-89

(Rs. crores)

General

1.	Dhansiri	10.00
2.	Champamati	3.00

317	Written Answers	CHAITRA 6, 1911 (SAKA)	Written Answers 318
3.	Kaliabor		0.50
4.	Kaldiya		0.75
5.	Dekalong		0.70
6.	Bordikarai		1.28
7.	Intd. Kallong		2.00
8.	Rupahi		0.40
9.	Pahumara		2.20
10.	Buridihing		0.50
11.	Barolia		1.30
12.	Modarnisation of Jamuna		0.05
13.	Improvement of Longa		0.05
14.	Water Development Services		0.06
Total			25.79
Hill Areas			
1.	Kollonga		0.20
2.	Hawaipur LI		0.35
3.	Water Development Services		0.45
Total			1.00
Grand Total			26.79

(General + Hill areas)

Systematic Career Planning of IAS Officers

3450. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

any guidelines to State Governments for systematic career planning of IAS Officers having regard to their aptitudes and capabilities; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

(a) whether Government have issued

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yea, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the guidelines for career development of direct recruits to the IAS are:-

- (i) *Emphasis on field posting:-* After the initial training lasting for two years, an officer should be posted for about 2-3 years as Sub-Divisional Officer and then as Additional District Collector. Thereafter an officer could be posted as District Collector. Thus in the first 9 years or so, an officer would work in the field and acquire valuable field experience 'as also qualities of quick and objective decision making and commitment to the welfare of people.
- (ii) *Secretariat experience:-* An officer could be posted to a secretariat post or as Head of Department between the 9-18th year of service after he has acquired the required district experience. During this period, postings should be in areas in keeping with the officer's aptitude and capabilities.
- (iii) *Desirability of reasonable tenure:-* Officers should be given reasonable tenure on each post so as to be effective.

Voluntary Agencies to be associated with redressal of public grievances

3451. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up under which voluntary agencies

will be associated with redressal of public grievances requiring immediate attention in the interest of improving the quality of administration;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued to the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a)

A proposal to involve voluntary agencies to supplement governmental efforts for administrative reforms and redress of public grievances was mooted in December, 1985. Accordingly, Central Ministries were requested to identify voluntary agencies with whom they would like to interact on a sustained basis and create a forum for this purpose. Some Ministries/Departments, such as the Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Welfare, Department of Youth Affairs & Sports have institutionalised arrangements for interaction with selected voluntary agencies.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Indo-Australian Cooperation in Science and Technology

3452. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has shown great interest for joint projects with India in the field of science and technology;

(b) if so, whether delegations of both

countries visited each other is coming for further negotiations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a)

Yes, Sir. Australia has shown interest for cooperation with India in the field of Science and Technology and an Agreement for co-operation in science and technology between India and Australia was signed during October 1986.

(b) and (c) Consequent upon signing the Agreement, an Indian delegation visited Australia to identify areas of mutual interest in Science and Technology cooperation. Subsequently an Australian delegation visited India. Recently during the visit of Minister of State (S&T) to Australia further talks were held to intensify S&T bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

A memorandum of understanding between the India Meteorological Department and the Australian Bureau of meteorology of cooperation in the fields of meteorological science and technology, was signed in New Delhi on February 10, 1989 during the recent visit of Australian Prime Minister to India.

Receipt of Foreign Contributions by Voluntary Organisations

3453. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of organisations and amount of foreign money received during each of the last three years and the current year by various institutions and organisations State-wise together with the details of the donors; and

(b) whether there have been complaints of misuse of the money for objectionable activities and the State Government have ordered expulsion of a number of foreign missionaries; if so, their names and areas of activity, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) State-wise details for the years 1984 to 1986 are given in the statement I, II and III below. The information for the year 1987 is under computerisation. It is, however, not feasible to furnish recipient-wise and donor-wise information in view of the voluminous nature of the information.

(b) Action is taken under various provisions of the FC(R) Act, 1976 by the Central Government whenever any violation of the Act comes to our notice. Order to expel foreign missionaries are not covered under the provisions of the Act.

STATEMENT-I

Names of the States/Ut.s number of recipients and total amount received by them during the year 1984.

S.No.	State Name	No. of recipient	Amount received during 1984 (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	371	25,34,11,788
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	18,647

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	28	2,12,00,648
4.	Bihar	125	12,07,42,347
5.	Chandigarh	7	30,33,755
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	7,44,808
7.	Delhi	151	27,74,71,065
8.	Goa, Daman & Diu	46	3,13,16,664
9.	Gujarat	81	8,34,02,590
10.	Haryana	7	31,35,156
11.	Himachal Pradesh	7	1,67,96,332
12.	J & K	9	98,25,546
13.	Kerala	611	29,49,06,544
14.	Madhya Pradesh	116	9,05,94,124
15.	Maharashtra	366	31,24,43,894
16.	Manipur	12	1,58,67,150
17.	Meghalaya	40	3,28,59,621
18.	Mizoram	3	5,19,028
19.	Karnataka	357	15,31,81,803
20.	Nagaland	11	1,17,88,311
21.	Orissa	72	3,75,94,197
22.	Pondicherry	30	1,57,57,347
23.	Punjab	20	1,88,90,306
24.	Rajasthan	24	1,08,90,271
25.	Tamil Nadu	658	42,89,78,773

1	2	3	4
26.	Tripura	1	7,15,949
27.	U.P.:	157	5,50,61,950
28.	West Bengal	264	22,55,24,941
	Other States	23	1,32,18,245
	Total amount for year 1984	3612	2,53,98,92,600

STATEMENT-II

Statement foreign contribution amount received for the year 1985.

Sl.No.	State Name	No. of recipients	Amount received
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman Nicobar	2	18270
2.	Andhra Pradesh	427	272773493
3.	Assam	51	34714550
4.	Bihar	209	131443356
5.	Chandigarh	3	1430426
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	332270
7.	Delhi	186	157282450
8.	Goa Daman Diu	46	10839616
9.	Gujarat	227	74274420
10.	Haryana	19	2666060
11.	Himachal Pradesh	21	28177149
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	16	12864147
13.	Kerala	871	316149596

1	2	3	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	202	105628254
15.	Maharashtra	478	514558018
16.	Manipur	20	19923865
17.	Meghalaya	51	41282638
18.	Mizoram	4	1013021
19.	Karnataka	502	300339425
20.	Nagaland	15	16460777
21.	Orissa	96	44562587
22.	Pondicherry	33	11172964
23.	Punjab	70	39456058
24.	Rajasthan	39	17335461
25.	Tamil Nadu	826	521080762
26.	Sikkim	2	176405
27.	Uttar Pradesh	254	106485654
28.	West Bengal	422	391333968
	Other States	4	1411383
Total amount for year		5099	3175185735

STATEMENT-III*Statewise foreign contributions received for the year 1986.*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Recipients</i>	<i>Amount Received (in Rs. Thousands)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	3	3313
2.	Andhra Pradesh	475	470355
3.	Assam	51	28796
4.	Bihar	201	163827
5.	Chandigarh	5	5227
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	208
7.	Delhi	225	511729
8.	Goa, Daman & Diu	61	16330
9.	Gujarat	256	74525
10.	Haryana	12	3270
11.	Himachal Pradesh	25	13005
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	7894
13.	Karnataka	527	465598
14.	Kerala	915	386884
15.	Madhya Pradesh	167	141186
16.	Maharashtra	615	584085
17.	Manipur	24	18390
18.	Meghalaya	61	40523
19.	Mizoram	4	2249
20.	Nagaland	9	19313

1	2	3	4
21.	Orissa	100	78219
22.	Punjab	42	43657
23.	Pondicherry	34	15517
24.	Rajasthan	41	18353
25.	Sikkim	2	2633
26.	Tamil Nadu	962	841347
27.	Tripura	1	366
28.	Uttar Pradesh	237	107414
29.	West Bengal	331	318582
Total		5,401	4,382,795 (in Rs. Thousands)

Centres for Information Technology

3454. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some Centres for Information Technology (CIT) throughout the country;

(b) if so, the number of such centres to be set up and the locations identified therefor; and

(c) the functions and area of operation to be allocated to each of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c) The proposal to set up

Centres for Informatics is under consideration of the Government.

Better Equipments for Quake Warnings

3455. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a)

whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Post' dated 30 December, 1988 captioned 'Half of India quake-prone';

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made by Government to see if the existing precautionary and warning systems in the country are adequate to give correct quake warning well in time;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to set up better equipments in the quake prone areas

to get correct and timely quake warnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) With the present state of knowledge, it is not possible to predict occurrence of earth quakes and to give warnings thereof.

[*Translation*]

Indo-China Agreement in Science and Technology

3456. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a)

whether an agreement has been concluded between India and China in the field of science and technology in last December; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a)

Yes, Sir. An Agreement in Cooperation in Science and Technology between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Peoples Republic of China was signed in Beijing on December 22, 1988.

(b) The Agreement envisages cooperation by means of (i) exchange of scientists, research workers, specialists and

scholars, (ii) Joint identification of scientific and technical problems, formulation and implementation of joint research programmes which might lead to application of results of such research in industry, agriculture and other field (iii) exchange of scientific and technical information, and (iv) organisation of bilateral scientific and technical seminars and courses.

Provision exists for concluding separate protocols or contracts between respective organisations, enterprises and institutions concerned in both countries in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the respective countries.

Provision also exists for the establishment of a Joint Committee on cooperation to plan and coordinate cooperation in science & technology, and monitor and facilitate such cooperations.

The First Meeting of the Joint Committee is scheduled to take place in New Delhi on March 30-31, 1989 to finalise the Programme of cooperation between the two countries.

[*English*]

Weighing of Hand Baggage with Luggage

3457. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers going abroad by Air India are not allowed to carry their hand bags with them and are weighed with their baggage; and

(b) is so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Passengers travelling abroad on Air India

are allowed to carry one piece of hand baggage subject to the condition that its total dimensions do not exceed 115 centimetres and it fits under the passenger's seat or in the overhead bin. This hand baggage is not weighed with passenger's registered baggage.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Looting and Murders of Businessmen in Delhi

3458. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will be Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: (a)

whether Government are aware that some businessmen have been killed and looted by anti-social elements in South Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents reported in Delhi during the current year; and

(c) the details of action taken to solve these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) One such case has been reported during the current year.

(c) Proper investigation with the help of modern scientific methods and a close monitoring of the investigation by senior police officers is undertaken in such cases.

Air service to Kandla Port

3459. SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to

connect Kandla Major Port with Delhi by air;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by what time it will be connected; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) While there have been requests for air services between Kandla and Delhi, in view of paucity of aircraft capacity with Vayudoot and unsuitability of airstrip at Kandla for Boeing 737 aircraft of Indian airlines, there is no proposal to introduce this service at present.

20 Point Programme in Tamil Nadu

3460. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the achievement of the Tamil Nadu Government in implementation of 20 Point Programme in the State as per the latest survey;

(b) the funds allotted to state during last financial year; and

(c) whether the State Government has fully utilized the funds; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per the report for the year 1987-88, the pointwise target and achievement of the Government of Tamil Nadu in implementation of the 20 Point Programme are indicated in Statement I below.

(b) and (c) Statement II below indicates the allocation and expenditure against each point during 1987-88.

STATEMENT I*Physical Achievement in the Implementation of TPP**Name of the State: TAMIL NADU FINANCIAL YEAR : 1987-88*

<i>Item Name</i>	<i>Point No.</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
IRDP (Old & New Beneficiaries)	1A	269380	276415
Employment Generated under NREP	1B	27080000	32239720
RLEGP	1C	25566000	28510800
SSI Units	1D	6000	8105
Distribution of Surplus Land	5	1660	2683
Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	6	100	401
Drinking Water Problem solved (Veg)	7	1760	3168
Primary Health Centres (PHC)	8B	50	140
Sub Centres	8C	500	500
Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG	8D	915000	817511
FP Sterilisation	9A	560000	511537
EQ Sterilisation-IUD,CC & OP	9B	120722	190214
ICDC Block Operations (cum)	9C	58	65
Anganwadies (Cum)	9D	5821	5821
SC families assisted	11A	200000	222469
ST Families assisted	11B	9000	9854
House sites allotted	14A	170000	270983
Construction of Assistance Provided	14B	8240	23000

1	2	3	4
EWS Houses provided	14D	7000	10622
LIG Houses	14 E	610	1553
Slum Improvement (population covered)	15	58000	74009
Tree Plantation	16	240000000	191174000
Pumpsets Energiesd	19 B	40000	69183
Improved Chullahas	19C	70000	148390
Bio-gas Plants (States)	19 D	13000	20828

STATEMENT II

Outlays and Expenditure State Plan Under TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (1987-88)

Tamil Nadu

(Rs. lakhs)

Point No.	Item	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Attack on Rural Poverty		
	IRDP	2006	2278
	NREP	1895	3163
	CD & Panchayats	474	425
	V & SI	2602	3619
2.	Rainfed Agriculture	322	360
3.	Better use of Irrigation	7415	8026
4.	Bigger Harvests	6362	12223
5.	Enforcement of Land Reforms	10	10
7.	Clean Drinking Water	3592	3496
8.	Health for All	1031	785

1	2	3	4
9.	Two child norm for all (Nutrition)	10453	6870
10.	Expansion of Education	6453	7265
11.	Justice to SC/STs	1848	1927
13.	Opportunities for Youth	174	142
14.	Housing for People	75	406
15.	Improvement of Slums	230	160
16.	New Strategy for Forestry	2360	2751
17.	Protection for Environment	80	84
18.	Concern for Consumer	400	425
19.	Energy for Village	—	—
Total		47782	54415

Development of SC/ST in Tamil Nadu

3461. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have asked for more financial assistance for the development of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu under various schemes; and

(b) if so, the amount asked for and the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI
SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b) The Tamil

Nadu Government asked for Central assistance in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for girls' hostels. The request was duly considered and sanction issued for the amount admissible in accordance with the prescribed norms. Thus an amount of Rs. 70,26,250/- and another amount of Rs. 6,38,750/- has been released being the Central share at 50% of the cost according to the prescribed norms in respect of 12 hostels with a capacity of 100 inmates each. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporation against an amount of Rs. 98 lakhs asked for by the State Government an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been released to Tamil Nadu Government keeping in view the demands from all States and the budget allocation available for the current year.

Gack Commando Units of CISF

3462. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is building its own crack commando units to meet ever increasing security requirements of the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, there are some Special Task Force Units who are imparted training similar to the Commandos, with a few modifications. The Special Task Force Units are being deployed at some of the vital installations.

Site for Propellant Factory in Andhra Pradesh

3463. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of officers visited Andhra Pradesh for site selection in the State for the establishment of the proposed Propellant Factory and whether the recommendations of the Site Selection Committee are being processed;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations and the progress made so far in taking the final decision regarding the location of the proposed Propellant Factory; and

(c) whether Warangal district is also being considered for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a: Yes, Sir. Among other States, the team of officers had also visited Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) In connection with the proposal for the setting up of a propellant factory in the country, various sites, including Warangal, had been evaluated by the Site Selection Committee. Government are yet to take a decision in the matter. As the recommendations are classified, it would not be in the public interest to reveal the same.

Ongoing Projects

3464. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing Central Projects in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the scheduled time fixed for their completion;

(c) the names of projects which have not yet been completed as per schedule; and

(d) the reasons for their delay and when these projects are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PLANING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The relevant details of Central Projects, each costing over Rs. 20 crores, covered by the Quarterly Monitoring system of the Ministry, for Andhra Pradesh, as at the end of December 1988 are given in the Annexure.

(d) Among the reasons for delay, mention is made of the following:

Delays in equipment supply by various vendors.

Fund constraint.

Delays in various clearances.

The anticipated dates of completion of the delayed projects are interalia given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Date of commissioning	
		Original (Revised)	Anticipated
1	2	3	4

Sector	Atomic Energy		
1.	Heavy Water Project Manuguru	Apr. 88	May. 90
Sector:	Coal		
2.	Manuguru II OC (SCCL)	Mar. 90	Mar. 91
3.	Ramagundam II OC (SCCL)	Mar. 92	Mar. 94
4.	Ramagundam III OC (SCCL)	Mar. 95	Mar. 95
5.	Godavarikhani 10A INC (SCCL)	Mar. 91	Mar. 93
6	Godavarikhani 11 A INC (SCCL)	Mar. 89	Mar. 92
7.	Jawaharkhani-5 Incline (SCCL)	Mar. 87	Mar. 90
8.	Ravindrakhani 1—A INC (SCCL)	Mar. 91	Mar. 92

1	2	3	4
Sector:	Steel		
9.	Vizag Steel Project	Dec. 87 (July 91) (June 90)	Oct. 90
Sector:	Power		
10.	Ramagundam STPP St. I (Unit IV)*	Dec. 84 (Mar. 88)	Jun. 88*
11.	Ramagundam STPP St. II	Mar. 90	Jul. 90
Sector:	Cement		
12.	Yerraguntala Expn. (CCI)	Sept. 86 (Oct. 89)	Oct. 90
Sector:	Railways		
13.	Vikarabad-Tandur (Doubling)	Mar. 90	Mar. 90
14.	Guntur-Macherla (Gauge Conversion)	Mar. 90	Mar. 90
15.	Kazipet-Sanatnagar Electrification	Mar. 93	Mar. 93
16.	Vizag Rail Facilities for Steel Plant	Dec. 88	Mar. 89

1	2	3	4
17.	Vizag, Peripheral Yard for Steel Plant	Dec.88	Mar.90
18.	Newbridge on Godavari (SCR)	Jun. 89	Jun. 92
<i>Sector: Surface Transport</i>			
19.	Hindustan Shipyard & Modernisation & Development Ph.II)	Dec.85 (Mar. 86)	Jan.89

I: Projects already scheduled for completion by Dec.'88 but delayed, are at Sl. No.1,7,9,10,12,16,17 & 19. (Sl.10 under stabilisation)*

II: List excludes multi-State projects.

Aeronautical Factories

3465. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of aeronautical factories in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to set up more aeronautical factories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Under the Ministry of Defence there is an aircraft manufacturing Company, namely M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), which has a number of divisions at various places in the country.

(b) There is no proposal, at present, to establish any other aircraft manufacturing

company under the Ministry of Defence.

(c) Does not arise.

Catering Vans Selling Smack in Delhi

3466. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of catering vans running in Delhi with or without licences;

(b) whether some of these vans have been found to be selling 'smack' and other drugs; and

(c) if so, the action taken to check this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a)

	N.D.M.C. area	M.C.D. area
(i) Vans with licences.	8	98
(ii) Vans without licences.	4	16

(b) Nothing has come to the notice of the N.D.M.C., M.C.D., and Delhi Police in the regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Pak Nationals in India

3467. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pak nationals in India, according to police records as on 1 January, 87, 1 January, 88 and 1 January, 89;

(b) the number of Pak nationals who entered India and who left India during 1987 and 1988; and

(c) the break-up of the number of Pak nationals in India on 1 January, 89 State/ Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

STATEMENT

(a)	January 1, 1987	24,739
	January 1, 1988	29,849
	January 1, 1989	30,636

(b)	<i>Year</i>	<i>Arrival</i>	<i>Departure</i>
	1987	1,33,953	1,12,000
	1988	1,53,150	1,41,463

(c)	1. Andhra Pradesh	1221
	2. Assam	—
	3. Arunachal Pradesh	—
	4. Bihar	639
	5. Goa	98
	6. Gujarat	3314
	7. Haryana	229
	8. Himachal Pradesh	16
	9. Jammu & Kashmir	267
	10. Kerala	379
	11. Karnataka	292
	12. Madhya Pradesh	3242
	13. Maharashtra	5319
	14. Meghalaya	—
	15. Manipur	—
	16. Mizoram	—
	17. Nagaland	—

18.	Orissa	51
19.	Punjab	393
20.	Rajasthan	3696
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	160
23.	Uttar Pradesh	5805
24.	West Bengal	661
25.	Tripura	—
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—
27.	Chandigarh	1
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
29.	Delhi	4853
30.	Daman & Diu	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—
32.	Pondicherry	—

[*Translation*]

assistance proposed for the purpose; and

Schemes for Aravalli Region of Rajasthan

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

3463. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate special schemes for the Aravalli region of Rajasthan on the pattern of hill areas of U.P. and Western Ghats;

(b) if so, the details thereof and financial

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):
(a) to (c) A Working Group on development of Aravalli Hills in Rajasthan was constituted for drawing up special recommendations for short as well as medium term action plan to be considered for formulation of the programme under the Eighth Five Year Plan. The term of the Working Group stands extended upto the end of June, 1989.

[English]

Vehicles Impounded by Delhi Police

3469. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles impounded by Delhi Police during the last three years and the number of such vehicles lying with Police and since when;

(b) the number of impounded vehicles

disposed of during the last twelve months and the money realised by disposal of the impounded vehicles; and

(c) the steps taken for disposing of the remaining impounded vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a)

Number of vehicles impounded during the last three years.

Number of such vehicles lying with police station

30792

55

(b) During the last twelve months 11594 vehicles have been disposed of and Rs. 61,420/- have been realised as compounding fee. Besides, some vehicles have also been released under the courts' orders.

(vi) A review of pending vehicles is conducted by senior officers from time to time and instructions for disposal are given.

Magnetic Field Detector

3470. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(c) (i) Vigorous efforts have been made to trace the owners.

(ii) Necessary orders of the courts are being obtained to release the vehicles.

(iii) The Crime Record Office has published the details about such vehicles in the Police Gazette to trace the owners.

(iv) In cases where owners are traced they are requested to get their vehicles released on "supardari".

(v) The Co-ordination Wing of the CBI and the District Police of the neighbouring States are contacted.

(a) whether National Laboratories in the country are launching a joint project to develop highly sensitive magnetic field detectors called squids;

(b) if so, what would be the main use of the squids;

(c) the cost of launching of the squids programme; and

(d) the other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir, the National Physical

Laboratory, New Delhi in collaboration with some other CSIR laboratories, namely Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta and Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum, has started a project for development of superconducting quantum interference devices (SQUIDs).

(b) Superconducting Quantum Interference Devices are magnetic flux detectors of unsurpassed sensitivity, over a thousands times more sensitive than the best conventional detectors. The main use of SQUIDs are for:

- i. Detection and Measurement of extremely small changes in magnetic fields.
- ii. Measurement of extremely small voltages in laboratories.
- iii. Geophysical prospecting.
- iv. Medical diagnostic tools like magneto-cardiogram, magnetoencephalogram, etc.

(c) The programme being a long term project, yearly budgets are sanctioned by the Programme Management Board. The Board had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 48 lakhs for the purchase of capital equipment for the current year i.e. 1988-89.

(d) The SQUID is a magnetometer of a very high sensitivity which contains either one Josephson junction (RF-SQUID) or two Josephson junctions (DC-SQUID) in a superconducting ring. The sensitivity of a SQUID magnetometer is three to four orders of magnitude more than that of the best conventional magnetometer. NPL has been actively involved in basic and applied research on Josephson junctions based on low temperature conventional superconductors

since last 10 years or so. Various types of Josephson junctions have been fabricated and investigated at NPL. Immediately after the discovery of high temperature superconductors, study on Josephson effects in these materials have been taken up at NPL and work has been initiated to develop devices based on Josephson junctions.

[*Translation*]

Goods Sent to USSR From COD, Kanpur

3471. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some goods were sent to U.S.S.R. from C.O.D., Kanpur for the relief of the victims of recent earth-quake in U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the goods left over with C.O.D., Kanpur after sending the relief material to U.S.S.R.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 5,000 Nos. of tents (Arctic small) were sent from C.O.D., Kanpur.

(c) The stores were sent without adversely affecting Army's requirements.

[*English*]

Agreement with Mongolia in the Fields of Science and Technology

3472. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement with Mongolia on cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology has been signed recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Following the conclusion of an Agreement of Cooperation in Science and Technology between India and Mongolia in July 14, 1988, and in pursuance of the objectives enunciated in this Agreement, a Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology was signed in New Delhi on March 8, 1988 during the visit of the President of Mongolia to India.

(b) The two sides have identified the following areas for bilateral Cooperation during the period 1989-91. (1) Processing of hide and leather, (2) establishment of database in biotechnology, (3) operating diesel engine with biogas, (4) building materials/brick making (5) mineral colours, and (6) glue and adhesives.

The mechanism of collaboration will cover (1) study visits of experts (2) joint seminars and training programmes (3) exchange of scientific and technical information (4) joint collaboration including extended visits of personnel.

Police Atrocities on Women Demonstrators in Parliament Street

3473. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of women, mostly gas victims from Bhopal

were beaten by the police on 8 March, 1989 when they resisted arrest outside the Union Carbide Office on Parliament Street, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the police officials in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints Against Officials of A&N Islands Administration

3474. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints lodged against the Gazetted Officers and Non-Gazetted Officers with the Vigilance Department of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration during 1986-87 and 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the number of complaints disposed off till date and the nature of action taken against them; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disposal of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Companies

3475. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporations in the country;

(b) whether there is a need to set up one such institute/corporation in every State;

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(d) the interest shown by the State Governments in the matter and the assistance extended by the Union Government to the States for setting up of such corporations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c) The only public sector corporation for the manufacture of artificial limbs has been set up by the Govt. of India at Kanpur. However, at several places in the country the Govt. of India, NGOs and also State Governments have set up fitment centres to utilise the basic components for assembling and fitting artificial limbs. Steps are being taken to augment production so that the rising demand can be adequately met. There is need for State Governments also to step up efforts in providing fitment services.

Non-Governmental Organisations in Care of Handicapped

3476. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether as matter of policy some non-governmental organisations have been accorded primary and pivotal role in the care of the handicapped;

(b) if so, the names of such non-governmental organisations working in this area;

(c) how many of them are funded by the Union Government; and

(d) the amount provided to each such non-governmental organisation in last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Under the scheme of "Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled Persons" grant-in-aid is given for rehabilitation services including detection, intervention of primary nature, prevention of disability, education & vocational training and fitment of artificial aids and appliances to voluntary organisations.

(b) to (d) The number of voluntary organisations being funded by the Central Government and the grants given to them in the last three years may be seen in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library see No. LT-7685/89]

Proposal to Centralise Data Collection

3477. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to Centralise Data Collection;

(b) whether a separate department is proposed to be set up therefor;

(c) whether the National Informatics Centre would work under that department;

(d) the work being undertaken by the National Informatics Centre at present; and

(e) how many Districts have been brought under the Computerised data network so far?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

(d) National Informatic Centre is creating a nation-wide computer-communication infrastructure linking all the departments of the Central Government, all the State Governments/Union Territories and all the District Administrations. The primary responsibility of NIC is to promote appropriate computerisation and facilitate processing and retrieval of information for decision support, on-line plan project information and to assist or carry out analysis and modelling studies utilising the data bases created on the computer. In view of the setting up of computer-communication network it assists decentralisation of data processing and storage at the level of Central Government, State Governments and District Administrations.

(e) 230 districts.

Tribal Districts/Blocks in the Country

3478. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Will the minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of tribal districts of State/Union Territory-wise with the name of the major tribe inhabiting the district and the percentage it forms of its total population;

(b) the number of tribal blocks in non-tribal districts with break-up State/Union

Territory-wise with the percentage that the tribal population forms of the total population of those blocks, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the proportion of tribal population of each State covered by tribal districts or tribal blocks; and

(d) the special facilities and concessions for the development of tribal population living outside the tribal districts of tribal blocks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The number and names of tribal majority districts fully covered under Tribal Sub-Plan States/UTs with names of the major tribes and their percentage to the total population of the respective districts are indicated in Statement-I below.

(b) Information is given in Statement-II below.

(c) Information is given in Statement-III below.

(d) Special Central Assistance is separately earmarked for family beneficiary programmes for the dispersed tribal families living outside Tribal Sub-Plan areas. Such tribal population is also covered by various protective and anti-exploitative measures concerning land, money-lending, excise etc. They are also entitled to the facilities and concessions available in respect of education, training, reservation in service, scholarship, book grants, etc. on equal footing with the tribals in specified areas.

STATEMENT-I

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Name of tribal district	Name of major Scheduled Tribe	Percentage to total population in district
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	1. Ranchi	Oraon	24.40
		2. Singbhum	Ho	18.66
2.	Gujarat	1. The Dangs	Kunbi	30.98
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Lahul & Spiti	Bhat, Bodh	53.55
		2. Kinnaur	Kinnara, Kanaura	74.42
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Jhabua	Bhill, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	83.26
		2. Mandla	*Gond	50.79
		3. Surguja	—do—	21.33
		4. Bastar	—do—	57.01
5.	Manipur	1. Manipur North	Mao	32.13
		2. Manipur South	Paite	21.63
		3. Tengnaupal	Maring	17.47
		4. Manipur East	Tangkhul	82.51

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Orissa	5. Manipur West 1. Sundergarh 2. Mayurbharj 3. Koraput	Kabui Oraon Santal Khond	29.26 13.29 25.50 14.74
7.	Rajasthan	1. Dungarpur 2. Banswara	Bhil —do—	48.60 65.73
8.	Sikkim	1. North District	Lepcha	30.05
9.	A & N Islands	1. Nicobars	Nicobarese	68.76
10.	Daman & Diu	1. Daman	Dubla, Halpati, Talavia	15.29

* In addition four States, Namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and two UTs, namely, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have tribal majority population.

STATEMENT II

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Blocks Covered</i>	<i>% age of ST population to total population under the blocks</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	51.35
2.	Assam	55	54.40
3.	Bihar	37	46.80
4.	Gujarat	62	68.38
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	79.54
6.	Karnataka	23	3.12
7.	Kerala	25	64.23
8.	Madhya Pradesh	96	65.47
9.	Maharashtra	72	61.95
10.	Orissa	23	56.61
11.	Rajasthan	10	62.47
12.	Sikkim	35	63.14
13.	Tamil Nadu	20	72.74
14.	Tripura	17	69.92
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1	97.97
16.	West Bengal	114	64.48

STATEMENT III

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>& age of ST Population to State ST population</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.00
2.	Assam	59.92
3.	Bihar	74.50
4.	Gujarat	80.45
5.	Himachal Pradesh	52.79
6.	Karnatak	16.82
7.	Kerala	45.21
8.	Madhya Pradesh	68.89
9.	Maharashtra	38.22
10.	Manipur	93.81
11.	Orissa	67.45
12.	Rajasthan	43.75
13.	Sikim	42.46
14.	Tamil Nadu	40.38
15.	Tripura	77.57
16.	Uttar Pradesh	8.58
17.	West Bengal	37.06
18.	A & N Islands	95.45
19.	Daman & Diu	90.90

Arrests Under the Official Secrets Act

3479. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested or detained under the Official Secrets Act 1923, during 1986, 1987 and 1988 in the country;

(b) the number of those released after interrogation, of those released on bail, of those prosecuted and sentenced and of those still under detention/prosecution on 1 January, 1989; and

(c) the number cases filed and the present status of each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Per capita Plan Allocation to Kerala

3480. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita plan allocation to Kerala during 1989-90;

(b) the per capita plan allocation of other States with State-wise break-up for the same period;

(c) whether there has been any increase in it during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d) Per capita plan outlay for Kerala during the last three years has been as under:-

	(Rupees)
1986-87	140
1987-88	155
1988-89	174

STATEMENT*Annual Plan - 1989-90**Statewise per Capita Plan Outlay*

States	Approved Outlay Per Capita (in Rs.)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	209
Arunachal Pradesh	1906
Assam	266
Bihar	217
Goa	908

1	2
Gujarat	352
Haryana	427
Himachal Pradesh	607
Jammu & Kashmir	728
Karnataka	238
Kerala	198
Madhya Pradesh	298
Maharashtra	361
Manipur	823
Meghalaya	907
Mizoram	1532
Nagaland	1246
Orissa	304
Punjab	@
Rajasthan	188
Sikkim	1682
Tamil Nadu	248
Tripura	673
Uttar Pradesh	214
West Bengal	175

@ Plan not yet finalised

Stagnation of Employment In Organised Sector

(a) whether it is a fact that employment generation has stagnated in the organised sector;

3481. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister PLANNING be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) how many jobs are expected to be generated in the organised sector in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). A statement showing employment

in the organised sector of the economy during the period 1985-88, as per the Employment Market Information (EMI) programme of the Ministry of Labour (DGE&T) is given below. Which shows some increase in successive years. Estimate of the likely employment generation in the organised sector of the economy in the current year has been made.

STATEMENT

Organised Sector employment based on the Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme

March ending	Employment in million	Percentage change over previous year.
1985	24.58	+ 1.5
1986	25.06	+ 1.9
1987	25.39	+1.3
1988 (Provisional)	25.75	+ 1.4

Note: 1. The Organised Sector comprises all the establishments in the public sector and such of the non-agricultural private sector establishments as employ 10 or more workers. Under the EMI Programme, information is collected from establishments employing 25 or more persons on a statutory basis. Information from establishments employing 10-24 persons/(except those in the metropolitan areas of Greater Bombay and Calcutta) is collected on a voluntary basis.

2. The above figures do not cover Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Sikkim, as the EMI Programme has not been extended to these areas.

Facilities to Haj and Kumbh Mela Pilgrims

3482. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the concessions and facilities accorded to Haj pilgrims on flights of Indian Airlines and Air India;

(b) the concession and facilities accorded by the Indian Airlines and Air India to Kumbh Mela pilgrims; and

(c) how do these compare with those accorded to the Haj pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Facilities/Concessions accorded to Haj pilgrims are as under:

- i) One percent of the capacity gratis to Haj Committee.
- ii) 35 Kgs. free baggage allowance in addition to free carriage of 10 Kgs. of holy zam-zam water.
- iii) Entire excess baggage revenue on sector Jeddah/India reimbursed to Haj Committee.
- iv) 500 Kgs. of Haj Committee equipment carried free on sectors India/Jeddah and Jeddah/India.

(b) and (c). No such request has been received.

Hostel Accommodation for Trainee Air Hostesses

3483. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are constructing hostel accommodation for Trainee Air Hostesses/Assistant Flight pursers;

(b) if so, the location and the number of trainees to be accommodated in the hostel.

(c) the progress made so far; and

(d) the cost of construction of the building and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines has not undertaken any construction of hostel accommodation for airhostesses/assistant flight pursers, but the old Commercial Training School at Hyderabad has been converted as a residential hostel for providing accommodation to 23 trainee airhostesses and instructresses.

Air India is constructing a hostel in the Air India's First Housing Colony at old airport Kalina, Bombay, at an estimated cost of Rs. 57 lakhs for accommodating 100 trainee airhostesses on double occupancy basis. 35 per cent of the work has been completed and it is expected that the work will be completed by January 1990. Air India has, however, no plans to construct a hostel for assistant flight pursers.

Aid to Voluntary Organisations in Karnataka

3484. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various voluntary organisations in Karnataka working for the welfare of handicapped and SC/ST and are getting central and external aid;

(b) since when these voluntary organisations are functioning and the main function of each voluntary organisation; and

(c) the details of the central aid given to such voluntary organisations during the past two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). The names and other details of the voluntary organisations working for the welfare of the handicapped and SCs/STs in the State of Karnataka and

receiving grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Welfare are given in the statement below.

The information relating to external aid

received by these organisations are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

S No.	Name of the Organisation	Year from which functioning	Main functions	Central aid given during	
				1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shree Ramana Maharishi Academy for the blind, Bangalore (Jaya Nagar).	1969	i) Diary training ii) Intensive Trg. Course for pre-school teachers of visually handicapped. iii) Staff Trg. Programme. iv) Cultural activities v) Health & Care camps etc.	Rs. 9,58,244/-	Rs.8,00,555/-
2.	National Association for the Blind, (Karnataka Branch) 996, HAL-II Stage, Indira Nagar, Bangalore	1977	i) Placement services. ii) Running Rehabilitation and Training Centre.	Rs. 3,60,867/-	rs 2,13,425/-
3.	Association for the Mentally Handicapped Byra Sundra, Bangalore	1975	i) For running the Multi-category workshop.	Rs. 48,800/-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Institute of Speech & Hearing, Hennur Road, Bangalore-560084.	1978	i) To create awareness among public on various aspects of speech & Hearing, assist Vol. Organisations in conducting speech & Hearing camps and to promote Research in the field of speech & Hearing. ii) to evaluate, diagnose & Rehabilitate	Rs. 3,30,057	Rs 3,88,117/-
5.	Navajyothi Trust Vasantha Vihar 14, Spencer Road, Bangalore-577961	1970	Vocational Training Centre and Sheltered workshop.	Rs 57409/-	—
6.	All India Institute of Speech and Hearing Manasa Gangotri, Mysore-570086	1965	For implementing the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled for purchase/ fitting Aids/Applicances.	Rs. 1,20,917/-	Rs. 1, 28,227/-
7.	Bijapur Distt P.H.Welfare Association Industrial Training Institute "Mrutyunjay Nagar" Mathpathi Galli, Bijapur-586101	1980	Vocational training in fitter, draughtsman, electronician, tailoring and cutting etc.	Rs. 4,27,250/-	—
8.	Karnataka Handicapped Welfare Association, Jeevan Bheema Nagar, Bangalore.	1979	Running the School and hostel for the Deaf and Dumb Children.	Rs. 7,46,334/-	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Belgaum Distt. Association for the Blind 3488, Samadevi Galli, Belgaum-540002.	1972	For hostel and school for the blind Boys and girls.	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs 50,000/-
10.	Mathru Mandali, Vanivilas Mohalla Mysore, 570002	1936	Vocational Training to Physically Handicapped girls and women in tailoring.	Rs. 31,950/-	Rs. 26,401/-
11.	Sharda Mahila Seva Samaja Bannur Post, T. Narasipur Taluk, Mysore-Distt.	1976	Pre-primary school for the Deaf Children.	Rs. 32,985/-	—
12.	Sarawati Mahila Samaja, T. Narasipur Town, Mysore	1987	Special school for Disabled Children.	Rs. 81,176/-	—
13.	Dr. Steiner's Curative Education Instt. for Mentally Retarded Children, Vidyagiri, Dharwad.	1982	School for Mentally Retarded Children.	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
14.	Vishwa Dharma Mahila Mathu Makkala - Shikshana Seva Ashram Samiti Veerapura Oni Hubli Distt. Dharwad.	1981	School for Orthopaedically Handicapped Children.	Rs. 1,73,500/-	—
15.	Rotary 75th Anniversary Trust, Rotary Club, Shimoga.	1980	School & Hostel for Mentally Retarded Children.	—	Rs. 1,25,000/-
16.	Bapuji Angavikala Sewa Sansthan, Chitradurga.	1984	Residential School for the Orthopaedically Handicapped Children.	—	Rs. 2,18,230/

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Ustavamba Viyya Sangha, Anagi, Chitradurga.	1985	Residential School exclusively for the Orthopaedically children.	—	Rs. 4,38,040/-
18.	Association for the Deaf, Bangalore.	1982	Technical Training in Electronics, Engineering, Tailoring, Typewriting, Drawing and Mechanical shops.	Rs.—	Rs. 1,10,718/-
19.	Uttar Kanada Distt. Disabled Welfare Association, Sirsi.	1981	School for Deaf and Dumb children	—	Rs 13,790/-
20.	Parent's Association Mysore.	1982	Special School for Deaf & Dumb Children	—	Rs. 22,860/-
21.	Navedita Manovikas Kendra, Bangalore	1983	Special School for Mentally Retarded Children.	—	Rs. 30,415
22.	All India Institute of Speech and Hearing Mansa Gangothri, Mysore-570008.	1965	For purchase/fitting of aids/applicances.	Rs. 3,00,000/-	Rs.4,25,000/-
23.	Kasturba Medical College Hospital, Manipal.	1953	—do	Rs, 9,19,000/-	Rs.—
24.	Institute of Speech and Hearing, Hannur Road, Bangalore.	1978	—do—	Rs.50,000/-	Rs50,000/-
25.	District Rehabilitation Centre, Mysore	—	—do—	Rs—	—
26.	Anatha Sevashrama, Nehru Extension, Malur (Karnataka).	—	—do—	Rs—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Association for the Physically Handicapped, Bangalore.	1959	For purchase/fitting of aids/appliances.	Rs 2,07,000/-	—
28.	Ramakrishna Ashrama Mysore.	—	The Ashrama is a branch of Ramakrishna Mission Belur, whose activities cover items like Worship, training of monastic aspirants, religious preaching, general and technical education with an ethical and spiritual background medical service, famine and distress relief work; rural uplift and work among the toiling and emerging people of all classes; and cultural activities.	Rs. 56,000/-	—

Construction of Air Terminal Complex at Porbandar

3485. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR OD-EDRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Land for construction of new Air Terminal complex at Porbandar has been taken over; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and by when it will be taken over and constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Coast Guards have proposed to release a part of the National Airports Authority's land, retransfer of which is yet to take place. The National Airports Authority has plans to take up the construction of the passenger terminal complex as soon as the land is taken over from the Coast Guards.

Settlement of Problems of Air Hostesses

3486. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India Cabin Crew Association has signed an agreement with the Management of Air India regarding the problems of Air Hostesses;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement;

(c) whether the agreement has been implemented by the Air India Management; and

(d) if so, the details of the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND

TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Air India Management has signed an agreement with the Air India Cabin Crew Association on 25.12.1988, relating to:

(i) reduction of the cabin crew complement on B-747 and Airbus A-310 aircraft,

(ii) introduction of weight checks,

(iii) operation of IL-62 aircraft with part Indian and part Russian Cabin Crew,

(iv) superannuation medical checks,

(v) clause relating to marriage,

(vi) increase in promotion posts.

(c) and (d). Service Regulations of Air India will be suitably amended to incorporate these changes.

Levy of Tax on Hotel Rooms

3487. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are variations in hotel room taxes from one State to another;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposals to review the hotel room taxes levied by the various State Governments; and

(d) whether any advice in this regard has been given to the State Governments; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)

and (b). Yes Sir, the room tax levied varies from 3% to 20% from state to state.

(c) and (d). The matter of abolition/reduction of hotel room tax has been taken up on many occasions at State Tourism Minister's and Secretary level Conferences. However, they have shown reluctance to withdraw it.

Alleged Corruption In Purchase and Supply of Food Items

3488. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any probe has been ordered into the alleged corruption and malpractices in defence purchases and supplies to Jawans in Madras and IPKF men in Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the approximate amount of which the Public Exchequer has been defrauded;

(d) the action being taken against the Officials who failed to adhere to prescribe procedures in the purchases and supplies; and

(e) the preventive measures taken for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (e). An Army Court of Inquiry is presently investigating into allegations with regard to the local purchase of food items for IPKF personnel in Sri Lanka. Further action in the matter will depend on the findings of the Court of Inquiry.

Atomic Power Plant In Andhra Pradesh

3489. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an Atomic Power Station in Andhra Pradesh as the previous proposal at Nagarjunasagar has been dropped; and

(b) if so, the new place to be chosen and the other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The recent decision of Government to locate twelve more atomic power reactors does not include Nagarjunasagar in Andhra Pradesh. Decision on sites for the remaining six reactors of 500 MWe capacity is yet to be taken.

(b) Site Selection Committee has submitted its report for the Southern Electricity Region in 1984 after considering proposals from the different States in the region. Any new proposals of sites by the State Government for sites other than the ones previously proposed by them to the Site Selection Committee will need detailed scrutiny and investigations.

French Collaboration in Aero Space

3490. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has offered a package for collaboration with India in the area of aerospace;

(b) whether any agreements are being signed in this regard in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) There has been no official offer of a package from France for collaboration with India in the area of aerospace.

(b) No fresh agreement is proposed to be signed between India and France in the near future for collaboration in the area of aerospace.

(c) Does not arise.

Arrest of Pak Embassy Officials for Espionage Activities

3491. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Pakistani Embassy Officials were caught redhanded at a hotel in New Delhi while handing over Rs. 50,000 to a local lawyer, in exchange for a three page report on logistics relating to the Indian Army;

(b) if so, the nature of information they were passing; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The two Indian accused were passing on secret documents relating to Indian Army.

(c) The two Pakistani Embassy Officials were declared person a non grata and asked to leave the country within 24 hours. A case under Official Secrets Act 1923 was registered against Shri Subhash Chand Dutt and Shri Abdul Wahid Dehlvi, two Indians involved in this case. After investigating the case, a complaint has been filed in the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi for prosecuting these above named persons under Sections 3, 4 & 9 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 read with Section 120 (b) I.P.C.

Special Status to States

3492. SHRI HAIRHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments are demanding special status for their States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). If the term 'Special Status' is intended to mean any change in the Constitutional status, such a request was made by the State Govt. of Assam. This was not agreed to since the Central Govt. are not in favour of any such change.

Extension of Services of Air Hostesses

3493. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India has authorised certain officers to extend the services of air hostesses beyond the age of 35 years subject to the condition that the person is medically fit;

(b) if so, the officers in A.I. and I.A.

authorised to take a decision in the matter;

- (c) whether any rules have been prescribed to take decisions in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a provision for an appeal by the aggrieved air hostesses;f and

- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Extension of service of any employee in Air India including an airhostess beyond the age of retirement is done by the Managing Director subject to the employee being medically fit in terms of Regulation 47 of Air India Employees Service Regulations. In case of Indian Airlines, extension of service of an airhostess, in case she is medically fit, is automatic beyond the age of 35 years. However, where cessation is required on account of medical unfitness, the final decision is taken by the Managing Director.

(c) and (d). Indian Airlines follow the guidelines contained in the Supreme Court Judgement of 28.8.1981. In the case of Air India, recently an agreement has been signed with the Air India Cabin Crew Association in which the Management has agreed for certain relaxations in relation to age of retirement medical checks etc.

- (e) No, Sir.

- (f) Does not arise.

Suspension of Vayudoot Service From Bombay to Porbandar

3494. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR OD-EDRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Vayudoot postponed flight from Bombay to Porbandar between 19 February, 89 to 22 February, 89 without any prior information causing great inconvenience to the public;
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Indian Airlines propose to operate daily service on the above route; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Vayudoot services on Bombay-Porbandar sector were temporarily suspended due to unscheduled grounding of an aircraft for repairs.

- (c) No, Sir.

- (d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Cordless Telephones

3495. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI T.V. CHAN-
DRASHEKHARAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether cordless telephones are proposed to be manufactured in the country;

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

(c) what will be its annual production and to what extent these will be helpful?

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

(b) 27 Letters of Intent (LOIs) have been issued for the manufacture of cordless telephones.

(c) LOIs have been issued for a total annual capacity of 7.65 lakhs approximately. Cordless telephones help in improving the mobility of the user within a specific area.

Working Group for the Development of Indian Languages

3496. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Working Group for the promotion and development of Indian languages (both recognised and unrecognised) and their literature has been set up for evolving a suitable strategy for this purpose during the 8th Plan;

(b) if so, the composition of the Working Group as on date and the guidelines issued to the Group for developing this strategy;

and

(c) if not, whether such Working Group is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes Sir. A Working Group on languages for Eighth Five Year Plan has been set up by the Planning Commission.

(b) Composition and terms of reference of the Working Group are indicated in statements I & II respectively below.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT I*List of the Members of the Working Group on Languages Eighth Five Year Plan*

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| 1. | Shri Kireet Joshi Member-Secretary ICPR 10, Talkatora Road New Delhi. | Chairman |
| 2. | Prof. D.P. Pattanayak Director Central Institute of Indian Language Manas Gangotri, Mysore | Member |
| 3. | Dr. R.K. Sharma Vice-Chairman Kendriya Hindi Sansthan New Delhi | Member |
| 4. | Prof. Lakshmi Tatacharya Registrar of Sanskrit Research Melkote-571831. | Member |
| 5. | Prof. Namvar Singh Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi | Member |
| 6. | Dr. S.V. Sohoni, Vice-Chancellor Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth Vidyapeeth Bhavan, Gultekadi, Pune-412037. | Member |
| 7. | Prof. Bh. Krishanmurthy Vice-Chancellor University of Hyderabad | Member |
| 8. | Shri M.K. Madhavan Nayar Publication Consultant Ashtya Pravartaka Cooperative Society Ltd. Kottayam-686001 | Member |
| 9. | Prof. J.M. Mohanty Department of English Utkal University Vanivihar, Bhubaneswar-751004 | Member |
| 10. | Vice-Chancellor Tamil University Tanjavur | Member |

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| 11. | Dr. S.S. Hans Professor in History Gurunanak Dev University
Amritsar-143001 | Member |
| 12. | Dr. Qamar Rais Head Urdu Department Delhi University Delhi | Member |
| 13. | Dr. Nirmal Prabha Head Assamese Department
Guwahati University, Guwahati. | Member |
| 14. | Dr. Ashok R. Kelkar, Director Centre for Advanced Study in
Linguistics, Deccan College, Pune. | Member |
| 15. | Prof. M.L. Jotwani Vice-Chairman Sindhi Advisory Committee | Member |
| 16. | Shri M.R. Kolhatkar Adviser (Education) Planning Commission
New Delhi. | Member |
| 17. | Pandit Laxman Shastri Joshi Chief Editor Dharmakosha Mandal
wai, Dist. Satara (Maharashtra) | Member |
| 18. | Dr. A.R. Vasudeo Murthy Professor of Inaganic Mineral Chemistry
Indian Institute of Science Bangalore | Member |
| 19. | Prof. Pramod Talgeri Centre for German Studies Jawaharlal Nehru
University New Delhi. | Member |
| 20. | Dr. Suraj Bhan Singh Chairman Commission for Scientific &
Technical Terminology Block 8, R.K. Puram, New Delhi. | Member |

Special Invitee

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 21. | Dr. (Mrs.) Kapila Vatsyayan Secretary Deptt. of Art Central Vista Mess, Janpath,
New Delhi. |
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Invitee

- | | | |
|------|--|---------------------|
| 22. | Prof. S.K. Verma Director, Central Institute of English and Foreign Language
Hyderabad | |
| 23. | Prof. I.N. Choudhury Secretary, Sahitya Akademi Rabindra Bhavan New Delhi | |
| 23A. | Shri S.R. Chopra, Senior Research Officer, Planning Commission, New Delhi-1. | |
| 24. | Smt. Usha Srivastava, Research Officer Planning Commission New Delhi. | |
| 25. | Shri P.K. Seth Deputy Secretary (Languages) Department of
Education Shastri Bhavan New Delhi. | Member-
Convener |
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STATEMENT-II***Terms of Reference of the Working Group on Languages Eighth Five Year Plan***

1. To take stock of existing position likely to be reached within the area by the end of 1989-90 both in relation to original programmes of the Seventh Plan like development of Sanskrit, Hindi, regional and other modern Indian Languages and new initiatives under NPE, 1986/ Programme of Action, identify problem areas and suggest remedial measures.
2. To suggest a feasible perspective of Languages development upto 2005 AD, keeping in view the need for equalising learning opportunities for all section, of the society viz. SCs/STs women/handicapped/backward communities and to fully involve their interests in the drawing up of the language development programmes.
3. To suggest measures for upgrading the standards, facilities and attainment of backward states/region/districts.
- 4.1 To suggest programmes and schemes in the light of constitutional provisions and guidelines of the NPE 1986/NPE-1968 in the areas of (a) Development of Languages, (b) Three languages formula (c) Hindi (d) Sanskrit and (e) International languages.
- 4.2 To suggest action required to strengthen language institutions to undertake research in methodology of teaching and use of computers and the new communication technology.
- 4.3 To suggest measures for promoting linkages between teaching of languages and literature and institutionally, between Sahitya Akademy, Regional Languages Akademies, national institutions devoted to the promotion of language development in the fields of Hindi, Urdu, Sanskrit, English and other foreign language and university Departments of language and literature.
- 4.4 To suggest measures for the use of the tribal and other spoken languages in the fulfilment of the goal of universalisation of elementary education and eradication of adult illiteracy.
5. To consider such other matters as the Chairman considers relevant for the formulation of Eighth Five Year Plan of the subject area.
6. To formulate proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) in the light of above perspective, indicating priorities, policies and financial cost.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
U.S.Q. NO. 2449 13.3.1989 DEPOSIT OF
PENSION ON RE-EMPLOYMENT**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-
ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-
RAM):** For the last sentence of the answer

(English version only) to Unstarred Question No. 2449 answered on 13.3.1989, which read as follows:

"It is reported that fresh orders have been issued by the Directorate of Estates after implementation of Fourth Central Pay Commission's recommendations."

The following sentence may kindly be substituted:

"It is reported that no fresh orders have been issued by the Directorate of Estates after implementation of Fourth Central Pay Commission's recommendations."

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have given notice Sir. I want to raise a procedural matter. We have already received the supplementary agenda from the Secretariat. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you all standing? I have allowed Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please listen to me Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I was telling other Hon. Members to take their seats since I have allowed you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is all right Sir. Thank you. I was pointing out to you that already your office has circulated the agenda which contains Thakkar Commission Report, memoranda, interim report, final report, etc. If you look at all the precedents in the past, I have fortunately with me all the reports which are placed before the House under the Commissions of

Inquiry Act, there were Privileges Committee Reports and all other reports; Sarkaria Commission Report, Wanchoo Commission Report, then the report regarding Privileges and also the recent report on Bofors. All these reports are there with me. In order that the House should be able to discuss and debate all important aspects of the reports that have been presented to the House, it is very necessary that not only the interim reports and the final reports should be there, but also the annexures which are a part of the reports.

I have any number of reports with me—Sarkaria Commission has given the annexures, Wanchoo Commission has given the annexures, the Privileges Committee report against Shri Arun Shourie also has given the annexures and again we have got the Bofors report which also contains all the annexures. Therefore, in order that we should be able to debate and discuss the Thakkar Commission report, it is very necessary that all the annexures and the evidence placed before the Commission should be available to us. Then only will we be able to discuss thoroughly especially when the controversy has taken place. I am raising this through a point of order and I would like to know from you what is your ruling. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me answer him. Why are you shouting? He has raised a query.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you take your seat Mr. Acharia? The simple question is that let the report come, then we will know what will come out of the report. I cannot presume.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They have given the list Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see. I will clarify

413 *Statement*
 Correcting
when I see the report.

CHAITRA 6, 1911 (SAKA)

Reply to USR 414
No. 2449 dt. 13.3.89

pleased to call me, let them keep silent.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
I would like to know whether the annexures
also will be laid as part of the Report.

MR. SPEAKER: When it comes to us
we will know what it is.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have
to clarify and tell us,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have
you read the agenda Sir? They have men-
tioned which are the parts that are going to
be available to us *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you all shout-
ing unnecessarily? I say, we can take care
of it when it comes. We will cross the bridge
when we come to it; not before that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is there, the
interim report, the final report and everything
is there.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What
about the annexures?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot presume
anything. I cannot answer hypothetical
questions. I will see it and decide accordingly
when the time comes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let the
Home Minister clarify it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Kar-
nal): Zero Hour is not the monopoly of the
Opposition. Now that you have been

Sir, it was only yesterday, the 26th that
in the Nuh by-election democracy was
throttled in Haryana. The democratic rights
of the people....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What I do in this mat-
ter?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to reply to him.
Can I do in this matter?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: The
democratic rights of the people are being
ruthlessly trampled under the iron feet of the
Haryana Govt. Two persons are said to have
been killed.

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, Election
Commission is an autonomous body. I can-
not do anything. It is for the Election
Commission. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: There
was firing; two people were badly injured.
Representation of the People's Act was
recently amended. But to what effect?
People in the area were pressurised not to
come out for voting. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-
lem): At the time of Question Hour I did not
want to raise this issue. The issue is that
when there is total misuse of official machin-
ery by a State Government, then where do
we raise the issue. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam, Election Commission is there. This is a question which we cannot handle. It is for the Election Commission. I cannot do anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): I gave a notice to find out whether the Thakkar Commission Report is deposited with the Speaker as requested by us.

MR. SPEAKER: How could it be?

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): I had written to you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are some questions....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't try to bamboozle me. Every request is not accepted or acceded to. Now when the question has come, it has been handed over to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is it?

MR. SPEAKER: The Report. It has not been opened....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: How can I open it? It is not in my power.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We would like to know what it is.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the copy of the Report which is sealed and is with me.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Has it been given today? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't shout.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: When was it given to you? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not supposed to have the copy.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? Why are you Shouting?

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We would like to know when it was given to you?

MR. SPEAKER: Alongwith the notice.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Today?

MR. SPEAKER: Alongwith the notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: What about the Annexures?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. I have not opened it.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: The election in Haryana has become a farce. How can we sit as silent spectators. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

M.R. Speaker, Sir, Democracy is being strangled in Haryana.

M.R. SPEAKER : What Can I do?

[English]

(Interruptions)

I cannot do anything.

[English]

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: WHEN
WAS IT GIVEN to you? (Interruptions)

I am bound by rules.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:
What about the Annexures? Are they also
there? (Interruptions)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, the candidate of Janata Dal,
Shri Mohammad Hasan, snatched away
seven ballot papers from the Presiding
Officer at Booth No. 116. Two persons were
killed and several others were injured, in this
accident.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak any-
thing and you can go to any extent. But I
cannot behave in that manner.

MR. SPEAKER: Law will take its own
course. What can I do?

[English]

[English]

I am not supposed to have it. It is irrele-
vant.

I cannot do anything.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Overruled

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What over-
ruled?

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: There
is no respect for law in Haryana and it is
ridiculated. You tell us what is the remedy?
What course should we adopt? What would
happen when the very protectors become
devourers. Not only this, even firing took
place at Nuh.

MR. SPEAKER: Your objection.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I was not
objecting. I was making an enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: It is over, I am not
empowered to do anything. We have to go
by the provisions of the Constitution. If
something wrong has been done, we have to
go by the provisions of law. We shall have to
report the matter to the Election Commission
and then to the Home Ministry. We will have
to abide by the rules. If rules permit you to
come to me, I shall welcome you....

MR. SPEAKER: All right. It might be a
suggestion. Your suggestion or petition is
not accepted.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to the
hon. Members of Haryana. What can I do?

I have called Shri Dinesh Goswami. I
cannot hear more than that.

[Translation]

I know only one thing and I have always been telling this that free and fair elections are the backbone of democracy and this is not only in respect of one particular party but in respect of all parties. In my view, whosoever indulges in mal-practices is a wrong-doer. This is what I feel.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I have given notice to you on the supplementary Agenda, item 9A of the contingent notice, and the contingent notice shows that the three documents will be laid on the Table of the House at 4.00 O' clock. But according to the conventions, customs and practice and also the rules of the House, when a Commission's report is placed on the Table of the House, all connected documents are also placed. For example in the case of Sarkaria Commission's report, a second volume was placed giving all the evidence. Therefore, before you give permission to lay the papers, you should direct the Government to lay the annexures also....(Interruptions). We want full documents.

MR. SPEAKER. I have already dealt with it. Over-ruled

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Just now you had showed to us some sealed cover which was given to you, presumably containing a copy of the report. I believe it is accompanied by a covering letter, also addressed to you. Will you kindly just look at the covering letter and see whether it includes the annexures or not.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Inderjit ji, you will know

the facts when report will be laid.

[English]

We can wait and see when it comes. I cannot go and jump before the bridge comes. I will cross it when it comes.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same thing. I have already listened. How long can I listen?

Now, Papers to be laid.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.13 hrs

[English]

Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): On behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Commerce for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7568/89]

Annual Reports and Review on the working of Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for Hearing Handicapped, Bombay for 1987-88, Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi for 1987-88 and Statements for delay in buying these papers etc., etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1)

(i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, 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- 7569/89]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for the physically Handicapped, 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 Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(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-7570/89]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rehabilitation Council, New Delhi, 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 Rehabilitation Council, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7571/89]

(6) [i] A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rehabilitation Council, 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 Rehabilitation Council, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7572/89]

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item Nos. (5) and (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7571 and 7572/89]

National Airports Authority (Medical Attendance) Regulations, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Airports Authority (Medical Attendance) Regulations, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SEC. 9.2.6 in Gazette of India dated the 12th December 1988, under section 40 of the National Airports Authority Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7573/89]

Notification under Armed Forces (Emergency Duties) Act, 1947.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of

the Notification No. S.R.O. 9 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1989 declaring every service in the Madras Port to be a service of vital important to the community, issued under section 2 of the Armed Forces (Emergency Duties) Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7574/89]

Annual Reports and Review on the working of Institute of Mathematical Science, Madras for 1987-88 and the Annual Accounts and Audit Report thereon, Annual Report and Review on the working of Raman Research Institute, Bangalore for 1987-88 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, for the year 1987-88.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers men-

(3)

(4)

[5]

(6)

tioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7575/89]

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Raman Research Institute Bangalore, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7576/89]

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7577/89]

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7578/89]

(i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7579/89]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7580/89]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7581/89]

(9) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Depart-

ment of Space for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7582/89]

[English]

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I rise on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) You have to listen to the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened so many times.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I have made a request....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I did not accede to your request. I do not accept that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Did you convey it to the Government that the documents be preserved with you?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question. I did not accept that. Over-ruled. I did not accept that. I have no authority to accept that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you wasting my time unnecessarily? You know that I did not accept that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): That report might be tempered with.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of tempering. It is for the Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You are the custodian of our rights.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I am also the custodian of the rules. I cannot violate the rules according to your wishes.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right; sit down.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Sir, on the 7th and again on 16th March, I gave a notice of Half-an-hour discussion on Starred Question No. 64 and Unstarred Question No. 225. The answer to Unstarred question No. 225, dated 13th March says:

"Check undesirable clandestine contacts of" serving military officers, scientists, defence agents, armament dealers and civilians.

The House and the Country must know who is letting out secret documents of the country, as has happened with the Thakkar Commission Report. The guilty must be punished.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. You give me a notice, I will see to it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Sir, I want to know...

MR. SPEAKER: What is your problem?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I want to get it confirmed from you, when you spoke in reply to the demands made about the Thakkar Commission Report, whether by implication you said that the final report means including the annexures also.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see to it when

it comes.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You go through the letter.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order now?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I had written to you and I had given a notice also as far back as on 14th requesting you not only to take custody of the Report but also to direct the Government to place the annexures.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I had also written.

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled. I have not accepted that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: You have not replied to my letter, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not accepted that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no legal point here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why don't you listen to us?

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot make me listen to whatever you like.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF K.K. TEWARI): Sir, the whole exer-

cise is about the placing of Thakkar Commission Report, annexures and so on. My point is that the same Justice Thakkar has submitted a Report on Fairfax matter in which ** ... Will this House take....

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARI:**

MR. SPEAKER: Government can take action.

12.19 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — *Contd.*

[English]

Notifications under Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949, All India Service Act, 1951 and Administrative Tribunals Act, 1988.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): 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 18 of Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949:-

(i) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Sub-Inspector) (Draftsman) Recruitment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 291 in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1988.

(ii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police

(Motor Transport and Motor Mechanic Non-Gazetted Cadre/Recruitment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 293 in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1988.

(iii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Veterinary Cadre (Non gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 301 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1988.

(iv) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Publication and Printing Cadre) Recruitment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 310 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1988.

(v) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Follower Cadre) Recruitment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 311 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1988.

(vi) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Armourer Cadre) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 16 in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988.

(vii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Assistant Commandant (Veterinary Surgeon) Recruitment Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 286 in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1988.

(viii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Company Commander (Legal) and Subedar (Legal) Recruitment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 292 in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1988.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(ix) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Subedar) (Librarian) Recruitment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 302 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1988.

(x) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Veterinary Assistant Surgeon (Company Commander) Recruitment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 305 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1988.

(xi) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Company Commander Engineer) Recruitment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 289 in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1988.

(xii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Commandant) Engineer and Assistant Commandant (Engineer) Recruitment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 304 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1988.

(xiii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Company Commander) Clerical Training School) Recruitment Rules, 198 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 308 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1988.

(xiv) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Platoon Commander (Stenographer) and Platoon Commander (Office) Recruitment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 312 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7583/89]

(2) A copy of the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits)

First Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 91 in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1989, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7584/89]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985:-

(i) The Haryana Administrative Tribunal (Procedure Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 121(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1989.

(ii) The Haryana Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 122 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7585/89]

Notification under Delhi Police Act, 1978 and Annual Report and Review on the working of Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd., Madras for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978:-

(i) The Delhi Police (Promotion and

Confirmation) (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. F.5/31/88 Home (P)/Estt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 23rd September, 1988.

(ii) The Delhi Police(Promotion and Confirmation) (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. F. 5(2)/86-Home (P) Estt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 3rd October, 1988.

(iii) The Delhi Police (General Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. F. 10/6/84-Home (P)-Estt in Delhi Gazette dated the 10th October, 1988.

(iv) Notification No. F. 10/60/80-Home (Police)-Est. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 21st July, 1988 revising scale of charges for deputing additional police to private persons, commercial establishments and for other duties of the nature prescribed in sections 39 and 40 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7586/89]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited, 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 Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Madras for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7587/89]

Notification under Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 223(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1989 issued under sub-section (5) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 read with section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1987 rescinding Notification No. S.O. 260 (E) dated the 15th May, 1986, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7588/89]

12.19 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I lay on the Table the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1989 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, I am on a point of order. You have accepted a contingent notice..... (Interruptions)

Sir, why are they disturbing me?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you quarrelling?

[English]

I will take care.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, you have been kind enough to accept a contingent notice with regard to an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Right. Please order.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Tewari just now told Mr. Somnath Chatterjee with is this? (Interruptions)

You name him. Let him withdraw his words. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not heard anything. Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Ask him to withdraw the words. (Interruptions)

He says, a member of this House is "..."
He has said it...

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has said it Sir. Please ask him to withdraw it. You may check it from the record.

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that nothing unparliamentary or derogatory goes on record, it is so simple.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Tiwari Ji, for God's sake, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Please sit down. It is for the Government to take action.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anything to go on record: Nothing like that goes on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed Professor. I did not hear anything. I have not allowed him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Send him out of the House.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Mr. Tewari, why cannot you take your seat?

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is, there is nothing on record. I have not heard him. I have not allowed him. I did not hear anything. If there is anything unparliamentary, it does not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.
Please do not shout. Take your seats.

[English]

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(PROF. K.K. TEWARI): My point is that the
Report has already been presented to the
House. It is the property of the House...

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point. Your
point is overruled. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is
repeating it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it to
go on record. I did not hear anything. I have
not allowed him.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is very bad that all of
you indulge in insinuations in the House.
Neither any unparliamentary word uttered
by any hon. Member can be recorded nor I
will allow that.

[English]

I will not allow any untoward remark of
any hon. member of this House. I did not
allow it. Please behave properly. Yes Mr.
Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir,
you have been good enough to accept my

*Not recorded.

notice....(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARI: Sir, I was
talking about a report which had been
presented to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Please
sit down. It is over and there is no point.
Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Choudhary ji, Please
sit down.

[English]

I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARI: I am on a point of
order. The report was presented to the
House. Now it is the property of the House
and any remark can be made regarding the
contents of that report....

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.
Please sit down. I have overruled it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But he
is challenging your ruling. He is repeating it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY
(Mahbubnagar): Send him out of the House,
He must be named....

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your
seats. Nothing goes on record

(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Tiwariji, please take your seat. What are you doing? You are wasting the time of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, My ruling is supreme. What I say goes on in this House. Nothing forms part of the record which is against my ruling. It is simple.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Send him out of the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Somnath, please speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you don't sit down, I shall have to adjourn the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): In spite of your assurance that no such remarks will be allowed to go on record, he goes on repeating it. You should ask him to go out. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Only whatever I allow goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tewari, I will not allow anything unparliamentary that is said either by you or by anybody else. Nothing

doing.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARI: The Report is not unparliamentary. The Report has been presented to the House. That is not unparliamentary. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): After your ruling, he is again repeating it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing on the record here. Because I have not allowed anything unparliamentary.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After your ruling he says that "I have the right to say it "

MR. SPEAKER: He has a right to say something which can go on record not otherwise, not untoward remarks, not unparliamentary and not derogatory remarks. Such remarks will not go on record. He cannot have that right.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You simply understand one thing. the simple thing is that whatever is parliamentary, whatever is said in very gentle terms that can be said but not anything which is unparliamentary or derogatory to any hon. Member of this House. I will not allow it. It does not form part of the record. If any Member does it I shall not allow him under any circumstances.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, what is your point of order?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: My voice is...

MR. SPEAKER: What about mine, if your's is like that? Can't you have some pity on me? You have got no compassion...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If his voice fails, I will repeat what he had said.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have been quietly waiting...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): You are stronger than him.

MR. SPEAKER: Me.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he is more bulky.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But you have got the volume, Sir, today. I have not got it. You have been kind enough to accept this contingent notice which obviously is consequent... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): This point has already been disposed of.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you to decide it? I am to decide it, not according to your orders.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, You have been kind enough to accept this contingent notice which obviously must be consequent upon the Prime Minister's announcement which you permitted on 17th. Now, it relates to a very important report. Therefore, you have to be assured.... (Inter-

rptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is over-ruled. I have heard it time and again. I am not going to allow it again.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about the Annexures to the Report? The Report does not have the Annexures. Without Annexures, it cannot be a complete Report. Therefore, you have to be satisfied...

MR. SPEAKER: I can only be satisfied when I see it. Not before that. How can I be satisfied? I will see when it comes.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled. Sit down now.

12.30 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet corps.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet

[Sh. Chintamani Panigrahi]

Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of section 12(1) of the National cadet corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted

12.341 hrs.

DELHI MUNICIPAL LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the President has recommended the introduction of the Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, under Article 171(1) of the Constitution of India.

Now Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I introduce** the Bill.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, what about the ruling on the privilege motion against the Finance Minister? (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please come, we shall discuss (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, I do not like your behaviour. Please listen, I narrate a couplet to you. I feel pained when I see you behaving like this.

Youn Rayagan kijeaye na sajde mere,
mera kya mein uthkar chala jaounga;
magar dekhna phir na kahana pare
ki ik sar chahiye sange dar ke liye.

12.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now matters under rule 377, Mr. Panika.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 27.3.89.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to give more incentives to carpet weavers and to start training centres for them.**

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): It is of great concern that the carpet weavers are not being provided with incentives and other facilities which were decided upon by Central Government to be given to them.

The carpet industry is an export-oriented industry and a lot of facilities are being provided to it for strengthening the industry. I am happy that the Government of India is providing 17 per cent subsidy to the exporters of carpets. But the weavers who are being paid poor wages, are unable to sustain themselves. It is also unfortunate that no training centres are being opened in tribal and backward areas of the States to remove the unemployment among this weaker section of the society.

In view of the above, I request the hon. Commerce Minister to see that training centres are opened in several districts of U.P. I also request that at least 10 per cent incentive be given to the weavers, so that carpet industry may flourish and the living standards of the weavers can be improved.

- (ii) **Need to enact a law to make it mandatory to get the LPG regulators and cylinders checked and certified before supply and to provide insurance cover to consumers against accidents**

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): I would like to bring to the notice of the House the grim accident which rocked the eastern part of the city of Nagpur on the evening of March 17. The accident took

place when a leaking LPG cylinder burst into flames, and claimed seven lives, including five children of the same family.

In this connection, I would like to bring out the major issues involved in distribution and use of domestic gas. First, the distribution of LPG gas cylinders is made by the agencies without proper care to see that the cylinders and the regulators supplied by the agencies are tested from time to time. Since there is utter neglect to check and control the condition of gas cylinder and its regulator, such cases as took place at Nagpur would be occurring in future, killing innocent people and children. There is need to enact a law to make it mandatory on the gas suppliers to get the regulators and cylinders certified by a competent authority before supply to the consumers.

The second point concern the extent of damages to the lives and properties because of such explosion of gas cylinder. It should be made compulsory for the gas companies to provide insurance cover for all those to whom they supply LPG gas cylinders. I strongly urge that this may be made compulsory for the gas companies, and the companies should be allowed to levy a charge of anything between 50 paise and one rupee, in addition to what the user of the gas cylinder pays.

I hope the House and the Government would pay due attention to the problem I have raised.

[Translation]

- (iii) **Demand for a low Power Relay Centre at Akbarpur in Faizabad district, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to this important matter under Rule 377.

[SH. R.P. Suman]

Sir, Door Darshan plays a very important role in enhancing knowledge of masses, in disseminating information about new techniques in the farming, in communicating achievements of Government and in creating social awareness among different sections of the society. The importance of Door Darshan is rapidly increasing in the changing social order and in achieving present political, social and cultural objectives of the country. Door Darshan has greatly contributed in pacifying the agitated masses, in upholding the dignity of labour, in making available scientific facilities to the villages and in inculcating the feeling national integrity in crores of youth of our country. But it is unfortunate that most of the rural areas of the country are not getting the facility of Door Darshan among them Tanda and Akbarpur tehsils of Faizabad district (U.P.) are also there. Television sets in a very large number can be seen in both of the tehsils but people cannot make use of these facilities. There is a low Power Relay Centre at head-quarter of Faizabad district but its range is only 25 kms. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to set up a low power Relay Centre at Akbarpur in Faizabad district (U.P.)

- (iv) **Need to give financial assistance to Rajasthan to provide relief to the drought affected people of Pali district**

SHRI SHANKAR LAL (Pali): About 200 villages of district Pali in Rajasthan are in the grip of drought this year also and in several villages even drinking water is being supplied through tankers. The administration of Pali district had sent its report based on Revenue Record, maintained on the basis of on-the-spot visits to the fields, to the State Government on 2-11 -88 and these villages had been declared drought affected by State

Government but inspite of this due to paucity of funds no relief is being provided to the people of these areas. Not only this even stringent steps are being taken against the people of these villages to recover loans through banks and co-operative societies. Therefore, it is essential that the centre should provide adequate financial assistance to the Government of Rajasthan with instructions to provide relief to these drought affected villages.

[English]

- (v) **Need to increase the speed of Venkatadri Express running between Secunderabad and Tirupathi and to change its timings**

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): The Venkatadri Express takes about nineteen hours to travel a distance of about 700 kilometres between Secunderabad and Tirupati on the metre gauge line as it moves at a speed of about 35 kilometres per hour only. There is loss of time of about 75 minutes at Guntakal. This train leaves Secunderabad at 3.30 P.M. and arrives at Secunderabad at 9.30 A.M. The timings are thus very inconvenient for passengers.

If the train is speeded up and the stoppage time at Guntakal is reduced, the total timing between Secunderabad and Tirupati can be reduced by about two to three hours very easily.

It is requested that the departure time from Secunderabad may be changed to 17.00 hours, the time of arrival at Secunderabad may be fixed at 8 A.M. instead of the present time 9.30 A.M. and an A/C Coach may also be provided. If these suggestions are implemented, the passengers will be obliged and it would be very convenient for the passengers.

- (vi) **Need to declare the house where
Netaji subhash Chandra Bose
was born, as a National Memo-
rial**

12.41 hrs

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1988-89**

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE
(Jadavpur): Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, one of the pioneers of India's freedom movement, was born at Cuttack in Orissa. The house extends over 15 bighas of Land. The condition of that house is gradually deteriorating for want of proper care and maintenance. To preserve the memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, an illustrious son of India, I request the Central Government to take over this house and preserve it as a 'National Memorial' to Subhash Chandra Bose. The Government may hold talks with the Orissa Government and take early steps in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we are taking item No. 12 - Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1988-89. The time allotted is one hour. Therefore, I request the Members to be very brief.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Sir, the time may be extended because many opposition Members could not participate in the Budget discussion. I move that the time for the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) may be extended.

- (vii) **Need to set up a bench of Su-
preme Court at Bangalore**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri V.S. Rao.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Bangalore City is very far from the seat of the Supreme Court i.e., Delhi. The litigant public have to go all the way to Delhi to approach the Supreme Court on appeal against the judgements of the High Court of Karnataka and from the State and Central Administrative Tribunals. After filing appeals, before the Supreme Court, the litigants have to visit Delhi a number of times to pursue their cases.

SHRI V. SOBHANADRESEWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to comment over the increased non-Plan expenditure of the Union Government. In spite of its promise to keep down the non Plan expenditure, the Government is spending more and more. Sir, I would not like to repeat what my leader Shri Madhav Reddi has narrated in detail while initiating the discussion of the Union Budget for the current year.

It is because of the long distance, that a large number of litigants from Karnataka are not at present able to approach the Supreme Court to get final justice. I request the Government to constitute a Bench of the Supreme Court at Bangalore to help the public to get final justice without incurring unnecessary cost and without any hardship.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to speak on a few points on the Supplementary Demands for Grants as well as the Budget because earlier we did not avail of the opportunity as we were suspended from the House while the discussion was taking place.

Sir, I would like to say that the Government has introduced some schemes to woo the voters. You are aware that the Government has made its intention clear to start

[Sh. V. Sobhanadresewara Rao]

Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana and the Home Loan Account in the recent Budget. The Economic Survey has indicated that the total number of people who have registered their names in the Employment Exchanges is around 30 million at the end of September 1988. But actually this figure is much more because in the rural and remote areas, many people are not registering their names as they do not entertain any hope that they will get any job before they become age barred. Many a time, they are not getting even a call letter, leave alone the job. So, the actual problem is much deeper, much more serious than what is indicated by the Economic Survey.

Sir, now the Government has said that it will impose eight per cent tax over the people whose income is more than Rs. 50000/-. I have no objection for that. In fact on earlier two occasions, I have suggested in the House that some such scheme may be taken up through which the Government can pool up money... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): May I submit just a point? The Supplementary Demands are only for the year 1988-89 and not for the financial year 1989-90. The whole discussion on the Budget and the reply of the Finance Minister are over. So, perhaps he can find out some other occasion because this is to be passed in this very year, before the 31st March 1989. This is relating to the last year 1988-89 and not the new year... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: As I have already said, we could not participate earlier because we were suspended from the House... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I agree. Because

of your own invited suspension, you could not participate... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI V. SOBHANDREESWARA RAO : Sir, I will be very brief. We were deprived of our opportunity to speak earlier... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already Mr. Reddi took one and a half hours.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, we want to express our views.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party has availed of more time than what has been allotted.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, the Government has to make some amendments to the present industrial policy. Through five hundred crores of rupees, you are going to provide employment not even to a few thousands of people in a few districts, leave alone 120 Districts which are planned. Already the Economic Survey has indicated that 1,56,226 small scale units have become sick and in the coming period many more units are going to become sick because of the present industrial policy. Unless you bring changes in the economic and industrial policies, this amount is not going to solve the problem. What I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister is that the incidence of sick units is increasing. Now what is happening is that the government is allowing Pepsi cola as well as Coca Cola to enter into the country. In 1977-78 Coca Cola was sent out. Now you are inviting both these international giants into our country. The Government says that so many people will be given employment by inviting Pepsi Cola. But I would like to ask the hon. Ministers to how many people are going

to be rendered jobless, who are already working with the small soft drink manufacturers in the country. The Government should evolve some new schemes to provide employment opportunities.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has evolved any criteria for selecting these 120 districts which are to be taken up under this programme. There is a strong feeling in the country that the ruling party has taken up this scheme just to improve its electoral prospects in the coming polls to Lok Sabha. You have to dispel those doubts. The Government should make clear the criteria that are being followed for selecting these districts and whether this amount of Rs. 500 crores will be distributed uniformly in these districts or to suit your convenience or improve your chances, some small amount is given to one district and more amount is given to another district. I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister on this.

Unfortunately, in the present Budget the Government has withdrawn several excise duty exemptions and facilities given to many items that are produced in the small scale sector. The effective reduction in the excise exemption limit of Rs. 30 lakhs has also been agitating the mind of the small scale industry people. They are very much sore over the denial of excise duty exemption on several items under Chapter 74 of the Central Excise and Tariff Scheme

This Budget has not extended 5 per cent higher national growth available to small units under the MODVAT scheme which is expiring by the end of this month. The small scale people are very much worried about that. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government will come forward with the extension order before the Budget is passed so that it will provide some relief to the small scale industry.

The other scheme is 'Own Your Home Scheme'. The National Housing Policy had indicated a shortage of 23.3 million units by 1.3.1981. With the present population explosion, this shortage is increasing year after year. What are you going to do to solve this? Long back, the National Housing Policy was announced by the Government and very long back the National Commission on Urbanisation had given its recommendations. What is it that the Government has done to remove this bottleneck of housing shortage? Unless basic policy changes are brought out, 'Own your Home Scheme' is not going to solve the problem of housing at all. This will only be helpful to give you the slogan in your meetings during the coming elections. But it is not going to serve the purpose of the people, shelterless people. In 1981 census the total houseless were estimated to be 6 lakhs - four lakhs in rural areas and two lakhs in urban areas.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I did not want to interrupt the hon. Member. I do not want to be so technical. But under rule 216 the debate on the supplementary grants should be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them. These Supplementary Demands, I have already stated, do not pertain to any of the items of National Housing Policy Scheme because there are for the year 1988-89. If you go through the whole list of Supplementary Demands, no item of this is there. Not even for the purpose of illustration he can raise these points because there are precisely the Budget points which he is raising. Mr. Madhav Reddi, with all his acumen, has already spoken and was also replied. But unfortunately he was not present in the House to listen.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: If the Government had accepted our demand to place the Thakkar Commission's Report on the Table of the House, these

[Sh. V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

matters would have been raised and we would not have been deprived of our right to speak ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't bring in these matters now. That is immaterial now. Come to the point. You speak on Supplementary Demands only.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, I would like to express my serious concern over the reduction of the allocations to the agricultural sector. While there is much need to increase the allocations to the agricultural sector, unfortunately, the Government has reduced it... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak about Supplementary Demands only. I cannot allow you to discuss the Budget. It is already approved by the House.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I am coming to the Supplementary Demands, Sir,

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The dividing line is very thin, Sir.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, the Economic Survey has expressed very serious concern about the stagnation of the availability of *per capita* pulses in the country, which is the only staple food for the common man of this country. Though the Technology Missions have been started in respect of other items, this is a very important avenue in which the Government should organise a new Technology Mission for the increased production of pulses.

Lastly, I would like to make one point. You are aware of the disturbances in Andhra Pradesh, Sir. In fact, the total losses were much more than what were there during the November 1984 riots in Delhi. The Govern-

ment has given suitable instructions to the commercial banks immediately after Madam Indira Gandhi was unfortunately assassinated on 31st October. On November 6th itself, that is, in a week's time after she was assassinated, the Government has issued instructions to the banks that all the victims who were affected in those riots should be helped. Now, what is the fate of the riot victims of Andhra Pradesh? We have met the hon. Prime Minister and asked him to sympathetically consider their cases and issue suitable instructions, just on the same lines on which the Government had instructed the banks at that time, to provide credit facilities to the victims at a concession rate of interest. But now it is almost three months. In spite of our repeated requests, this has not been done. Hon. leader Shri N.G. Ranga had made a mention about this matter under rule 377. During the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President also, we brought it to the notice of the Union Government. But I would like to say that recently, last week, when I had been to our place, several victims have complained that in spite of several marginal money concessions that are given by the State Government, they could not be helped because some of the commercial banks are not coming forward to help these victims. Of course, I do say that not all but many are not cooperating. So, it is the need of the moment that the Government should immediately issue instructions to the banks that they should help the victims of the disturbances, to restart their economic activity.

The other avenue is insurance companies. Several insurance companies have not yet settled the claims of the victims. They are taking very very abnormally long time. So I would again urge upon the Union Ministers to issue suitable instructions to insurance companies to settle the claims, which is all the more necessary again for the victims to restart their economic activity. With these words, I thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : My Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands. The hon'ble Minister of State should have not raised the objection as it does not seem to be proper. There are certain drawbacks in the works to be covered with the amount provided in the Supplementary Demands which have been moved. There are certain works which ought to have been completed, have not been included in the demands. I had stated earlier also. I am making this submission because we enjoy the right of speech. It is upto the Government to agree to our request or not but I would like to draw your attention towards them.

We are grateful to the Government for the help extended to us during the drought last year. However no help has been extended this year although we are facing drought this year also. Therefore it is my humble request that the Government should extend financial help in those areas of Rajasthan which are drought affected at the earliest so that people may get employment.

In his Budget speech, the hon. Finance Minister has mentioned that NREP and RLEGP etc. have all been integrated and a provision of Rs. 500 crores has been made in the Jawaharlal Nehru Employment Programme. But the funds have not been made available as yet. Even last year the entire amount meant for NREP and RLEGP was not made available and consequently people who intended to get employment were deprived of it. The entire work of these programmes has been suspended. Therefore my submission is that the Government should make some such provision particularly for Rajasthan so that the people there may get employment opportunities. I submitted to the hon. Finance Minister even earlier that the Central Government should introduce a programme on the lines of Employ-

ment Guarantee Programme run by the Maharashtra Government and that the practice the contract should be abolished. As per the present practice the contractors swindle away all the funds and the masses are not provided any employment. The Government spent so much amount and yet employment opportunities have not been provided to the people. Therefore the Government should directly deal with Employment Guarantee Programme. The Government may get the roads, tanks etc. constructed or take up telecommunication work or lay telephone lines or else arrange for scientific and other avenues of employment. Whatever task the Central Government takes up, whether it is the provision of drinking water or generation of electricity but such programmes should be aimed at providing maximum employment opportunities to the maximum number of people. So long the contract system continues, the contractors will go on misusing these funds and those funds will not be used for generating employment opportunities for the people. Therefore my suggestion is that the Government should certainly take some decision in this regard after going through this matter in depth.

I have been requesting for one more programme since long but it has not been included even in these Supplementary Demands. Two societies were set up in the co-operative sector in our state. Similar societies were also set up in Maharashtra, Gujarat and other States 4-5 years ago. A number of co-operatives were set up but all the mills which were set up are not functioning. Share of Rs. 5-7 lakh from the poor farmers have been collected but the Government of India has now decided that no new licences will be issued and new co-operative mills will not be established. I do not know the basis of this decision but the people in the Textile Department say that they have no capacity to set up new mills and that is why they have stopped issuing licences. I would like to submit that it is absolutely essential to

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

set up these mills because the yarn manufactured in our country whether it is cotton yarn or synthetic yarn or any other kind of yarn is in demand in foreign countries and we can earn enormous foreign exchange through it. Therefore it is extremely essential to set up these mills and our cultivators have been requesting for the last 5 years for this. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give assistance in this regard and get licences issued by requesting the Hon. Textile Minister so that textiles mills may be established in Shahpura and provision of employment opportunities to thousands of people may be made through this.

13.00 hrs.

Mica is extracted from three places in India, viz Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. Bhilwara in Rajasthan contributes the maximum Mica. A decision has been taken to establish Mica Paper Mill in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh but the proposal of setting it up in Rajasthan has been turned down. When I raised this matter in the Parliament repeatedly, that decision was withdrawn. The Commerce Ministry has accepted the proposal to set up this mill. However it is regretted that this mill has not been set up till now. The hon. Finance Minister should certainly pay attention to this and try to expedite its work. 20 thousand labourers are employed in Mica Mines. Today its business has been entrusted to the MIDCO. The MIDCO does purchase good material but it is not prepared to purchase small size Mica and leaves it for smaller businessmen. MIDCO exploits the labourers heavily, due to which this whole industry has become non-functional. While earlier 20 thousand labourers used to work there, only 2 thousand labourers are left now. Besides, all the mines have been closed down because of lack of consumers. In this connection my suggestion is that the MIDCO should take over the entire business

so that maximum number of people may get relief and this industry may flourish to the maximum extent. My submission is that the Government should try to evolve some mechanism in the right earnest in this regard.

I would now like to submit a few points about petroleum products. There is great bungling in the supply of diesel. The High Court judge has been entrusted with the responsibility of supervising it but even he has not succeeded in this field. If someone wants to get a gas agency, it is quite difficult for him to get it. One has to grease the palm of the officials or getting an agency. There is an extreme need to stop this corruption. The Government has appointed a retired High Court judge for the convenience of the people. The employees of your department are exploiting the poor like a dragon. The officials try to sabotage the system evolved by the Government to run the affairs smoothly. The Government should look into this seriously. The supervision of the facilities which the Government intend to provide to the people should be done in the systematic manner. Strict action should be taken against persons who create hinderances in the work done by the Government.

There is net work of banking facilities in the country. However, it has been observed that funds are not made available to the poor people in time. The self-employment and other such programmes are not implemented owing to the scarcity of funds. The subsidy meant for the poor does not reach them. 1/3 of the subsidy is pocketed by the bank officers, development officers, and other officials. They feel that the poor are getting funds for nothing and therefore, they try to swindle it. Thus the poor are not getting the benefit meant for them. Therefore, we have repeatedly raised the demand that instead of subsidy, interest-free loan should be provided to them so that people may get full amount of fund. If full amount is given to

them, it will be utilised too and thus it will become a source to alleviate poverty. There is a lot of bungling in the recovery of loans too and the Government officials recover extra money by using pressure tactics. Under the Money Lenders Act the Government has made a provision that no money lender can recover more than double the principal amount whereas the Public Sector banks are recovering 5-6 times more money. If money is not recovered, the concerned person's land and property is auctioned in spite of the provision made in the Co-operative Act that the land of a cultivator will not be auctioned. The Government should make this provision in its system so that interest-free loan may be made available, more than double the amount is not charged as interest and their land and property should not be auctioned. Such provisions are extremely essential and I feel that if the Government makes such provisions, they will prove very beneficial.

There is one more problem of drinking water in Rajasthan. Last year during drought, the Government had extended great help but this year we are going to face rather more severe problem. Regarding the Technology Mission which has been set up for water, my submission is that the Government may kindly ask that department to make provision for drinking water so that drinking water may be made available for the people there. Water scarcity is seen even in big cities today and the same problem is faced in the rural areas too. The water of all the tubewells and handpumps which were installed has dried up and people are facing a great hardship. Specially Western Rajasthan, which is in your neighbour and as yourself are aware, faces a great problem of water. Therefore, the Government should implement this provision effectively and allot the maximum funds for drinking water. In this way the people in Rajasthan will admire you and Shri Rajiv Gandhi and will give full support to strengthen the Congress party.

***SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West):**
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the supplementary budget for 1988-89. Here I will like to say a few things on behalf of the people of the north-eastern region. We have gone through so many plans, we have passed so many supplementary budgets but there is no perceptible change in the conditions prevailing in the north-eastern region of our country. There is no development in the field of industries and the situation is the same in the field of communications also. There is no rail connection among the capitals of the seven states of this region. I will not speak in detail about this aspect as it will take a long time. I will only try to narrate the condition prevailing in Tripura at present.

Sir, all the economic and developmental activity in the rural areas of Tripura have come to a standstill. All work connected with the Central plans as well as the State plans have been stopped. All the ongoing projects during the left front government there, which helped the landless labourers and the poor farmers of the villages to earn their livelihood, have been stopped. In Agartala town rice is selling at Rs. 6- or Rs. 7/- a Kg. In the rural areas the price is still higher, it is Rs. 8/- or Rs. 9/-. In the villages many people are starving. They have nothing to eat. This is because the present Government of Tripura, formed by the Congress (I) and T.U.J have stopped all work in the rural areas. In the current year's budget they have shown a deficit of Rs. 20 crores in a tiny State like Tripura. They have created a condition of bankruptcy. The price of every essential commodity is sky-rocketing. The people are totally fed up and frustrated. Sir, the tribals of Tripura in earlier times used to subsist on potatoes which they collected from the forests because they had nothing-else to eat. But today, after ten years they are again back to the same situation. They have again to subsist on potatoes collected from the jungles. This gloomy picture is prevailing in the whole of Tripura at present. On 10th

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

[Sh. Ajoy Bishwas]

March last thousands of poor farmers demonstrated on this issue. They demanded work for living. But the present Government there has stopped work even on the central projects. Moreover the system of lunch packs introduced by the left front Government in Tripura, through which cheap food was made available to the tribals, has also been abandoned by the present Government. The middlemen have again appeared in Tripura. They are selling foodstuffs and other goods to the tribals at twice or thrice of their usual price. Sir, the autonomous District Councils were doing very extensive work. If they functioned properly, the poor people could be provided work and they could be benefited and helped in various ways. The present Government has stopped all activities of the autonomous District Council. They are not cooperating with the District Council. As a result a terrible sense of frustration and hopelessness and prevailing among the tribals as well as the non-tribals in Tripura. On the other hand we see that money is being wasted. In the name of security two lakhs, 3 lakhs of rupees are being spent on the houses of Ministers. Huge amounts are being spent on the security of Ministers. Corruption is rampant there. The Ministers are giving tenders to their own kith and kin. One Minister has given a tender to his own brother for one crore or one and half crore of rupees, ignoring the lowest tender. This is the condition. The Centre is giving funds for development. If that money was spent properly, the poor masses could get some relief. But the poor people are not getting any benefit. The entire money is being wasted, misused, misappropriated and is filling the pockets of a few due to rampant corruption there. The State has been brought on the brinks of bankruptcy. To prevent peoples' agitations against this situation, force is being resorted to.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: WHY ARE

YOU BRINGING STATE MATTERS? It is not Assembly. This kind of referring to State Assembly will not go on record.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: I am referring about the central money only. That should be used properly. But that is not being used properly. that is my contention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Just you say that. But do not bring Minister and all that.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Sir, I am referring about the Central money. All the developmental works like supply of drinking water, irrigation, power generation etc. are today at a standstill. As a result of this the government employees, the non-government workers who go to implement the central plans and projects are being tortured and assaulted. Forty such persons have already been killed. Fifty party offices have either been captured or burnt down. Three thousand persons have been forced to leave the State. False court cases have been instituted against thousands of persons. How can the plan be implemented if this is the condition there? For implementing the plans, law and order is essential, in the State. If the peace is disrupted, if there is no law and order, then developmental work will be affected. An employee or worker cannot go today freely for implementing any plan, be it of water supply or irrigation or any other work of village development. He is afraid that if he goes in a village, he may be killed or his house may be set on fire. Four thousand people are unable to live in their own house. They have to leave their own area. There are Government employees among them. In this awesome situation how can the Government employees implement the plans of the Central Government or the State Government? I am giving one example, an employee associated with the planning Department was asked to leave his home within one hour and he had to comply out of fear. In this manner lawlessness and the rule of the

jungle is prevailing there. Talking about the plans Sir, over the last ten years even 35 Kms. of railway track could not be laid there under the plan. The same situation continues even today. In Tripura today the conditions are not congenial for implementing any plans or projects. In the rural areas there is want and famine. People in thousands are migrating to the towns. If the Central plans were properly implemented the village folk could get work. During the left front Govt., not a single person died of starvation in Tripura because various types of work were in progress there. Why all the rural works and projects have been stopped? That is why the people are migrating to the cities and towns. Today we find that after ten years beggars have again appeared in Agartala. This again because the plan money is not being properly spent in the villages for which it is meant. The plan money is being diverted and spent for constructing houses for Ministers. Ministers are buying T.V. Sets with plan money. Ministers are spending plan money for their own amusement and entertainment. Ministers visit villages with a retinue of 50 or 60 persons. The people in those villages are starving as the food for work programmes have been discontinued. But the Minister and his routine spend lavishly from the plan money for their own enjoyment, on eating meat and chicken, unmindful of the misery of the people around them. This is the situation prevailing there. These are facts. Sir, there is a project for generating gas-based electricity in Tripura. Ten Mega Watts are sought to be generated. Eight Mega Watts production has started. Now for carrying out repairs to the eight mega watt plant surely we have the requisite technology available in our country. But one Minister alongwith two Officers went to France at a cost of several lakhs of rupees for bringing an engineer from there to carry out the repair work. Unless an engineer comes from France the repairs cannot be done. In this way money is being squandered which could be fruitfully utilised for development work and projects. No educa-

tional activities are taking place in the schools. We need engineers to work in various developmental projects and plans but 15 engineering students had to run away to West Bengal. Only day before yesterday there was a conference of professors. That Conference was attacked with bombs and the professors were wounded and had to run away for their lives. This is the law and order situation there. Law and order has completely broken down and there is total lawlessness. Thousands of people had to flee from their hearth and home. Houses have been burnt down. People have no security whatsoever. Law of the jungle is prevailing there. The funds allocated as plan outlays is not being spent on developmental work. The funds are going to fill the pockets of a few. Middlemen have again made their appearance. A class of people is misappropriating and looting all the money. I demand that work will have to be provided to the villagers. The Central Schemes which have been stopped at present will have to be revived. Thousands of people staged a Dharna on 10th March for work. Work must be provided to them for their living. The poor tribals are subsisting on potato alone. We have not seen such a situation in the last ten years. They must be provided with adequate food. The Central Government must ensure that work starts immediately on all the developmental projects for which they have provided funds to the State Government. Food must be provided to the poor village people who are groaning today under the skyrocketing prices and severe unemployment. These are my demands. With that I conclude.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) brought forward by our hon. Minister Shri Gandhi. It is customary on the part of the Central Government and the State Governments to come forward with the

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

Supplementary Demands for the maintenance of the Central Government and the State Governments expenditure respectively. Sir, I do not want to speak too much on this Budget because I know that so many speakers are there in the list.

Sir, I welcome to constructive suggestions made by Shri Ajoy Biswas. But I differ from him on some of the points which he has raised. It is not all customary for this House to criticise some State Ministers or to criticise some State Governments in this House and also under the rules.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: That you generally do.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I welcome his constructive suggestion. But you don't welcome my suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he does not welcome it you speak about it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I know Tripura very well and I have visited Tripura so many times as Bengal and Tripura are correlated. Of course, whenever I make my speech, I always mention about Tripura because I know, Tripura is a very neglected State. I know, in Tripura, there are some specific problems. There is no railway line; there is no communication system. It is a fact. That is why, whenever I speak something about Bengal, I want to speak about Tripura issue also. Of course, Government should sanction some funds for the development of Tripura. But Shri Ajoy Biswas's speech is a political speech. It is not a constructive speech. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJAY BISWAS: It is a factual thing.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: It is

fact. If you are going to make any factual remark and if I raise your issue, you will go from here. But I do not want to do this. Whatever the Government of India can do for the welfare of the people of Tripura, of course, Government will do that because there is no representative of Tripura from this side and from the other side, only CPM representatives are there. There is only one-sided representation. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interfere.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Do not disturb me. If I say something about your muscle power, then you will go away from the House. He cannot give any concrete suggestions or constructive suggestions, that is why, I am giving it. you should allot some funds for the Tripura people because Tripura is a neglected State and you should set up some new industries for employment generation in Tripura. Also, Tripura is a backward State. Government is giving 90 per cent subsidy to Tripura. I know, Government of India is doing its best and the State Government is also doing its best for the upliftment of the poor people. But we should take more care and more attention for the people of Tripura.

Now I want to raise some of the specific problems of my State, West Bengal. Since time is less, I do not want to speak in detail. It was the commitment of the Government of India to set up one mint in West Bengal. Government propose to set up this mint at Salboni in Midnapore District. Now, I do not know about the development. If you are not going to sanction some fund for the Salboni Mint in West Bengal, I do not know what will be the future of this Mint. I think, Shri Basudeb Acharia will support me.

Regarding the Haldia petro-chemicals, this project has been pending for a long time. I would ask the Government to please clear

this project immediately in the interest of West Bengal. West Bengal is a big State. I would like to request you to set up some more new industries in West Bengal to create employment generation. I do not want to blame any political party or any Government. We know what is what. But I want to request you about it in the interest of the people of West Bengal. You will be surprised to know that in West Bengal, within these 12 years, 107 big industries have been closed and 22,900 small scale industries have been closed. At least four lakh workers are now jobless and there are 52 lakh unemployed educated youths. I do not know what is the number of unorganised educated youth. The State is now burning with this unemployment problem. I would like to request you to set up some new industries in West Bengal and to clear all pending projects of West Bengal and also to give some rehabilitation package for the jobless workers. You will be surprised to know that already so many people have committed suicide. This is the condition. Whenever I take part in the Budget speech I always mention this point because we know the situation. That is why I would request you to see this matter seriously.

I told you so many times that so many industries are closed. It is not possible for the Government to take over all the units. But you may please identify some specific units which are very important in West Bengal like the Metal Box Company. It is closed about two years back. Seven thousand workers are involved. Shri Rusi Modi can take over this unit. From Tata Steel, Shri Rusi Modi was interested. If you take up this matter with Shri Rusi Modi or Shri Ambani, they can take over this unit. I request you to expedite this matter. The case is pending with BIFR. The Government has set up BIFR for the revival of the company. But they say they do not have any specific power. So instead of reviving, they are now liquidating the company.

The MMC is in my constituency. I am

grateful to our Hon. Finance Minister Shri S.B. Chavan because yesterday he called the IDBI Chairman Shri Keshav Mahendra and he invited me in his residence. He was kind enough to request this proprietor and the financial institution to reopen this industry. I am grateful to him.

I would request you regarding Metal Box that you may just talk to Shri Rusi Modi or Shri Ambani so that this unit can be reopened because this is viable unit.

Regarding Bengal Potteries, Government has agreed that it can sanction Rs. 12 crores for this industry; but they want Rs. 3 crores more. If you are going to invest Rs. 12 crores, then instead of Rs. 12 crores why are you not giving Rs. 15 crores so that this company can be made viable and the workers will be saved? From the humanitarian ground you please see this; otherwise if the workers are not safe then we are not safe. Here we can argue and we can quarrel; but we are public representatives and we have to raise people's issues and that is why I am raising this issue.

Mohini Mill was founded by Shri Rabin-dra Nath Tagore. I don't know why the Government has said that they will denotify this unit. Regarding Mohini Mills I met Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha and he told me that if BIFR has recommended anything for the development of the Mills, he will agree. Of course it is a welcome gesture. I request that regarding Bengal Potteries, Metal Box Company, MMC, Steel and Allied Products Ltd., and Mohini Mills please see that their issues are solved.

I want to raise one more issue. Mrs. Gandhi nationalised banks for the upliftment of the poor people. We are having our 20 point programme. The 20 point programme is the Magna Carta of the common people. But we have seen the attitude of the bank officials. I am not telling about all the bank

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

officials. When the common people go to them their attitude is very much negative. I don't know why they are so vindictive. Some officials of course want to work for the people. But some officials think that it is their own money. Actually it is not their money, it is Government's money and they should help poor people. But they don't help the unemployed youth. Why are they harassing the unemployed youth? When the Government sanctioned Rs. 35,000/- to one unemployed youth under self-employment programme, he went to meet the bank official. The bank official said that he will give only Rs. 25000/- and not Rs. 35000/- If the unemployed youth gives him some money for his entertainment then he will sanction Rs. 35000/-; that too he will not sanction Rs. 35000/- at one time. Everyday these unemployed youth are meeting the bank officials. Everyday they are requesting them; but they are not fulfilling their demands. That is the problem. If you just give some instructions to the bank officials, then as per the Government instructions they should help the poor people.

In the year 1987 nationalised banks organised one credit camp in my constituency. Now we are very much interested to repay the loan. Under the GRI scheme different types of rate of interest are there. Someone has got Rs. 5000/ @ 12% but someone else has got loan under the same category and he has to pay interest @10%. So I would request you to have the same uniform rate of interest for this GRI scheme. Then, the poor will not suffer.

Regarding the 20-point Programme, some of the State Governments are misusing the funds for their political ends. I suggest that there should be a monitoring Committee at every district level and all M.Ps, M.L.As and other local panchayat members should be its members, so that they can look into the

grievances of the common people and also see that the funds meant for the 20-Point Programme are not misused.

I would also request you to see that all State Governments should send their statement of accounts for the Central funds made available to them. Some times we find that certain State Governments—I am not naming any State Government—are misusing the money given by the Centre for their political purposes. This should not be allowed. Government money must be used properly.

Lastly, I have raised so many times earlier also that the Government should do away with the examination fees payable in the form of postal order by the unemployed youths when they send in their applications for various posts. I have been raising this issue right from 1985 and have raised it almost during every Budget session as also on other occasions. The unemployed youths are not able to apply for the various jobs in view of the fee that they have to send in the form of postal orders. It is an avoidable burden on them. I would once again request you to abolish this fee for the unemployed youths. They would remain grateful to you.

I would also request that the allocation on irrigation should be raised. In different States the agricultural labourers suffer due to water scarcity as the farming is not always possible without water. You should ensure that the rural development work progresses well.

Once again I request you to abolish the examination fee in the form of postal orders required to be sent by the unemployed youths. You should also take measures to remove the unemployment and take care of the workers and farmers who are the backbone of this country. They should get justice at the hands of the Government.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, the Supplementary Demands for Grants aggregate to a figure of Rs. 3491 crores. This expenditure would be met partly by savings and increase in receipts of revenue to the extent of Rs. 2349 crores. And thus, an amount of Rs. 1142 crores would remain uncovered. That is the alarming question with which we are concerned. This gives a clear picture how we are formulating our Budget and what is the result at the end of the year.

Before the presentation of Budget, this Government has always been resorting to the policy of increase in the administered prices and put a burden on the people. Subsequently, they bring a Budget with less deficit than what is should be and then at the end they come forward with a Supplementary Demand for Grants. The hon. Minister told us that this was only a formality to approve this, but it indicates that more than one-third of the total amount involved has to be found and for that sources will have to be tackled. Out of the total amount of Rs. 3491 crores, only Rs. 2349 could be raised from savings, increased receipts etc. and the rest will have to come from the general funds. As I said, you raise the administered prices, then come with the Budget and finally come with the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The burden put on the people in three instalments becomes really unbearable.

Then, when you go through the details of the Supplementary Grants, some alarming things come out. If you go through the Plan schemes as given in the Supplementary Demands, and which directly affect the people and give some relief to them, only a meagre amount of Rs. 156 crores has been shown there. Whereas for Defence alone, demand amounts to Rs. 497 crores for one head alone, that is, to pay pension for the family. Subsequently, you can see the next heading. It is Rs. 200 crores under the same

heading. All together, the non-Plan expenditure goes to Rs. 986 crores. This shows the wrong policies of this Government in preparing the financial outlays. It is a folly of the fiscal policy which comes out, as a matter of fact, from these three exercises. Ultimately, the result is inflation. People are being taxed and exorbitant inflation takes place indirectly. People are put as the victims of this inflation. It is very clear from the Economic Survey which gives the details. The value of money goes down in terms of 1960 and in terms of 1988. The value of money has decreased. It is less than one-tenth of the value of a rupee which was there in 1960 and now. About 90 per cent of the value of money is eroded. It is only because of the fiscal policy adopted by the Government. I fully agree with Mamataji who spoke certain truths. The policies of the Government have never been anything in a manner related to the realities of the needs of the country. Employment generation is one of the factors where the people would have a way of life. They should have the purchasing power. What we find is that inspite of Rs. 40,000 crores which we are spending in the General Budget, we could not generate even a single new employment opportunity. What could we do by these exercises? Here, I have to mention about the General Budget. An amount of about of Rs. 500 crores is put on Nehru Jayanthi as employment generation. If we could not create the employment opportunities after spending Rs. 40,000 crores, in the General budget, what can we do with Rs. 500 crores? Employment opportunities have reduced from previous year. Total number of employees working is less than that in the previous year. It is only a gimmick. It is only to attract the people. It is only to say that we are spending Rs. 500 crores and employment is going to be generated. It is really a fraud. That is the word used by my friend, Shri Kumaramangalam who also supported me by saying that this is really a fraud. Employment generation is not there. Therefore, ultimately it does not give the

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

expected result. Of course, I know that Supplementary Demands discussion is only a formality. But this reveals certain facts and reveals the reality, the Government's policies, the fallacies of the policies.

I would like to point out one thing. There is a memorandum which has been submitted to you. I can speak about this only in this connection. Comparing these Supplementary Demands for Grants with the Demands made by my State Government to the Central Government. Of course, if this found a place here, I would have been happy because these are the real Supplementary Demands of the people, when the State comes to the Centre for Central assistance; this should have been a part of the Supplementary Demands. But what this memorandum says is that Kerala Government have demanded Rs. 47 crores from the Centre for rehabilitation on drought. What we require is drinking water facility; we want employment generation, we want electricity because of drought. I am only pointing out an example. If the Finance Minister is responsible to the people and if he is interested in them, these Supplementary Demands should have contained all these things also and he should have taken note of them. And he should have said, "Yes. The Kerala Government has asked for Rs. 47 crores for the welfare of the people. I am granting them. That will have to be taken from the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, I am coming to the Parliament. Kindly support me." Will you create such a conducive position in the near future for this purpose? This is my only point.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, it is for the third time that they have presented the

Supplementary Demands for Grants amounting to Rs. 3049 crores. Presenting the Supplementary Demands for Grants quite occasionally signifies that we do not keep all the factors into account while preparing the Budget. If the Budget is prepared properly, there would be no need if frequent presentation of Supplementary Demands for Grants. Therefore, it does not behove the Government to resort to such frequent exercises. I had even earlier drawn the attention of the Government towards the Crop Insurance Scheme because the Crop Insurance Scheme has been withdrawn in severe drought affected areas such as the desert areas of my constituency. Our hon. Minister had assured us that earlier this scheme was Talukka based which will now be revised and based on Patwari circle. This assurance was given during the current Budget Session but the scheme has not been presented so far. I would like to know as to what steps are being taken in regard to the Crop Insurance Scheme. As this is a very beneficial scheme for the farmers, the Government should take steps in this regard. One month has passed since the Rajasthan Government had submitted a representation to the Central Government about 4,500 drought affected villages. In this connection, I had requested the hon. Minister and Hon. Prime Minister to send a study team to take stock of the situation prevailing there but no such team has been sent there so far. As a result relief work has also not started there. The study team should be sent at least in time within the next 15 days. Hence, the study team should go there immediately so that employment can be provided to the people in severely affected areas like Barmer and Jaisalmer. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna has been presented in the current Budget Session. RIECEP AND NREP have been merged with it. At the same time, it has been ensured that at least one member of every family living below the poverty line is given employment so that he is able to stand on his legs and his financial position is improved. The Government has

formulated the policy of selecting backward districts for development purposes. In this respect, I want to suggest that Barmer and Jaisalmer should be selected because of acute drought conditions prevailing in those areas and this scheme should be implemented there on top priority basis. Rs. 500 crores have been allocated this year for the purpose. If Rajasthan Government does not send such a proposal, the Central Government should pay attention to these two districts so that they may get opportunities of employment and are able to face drought conditions successfully. You should take up those areas where the unemployment level is the highest. The rural employment schemes should be given maximum emphasis. The I.C.D.S. programme is completely under the control of the Central Government but it is not being implemented effectively which has resulted in a very critical situation. In this connection, I would like to submit about Rajasthan in particular. In that State the responsibility of this work has been entrusted to all the corrupt officers. As a consequence, this programme has been completely distorted. Even 50 per cent of the funds extended for this programme is not being utilized and corruption is increasing. Therefore, I would like to request that a study team should be sent to every State to take stock of the situation and for proper monitoring of the scheme so that our intentions to benefit the children and the carrying mothers are fulfilled and funds allocated for this programme are also not diverted and misused otherwise.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants which have been presented here in the House.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented in the House and along with it, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards some problems of my State. In view of

time constraints, I would like to submit that the Central Government treats Rajasthan in a step-motherly manner which can be easily witnessed in the number of public sector units there as compared to that in the other States. There are only 3 or 4 public sector industries in Rajasthan which is less than any other State. So the Government, should pay serious attention to this situation because Rajasthan is a backward state with a high incidence of unemployment although raw material and infrastructural facilities like broadgauge railway line, power etc. are available in plenty. In spite of that due attention is not being paid towards this State. Recently, rich deposits of lignite have been unearthed. Projects based on lignite are pending for the approval of the Government for the last 3 or 4 years but no decision has been taken so far in this regard. I would like to request that special attention should be paid towards the industrialisation of Rajasthan and more industries should be established there in the public sector.

The Central Government grants subsidies on various items but it is seen that people are not getting any benefit of it. Therefore, the entire concept of the subsidy itself should be reviewed. The prices of fertilisers were reduced 2 years ago by enhancing the amount of subsidies to be granted on it but the farmers could not get it at the subsidised prices. The distributors hoarded lakhs of tonnes of fertiliser with them and as a result, the farmers could not get the benefit of it. The same has happened in the case of I.R.D.P and other schemes as well. The subsidies of Rs. 2 or 3 thousand which are granted on the purchase of buffaloes do not reach the persons for whom it was intended. I think that only 30 per cent of the said amount reaches them and rest of the 70 per cent is pocketed by middlemen. A suggestion has been given here about the provision of interest free loans for them instead of subsidies and I think that it is better to do so. In the prevailing situation, it has become

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

imperative to review the system of granting subsidies. Secondly, the functioning of the banks is also defective. The way the officers of the banks act invariably encourages corruption. If a beneficiary gets a letter of recommendation from above, he gets the sanctioned loan immediately but if the case is otherwise, the applicants are compelled to visit the banks frequently, and if the sanctioned amount is Rs. 25 thousand, he is compelled to accept only Rs. 12 or Rs. 13 thousand which defeats the very purpose of the loan. I would like to request that a monitoring committee should be appointed to go into the cases of loans to be given by the banks.

The Indira Gandhi canal project is under construction for the last 20 years in Rajasthan. The financial assistance extended every year in this regard is quite inadequate. I would like to request that funds should be made available from all possible sources including the World Bank and it may be completed at the earliest. The cost of this project is escalating day by day.

In order to refer the Chambal C.A.D. Phase II project to the World Bank, the State Government has submitted it to the Department of Economic Affairs but no action has been taken on it so far. The World Bank has appreciated the Chambal C.A.D. Phase-I project very much and has itself wanted to take over the phase-2 project. Therefore, I would like to request that Phase-2 project should be handed over to the World Bank at the earliest.

Steps should also be taken to clear the small and medium irrigation projects meant for Rajasthan.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH(Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Supplementary Demands for Grants

of 1988-89' are under discussion of the House and I would also like to express my views on this subject.

At the time of Independence, Bihar enjoyed the fourth position in the matter of development but now it has relegated to the eleventh position which implies that Bihar's backwardness has gradually increased. In this respect, its position has gone down as compared to many other States. Why has the backwardness of Bihar increased although all kinds of minerals and other facilities are available there and even in field of agriculture they have also made considerable progress? I would like to submit that the step motherly treatment meted out to Bihar by the Centre is mainly responsible for this backwardness. It is not getting its due share from the Central Government. It is as a result thereof that its backwardness has kept on increasing.

I would like to place same facts in this regard. Although Bihar has made maximum progress in the field of agriculture, yet the agricultural labourers of that State keep on immigrating to other States like Punjab and Haryana. This is so because they are not getting proper wages here. The farmers are not responsible for it because agriculture is unprofitable in this State. But if the soil of Punjab, Haryana and Bihar is examined, we will find that the soil of Bihar is more fertile than that of the other two States. But, no attention is being paid to it in that state.

As regards, the position of irrigation in Bihar even if all sources of irrigation like canal, Government and private handpumps, lift irrigation systems etc. are put together, we will find that only 19 per cent of land in the State has been covered under irrigation provided by permanent sources. Even after all the provisions which have been made for irrigation for so many years, the benefits have been insignificant.

It is on account of the prevailing backwardness that the extremist forces have gained a deep ground in that State. Recently you might have heard and even the Centre might have been seized of it that on the 10th March a demonstration was held in Patna. The Government should wake up and take note of the kind of people who had participated in that demonstration. Infact, all the young men and women participants, belonged to the poor and weaker sections of the society. Now, they are showing it as to what sort of treatment is being meted out to them.

For example, we may take the area of Jahanabad. The Hon. Prime Minister has made a mention of Jahanabad several times in his speeches from Red Fort and elsewhere. But merely mentioning the name of this place will not do. It has to be seen as to what is happening in Jahanabad?

The sum which is being spent for the developmental purposes there, is quite inadequate. The State Government is also short of funds. I would like to know as to why the Centre is not providing its share of funds to Bihar? Bihar should get adequate share if peace is to reign in the State. The irrigation systems built during the British rule have collapsed due to floods. The State Government has not been able to develop an irrigation system at its level. There was a dam in the Sohna village of Arwal district which was built during the British rule. This dam irrigated ten thousand acres of land. But this dam collapsed under the pressure of flood water and was washed away. The State Government is unable to rebuild it. I have seen the crops drying up with my own eyes.

There are many places in Bihar where there are no means of transport for the poor. Poor people living near the Ganiyari village in the Karpi division are hard hit for lack of transport facilities. This problem is common in the Jahanabad district of Bihar.

The railway line between Gaya and Patna is quite old. Repeated requests to convert this into a double line have fallen on deaf ears. The Railways say that they lack monetary resources. Separate funds should be allotted for this purpose.

The Centre should provided relief to the flood-affected areas of Bihar. Terrorism is gaining ground in Bihar due to State's backwardness. I, therefore, request that sufficient amount should be allocated for the development of Bihar so that it no more remains backward.

[English]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): This morning, I tried to draw the attention of the House regarding the atrocities that were perpetrated, and the excesses committed during the Assembly bye-election at Nuh. About what is happening in Haryana, I have to say a few words. Elections have become a farce.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All that will not go in here. Already you have raised it in the morning; and the Speaker had given the ruling.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Words fail me to describe the treatment that was meted out to the voters.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How is it connected to the Supplementary Demands?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I rise on a point of order. In the morning, when this issue was sought to be raised, very clearly the Speaker gave the ruling: 'I cannot allow these matters to be brought here. You can take it to the Election Commission. Parliament is not the forum.' Now, when the hon. Speaker has gone, he is taking advantage of it and is raising it how.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The discussion now is about Supplementary demands. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK(Panaji): It is about law and order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He says it is about the law and order situation. He should know that the law and order situation is a State subject.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Parliament is equally concerned with law and order. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please speak on Supplementary Demands.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Shantaram Naik is arguing against himself. He says it is about law and order; and that is why I say it is a State subject.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: The Representation of the People Act is a Central Act. The Election Commission comes under the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No; don't bring that point. Speak about Supplementary Demands-whatever you want.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: When I speak on Supplementary Demands, I have a right to speak on what is happening in my State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You tell us how it is related to Supplementary Demands. If it is related, I have no objection. Otherwise, how can I allow it?

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: When the question of making money available comes in and when the Budget is passed, every Member has the right to give vent to his views regarding his State, regarding what is

happening there, what should be done, and to recall what is going on.

My. hon. friend Mr. Dandavate has just submitted before you that in the early hours this morning, the Speaker gave a ruling. We bow our heads before the Speaker's ruling. But it does not mean that our mouths are gagged. We have a right to say what is happening. Per chance I happened to there. What was happening is this: a fleet of cars, jeeps full of police officers-not one, not eleven, not 15 but in 20 cars moving together and overawing voters *(Interruptions)*

14.00 hrs.

Sir, I have had a long experience in the State Assembly. Now that the people have sent me here, I must safeguard the interest of the people of my state.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: We want you to be here. That is why, do not refer to the State

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: It was some thing astonishing to be of cars going together in a caravan entering the polling booth and telling the presiding and polling officers, "Beware you have to go to the office tomorrow. Do not forget that you are employees of the State Government." Do you know it? This is how a Minister was addressing within the four walls of the booth.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That cannot be allowed. An allegation against a particular person cannot be allowed. You are bringing in allegation against a particular person. That cannot be allowed.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I am not bringing in any person I am quoting the facts. Facts are facts. What I am quoting is this. I am quoting the instance of a specific

booth; a presiding officer,... (*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They can raise it in the Assembly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can talk about me. I am a central subject!

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: He gave it in writing. He has addressed a letter to the Election Commission that... (*Interruptions*)*

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Sir, how can we be silent spectators to what is going on? Where shall we go? At least we have a right to ventilate our grievances here. When we suffer at the hands of the Government and our problems are not heard, when we are giving facts, what shall we do? Where shall we go? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has nothing to do with the Budget. Nothing will go on record. I cannot allow you, like that

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You conclude now. (*The Bell was rung*)

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: If suppose, a particular individual working in the election snatches the ballot papers from the hands of the presiding officers, where is the law that stands in the way of my bringing it to the notice of this House? Should it not carry any weight when I am giving a positive instance? I am firm in my allegation.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I must respect your Bell. I will sit down, although I had a lot to say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Unfortunately he was off the track. He did not speak on the subject. Give him time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Demands of the House Ministry come, at that time you can speak on it. If it has anything related to law and order at that time you can speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: It has been rightly said that we should strike when the iron is hot. The election was held yesterday. And I had the bitter experience of going from one corner of the constituency to the other, I saw that buses packed with persons from outside the constituency were parked close to the both so that they could capture the both. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): This is the third batch of supplementary Demands for Grants, 1988-89 aggregating to a gross total of Rs. 3491 crores. But out of this, the receipts/recoveries are to the tune of Rs. 2349 crores. Therefore the net additional expenditure is of Rs. 1142 crores. And out of this, Rs. 156 crores are on the P.Lan side and Rs. 986 crores are on the Non-Plan side.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are capable of speaking on the main issues.

Sir, nine Members have participated in the discussion. Excepting Mr. Thomas who spoke with regard to the Supplementary Demands relating to the Defence Expenditure, all others have spoken on the Budget and on the larger policy issues, which have been pronounced in this year's Budget. This

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Mr. Dandavate, I hope you know everything. You know everything that your party is doing. You are the leader of your party in the House.

*Not recorded.

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

is for the last year. In the revised estimates, all the supplementaries, including this one, have been taken into account and thereafter the revised estimates have been presented to the House. But while participating in the discussion, Mr. V.S. Rao and other friends sitting on the opposite side have stated that the Government's fiscal policies were not well managed and perhaps because of the misconception or misunderstanding, they thought that all the supplementaries are adding to the expenditure which was projected in the original Budget paper. For their information, I would submit and I wish to place before the House that is not the correct statement of facts. In the three Supplementaries, the first batch was Rs. 1593 crores, the second batch was Rs. 845 crores and this present one, the third batch was Rs. 3491 crores. The gross amount involved in the three Supplementaries in the whole year was Rs. 5929 crores. Out of this amount, the related savings and the receipts was Rs. 3469 crores. Therefore the net amount was Rs. 2460 crores. Out of that, the present deficit has increased only by Rs. 456 crores. Therefore, the further amount of Rs. 2004 crores has been made good by increased receipts and additional savings. This is over and above Rs. 2460 crores related to receipts and recovery. This shows that for some financial accounting purposes or some technical purposes as well as for making some realities we have had to come with Supplementary Demands before the House. But from the entire picture that I have given about all the three batches of the Budget the House would be pleased to appreciate that it has added to the deficit only Rs. 456 crores. And if we take into account the additional assistance that we have provided to Punjab, then almost it has not enhanced or increased the deficit at all. Mr. Thomas was harping upon the amount of Defence Pension and Defence services. Let me place it on record that the Defence per-

sonnel who have rendered their services for our country and our nation, deserve all sorts of encouragement and benefits even after the retirement. The whole House is one on this point that the Defence services and personnel should enjoy the benefits even after the retirement so that their honour and their valour which they bestowed for the nation in their services and career could also be appreciated. That is why, we have come before the House and there should not be any point of criticism as to why we are having more Supplementary Demands for Grants for Defence purposes....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: That is there in the original Budget. Is this contingency because of our involvement in Sri Lanka?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: No. This is because of pension. Mr. Thomas, you can see, the Defence Pension Rs. 497 crores and Defence Services Rs. 200 crores. We have enhanced the Pension. That is why, we are paying. It is very clear in the paper. I would not like to take much time of the House. Sir, this supplementary Demands for Grants is for Defence services, then export subsidy because we all say that our exports should increase, more areas should come up for exports and therefore the exporters should be given incentives, and the third one is loans to National textile Corporation and interest payment of course, then Sutej Yamuna Link Canal, which we have undertaken. Defence of course comes within the bracket of non-Plan expenditure. Do you think that it is such an expenditure of which we can raise our eye-brows? Unfortunately you were not present during the Budget discussion because you had invited wrath by your own behaviour to get suspended....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: No... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): You are on a wrong trap...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Mr. Sharma was pointing out, which the hon. Deputy-Speaker did not allow to go on record. If we try to run down any institution which is the pillar of the democracy, then perhaps it will cut at the very root of the democracy itself. The manner in which you have agitated during the last week was highly unbecoming...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Congress people were also making the same thing. But they were not suspended...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please come to the Supplementary Demands.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Member who was not in the House and who was in Calcutta, was suspended....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: The Budget is the most vital and valuable document presented before the House, which lays down the future developmental and financial programmes of the nation and we all owe it our duty either to participate and give our views on that or to listen and try to understand what it is. But unfortunately it was not available to you, I would say, for whatever reasons. Today the hon. Members from the Opposition demanded more time since they were deprived of their right to participate earlier and the hon. Deputy Speaker was kind enough to give a little more time also though only one hour was allotted by the Business Advisory Committee. In short, I would say that this is just a formal Supplementary Demands for Grants, for which I have come before the House. On going through it and scrutinising it, you will find that it has not gone to add to the deficit, secondly as I already gave the figures of the three Supplementaries, their total impact on the deficit,

which is almost nil, and that itself proves that in the present context, the Supplementary Demands ja have got no tendency to increase the inflation, it has got no tendency to increase the price rise and it has got no tendency to increase the deficit. But it is only by some regular accounting proposes, some technicalities and some real additional expenditure which are required to be met.

I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. The hon. Members spoke on very many areas on the Budget and with regard to the development...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I pointed out a Memorandum. Will you include in this? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Mr. Thomas pointed out a Memorandum. I would say that we have come before this House because we have given additional assistance to the States. I do not have the break-up with regard to Kerala. One of the reasons as to why we are coming before the House with the Supplementary Demands for Grants is that we are giving more Central assistance to the States. So far as Finance Commission is concerned, it has laid down certain parameters under which the assistance to the States is being given and I definitely say that as regards the legitimate help that the Kerala State needs is being given and it will be given.

Sir, various Members have raised various points with regard to the development, sick units and other factors. They are within the realm of the various Ministries. As it is my practice, I will have their points culled out from their speeches and send them to the respective Ministries for consideration....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO : What about assistance to riot victims
in Andhra Pradesh?....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: So far as Andhra
Pradesh is concerned, with regard to riot
victims, I have noted down and we will send
it to the concerned Ministry to take care of it.

With these words, I think the non-
Members for participating in the debate and
giving their valuable suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now
put the Supplementary Demands for Grants
(General) for 1988-89 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary

sums not exceeding the amounts on
Revenue Account and Capital Account
shown in the third column of the Order
paper be granted to the President out of
the Consolidated Fund of India to defray
the charges that will come in course of
payment during the year ending 31st
day of March, 1989, in respect of the
following demands entered in the sec-
ond column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8,
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23,
24, 26, 29, 33, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45,
46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 55, 58, 59, 62, 64, 66,
67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 81,
82, 85, 89, 90, 91, 92, and 93."

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1988-89 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of	Name of demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>			
1.	Agriculture	31,90,00,000	.....
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	71,77,00,000	11,17,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	5,00,00,000	....
5.	Department of Fertilizers	1,00,000	1,00,000
<i>Ministry of Civil Aviation</i>			
6.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	1,00,000	1,50,00,000
<i>Ministry of Commerce</i>			
7.	Department of Commerce	133,50,00,000	.....

1	2	3	
8.	Department of Supply	1,00,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of Communications</i>		
11.	Telecommunication Services	195,99,00,000	475,98,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Defence</i>		
12.	Ministry of Defence	71,54,00,000	.....
13.	Defence Pensions	496,81,00,000	.....
14.	Defence Services-Army	241,10,00,000	.....
15.	Defence Services-Navy	19,17,00,000	.....
16.	Defence Services-Air Force	57,87,00,000	.....
17.	Defence Ordnance Factories	62,75,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of Energy</i>		
19.	Department of Coal	.....	1,00,000
20.	Department of Power	.....	18,51,00,000
21.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	10,00,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of External Affairs</i>		
23.	Ministry of External Affairs	27,50,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of Finance</i>		
24.	Department of Economic Affairs	38,43,00,000	.....
26.	Payment of Financial Institutions	53,69,00,000	298,63,00,00
29.	Transfers to State Governments	156,34,00,000	7,97,00,000
30.	Audit	20,70,00,000	.....
35.	Direct Taxes	20,78,00,000	.....

1	2	3
<i>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</i>		
39.	Department of Health	7,51,00,000 9,43,00,000
40.	Department of Family Welfare	50,00,00,000
<i>Ministry of Home Affairs</i>		
42.	Cabinet	3,00,00,000
43.	Police	52,16,00,000
44.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	 1,63,00,000
45.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	2,16,00,000 70,00,000
<i>Ministry of Human Resource Development</i>		
46.	Department of Education	19,32,00,000 45,00,000
48.	Art and Culture	6,70,00,00
<i>Ministry of Industry</i>		
50.	Department of Industrial Development	93,01,00,000 76,79,00,000
52.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	1,00,000
53.	Department of Public Enterprises	1,00,000, 1,00,000
<i>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</i>		
55.	Broadcasting Services	12,49,00,000
<i>Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs</i>		
58.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	4,00,000

1	2	3	
	<i>Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</i>		
59.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	2,36,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of Planning</i>		
62.	Department of Statistics	1,50,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of Science and Technology</i>		
64.	Department of Science and Technology	1,00,000	.....
66.	Department of Biotechnology	.....	50,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Steel and Mines</i>		
67.	Department of Steel	7,16,00,000	11,55,00,000
68.	Department of Mines	1,00,000	1,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Surface Transport</i>		
69	Surface Transport	2,95,00,000	23,00,000
70.	Roads	15,54,00,000	1,00,000
71.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	2,00,000	68,80,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Textiles</i>		
72.	Ministry of Textiles	23,81,00,000	62,00,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Tourism</i>		
73.	Ministry of Tourism	1,01,00,000	.....
	<i>Ministry of Urban Development</i>		
76.	Stationery and Printing	.....	5,92,00,000

1	2	3	
<i>Ministry of Water Resources</i>			
77.	Ministry of Water Resources	32,50,00,000	.....
<i>Ministry of Welfare</i>			
78.	Ministry of Welfare	3,50,00,000	.....
<i>Department of Electronics</i>			
81.	Department of Electronics	4,45,00,000	22,51,00,000
<i>Department of Ocean Development</i>			
82.	Department of Ocean Development	.....	1,00,000
<i>Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission</i>			
85.	Rajya Sabha	1,27,00,000	.....
<i>Union Territories (Without Legislature)</i>			
89.	Delhi	39,85,00,000	7,00,000
90.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,53,00,000	.....
91.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,32,00,000	.....
92.	Lakshadweep	1,76,00,000	.....
93.	Chandigarh	23,13,00,000	....
Total		2142,95,00,000	1074,40,00,000

[English]

The motion was adopted.

14.16 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL*, 1989

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"The leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89."

The motion was adopted

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I introduce** the Bill.

I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up clause by clause consideration. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

MR. B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

14.18 hrs

PUNJAB BUDGET 1889-90 GENERAL DISCUSSION;

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (PUNJAB), 1989-90; AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB), 1988-89

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up general discussion on Punjab Budget, Demands for Grants on Accounts and Supplementary Demands for Grants, for which 3 hours have been allotted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 27.3.1989.

**Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1980 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 30."

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1989 in respect of heads of demands entered in second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 5, 7, 8, 10 to 19, 21 to 23, 25, 26, 28 and 29."

Demands for Grants on Account (Punjab), 1989-90 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

<i>No. of Demands</i>	<i>Name of Demand</i>	<i>Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the Vote of the House</i>	
1	2	3	
		<i>Revenue Rs</i>	<i>Capital Rs.</i>
1.	Agriculture and Forest	49,54,30,000	12,72,33,000
2.	Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	16,71,31,000	1,31,25,000
3.	Co-operation	7,46,06,000	27,29,50,000
4.	Defence Services Welfare	1,74,84,000	10,00,000
5.	Education	2,27,84,06,000	24,43,000
6.	Elections	56,24,000	.....
7.	Excise and Taxation	5,94,61,000	.....
8.	Finance	1,04,70,32,000	3,79,00,000
9.	Food and Supplies	1,75,75,000	5,00,34,47,000
10.	General Administration	7,67,24,000	.....
11.	Health and Family Welfare	72,86,04,000	.....
12.	Home Affairs and justice	104,64,17,000	17,00,00,000
13.	Industries	6,85,18,000	10,58,43,000

1	2	3	
14.	Information and Public Relations	2,34,00,000	....
15.	Irrigation and power	65,11,60,000	3,39,03,85,000
16.	Labour and Employment	2,23,63,000	.....
17.	local Government, Housing and Urban Development	14,00,57,000	10,78,25,000
18.	Personnel and Administrative Reforms	47,64,000	....
19.	Planning	11,92,79,000	....
20.	Programme Implementation	50,000	....
21.	Public works	76,90,34,000	39,73,35,000
22.	Revenue and Rehabilitation	22,26,39,000	.....
23.	Rural Development and Panchayats	21,37,63,000	35,00,000
24.	Science, Technology and Environment	18,00,000	1,30,13,000
25.	Social and Women's Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	26,09,75,000	64,68,000
26.	State Legislature	1,08,16,00	.....
27.	Technical Education and Industrial Training	9,71,16,000	15,85,000
28.	Tourism and Cultural Affairs	98,62,000	83,75,000
29.	Transport	45,80,06,000	10,20,50,000
30.	Vigilance	93,97,000	.....

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Punjab) 1988-89 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the house	
1	2	3	
		<i>Revenue Rs.</i>	<i>Capital Rs.</i>
1.	Agriculture and Forests	8,41,20,000	.....
2.	Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	2,65,48,000	65,00,000
3.	Co-operation	...	8,83,75,000
4.	Defence Services Welfare	25,46,000	.....
5.	Education	89,66,26,000	.....
7.	Excise and Taxation	2,46,89,000	.....
8.	Finance	....	1,87,00,000
10.	General Administration	3,06,72,000	.....
11.	Health and Family Welfare	13,71,38,000	.....
12.	Home Affairs and Justice	48,54,50,000	30,00,000
13.	Industries	3,79,56,000	8,38,28,000
14.	Information and Public Relations	83,62,000	.....
15.	Irrigation and Power	66,03,54,000	.....
16.	Labour and Employment	32,59,000	.....
17.	Local Government, Housing and Urban Development.	11,98,77,000	10,29,40,000
18.	Personal and Administrative Reforms	1,15,000	.....
19.	Planning	1,15,86,000	.....
21.	Public Works	31,66,59,000	.....
22.	Revenue and Rehabilitation	8,40,97,00	.....

1	2	3	
23	Rural Development and Panchayat	11,79,54,000	50,00,000
25.	Social and Women's Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	1,94,05,000	.....
26.	Technical Education and Industrial Training	2,11,21,000	.....
28.	Transport	.....	15,00,00,000
29.	Vigilance	31,14,000	.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Mr. D.N. Reddy.

SHRID.N. REDDY(Cuddapah): Punjab is one of the important States in our country and also the granary of the nation, has been in trouble for the last four or five years. I am sorry to say that the Government has been the chief architect of the trouble by encouraging the fundamentalists in Punjab. The future historians will recall that this is one of the tragic chapters in the history of our great nation.

When we look back the hon. Members will agree with me that we find that one of the chief fundamentalists, very dangerous and violent person Bhindranwale, the source of terrorism in the whole of the State, was once encouraged by the ruling party themselves. It was done in order to bring about cheap electoral gains and split the Akali Dal. The source of trouble was started at that time. I am quoting: 'Our present Prime Minister himself, when he was the Secretary of the AICC, had described Bhindranwale as a purely religious leader and not at all connected with politics.' This one point shows how far we have gone wrong in solving the

problem of Punjab. Time and again we have been asking the ruling party that the issue should be treated as a national issue and not an electoral problem. The Centre has failed to hold on all-party meeting to discuss the problem of Punjab, despite its conscience to do so. This is a great disappointment to the whole nation that the issue was not tackled properly in the beginning itself and the Government has discussed from Stage to Stage till so many lives were lost. The problem is nowhere nearer the solution. The Government also under-estimated the consequences of the problem in Punjab.

14.21 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*].

Added to that, the popular Government was dismissed. You may remember, Madam, that all the Opposition parties were against dismissing the popular Barnala Ministry. Instead, unemployed politician found place as Governor in the State. The result is that we are still in a confused state and the solution is nowhere in sight. As a consequence, all the sections indiscrimi-

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nately, and at times very unfortunately, acted like terrorists themselves. The police actions have alienated the public of Punjab. The economic development also has been greatly affected and so the unemployed youth were attracted to the terrorist movement. The origin of the movement itself started immediately after the most unfortunate and dastardly assassination of our Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. For two or three days it looked as if there was no government in Delhi and a number of Sikhs were murdered and their property looted. This, added to the action in the Golden Temple, aroused the tempers of the unemployed youths among the Sikh community to such an extent that even now they have not forgotten the very unfortunate treatment they got from the popular government and also the unfortunate way they were discriminated against among the community. As a matter of fact, the communities in Punjab itself—Hindus and Sikhs—are living happily. Unfortunately the treatment given out to them from the Centre has created a rift and then all the unfortunate problems followed.

The intense lack of imagination of the Central Government is shown as late as the hanging of the two unfortunate culprits in the assassination. The whole country pleaded for mercy to Kehar Singh, whose involvement was not direct in the commission of the crime. A small gesture of mercy to Kehar Singh would have brought enormous dividend and goodwill, not only in the State but in the whole nation. Unfortunately, the Government was deaf to this advice and the poor man was hanged. I do not mean to say that anyone in the country will justify such a dastardly action, but still, when there was some sort of an iota of suspicion, he did deserve mercy at the hands of the President. So, Madam, it is my point to bring it to the notice of the House that the Government is guilty, to some extent, in creating such a

difficult situation in Punjab. All the gains in Punjab till now without offering any solution have been frittered away. Ordinary people are getting trapped between terrorism on the one hand and corruption and high-handedness of those who are supposed to protect them on the other. This is the result of dismissing the popular Government for no reason and then imposing President's rule in that State. We on the side of the Opposition have been pleading for elections for quite some time, but our advice was not taken seriously and now the Government has come forward saying that they would conduct Panchayat Elections in the State. God knows what is going to happen there. But first they must have a popular government and then conduct the Panchayat elections. As it is, I think to conduct panchayat elections before a popular Government is installed in Punjab will be very unfortunate and serious problems will be created and it will add to our difficulties in that State. I do not see why the Government want to conduct panchayat elections before Assembly elections. It is not at all wise as it will create problems in almost every village. Moreover, there is no security for anyone as it is now.

Coming to the number of killings, it is estimated that between May 1987 and 31st January 1989, 2688 persons were killed and 698 terrorists were killed in the State and I do not understand how the Government say that the situation has improved. I do not see any charge at all and though there are some other State where the number of killings are equal or more in number, the root cause of the problem in Punjab is entirely different. For example, in Bihar, probably the number of killings has been more in the same period and the Government want to white-wash the whole crime because it is a Congress-I ruled State and there is a lack of will to solve the problem altogether. Unfortunately, we are drifting from point to point and even now there is no concrete solution that has been arrived at, after discussing the same with the

Opposition parties. We have been hearing the Prime Minister saying in the House that they will discuss the issue with the Opposition parties. But for the last so many months, we have been waiting for a discussion so that we may have a clear-cut programme. But it is not to be. Still we are happy that the Prime Minister very recently had announced a package of various measures in Punjab. In a way, it may solve the problem. But though the measures are welcome ones, unless all the political parties are taken into confidence and are involved in solving the problem, no permanent solution could be arrived at and the package programme also has been diluted slowly after the assurance was given by the Prime Minister on the floor of the House.

Sir, a few hundred detenus from Jodhpur have been released. But what about the thousands who are still there? It is my information that only a few hundreds, probably some 200 or 300 have been released and some of them have been re-arrested and some of them are still languishing there and absolutely there is no hope for them yet. Though a promise was made on the floor of the House that all the detenus will be released, still they are not released. For many of them, there are no concrete charges, are also framed against them and even a few detenus who have been released have to be rehabilitated. As a matter of fact, it is the duty of the Government to see that the detenus are rehabilitated. They were kept in prison for no fault of theirs; there were no charges there were no cases; there was no judgement and they were not produced before any court and, above all, the treatment they have got in the prison is astoundingly worse. It is on record that immediately after arrest they were not given water for quite some time in the cell. They were isolated, their relatives were not permitted to see them. They did not know what were the charges and why they were arrested and detained and regarding the treatment they got from the police, really

a civilized world will be ashamed of that sort of treatment and no country where democracy prevails will tolerate this sort of injustice to the prisoners whatever their crime is.

A large number of prisoners are still lingering in the jail and I request the Government to make a note of it and see that almost all the prisoners are released.

Conducting of early elections there is a must. Unless a popular government is there, it is very difficult to carry the people with them and understand the sentiments of the different sides there and all those people who died or suffered violence two or three days after the assassination of the late Prime Minister should be compensated. There has been a terrible loss especially in one community and even now some of the case are still pending. We are not told how many cases have been booked and how many have been sentenced and what relief measures have been taken. The released detenus also, I am very sorry to say, are very very bitter that their families were ruined and they have nothing to look forward to and their whole lives have been changed during their long stay in the jail.

Regarding the holding of panchayat elections, I do not think it is a wise move. The panchayat elections can wait. First, they should have a popular government. Even the political leaders of that State have been asking for elections. Still, there is no reason why the Centre should hesitate, unless they are afraid that the Ruling Party cannot win elections. The issue has been looked upon more as an election issue than as a national issue. The whole country is agitated, and we want the problem of Punjab to be solved as early as possible.

There has been some discussion on Punjab in particular and a few promises also have been made, but unfortunately they are not kept. We have been saying that foreign

[Sh. D.N. Reddy]

aid is coming to the terrorists and some weapons also were supplied to them, but the Government failed to identify who those foreign countries are. It is the duty of the Government to find out the nations which have been helping the terrorists much to the detriment of the nation.

When the terrorists have been crossing the border, there has been some sort of encouragement also by Pakistan. After the change of government in Pakistan, there have been high hopes in our country that things would change. But I am sorry to say, that euphoria which was there immediately after the new government has assumed in Pakistan is slowly disappearing because the corps of the Army in Pakistan looks as though they are against our country. Help is coming to the terrorists and they are crossing the border in the last few days without any difficulty and are getting the protection of some people in Pakistan. So, we have to take into account all this and there is no point in minimising the problem and giving out as tough we are about to solve the problem in Punjab and giving empty promises to the people. The whole country is very much eager to know what is going on and when you are finding a solution to this problem. The requirements of Punjab now are many. Industries have been standstill. It is a great agricultural state. Not only in respect of agriculture, but in respect of industries also, it is one of the most forward States in the country and everything has been standstill. It is high time that a popular government is formed there and enough funds are provided to see that the State develops very quickly and in a very progressive way. The whole Sikh community is looking forward, how the Government will bring trust to this community after such harassment in Delhi 4 year back. The ruling Party should take all these facts into account and see that final and complete solution is found immediately, with

the consultation and help of the Opposition leaders. I wish you take us into confidence in full so that we may give a helping hand to this unfortunate State as early as possible.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR (Gurdaspur): Madam Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Punjab Budget. I am also hopeful that the next year Budget will be discussed in its proper place and not here in Parliament.

To begin with, I would like to put the record straight. My hon. colleague from the Opposition has said that the two communities are not on very cordial terms. It is absolutely wrong. The people in Punjab, whichever community they belong to, live in harmony, peace and there is love which was there all the time and it still remains there. The Central Government is doing everything to maintain that peace and harmony and is not doing anything to strain the relation

He has also got up the case for Kehar Singh. Kehar Singh was convicted by the Supreme Court on the evidence—if you have gone through the proceedings of the case, mainly, Bimal Khalsa—and therefore the Centre has nothing to do with it. They just carried on the sentence that was given to him by the court.

I would like to thank the Prime Minister for the recent steps he has taken for Punjab and I am sure, these steps will go a long way in restoring peace and harmony and towards the solution as soon as possible.

The hon. Member was talking about the Panchayat elections. I think the Panchayat elections are very necessary and they should be held. If Assembly elections can be held, I think, the Panchayat elections can be held and should be held and also we should start from the panchayat level. It is necessary that we want the popular Government there and panchayat elections should be

held first and I do not see any reason why it cannot be held or should not be held. I disagree with the hon. Member in this regard.

Regarding Jodhpur's detainees, Punjab Government and the Central Government have from time to time done everything to rehabilitate anybody who needs assistance and I am sure they will do so now. Madam.

Madam Chairman, Punjab has been going through difficult times and these difficulties have been accountuated last September, due to the unprecedented rains, when we had very bad flood. The whole of Punjab was affected and not only we lost certain percentage of standing crops but a large number of house were damaged. Thousands of animals, livestock were killed. Almost 90% of the *Kuchcha* houses came down. Even the *pucca* houses in the villages were damaged. As I said, standing crops were damaged. Even the grain that was stored in the houses and other places was damaged. So much so, all the roads were damaged. Even the Ranjit Sagar dam suffered a loss of about Rs. 200 crores. The Punjab Government tried to do as much as possible and the people of Punjab appreciate the amount of Rs. 100 crores that was given by the Central Government. Unfortunately, the Finance Minister is not here. I wish he was. He would also appreciate that Rs. 100 crores is nothing compared to the damages Punjab suffered. The estimate given by the State Government was almost Rs. 2,000 crores. On the one hand, the State Government is trying its best to give relief to all sections of the society, whether it is agriculture—because the agriculturists suffered or it was business or industry. On the other hand, whenever Punjab asks for assistance from the Central Government, the answer we get is that the State must raise its resources. I do not understand how are we to raise those resources. We do not have any

opportunity at the moment for raising of resources because the State has gone through a fury of floods. It would be very odd and embarrassing for the State Government, on the one hand, in giving relief and, on the other hand, to take back something. So, I would request the Finance Minister thorough the Minister for parliamentary Affairs for sympathetic consideration to be given to Punjab and it should be considered a serious problem and the whole nation should help Punjab in his hour of crisis.

Punjab is mainly an agricultural State and even though we have only 3% of the cultivated land in Punjab, we contribute over 40% of the foodgrains to the national pool and it is, therefore, necessary and right too, that the Central Government should assist us in agriculture, power and industry. Only three districts, Sangrur, Bhatinda and Hoshiarpur have been declared 'B' category district under the Government of India Scheme of Central Industrial Subsidy and the districts of Gurdaspur and Ferozepur have been declared 'C' Category districts. There is no aid for backward districts in the State although 66 out of 111 blocks are no-industry blocks. In order to revive the industrial economy of the State, I think it is imperative that the entire State should be declared 'A' category backward district State and incentive due to this category should be given. Punjab today suffers from backwardness as the small entrepreneur is not in a position to get access to improved technology for diversification and modernisation of industry and updated technology that it should get. It is, therefore, necessary and I think that it is the need of the hour that the Government of India should help in this. I believe that the Government of India is setting up 66 growth centres in the country and out of these, in the first phase only two have been allocated to Punjab. The industrial growth rate of Punjab has gone down from 10%-10.2% to about 3.3% in the Seventh Plan and we are also geographically at a disadvantage because

[Smt. Sukhbans Kaur]

the private investor does not want to invest in Punjab. Punjab should get more Central assistance and we should be allotted at least six of these growth centres in the first phase. The State Government is also doing its best to promote small scale industries but it is the Centre which should help us and give us more industries. We have said this last year but nothing has been done and again I am repeating and my other colleagues will see that we should get at least the petro-chemical complex, the electronic project and the video-set recording project to Punjab.

For industry and agriculture, power is very necessary and power demand is increasing at a very fast rate. The Punjab State Electricity Board is doing a very good job and I think they should be congratulated on the work they did during the floods but to be able to continue to do this good work, I think it is essential that we plan ahead and the project which are lying for clearance should be cleared immediately and funds should be sanctioned so that these projects are cleared.

The Punjab State electricity Board has written to the Centre regarding the Roper Thermal Plant industry which has been sanctioned by the CEA in January. The coal linkage has also been confirmed but the project has not been cleared. It is very necessary that this project is cleared immediately. Also approval is required for Guru Nanak Dev thermal Project Phase III. also. This has been cleared by the CEA and the Punjab Pollution Control Board.

I think, the Central Government should give clearance to this project also. The problem is that we have already exhausted all the hydel sources that we have and Punjab has no further sources besides what we have been already using. They have been exe-

cuted. There have been some delays. We hope that the Ranjit Sagar Dam will be completed as soon as possible. Similarly, for the development of thermal power, in Punjab there is not much scope because coal has to come from a very long way. We therefore think that the best thing that can be done to Punjab is to give gas-based projects. Regarding coal, out of the total cost of coal, about 60 per cent is spent on freight and Punjab which is far away from the coal mines is being penalised in this way. We therefore request that what is done for the other States should be done for Punjab also. Only Haryana and Punjab suffer on account of this problem because both the State are far away from the coal mines. The consumers in these States are placed in a disadvantageous position when compared to the consumers in other States. It would be helpful if the cost of freight is excluded from the total price. This would help the State of Punjab. We request that this should be done. When rationalising the coal policy, it should be ensured that it is similar throughout the country.

Madam, employment has been a major problem for all the States. In the case of Punjab also, it is very important to give employment to the youth. we must realise on thing i.e. the population increases and the agricultural land remains the same. Therefore, more and more youngsters are looking forward to jobs. They are trying to get jobs elsewhere besides agriculture. But to be able to get jobs, education is very necessary. Therefore, I think it is very important that two more Engineering Colleges are given to Punjab and at least two more Medical Colleges should be given to Punjab. I will go a step further and say that the border District of Gurdaspur should be given at least one Medical Collage and one Engineering College.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT(Almora):
Madam, we support this.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: To generate employment for the unemployed youth, the State Government has formulated a scheme for setting up 700 poultry units. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 119 crores. This scheme has been forwarded through the Education Secretary to the Government of India. It is requested that the scheme should be cleared immediately and the funds amounting to Rs. 2100 lakhs should be sanctioned as subsidy to the beneficiaries.

Another problem which was just brought up by Kum. Mamata Banerjee was regarding the banks. She was speaking on the Supplementary Demands. But this problem applies to the State of Punjab also. The money that is to be given to the unemployed youth or to any other person is not being given immediately. We have got a lot of problem with the bank managers. She was quite right in saying that if a certain percentage of the money is given to those officers then they readily sanction the amount. Otherwise, they make a person go there forty-times to get that money. There is another thing. The policies that are laid down by the Central Government are not being executed the way they should be. The poor people are not getting the help that they should be given. So, I would request that this aspect has to be looked into.

There is another problem which is facing Punjab and particularly my district of Gurdaspur is this. It is situated between the two rivers i.e. the Ravi and the Beas. A bridge on the River Beas is required to link Gurdaspur with Mukerian. If that is done, then the people of Gurdaspur will be in a better position to go to Chandigarh and other District of Punjab. At least 100 villages are affected by this. It may seem to be a small thing to you. But for my District and for Punjab, it is a large area. If the bridge is built on this river at Chhale, it would be good for the people and also it would be a great service done to the area because Gurdaspur

is the most backward area of Punjab. Another bridge needs to be built on River Masto, which is a part of my area. For the people who have to go through Jammu and Kashmir, there is no direct access to that area. Therefore, for the bridge on the River Masto sanction should be given. We have been asking for it for the last eight years. But nothing has happened. So, I would request the Finance Minister to kindly look into that also.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Arrangements should be made to relay Jalandhar programmes from Bhatinda and Pathankot so that utilisation of full capacity can be made. If Jalandhar Doordarshan makes this programme for the people of Punjab, more people in Punjab can see this programme. Also, Kasuli could be used to relay this programme for Chandigarh and its neighbouring area. We also would like a full-fledged studio and transmission centre to be set up at Chandigarh as it is the capital of the two States. At present, all functions, meetings and conferences of the two capitals and the Union Territory are relayed only through Jalandhar. If we could also have a radio photo-link between Chandigarh and Jalandhar, it will be very good. It is important because Jalandhar is the head-quarter of all the vernacular press and all the news of the three States—Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir—are relayed through that.

As regards the funds we have been given, the plan outlay has only been increased only by ten per cent. I am sorry to say that special assistance that we got of Rs. 89 crores has been included in that plan outlay. It would have been better if that had been given as an additional assistance by the Centre. I would request the Finance Minister that, considering the difficulties faced by the people of Punjab and the inability of the State Government to raise any resources, additional funds should be given liberally for the State of Punjab.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Madam Chairperson, I take this opportunity of this debate to congratulate the people of Punjab for maintaining communal harmony despite the severest of provocations that were given to them in the past few years. And also, I would like to greet the people of Punjab that, in spite of all the odds that they have faced and the havoc that was created by the terrorist activities, the peasantry mainly maintained the agricultural production and contributed well to the central pool of grains. Though we often hear or the people living in different States hear news of horrifying nature of killings to the people, action by the terrorists that shed blood of the people, their attempts to wage discord between different communities, at the bright aspects are very much there where people of one community stand by the other community and remain alert to maintain the unity of the country. But the unfortunate thing is this that despite such alertness shown by the people, the Central Government by all their actions—may be economic, political or otherwise—have failed to inspire the people in Punjab and take them forward.

We in the Opposition opposed vehemently the Budgets that were presented in this House due to the imposition of President's rule in Punjab. To that we now find support from the Congress (I) MPs also. Last time taking part in the debate the veteran Congress (I) leader from Punjab Dr. G.S. Dhillon expressed that as a matter of fact he thinks there should not have been imposition of President's rule in Punjab. Now I think more and more people are thinking on this line. I will come to that a little later.

I was listening to Mrs. Kaur. On the economic front it is true that one very vital aspect is missing. One very vital thrust that should have been there is the emphasis on industry. That direction is not there in the Budget. It is true that Punjab is an agriculturally advanced and developed State. We may call them a very rich State. But the lack of industrialisation is really giving a breeding ground to those who are trying to mislead the younger generation in Punjab. So when

demands are raised that there should be more industry in Punjab, we give our full support to that demand.

Over the years what is the situation in Punjab in regard to industry? You have had great opportunities in these three years to take vigorous steps to see that Punjab gets more and more industries. But what have you done? You have given them Pepsi Cola. We did not want that to go to Punjab—in fact we did not want that to come to India also. In a very sensitive State where international conspiracies are also focussed, entry of such a multi-national company with bad reputation is not at all conducive neither for economic development nor for the political unity. I would request the Minister and the Government to keep in mind these aspects and give more emphasis in the matter of industrialisation for Punjab.

We could make Punjab an example for the country. They are so much developed in agriculture. We should try to see how agriculture based industries can be developed indigenously, how to mobilise resources for that and how to generate employment on the basis of the local resources. But no such actions have been taken in the past. So we see on one side great development of agriculture and on another side the blind alley of lack of industrialisation. This kind of situation should not continue any more.

Due to the imposition of the President's rule the link of the people with the administration has been severed. Now the officials are alienated from the people. There is no popular Government. Nobody listens to the grievances of the people.

15.00 hrs.

So, they are hurt. And these alienated officers are taking advantage of the peculiar situation in Punjab to perpetuate anti-democratic measures not on the terrorists but on the workers, on the peasantry, on the toiling masses. I want the Minister to take note of this very seriously that in all over Punjab, in almost all the factories where the workers

are demanding their rights, the Government, the Administration, the Police are very active to curb them. These workers are not being allowed to hold gate meetings and to take out processions. The Police, the Administration do not allow them to do so. What should a good Government do? These are the very forces which have not sided the terrorists. They stood firm and remained united against the terrorists. Despite that, mills after mills and factories after factories are being tortured. The goondas of the Management are entering the factories, beating the workers and the police is not taking any action. Even the recognised political parties, their trade unions are being attacked. You go to a police station and lodge a complaint. Who is there to look into it? Some months ago, I went to Ludhiana. You know that it is the seat of textile industry. 80 per cent of the mills are not registered. Nobody maintained any registration record for the workers. The workers do not get their minimum wages or any rights as workers. So they organise strikes, take out processions. Any Government, moreover in this situation of Punjab, would take the side of the workers. But to my dismay, I must say, I was with the processionists. We went to meet the District Commissioner. He know that I would come and also the workers will come. Nobody was there to talk to us. Where will the people go? To whom will the people talk about their grievances? No police was there to protect the rally. They do not require that also. They can take care of their own life indeed. But they are demanding very minimum rights. They should have been protected and should have been given support. But that is not the case. I have got so many examples. I cannot go into them now. Since 20th May of last year, the Mahavir Spinning Mills workers are out of the factory. Why? It is because the Management, the goondas beat the workers inside the factory. Their demand was 'you stop it'. The Labour Commissioner could not force the Management to sign an agreement with the workers. Such is the situation going on. There are some other instances also which I am not going to quote. In GIS, Akbarpur District, Sangrur, for six months the workers are kicked out of the factory and the police is

helping the Management to recruit temporary workers from villages and these workers are prevented from entering the factory. If this is the situation of those who are standing firm for the unity and integrity of the country, if they are treated like this, I do not know what will be the fate of this country.

Now, due to this alienation, in the last year flood which created havoc in Punjab, the worst affected are more than four hundred villages out of 1200 and odd. What have the Government done in regard to relief and rehabilitation of these districts? What has been done? Government had announced that for a pucca house, they will be given Rs. 1000/-. That a ridiculous situation! For one thousand bricks, the cost is Rs. 750. What will they do with a thousand rupees? Then, for fodder Rs. 30 are given. That too the affected people do not get it. As I said, those who are fighting for the right cause are not being protected; they are being tortured. Even in these things, there is a nexus. I request the Minister to take it very seriously. Officials go to the rich people in the villages, they share the booty and the poor people do not get it. This kind of situation should stop immediately. There are so many other things, but I am not going into the same.

We welcome the announcement made by the Prime Minister in the House some days ago for the release of Jodhpur detainees, restriction in the application of Disturbed Areas Act, NS Amendment Act, allowing the foreigners to visit Punjab etc. All these things were overdue. This will help create goodwill, but there are certain things yet to be done. Though he said something about the culprits of Delhi riots, but that was not said whole-heartedly. What happened to the Misra Commission's report and the Jain Banerjee's report? What action has been taken. If you take action on them, surely, that will create a lot of confidence in the people of Punjab.

Then, what happened to Punjab Accord? Certain vital things are linked with it. What about the question of transfer of territory etc. You tell us whether that Accord is

[Sh. Saifuddin Chowdhary]

alive or it is dead. That is simple. What are your options now, nobody knows. There is a Cabinet Sub Committee. It has not met any political party since the beginning. Are you serious about it? Is that the priority accorded to it for tackling it at the national level by all the political parties? The Prime Minister said that there would be district level and sub-divisional level monitoring committees to look into the excesses by the police on the people. That is very good. But have these committees been formed? When the police have to legitimately take action against the terrorists, it is imperative that they are careful to rightly deal with the people in general. No allegations should be made against them. That is very important. They have to be very harsh with the terrorists and have to get the support of the people. These are certain things which are very important and you should take note of them.

Lastly, what about the completion of Theim Dam? I mentioned about it last time also. When will it be completed? I believe nobody is looking after the construction of this dam? It has been an orphan. During the floods, its construction was affected. Also, you will be surprised to know that the workers who are working there said that they would help in shifting the equipment from the construction site to a safer place. They wanted to do that themselves, but the administration did not allow them to do that. How are you going to take the support of the people? The economy cannot be set right without a good political situation there. That is very important. What is required is right political actions now to really save Punjab and save the unity and integrity of the country.

With these words I conclude and thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol):
Madam Chairman, I rise to support the demands for grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab. The Budget shows

that the revenue receipts and capital receipts are satisfactorily increasing, as can be seen from the figures for the year 1988-89 and the estimates for 1989-90. The problems of Punjab are very peculiar and very special as compared to those of other States. As was mentioned, we should have waited for the occasion when this Budget could only have been discussed in the proper forum i.e. the Punjab Assembly. But as it is now, when we are discussing this Budget in this august House, we should also think of giving some more aid from the Central Government side to the State of Punjab.

As you know, Punjab is providing us with the vital necessities of life, i.e. food and cloth. As far as food is concerned, large quantity of rice and wheat is produced in Punjab. Even in case of cloth, 23 per cent of the cotton cultivation is in Punjab. As Mr. Chowdhary was mentioning, there is a problem in the spinning mills. Then labour problems and other such problems are also there. Therefore, we should try to encourage some cooperative spinning mills in Punjab so that the farmers can contribute their maximum produce to the spinning mills.

The highest stage of green revolution has been reached in the State of Punjab and Haryana. So, we have to think of giving some special incentives to the farmers of these two States so that the growth rate in agricultural production in these two States is maintained. What should be the special incentives? We are giving incentives to farmers all over the country by way of subsidies i.e. indirect subsidy through fertilisers. Rs. 4000 crores out of the Central Budget is being spent for providing this subsidy. I would suggest that we can think of helping Punjab by providing some direct subsidy for the purchase of organic manures that can be applied in the farmers. In this way, the fertility of the farms can be maintained. By increasing the dosage of inorganic fertilisers like the Urea and Sulphate etc., a farmer can produce three crops in a year. He can be induced to have one green manurial crop by adding organic matter like the Sann Hamp

and Dhaincha. For that you will have to give subsidy from the Central as well as State Government Budget. This way the fertility of soil can be maintained

In the case of rice production there is a new concept of cultivation of green algae and other such Nitrogen fixing plants. So, subsidy should be provided for this and also for the purchase of Neem cake and other organic manures which are required for its healthy growth. If more subsidy is given to the states of Punjab and Haryana which are producing large quantities of food grains, that will be a new thrust in the field of agriculture.

Madam, Chairman, there is a project of Pepsi Cola which is coming up in Punjab. Many hopes are being raised, especially among the farmers, that the farmers will be getting added value for their vegetable crops, especially potatoes which will be required for this industry. I would urge upon the Central Government to see that this project comes up faster in the State of Punjab.

For the small scale industry the most important requirement is the energy. We see that the Ropar Thermal Power Plant-Stage-III is already cleared but it is awaiting the Planning Commissions approval. The Godwal Project is also cleared by the Central Electricity Authority.

There is a demand by the State Government of Punjab for a gas-based power plant near Ludhiana. We are planning to have 10,000 MW of electricity production through gas-based power plants Throughout the country. So, the demand of the Government of Punjab for a gas-based power plant at Ludhiana is a very genuine one and we should think of it very seriously so that the energy problem which is cropping up in all the States and specially in States like Punjab can be mitigated to a great extent, if not fully.

There is a provision of about Rs. 100 and odd crores for poultry farming, etc. Since agricultural production is reaching a saturation point, the farmers of Punjab should be

given an opportunity to diversify their activities in the areas of piggery, poultry farming, etc. Therefore, this provision is most welcome.

Last but not the least, I would like to mention about the law and order situation in the State of Punjab. We welcome the decision taken by the Prime Minister about the release of the Jodhpur detenus. I would like to suggest one thing. In order to reduce the expenditure on police forces, we should think of developing more and more Homeguard Units. The strength of the Homeguards must be increased in urban as well as rural areas so that courage can be built up among the people themselves to combat the evil of terrorism. More incentives should be given to the people of Punjab of this purpose.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Madam Chairperson, last time when we were discussing the Punjab Budget, from both the sides we expressed the hope that that would be the last occasion to discuss the Punjab Budget in this House. But unfortunately, it is not so.

I really welcome certain steps taken by the Government to ease the situation in Punjab, such as the release of the Jodhpur prisoners, the withdrawal of certain Acts applicable only to the State of Punjab and permitting the entry of foreigners into Punjab. These steps have eased the situation and lessened the crisis to some extent. But every member of this House wants that there should be a political solution to the Punjab problem. Punjab problem is not the problem of the ruling party alone. It is a national problem and we, on this side, are as much interested as the ruling Party to see that the Punjab problem is solved once for all. That is why, Madam, for the past two years, we have been insisting that the Prime Minister should have a dialogue with the Opposition Parties. He should have taken them into confidence in finding out a solution

[Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer]

to this problem. I do not understand why the Prime Minister has so far not cared to take the National opposition leaders into confidence to ease the situation. It is really very surprising.

Madam, the whole nation salutes the people of Punjab. Even under the worst circumstances, even when terrorism was at its peak, the contribution of the people of Punjab in the form of foodgrains is the same as in the past. Despite the drought and the floods, the brave farmers of Punjab have been contributing to the granary of our nation. We cannot forget their contribution and we salute them especially for the way they withstood the attacks of terrorists. It is the people of Punjab and not the security forces, who are guarding the State of Punjab. Though terrorism has been brought under control to some extent, it is still existing to some extent. Government of India, with all their Forces, have not been able to eliminate terrorism altogether. That is why we have all been demanding that we must find a political solution. We must take steps to see that the youth of Punjab who have gone astray are brought back into the mainstream. I would just like to touch one or two points. I was extremely happy to read from the newspaper that some Sikh leaders have stated that a popular Government should be established in Punjab soon. I think that is the demand of the entire people of Punjab. They want their own Government. They don't want a Government ruled by the Centre. You took this step when terrorism was at its highest. Even now it is like that only. Somehow you don't want to take that chance once again. Yet, the people of Punjab themselves want it. So, I earnestly appeal to the Central Government to give a serious thought to it. Before that, you must see that except those leaders who are involved in criminal activities, all others are released. We don't understand why you have kept them under detention. If they are to be tried, you try them quickly. You have got Special Courts. You have early trials and see that the Courts take a decision soon. You have neither done this

nor you have released the leaders like Prakash Singh Badal, Tohra and others. They are under detention. You say that you don't have leaders to talk to. How will you get leaders when you have put them in prison? So, it is very necessary that you should find a solution to this problem.

Madam, I want to give one or two suggestions on this occasion. So far as food front is concerned, we are certainly happy that Punjab is keeping up its tradition. Because of unemployment, unfortunately, the youths of Punjab are very much distressed and disgruntled. Of course, unemployment is there in every State but particularly the youths of Punjab are strong enough and they can do work. Without work, they are being misled and are taken to terrorist activities. So, the entire House is demanding that the Government should start sufficient number of industries in the State of Punjab. Whenever a discussion comes regarding this, the main thrust of every speaker is that Government should come forward and start industries. But unfortunately the Government have no plan at all to start industries—both small and large scale—except the Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala. It has given jobs to only a few people. Except this, there is no other industry worth the name which is started by the Central Government. After the President's Rule was imposed, they have not started any major industry except the controversial and unwanted Pepsi Cola Project which is yet to come. So, I strongly urge upon the Central Government to see that some special provisions are made for the State of Punjab. We must see that every youth in Punjab is employed. We should see that he should stand on his own legs. If it is done, then there will be no question of terrorism at all in the State of Punjab. I hope the hon. Minister will give a serious thought to this suggestion and make special provision, particularly, in respect of the State of Punjab for starting a number of industries.

Another thing is that they have progressed very well in agriculture and dairy farming. It is very necessary that there should be diversification of agro-product

industries in Punjab. So, I would request the Government to do something in this regard also.

One thing which I want to mention here is that we should have complete trust in the people of Punjab and particularly the Sikhs. We cannot forget the sacrifices made by the people of Punjab and particularly the Sikhs for the country's freedom. Except a few misguided youths, the rest of the people want that India should be strong and united. They believe in national integrity. They never want a separate State. We must trust these people and take them into confidence and see that a permanent solution is found. I hope the Government will open its eyes. They should have taken into confidence all the Opposition Leaders and found out a solution. Don't postpone it till the next elections, because elections are on the cards. Don't say, "We will look afterwards." Representatives of Punjab must be here in the Lok Sabha along with the other people. So, we have to see that a popular Government is installed in Punjab also soon.

With these words, I thank you.

[Translation]

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala): Madam Chairman, the funds allocated to Punjab in this Budget are more than sufficient if utilized properly. For this, I thank the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister. So the question arises as to what is the proper way to utilize these funds. The situation in Punjab is not conducive to the very existence of the meek in the State. Only the brave, capable of meeting force with force, can survive there. I am sorry to say that thousands of Hindus and Sikhs have migrated from Punjab under fear of terrorists to other States and there too their condition is miserable. Hindus were the first target of terrorists. In my maiden speech in Parliament, I had put forward certain suggestion. Our many leaders and workers were of the opinion that if a settlement was arrived at with the terrorists, they may mend their ways. I have been a member of the Punjab

Assembly for 17 years and as such I know the character of these terrorist, I therefore, said that these terrorists do not deserve any leniency and they should be shot at sight. We read reports in newspapers about arrests of terrorists. If 100 terrorists were trapped and 5 of them died, 95 were taken into custody by the police. You please tell me if prosecution is launched against them, who will come forward to give evidence against them because their lives will not be spared by the other terrorists. So shooting them at sight is the best course to follow. At that time, I had said that the Punjab police was corrupt and was working in connivance with the terrorists. It is their patronage that an S.I. has got Rs. 1 crore and an S P several crores of rupees. If you make an enquiry, the veracity of my statement will be confirmed. Agriculture and industries in Punjab would have come to a grinding halt if the B.S.F. and the C.R.P.F. had not been posted there. I feel that giving so much funds to Punjab is not necessary. Instead if Punjab police is replaced by the police of some other state, the menace of terrorism will end. The hon. home Minister is a very capable Minister but he is not aware of this fact. If the protector turns devourer, how can one remain safe? The Punjab police is corrupt and is deceiving the Government. The only remedy seems to be to remove it from the scene and deploy police force from another State. Innocent people are killed there, and 95% of the victims today are Sikhs. Lesser number of Hindus are killed because terrorists have no religious or ethical values. Killing people is their sole objective. Our Government becomes lenient. Strictness and not leniency is the principle on which Governments should be run. Firmness is the answer to the Punjab problem. It can ensure the smooth functioning of the agricultural and industrial sectors in the State. There is no doubt that the people of Punjab are brave. Both Punjab and Haryana have made progress. But terrorists have blocked the path of progress. Their activities have become a nightmare for the people of Punjab. A newspaper called 'Hind Samachar', published from Punjab, carries on the front page reports along with the number and photographs of each and every

[Ch. Ram Prakash]

person killed in Punjab everyday, whether their number is 5, 10, 20 or 40. If 40 persons become victims of terrorists, you will find that 10 of them are Hindus and 30 are Sikhs. Therefore, stringent measures should be taken to check terrorist activities in Punjab.

Now I would like to refer to the SYL canal which will serve Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. This project has been lying incomplete for a long time. It was inaugurated by the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and I feel that as long as there is terrorism in Punjab, it cannot be completed as people will continue to put obstacles since they have no consideration for the country and no patriotic fervour. I fail to understand as to what has happened to the people. Millions of rupees spent on the SYL canal from the national exchequer have gone waste without any benefit accruing to the people. If this canal is completed early, the areas to be benefited by it can contribute another 50% to the total national foodgrain production. Then the country need not import foodgrains. I request the Government to complete the SYL canal soon as it can totally change the agricultural scenario in Punjab and Haryana.

I have drawn attention towards the Punjab police, welfare of people and the SYL canal. If these three points are attended to, the problems being faced by the people of Punjab will be automatically solved to a large extent and they will have considerable relief.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Madam Chairman, I support the Punjab Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. I am happy to note that despite severe constraints, problems created by terrorism and tragic incidents, Punjab is making steady progress. In 1988-89 the revenue receipts are likely to go up to Rs. 1980.86 crores, which means an increase of Rs. 266.84 crores. The figures under the tax and non-tax heads have also recorded an increase of Rs. 257.78 crores in 1988-89. The troubled situation in Punjab has not deterred its people from fulfilling their

duty towards their State.

15.33 hrs.

[MR. SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Once again the Punjab Budget is being discussed here in Parliament. It would have been better if the Punjab Budget had been discussed in the Punjab Assembly itself and a decision thereon should have been taken by the State legislators. It is the misfortune of the people of Punjab and the nation as a whole that terrorism, which raised its head long time back, still persists in Punjab in one form or the other. It can be said with surety that as compared to other States the people of Punjab were shorn of religious parochialism and prejudices. So it is all the more surprising to see terrorism being propagated there in the name of religion. It is really fascism in disguise of terrorism. This process of starting terrorism in Punjab is part of a larger conspiracy of capitalist and reactionary forces within and outside the country and is in fact designed to overtake and hold to ransom the entire country. Not only Punjab but the whole country is suffering. What could make the people of Punjab happier than handing over of administration of the State to a democratically elected Government? The earnest efforts made under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi have been lauded by the world and are bearing fruit as public opinion is building up in India and abroad against terrorism and conspiracy to form Khalistan in Punjab started by the fascist forces. Even countries who, hitherto abetted, encouraged and helped terrorism, have become sceptical and are dissociating themselves from it. The atmosphere building up in Pakistan will no more help terrorism. Climate for them in countries like Britain, where they were getting some patronage, is now hotting up. Now in Punjab and whole of India there is opposition to terrorism.

The fascist forces who were raising their ugly head as Khalistanis are breathing their last. There is no doubt that if the people of Punjab show some courage and the coun-

try men have some patience, these forces will die their natural death, because falsehood can never win over truth.

Agriculture has been the main occupation of the people of Punjab from the very beginning Punjab and Haryana have been the granary of the country. True to its tradition, Punjab has still been maintaining this position Punjab has been basically a state of small-scale-industries in which people of the whole state are involved. No heavy industry has been set up there but due to the liberal attitude and efforts of Central Government, an integral coach factory has been set up there and I am happy that it has started production in the scheduled time. The people of Punjab have also greatly contributed to its progress. Punjab is moving on the path of progress because the State Government is functioning under the guidance of the Central Government and a number of good steps in various fields have been taken there.

Not taking much time of the House, I would like to butress the submission of one of our hon. Member Smt. Bhinder with regard to allocation of more funds for repairs of roads damaged due to floods. The Government should provide extra funds for the repairs of damaged roads. Punjab issue is a very delicate issue and attention should be paid to this not only by the Government of Punjab but also by the Central Government. Not only the people of Punjab but the migrant labourers also have greatly contributed to the development of Punjab. The role of migrant labourers in this regard cannot be ignored. The migrant labourers who have come from Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have thrown their body and Soul together in the development of Punjab. They have worked there even risking their lives and today also these migrant labourers can be seen working in the fields of Punjab. But what are the future-prospects of these labourers? I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the miserable condition of migrant labourers. The Central Government should issue instructions to the Government of Punjab to

provide minimum wages to these migrant labourers. Their condition is so pitiable that when the harvesting season is over and they want to return back to their native places, an amount is deducted from their wages so that they are forced to come back again to work for them. When the migrant labourers come to Punjab in search of livelihood to satisfy their hunger, people begin to scramble to grab as many such labourers as they can. I am pained to see the plight of the labourers who toil in the sweat of their brows for the prosperity of Punjab. Not only this, no proper housing arrangements are made for them. They are living there in a very ragged condition. I request you to appoint an officer of the rank of Deputy Labour Commissioner who after conducting a survey of every village will prepare a list of migrant labourers working there and make arrangements for creation of a welfare fund for them. He will also ensure for their medical treatment and manage for free to and fro journey for them. The migrant labourers are a symbol of national unity. The Government should do something for such labourers who migrate to Punjab, Haryana, Assam and West Bengal in the search of livelihood and toil there even at the cost of their lives with full dedication to the mother land.

I agree to the view of Mr. Saifuddin Choudhary that no ban should be imposed there on labour movements. Protection must be provided to the soldiers who are fighting for the cause of socialistic programmes. The Government of Punjab should provide protection to these soldiers who are being exploited and suppressed by management with the assistance of goonda elements.

With these words, I conclude and express my thanks to you for allowing me to speak on it.

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very unfortunate that Punjab Budget is again being discussed in the House. Last time when Punjab Budget was presented in this House, Members both from ruling as well as opposition benches had expected that it was the last budget for

[Sh. Ram Narain Singh]

Punjab to be presented here. The people are expecting that very soon a popular Government will take charge of the administration in Punjab and will start functioning. Unfortunately, no popular Government has so far been installed there. Had there been a popular Government in Punjab, the problem of terrorism would have been solved there. We find that at present more people are being killed in Punjab as compared to the period when Mr. Barnala was the Chief Minister of Punjab. The first and the foremost duty of a Government is to protect the life and property of the people. The Central Government which has imposed President Rule in Punjab has failed to protect the life and property of the people of Punjab. The people in Punjab are being slaughtered like cattle. Had the Central Government been really interested in tackling the Punjab problem, it would have tackled it by now. It appears that the Government is least interested in solving Punjab problem.

Elections were to be held in Haryana in 1987 and with an eye on election, the popular Government of Punjab was dismissed at that time but for the Central Government it proved a Pandora's box. In Haryana and Punjab, the condition of farmers and labourers are good because they are labourious and hard working. No assistance is being provided to them by the Government, even then they are making progress on their own efforts.

The construction of Thein Dam in Punjab has not yet been completed. The Government should strive for its early completion so that water could be supplied to Haryana and Rajasthan along with Punjab. This year Punjab had suffered a heavy loss due to floods. Similarly, S.Y.L. canal has not yet been completed though its foundation stone was laid by late Smt. Indira Gandhi 4-5 years ago and at that time, it was announced that it would be completed within a period of one year. Still it has not been completed. The farmers of Haryana are suffering heavy losses amounting to Rs. 100

crore annually due to non-completion of the canal, even then no action is being taken by Government for its early completion. Before elections in Haryana, the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of an Oil Refinery in Karnal and promised to get it completed within one year but no further action is being taken in this regard. To my view, injustice is being done to all opposition ruled states. It is a sheer injustice.

The problem of terrorism and extremism could be solved in Punjab if the problems of farmers and labourers had been tackled. There is acute unemployment problem in Punjab. The educated unemployed youths, when do not find employment, are indulged in anti-social activities and wage war against the Government. Had they been provided employment in heavy industries and village industries, they would not have adopted the course of violence. Punjab Electricity Board have submitted many projects for approval of the Government but these are not being approved by the Government. The supply of water and electricity is a dire necessity for the farmers. A very high capacity power plant of Pong Dam was reduced to ashes, as a result of which Punjab and Haryana have suffered heavy losses but the Government is least concerned for its repairs. Now crores of rupees are required for its repairs. If no assistance is provided to farmers and labourers in Punjab, the problem of terrorism cannot be solved and the problem is becoming rather more complicated. I think Government have no intention of solving this problem. The problem must be solved. Farmers and labourers live in villages. In India, once prices of industrial goods, be it textile, iron, or cement or for that matter any other goods, are increased they do not come down again but on this score our farmers are very unlucky. The prices of wheat come down to Rs. 173 a quintal at harvesting season but as soon as wheat is procured from them, prices go as high as Rs. 300 a quintal. In India, the price of gram had gone as high as Rs. 800-900 a quintal but now its price has come down to Rs. 500 a quintal as the gram crop is ready. Similarly, one time the price of gwar, a fodder for animals has gone up to Rs.

1100 a quintal but now it has come down to Rs. 300 a quintal only but no measures have been taken by the Government in this regard. This injustice is always done to the farmers. Several hon. Members belonging to Congress Party also advocated the case of farmers, but no heed is paid to them. When attention is not being paid to this even after requests made by hon. Members of the Congress Party, what to talk of our submission? Today farmers & labourers are subjected to a lot of injustices and they are not getting remunerative prices of their produce. This goes with the saying that nearer the church, farther from Heaven. Delhi is the seat of the Central Government. There are about 360 villages in Delhi but the land of these villagers is being acquired by the DDA at the rate of Rs. 15 a sq. year. The same land is being re-sold at the rate of Rs. 2000 per square yard by the DDA. Thus injustice to farmers is being done in all spheres. Even then loud claims are made about the measures taken for welfare of the farmers. Farmers will give a befitting reply to it at the time of elections. Only then they will realise what they have done for them. Punjab issue is a very gigantic problem and until and unless injustice to the farmers and labourers is stopped Government will not get support of the people of Punjab 80 per cent of the population of India lives in villages but neither water nor electricity is provided to them, these people arrange themselves. Therefore the Government should construct Thein Dam, S.Y.L. canal and should set up oil refinery in Karnal and get the construction of Rajasthan canal completed which has been lying uncompleted for the last 20 years. In Punjab and Haryana, the labourers get Rs. 30 as wages while in Eastern U.P., Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan they are paid only Rs. 10 as daily wages I, therefore want to know the reasons for this disparity. Do the Government officials misappropriate the money? The condition of labourers in Punjab and Haryana is better because of their own efforts and deligency. Until and unless steps to improve the condition of farmers and labourers are taken, these issues cannot be solved. You stated that Punjab issue has assumed the national

importance and therefore a joint meeting of all party leaders would be called upon to discuss this issue but till today no such meeting has been arranged. Then how the issue can be solved?

With these words, I express my thanks to the Chair for allowing me to speak.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support and express my views on Punjab Budget. I would like to put my views in detail as the presence from all groups and parties here seems to be very good today. I may slightly deviate from the routine discussion. We will have take a serious review of the existing situation in Punjab. Everybody knows that we have fought against imperialism and if Punjab problem is also a challenge posed up unperialism. We will fight it out. We have been succeeding and shall succeed in our further efforts. But I would like to point out one thing that it is because of communalism that we have suffered, have found ourselves weak, have not succeeding in our efforts and the result has been the partition of the country. If we seriously examine the basic reasons which are responsible for creating the Punjab problem, we will find that communalism has been the basic reason behind it. All the political parties should unite to meet this challenge. Our unanimous efforts with all sincerity would make our task easy and the problem will be solved within no time. But instead of uniting ourselves to meet the challenge, we are making efforts to find out a solution for it. I would appeal to all the political parties to unite in order to fight against the challenge. We have lost Sant Longowal, who had got the capability to meet the challenge and who had true knowledge of religion. Not only Akali Dal, but the whole nation has suffered this loss. People were uniting under his leadership. Secondly, we have lost Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who stepped forward to unite the people. Nothing else, but communalism has been primarily responsible for these untoward incidents. Despite this, I regret to say, some people bear sympathetic attitude towards the murderers of Shrimati Gandhi and Sant Longowal. It is because there are

[Sh. Kevur Bhushan]

political differences between the Congress and the Opposition. We should, better shed off our political differences and move ahead unanimously to save the nation from such threats. It is not matter whether we belong to one political group or the other. We can sit in the House together and we as true citizens of India, can sit together and make our unanimous efforts to meet the challenge and solve the problem. Our unanimous efforts may solve the Punjab problem. Our party has taken an initiative in this regard. We have always been appealing to all the political parties to make joint efforts to solve the Punjab problem.

Secondly, there are the measures to solve any problem, whether it is economic, social or political. If we determine to tackle the basic problem, our efforts would bear positive results. So far as economic conditions and cultural heritage is concerned Punjab is quite a prosperous state. But this very state is being ruined today. For the reconstruction of this state I have already offered my suggestions and made an appeal for collective efforts to challenge communalism. The agricultural labourers migrated from various parts of the country to Punjab and are in a most pitiable condition there. What to talk of labourers, the industrialists are also suffering heavy losses and agricultural output is decreasing day by day. So the Government should take measures to set up agricultural industries there. The Government hardly bothers about the adverse effects of the new scientific techniques and equipments on manpower. Those industries which have adverse effects on manpower should not be encouraged. Agricultural industries should be set up in Punjab and employment opportunities should be created to absorb the local unemployed youths so that they might contribute in building of the Nation. It would automatically bring about a change in their attitude. In Punjab industries based on agriculture should be encouraged. You should also take note of the fact that land Reform Act has not been properly implemented in Punjab. I have vis-

ited 12,800 villages in Punjab. Rich farmers have big farms, say about 1000 acres, while the Harijans and tribals do not have even an inch of land to cultivate. If the land Reforms Act is implemented earnestly, Harijans will be able to get their share of land and thus they will be able to face the challenge of terrorism courageously. Weaker sections will have to be uplifted in order to check terrorism there. It will automatically solve the problem of terrorism. Big land lords provide shelter and protection to terrorists. If they are discouraged, terrorism will be no more there. Out of these 12,800 villages there is not even a single village is effected by the feelings of communalism. Hindus and Sikhs have no differences between them and both the communities have been fighting against terrorism.

15.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

People of the country are with the people of Punjab in their struggle against terrorism. I would urge upon the opposition parties to join us in our efforts to provide full help to them.

[*English*]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are again discussing the Punjab Budget in the Lok Sabha. It is very unfortunate and I wonder how long we are going to discuss the Punjab Budget in the Lok Sabha. This is, I should say, a deliberate attempt to shatter Punjab economically. If you go into the past happenings in Punjab, you will know from where the Punjab problem started and why the Government is not at all serious in solving this problem. It cannot be solved with half-hearted measures and with half-hearted steps. This problem has now assumed the national importance. It is a national problem now and it can be solved only by concrete and solid political steps and that can be taken only if the Government has the will to solve it. Basically, this problem was started by the Centre or by the ruling party and this

problem is eating away or consuming all the revenues and income of the State and that is being spent mostly on police and security forces. That is why the development of the State is very much affected.

16.00 hrs.

And whatever remains, there is rampant corruption in the Administration, in all levels in the security forces and the police. We are proud and we always say that there is no communal problem in Punjab. Punjab is the State where there is no communal tension even at present, even in the face of so much provocation when we can see communal clashes and riots in all parts of the country. But in Punjab.....

MR. SPEAKER: We will take it up later.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA: I will continue later, Sir.

16.01 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.:
 APPROVAL OF NOTIFICATION NO. S.O.
 223 (E) DATED 23RD MARCH, 1989. ON
 LAYING OF THAKKAR COMMISSION'S
 REPORTS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
 (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 223 (E) dated the 23rd March, 1989, by which the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 260 (E) dated the 15th May, 1986, has been rescinded."

Sir, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, was assassinated on

31st October, 1984. On 20th November, 1984, Government appointed a Commission of Inquiry for the purpose of making an inquiry into the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Justice M.P. Thakkar, a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court of India, constituted the Commission.

The Commission submitted its Interim Report on 19th November, 1985. The Final Report, including the Appendices forming part of the Final Report, was submitted by the Commission on 27th February, 1986.

In its Final Report, the Commission recommended that in the larger public interest the Report may not be made public. As will be clear when the reports are placed on the Table of the House, the Commission has recommended further investigation by appropriate agencies into certain matters identified by the Commission. In support of its recommendation that the report may not be made public, the Commission observed that the publication of the report would hamper the further investigations and also cause embarrassment or prejudice to certain persons. The Commission itself described its effort in this behalf as an "exploratory exercise" and pointed out that the material gathered in the course of the exercise was not on the basis of an enquiry held by the Commission as contemplated under section 8 (B) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, or under Rule 5 of the Commissions of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972.

Government accepted the recommendation of the Commission. Accordingly, the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, was amended by Ordinance No. 6 of 1986 dated 14th May, 1986. Following the Ordinance, a notification was made on 15th May, 1986 in exercise of the powers under section 3 sub-section (5) of the Act, as amended by the Ordinance. Hon. Members are aware that the Ordinance No. 6 of 1986 was replaced by the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Act, 1986, which received the assent of the President on 20th August, 1986.

A special Investigation Team (SIT) had

[S. Buta Singh]

been established on 15th November, 1984, to investigate the crime of assassination of the late Prime Minister. The team was headed by an officer of the rank of Director General of Police and consisted of many senior officers. The SIT took up the investigation of the crime. The assailants of the late Prime Minister and other accused persons connected with the crime were prosecuted. The SIT also took up investigation of the question whether there was a larger conspiracy to eliminate the late Prime Minister. This question was thoroughly investigated over a period of four years. It is my duty to inform the House that the SIT has been able to complete its investigations and unravel the conspiracy to eliminate the late Prime Minister. Action, according to law, would be taken against those who have been identified by the SIT as participants in the conspiracy.

Since the SIT has completed the task entrusted to it, there is no longer any impediment to releasing the interim report and final report of the Commission. It is under these circumstances that the Prime Minister announced in the Lok Sabha on 17th March, 1989 that steps would be taken to place the reports on the Table of the House immediately after the House re-assembled, after recess, on 27th March, 1989.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raj): Records or reports?

MR. SPEAKER: Reports.

S. BUTA SINGH: Government have been advised that in order to lay the reports on the Table of the House, it would be necessary to rescind the notification dated 15th May, 1986. Government have also been advised that the notification rescinding the earlier notification should be approved by a Resolution of the Lok Sabha. Hence, Government have made a notification under section 3, sub-section (5) of the Act on 23rd March, 1989 rescinding the notification dated 15th May, 1986. A few minutes ago, I moved the Resolution seeking approval of

the House to the notification dated 23rd March, 1989.

Before I conclude, I would like to share with the House my anguish and regret over certain developments that have taken place in the last 10 days. In taking the decision not to lay the reports on the Table of the House, in 1986, Government had acted in the larger public interest. Government's action was also supported by law as made by Parliament. Whatever may have been said during the heat of the debate in 1986, by and large, the nation accepted that decision of the Government, as approved by Parliament in 1986. There was no criticism or controversy for a period of three years. (*Interruptions*)

During this period of 3 years, the SIT continued to carry out its duties with quiet efficiency, diligence and thoroughness. The efforts of the SIT led to the prosecution and conviction of the assailants and those directly connected with the crime. The investigation by the SIT into the larger conspiracy has also resulted in identifying other conspirators. In January, 1989, the SIT had completed its investigations and was preparing to take the steps required under law to prosecute the persons involved in the larger conspiracy. Once the SIT had complied with the requirements under section 173 of Cr. P.C., Government would have, in the normal course, placed the reports before the House. However, at this stage and, perhaps anticipating that the SIT had completed its work, a version of a chapter of the final report of the Commission appeared in a newspaper, thus kicking off a wholly unnecessary and painful controversy. In order to set at rest rumour-mongering and speculative discussion, Government decided to lay the reports of the Commission on the Table of the House. Notwithstanding this decision, a section of the media as well as certain political leaders have continued to indulge in speculation, insinuation and innuendo. In the last 10 days, they have attributed motives to the Government and tried to bring into ridicule the institutions of the State and those holding responsible positions in Government. When the reports are laid before Parliament, and

when they are read by reasonable men and women, the truth will be known and the utter depravity of the campaign launched by certain section will stand exposed.

The Indian State has weathered many storms in the past and, I am sure, it will, weather this storm too. Actually those who would raise a storm, live in a world of myths and fantasies. They do not serve the people of India nor do they have the larger public interest at heart.

With these words, I move the Resolution and seek the approval of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 223 (E) dated the 23rd March, 1989, by which the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 260 (E) dated the 15th May, 1986 has been rescinded."

The motion was adopted

16.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*CONTD.*

Interim Report and Final Report of Thakkar Commission of Inquiry on the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Memorandum of Action taken on the Reports and Statement explaining reasons for not-laying simultaneously Hindi version of the documents

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table

- (a) A copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:-

(i) Interim Report dated the 19th November, 1985 of Justice Thakkar Commission of Inquiry on the assassination of the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi; [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7589/89]

(ii) Final report including the appendices forming part of the final report dated the 27th February, 1986 of Justice Thakkar Commission of Inquiry on the assassination of the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi.

(iii) Memorandum of Action taken on the Reports.

(b) A statement explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the documents mentioned above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7590/89]

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : It is a victory for democracy.

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

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Its is a victory of the people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already told you that I am raising on a procedural point. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): What procedural point? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am seeking your permission, not the permission of the hon. Members of this House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Am I to decide or are you to decide?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Charles who has allowed you to do it? I have not allowed you. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Then you come and take the Chair. I will just go inside.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am raising this. Firstly, I take it that for raising the point of order, I have to seek your permission, not the permission of the hon. Members of this House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is right.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There might be a good point of order. I cannot know.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES

(SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): When a motion is adopted, what is the point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot know. How do I know without knowing it?

[Translation]

How could I reject unless I know his point of order.

[English]

But this is his right. If it is nothing, I can overrule it. If it is good, I can sustain it. No problem.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do if you want to spoil the smooth working in the House?

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Had you been quite and allowed me to listen, I would have decided the matter and given my ruling.

*(Interruptions)***[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Charles, why don't you sit properly and let me do my job? I have to listen to him first.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will give you the rule. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me do my job. I have to listen to him first and give my ruling.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, which is the rule under which he is raising the point of order? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I want to know on what grounds he is raising that. Do you know what he is saying?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am raising the point of order under rule. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. SPEAKER: Several Members are speaking. How can I do it? Mr. Charles, what are you doing there?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Under what rule he is raising the point of order? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: How do I know that thing? That is what I am trying to know.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am raising a point of order under Rule 376 of the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha. On a point of order, we have to point out which provisions have been violated. I am pointing out....*(Interruptions)* I have in my hands the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, on the basis of which he is laying on the Table the Thakkar Commission Report and other documents...

MR. SPEAKER: Right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like you to refer to Sub-Section (5) of Section (3) and particularly the explanation. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER. This comes under Sub-Section (4) and not under Sub-Section (5).

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am referring to the explanation. *(Interruptions)*

Please take your seat.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, I am on a point of order...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be Point

of Order on a point of order. Unless you sit down, I am unable to conduct the proceedings. You are creating a mess. There cannot be a point of order on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to decide that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you sit properly. You always jump as if there is a spring behind you.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me formulate the point of order. He is laying on the Table of the House the Thakkar Commission Report in terms of this law, Section (3) Sub-Section (5) and in the explanation it is stated: "For the purpose of sub-section—i.e. laying the report on the Table of the House—(5), "report" includes an interim report and all proceedings of a Commission." I want to know whether along with the Annexures he is also laying the proceedings of the Commission. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please order. Please sit down

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to know that along with report and annexures,

whether he is also laying on the Table of the House all the proceedings of the Commission as has been defined.

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is, : this is coming under Sub-Section (4) and not under Sub-Section (5). It is under Sub-Section (4).

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am listening, I am watching. I can very well listen.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is under sub-Section (4). Over ruled.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is abundantly clear. The explanation is for Sub-Section (5), not for Sub-Section (4). It is quite clear. What you are reading is under Sub-Section (5), not under Sub-Section (4). This doesn't pertain to that. Over-ruled.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Simple, clear. Nothing doing, Mr. Walia.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That Report is the Commission's Report and the explanation says... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it Professor Sahib. It is completely clear and now you are debating my judgment.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): It is clearly defined there. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Walia to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What is there in Sub-section (4) ?

MR. SPEAKER: This comes under Sub-section (5). I have seen it and I have done it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it. I am not going to allow my ruling to be discussed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am satisfied with my ruling. Yes, please, now what do you say?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is the ruling. You cannot discuss it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Are we getting copies of the Report? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given Mr. Shankaranand the Floor.

I have allowed him. No point of order now on that score from your side.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The hon. Member Professor Dandavate raised a point of order under Rule 376. May I read Rule 376?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Let the House know what he wants to raise and under what provision. I quote:

"376 (1) A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question

which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.

(2) A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment.

Now today at the moment...(Interruptions)

Now the hon. Home Minister has laid the Report on the Table of the House with Annexures and all that. Laying of the Report on the Table is complete. Now you have gone to the next item. If there can be any point of order that can be only on the next item..(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I got up when he got up to lay the Report on the Table of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am coming to that.

MR. SPEAKER: I have overruled that.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You have ruled out that point of order. You have taken up next item. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling. You also must realise that I have given it after considering all aspects.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Subject to your ruling, my point of order is... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion on my ruling. (Interruptions) I have not allowed Mr. Chatterjee.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This is what I am saying. Please do not allow them to speak on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER: I have overruled him.

Nothing doing. Mr. Walia to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion on my ruling

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed these gentlemen. I have called Mr. Walia. If he does not want to speak, I will call the next speaker.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have closed this subject. I have given my ruling on this subject and that is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have not allowed the Hon. Members.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Walia. Only Mr. Walia will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am pained, Professor, that after my ruling you are doing this.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I don't want to tell you anything. Nothing doing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I want to know whether we will get adequate opportunity to read the report. I want to know from you what is your directive.

MR. SPEAKER: My directive is that copies be laid in the Parliament Library.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There will be only a few copies. How can they serve so many Members?

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you ample time to study it and we shall have a Business Advisory Committee meeting. If you want to discuss it, you can take it up in the Business Advisory Committee meeting and fix the time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Only half a dozen copies will not do.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask for more copies. I will ask the Government to give more copies.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How does the public come to know about it tomorrow? Are you going to give a summary to the Press?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have received some copies and will ask the Government for more copies.

[English]

Buta Singh ji, more copies may be made available to them.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Okay Sir. Let them be reasonable; we will meet all their requirements.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: He has assured to send more copies

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Press get the entire copy?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is placed here that all will be made available to them.

[English]

Whatever is there, everything is there in full.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How does the public come to know about it tomorrow?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Sahib, try to understand. When the document is made public what else is left. You will get more copies as soon as they are available. He has assured to provide more copies, so there is nothing to worry.

[English]

Why are you making a mountain out of a mole hill unnecessarily.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of debate on this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question on this subject. What is the fun in wasting the time of the House? Don't you have any consideration for the public money?

(Interruptions)

16.31 hrs.

[SHRI SHARED DIGHE *in the Chair*]

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not obstruct the proceedings. Mr. Walia is making his speech.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, you are presiding now. We want you to use your good offices to get us copies of the Report to study. May be the discussion will be held tomorrow. The whole night we may study

and prepare. Therefore, will you assure us about the *modus operandi* for securing copies of the Reports?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Copies are going to be given to all the Members.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I require it. The Secretariat has not been able to tell us. Why can't you use your good offices to get us the copies?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are trying to give copies to all the Members. It will be done in due course of time. Mr. Walia may speak now.

16.32 hrs.

PUNJAB BUDGET, 1989-90 CENTRAL DISCUSSION; DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (PUNJAB), 1989-90 AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB), 1988-89 *Contd.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Walia.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala): Mr. Chairman Sir, Punjab is primarily an agricultural State and the farmers of Punjab deserve all appreciation because they have been in the forefront in bringing about an agricultural revolution in this country and brought Punjab to a firm footing.

Agriculture has now reached a saturation point in Punjab, where further increase in the agricultural produce is very difficult. Therefore, diversification of crops and industrialization are the need of the hour in the State. Particularly, industries based on agriculture have to be given a free hand. But unfortunately, Punjab was never encouraged and was never allowed any industries even in the small scale sector, what to talk of bigger projects and heavy industries. Punjab was always discriminated against in all spheres and walks of life, particularly in industrialization of the State.

So far as small scale industries are concerned, there are some industries such as hosiery products, sewing machines, spare parts, cycles etc., in some areas. Punjab has 118 blocks in all, and out of that 66 blocks have no industries at all. I would request and urge the Central Government to declare Punjab as an industrially backward State so that incentives and benefits of no-industry districts are given to the Punjab people. Further, Punjab be declared a special area like Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. At present, only three districts of Punjab are B class industrially backward and three districts are C class industrially backward and there is no district which is A class industrially backward. I would request the Government to give a special status to Punjab and declare it as an industrially backward area.

Secondly, Punjab needs encouragement in the field of power. We have been discussing and have pointed out in the House also that Punjab should be given an atomic power plant. A survey was also conducted in the State and two sites were selected, one at Patran in Patiala district and the other Chamkaur Sahib in Ropar district. But for reasons, best known to the Government, that has not been implemented so far.

In Punjab, the third stage of Ropar Thermal Power Plant and the third Stage of the Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant at Bhatinda are pending clearance before the Government. Keeping in view the requirements and needs of the State, I would request that these two projects must be cleared. We understand that previously, they were sanctioned in the 8th Plan, but we apprehend that they are being shifted to the 9th Plan. That will create a lot of power shortage in the State. These must, therefore, be sanctioned now.

Also, Punjab requires a gas-based thermal plant because the hydel potential of the State has almost exhausted. Coal comes from far-off distance and it is very costly. Sixty per cent of the amount is consumed on freight. Therefore, Punjab needs a gas-

[Sh. Charanjit Singh Walia]

based thermal plant. An estimate and project report has already been sent to the Central Government to establish it in Ludhiana district. This needs to be considered and expedited.

So far, in the Estimates about Rs. 200 crores have been earmarked for payment of additional dearness allowance to the Punjab Government employees and implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations. But I am sorry to point out that almost all sections of the employees are discontented; they have been agitating; doctors, Power Board employees and employees of almost all the Departments are on agitational path. I would request and urge the Government that they should negotiate with them so that their discontentment and resentment is removed. The Government should reach some settlement with the representatives of the employees at the earliest.

There were heavy floods in September last and crops and properties worth Rs. five thousand crores were destroyed and damaged; in addition, thousands of human lives and livestock were lost. To compensate for this calamity, only a sum of Rs. 150 crore was sanctioned by the Central Government, but even that is not being paid. We have come to know that about Rs. 100 crores are being given due to floods, but out of that only Rs. 30 crores are being given to the people to compensate for the loss of crops, property and lives, and about Rs. 70 crores are being diverted for the Government property. I would request the Government that they should be liberal. As I said, about Rs. 5000 crores were lost by the people in the shape of crops, properties and lives but only Rs. 30 crores are being given. I would request the Government that liberal assistance and some more amount should be given to the people who lost their belongings and specially to those people in the five or six border districts. An enquiry should have been conducted to find out the causes of floods and the persons responsible for the lapse in the

management of the Bhakra Management Board, but nothing has been done.

Sir, as I was pointing out, the main problem is still lingering. The development of industry in the State and other developmental work is affected by this. We have apprehensions, I can say, and we feel that the Central Government is not at all serious to solve the Punjab problem. After all, why don't they want to solve the Punjab problem? They should take every shade of people into confidence and they should talk to them so that the State may come to its normal position. I would say that the Government has failed to smoothen the feelings of the Sikh community. Sikhs have always sacrificed for the sake of country. They did everything to protect the freedom of the country. But when thousands of Sikhs were butchered and killed in 1984, no action was taken against those people who were responsible for this. They have not been punished till now. Sikhs feel irritated to see the people who killed them, looted them moving freely in the Capital and other parts of the country. And on the contrary the respected leaders of the Sikh, the President of the Akali Dal, Mr. Sumranjeet Singh Mann, former Chief Minister, Shri Badal are put in jail. Hundreds and thousands of boys are put in jail and many of them are killed in faked encounters. The Government must realise the futility and failure in solving the problems of Punjab. Through repression and through bullets nothing can be solved. The Government must change its policy of using the repression and the force in order to solve the problems of Punjab. The Government should negotiate with the people who are put in jail, whether they are in Punjab or outside, and they should take action against the persons responsible for the large scale killing of Sikhs and who are responsible for destroying the properties of Sikhs. That is how the problem can be solved. A strong, sincere and immediate political steps should come from the Government side to solve this problem. That is the only way by which this problem can be solved. The drain of the revenue which is going to the security forces and police should be utilised for the develop-

ment of the State.

With these remarks I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Punjab Budget for the year 1989-90 which has been presented in the House.

Punjab has played an important role in increasing agricultural production and as a result of that our country has become self-reliant. I would like to congratulate the farmers of Punjab for this achievement. Last year, the people of Punjab had to meet the challenge posed by floods. The Hon. Prime Minister also made an immediate survey and provided all possible assistance to the State. So much so that usual norms were changed in order to provide maximum assistance to Punjab to fight against floods. In this way, the Central Government have played an important role in the development of that State by providing financial assistance from time to time. Kapurthala coach factory is running in profits and coaches of fine quality are being manufactured there. This factory was established by the Government of India. The Central Government have played a significant role in the development of this State.

Problem of terrorism still exists in Punjab. Our Government have already solved the problems of Mizoram, Tripura and Assam and effective measures are being taken to solve the problem of terrorism. It has been reported recently that police and BSF personnel have been apprehending the culprits and some of them die if there are encounters. In this way, the Central Government and the State Government are making joint efforts to meet the challenge of terrorism. We would like the public representatives of that State and all the groups of Akali Dal to contribute in this regard. Let all the factions of Akali Dal and all the opposition parties extend their co-operation to us. Our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is

fully seized of this problem. He wants to solve it with the co-operation of all.

The hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government have decided to hold elections to panchayats in Punjab. They are eager to hold the election there at the earliest opportunity. We also favour it. We should take concrete steps in this regard and the steps be taken at the earliest. If we want to solve the problem of terrorism, we have to do it and this is the only way to solve this problem.

I am fully confident that all the opposition parties will extend their co-operation to us in our effort to maintain national unity? Some parties like the Communist Party and a few other parties are already extending their co-operation. It is a question of national unity and we want to solve it with the co-operation of all.

My hon. colleague raised the point of communal harmony. Of course there are some parties which do not believe in communal harmony, but it is gratifying to note that our matured people are the least influenced by these communal forces. We have seen that in Punjab there was never a fight between the Hindus and the Sikhs and they have all along maintained harmonious and brotherly relations. I would like to thank the people of the State for maintaining communal harmony even under such a tense and peculiar situation and they have been successful in their efforts.

I would like to point out one thing to the Central Government that though land reform measures were taken in whole of the country, no such steps have been taken in Punjab. Some people in Punjab own land to the extent of 500 to 1000 acres. Our Planning Commission has been emphasizing this thing right from the first Five Year Plan that land reforms should be undertaken in the entire country. Had steps been taken to undertake land reforms in Punjab, the problems which are arising now would not have arisen at all. The present problems have cropped up due to the fact that there exist some very powerful forces, who want to

[Sh. Virdhi Chander Jain]

create such problems with the help of their money. It is, therefore, very essential that concrete steps for land reforms are taken in Punjab. Concrete steps alone can bring about land reforms. A large section of people in the State do not possess any land. They are dependent on the capitalists for their livelihood. Poor people from Rajasthan and Bihar go to Punjab to extend a helping hand. These poor people are tortured and subjected to all sorts of atrocities. It is possible as these capitalists are all powerful in the absence of land reforms. It is, therefore, very necessary that concrete steps are taken to introduce land reforms there. Then only this crisis can be overcome. Land reforms measures alone can usher in socialism in Punjab. Until and unless socialism is ushered in the State, progress of common man is not possible.

With these words I support the Budget and also say that it is a very good budget.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Prime Minister has recently made some announcement regarding some steps, such as, release of Jodhpur detainees and expediting punishment of those who are charged with crimes committed during November, 1984 anti-sikh riots in Delhi. As far as these assurances go, through they are very much belated, there are welcome, but I have grave doubts as to how far they are going to be implemented. The reason for my doubts is that, for example, repeatedly it is being announced and circulated through the Press that very serious dialogue is going to be opened by the Prime Minister and the Government with various political parties—sometimes it is said parties at the Centre and sometimes it is said 'no' it will be with the parties but only in Punjab at the State level—in order to work out some political consensus for tackling this Punjab crisis. But in spite of these repeated announcements and assurances given even a few days ago, nothing has happened

so far. We have been saying repeatedly in this House that at least everybody who is considered to be secular, who is against communalism against secessionism, against separatism, against the idea of Khalistan and against the terrorists' killings—whatever they may be—all such people should be associated in a collective dialogue and talks in order to find out a political solution. But the Government is not serious about it at all. That is why, I am doubting as to how far the other measures which were announced will really be carried out in a sincere and wholehearted manner.

Recently, there has been a spurt of news about excesses which are being committed in Punjab against innocent people by the police. I know the police is working under very difficult conditions and all that; perhaps the Minister will harp on that again. But the fact remains that unless complaints and grievances of the innocent public against excesses committed by the police are looked into and remedial measures are taken, this is one sure way of helping the terrorists, not only in their propaganda, but also for recruiting more and more young people into their ranks.

Recently, you must have also read about the incidents which have happened in Batala, in Gurdaspur district, where a large number of *Sarpanches* of the *Panchayats* had to resign in protest—partly in protest against the excesses being committed against ordinary innocent people by the police and secondly also out of fear. Many journals have carried detailed reports, interviews with some of these *Sarpanches* who do not also like to speak out due to fear—fear of the terrorists and the fear of police, both, but the fact of the matter is that the police are forcing people to give money or otherwise harassing innocent people with a threat of arresting them and locking them up and all that. This is not what we expect from the security forces in Punjab after so many years of this agony and torture which the people are going through. It is bad enough what the terrorists have been doing. But added to that is the terror of police. I know there was some

talk when Ribeiro was the Police Chief. He used to say that—at least I read several of his statements—where he used to assure the people in different villages, if the police was misbehaving in any place, they should come to him without any hesitation, give him the complaints and he would promise that he would hold a proper inquiry into those things and if necessary take action against the police personnel who had exceeded their duties. I do not know how far he was able to do that. But anyway, he is out and now I think the line which is being followed by the administration in Punjab, backed perhaps by the Home Ministry, is that you should not bother about who is innocent, who is not innocent and all that you must be tough.

17.00 hrs.

Be tough, take stern, tough measures, and we will be able to get the upper hand. That will never happen, Sir. It will never happen. This is a political problem, basically and fundamentally. I do not say that security measures should not be taken. In fact, my complaint is that the security measures which are there, are ineffective. The way they are being carried out, they are ineffective. For example, I have raised it in this House, that in that Mand area which is a border—along those three border districts, where Sarkhanda grass grows and which provides ideal, natural shelter for the terrorists—up to now, no operation has been carried out to clear this Mand area which is a natural hiding place and shelter for the terrorists. Once they had prepared a plan to carry out an operation in the Mand; and before the operation could be launched, the news had already leaked out and reached the terrorists. Nobody could be caught nobody could be apprehended. Nothing. So, I do not think the Security measures are really at all effective, as they should be. And the situation has worsened. I am told on good authority by our people in the Punjab that after the hanging of Satwant Singh and Kehar Singh, the situation has worsened in the Punjab. I do not hold any brief for Satwant Singh. May be he was a young man who may have been motivated by some

provocation, religious provocation at that time. Whatever it is, there is not doubt about it that he was directly responsible for the murder which took place, of the Prime Minister. But as far as Kehar Singh is concerned, there seems to be quite a volume of doubt about his guilt, and on whether there was really any legal evidence on the basis of which it could be definitively concluded that he was deserving of the death sentence. I do not know; but I think the Government failed. The Government failed in losing an opportunity to make a gesture towards Sikhs. They could have advised Rashtrapati Ji, the Government could have advised Rashtrapati Ji to commute Kehar Singh's death sentence into life imprisonment. That could have been done. What do we gain by hanging a man? In any case, if he is sentenced to life imprisonment, it is also a very severe punishment. It would have been a gesture towards the Sikh community, who do not believe that he was really hanged on the basis of proper, judicial evidence.

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum): There is the judgement of Supreme Court this is very unfortunate.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot)
 You please sit down. He is right.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is all right; I am giving my opinion. You are free to give your opinion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is expressing his own views. You can express yours.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, it is all right. It is a political question; not a legal question. You please come to the Punjab with me sometime. Then you will believe what is going on. The trouble is that you people are very far from the Punjab. You have nothing to do with Punjab. People from other States should also visit Punjab occasionally, and talk to the people there. Then

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

you will understand what is going on. Here is a festering cancer which is going on year after year, and we are unable to do anything about it.

I am convinced now that the Congress Party-I would also say, though my friends here may not like it-and many of the Akali Party leaders also are more interested in keeping this Punjab issue alive till the next elections. They want to use it for electoral advantage. *(Interruption)* The Congress Party is also playing that some game. Sometimes they are flirting with Jasjit Singh Rode, sometimes they are flirting with Darshan Singh Ragi or somebody, some people who are supposed to be acceptable as leaders of one group of the extremists or another. It is with them that they hobnob; and through them, they try to come to some kind of terms with some group of these extremists or another. Why are they doing it? They will not talk to the political parties here; they will not talk to those elements which want to have a proper, secular, political solution, but they talk secretly to all kinds of leaders of these extremist groups; sometimes they release them from jail; sometimes they try to lock them up again. Sometimes they have secret talks with some of the people who are in jail. I do not mind; but what is the aim? What are they trying to get at?

Therefore, I feel that it is a very dangerous game that is being played. It will play a havoc, not only with Punjab-it is already playing havoc-but also with the whole country and, ultimately, with the unity of the country, the integrity of the country. I must pay my homage and respects to the people of Punjab, both the Sikh and the Hindus, who throughout this prolonged period at least had stood against the possibility, which was very real, of Hindu-Sikh communal riots, rioting on a big scale, they managed to withstand that provocation. There had been minor incidents here and there, but nothing on a scale which could be expected; in some cases, terrorists had been forced to carry out their action just on the border of Punjab,

outside Punjab, in Haryana, somewhere else also; they were asked to go and kill people there in the hope that they would be able to stimulate some kind of Hindu backlash against the Sikhs who are living outside Punjab. Even in that, they failed, even in that, they could not provoke the Hindus to do it. I really compliment the real good sense, the patriotism and the unity of the Punjab people, which is the most positive factor so far in the whole situation. But the Government does not want to rely on the good sense of the people; they do not want to take the people into confidence and rely on their sense of patriotism and unity. Instead they are doing all these things and other conspiratorial, hobnobbing with various doubtful type of elements, they even brought Mr. Steepen Solarz of the United States Congress to visit Punjab. For what, I want to know? His visit was organised and guided by our Government. He was a US Congressman. No foreigner is allowed at a present to go to Punjab; at least some few days ago, it was so perhaps. I do not know. It is considered to be a disturbed area, a sensitive area, but Mr. Steepen Solarz of the United States Congress was brought here, taken to Punjab shown around and all that. He issued a statement which was trying to give an impression that they, while sitting in Washington, could help, somehow or the other in bringing about a political solution. What is this? It is ridiculous. They are playing with fire. It is a dangerous gamble that is being carried out when we know very well that it is the United States of America which is the power behind the erstwhile Pakistani military regime which was doing all these things during these years, not only arming them but also helping them to give shelter to the terrorists and training them in those camps and all that. After the election took place in Pakistan, a democratic government was elected there and it came to power. The new Prime Minister of Pakistan also said some encouraging things in favour of improving India-Pakistan relations and developing cooperation and friendship. She had a very good talk with our Prime Minister and all that. But it seems that two factors are paralysing her and holding her back; one is the pres-

ence of the army, which is still very powerful in Pakistan; secondly, in Punjab, Pakistan part of Punjab, which is our bordering area there, the provincial government, the State government there, does not belong to her party at all; it belongs to the other party which is opposed to the PPP. These two forces together with the American patronage from outside are still preventing steps being taken which would deny shelter and asylum to the terrorists who slip across the border and come back again and get arms and all that freely. So, it is really in our interest very much that we should do everything possible to improve our relations with the new government in Pakistan and prevail upon them to take some joint measures along with us so that at least this advantage which terrorists enjoy can be neutralised and nullified. But I do not know what is the strategy of the Government. To me, it seems that they have no strategy except to keep this Punjab pot boiling till the elections come; then at the last moment, before the elections, they will try to announce some measures and take credit for that and try to get votes. This is a very dangerous kind of a line that they are pursuing.

I do not mind these suggestions which are being made about amelioration of the economic conditions, starting of industries, improving employment opportunities and so on. I support all these things though I do not for a minute have any illusion that these are going to cure the malady which is there in the Punjab.

The point is that these power politics or the game of power politics should be given up, above all by the congress leadership and also by many of the Akali leaders. They are trying to outwit each other in power politics and in the meantime the whole of Punjab is being devastated and ruined. And it is no use the Ministries saying that the situation has improved, that the terrorists are on the run and all that. Some times the governor says it from there, some times the Home Minister says it from here. But I can tell you at least from quite reliable sources of our own that the situation is not like that. The people are

living in terror at least in three districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozepur along the border. The people are living in conditions of complete terror and after the hanging of Kehar Singh and satwant Singh when the terrorists gave a call in those areas, there was a total shut-down - it was out of fear perhaps of all shops, bazaars and schools. Everything was closed and people did not have the courage to do anything else. People have left their homes and gone away.

There is a belt being created along the border which may become a sort of a no-man's land where nobody has found it possible it stay, live and lead a normal life. A kind of a buffer zone is being created and all along the border on the instructions or orders of the terrorists the Panchayats are being made to construct new Gurdwaras. "There is nothing wrong with that", you will say. But these Gurdwaras are being constructed not primarily I think out of any religious devoutness. The Gurdwaras are being constructed in all sorts of out of the way places where not many people are living also, because the terrorists know that now those are the only places which are immune and safe from entry of security forces-as we have taken a decision like that-and they are being used for storing of arms and for other purposes of holding clandestine meetings and not for religious purposes and all that.

So, I think it is a facile assumption to think on the surface that things have improved. The arithmetical number of killings in a particular period may go down slightly, but it should not be of any comfort to the Government. As my friend here has rightly said, if you take the whole year, take 1988, the total number of people murdered and killed was far in excess of anything that happened earlier. And if you add up, the killings in the last two to three years were more than the number of Jawans who lost their lives in the three Indo-Pakistan wars. But what is this? There is no war going on now, but why are the human casualties going on at this rate?

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

Therefore, I think, the government should show more respect for human life and for human feelings and the people of Punjab, I think, have reached a stage already where they are fed up with all this-terrorism and these activities. The majority of the people being killed now are not Hindus at all. They are Sikhs: The majority of people killed last year were Sikhs and not Hindus, and the Sikh community is also thoroughly fed up and disgusted. After that Operation Black Thunder a very good situation had been created where it would have been possible if the Government at that time took some political initiative to isolate the terrorists and mobilise the mass of people including the Sikhs, against them. But did they do anything? Did they take any initiative? Nothing of the kind was done. But that opportunity to take the initiative was lost and again the terrorists are able to make a come back.

Therefore, I just conclude by saying "Please give up this kind of gambling with power politics, be serious call together all the political forces which are really sincere and interested in fighting this menace, who are secular and who are prepared to join hands in order to save the unity and integrity of the country and do not fall a prey to these imperialist conspiracies of people like some Steepen Solarz and other people who come here and want to pole their nose into our affairs."

Now the Amnesty International and the human rights bodies all over the world are talking about the Punjab saying "We are going to penalise India because they do not allow people from outside to go and see for ourselves what is going on in Punjab." Of course we do not want them. Who are they? Why should they poke their nose into our affairs? We are there. We should be united on that stand. This is a different matter. That does not mean that we should allow these things to go on in our country. And for goodness sake, please curb the police from committing excesses, extortions and all that. Otherwise, you will be helping the terrorists

to maintain their base to get new recruits and to carry on their propaganda among the people. Sir, I hope the Minister, when he replies, will tell us what is the actual position and the latest figures of the release of Jodhpur detenus. Some of them were released. After release some of them have been re-arrested and prosecuted afresh. We do not know. There is no data to tell us what has actually happened, how many people have been actually released and how many still remain behind the bars. Number two, the Prime Minister came out with some figures, which were to me very surprising because we have never heard of those figures before. Some people have been prosecuted and some have been even convicted for the role played in the anti-Sikh riots in Delhi after Indira Gandhi's assassination. What is the position regarding that? How many people are being prosecuted? Against how many people are there charges? Are there further investigations proceeding or has the matter been dropped—we do not know. This is a very important matter as far as the psychology of the Sikh is concerned.

I hardly do not go on saying that we will talk with the political parties when you do not want to do it. You are serious about it. You go on saying it, but you never sit with them, you never talk with them, you never want to hear anybody's suggestions, you never want to hear the opinions of the other people and this way, you think, by yourself, you will be able to control the situation, which you will never be able to do. The situation is not one which encourages any kind of complacency. It is extremely serious. We can go on passing the Budget here year after year, but it is not going to really improve the situation at all.

Therefore, I request the Government not to take a narrow partisan attitude towards this whole affair. This is something which is vitally bound up with the future of our country and they should act in a proper spirit of patriotism and unity and act along with, in confidence with other forces who are already fighting and willing to fight in order to protect the country's unity.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Chandigarh was the right place where Punjab Budget should have been discussed and passed. But it is a matter of great regret that the Congress Party considers it as her right to continue its hegemony everywhere. While President's rule is being continued in Punjab the State Budget has to be presented here in Parliament. I fail to understand that while participating in the debate on this budget we are playing the role of an M.P. or an M.L.A. I think that the Members of State Legislature had far fewer opportunities than Parliament to approve the Punjab Budget over the years in recent past. It is grossly unfair.

This Budget has been brought before us like the previous years. It has been prepared by I.A.S. officers of the State with great care and pains. They have made efforts to do something for the development of Punjab. But on my part I would prefer to call it Punjab police Budget instead of calling it Punjab Budget. Major share of this Budget will be taken away by Punjab police. The State officials will have to show their acumen to pull on the rickety train of administration of the state with the meagre provision and no funds will be left to construct a new road or to repair a hospital or to open a new school. The Panchayats will be asked to construct building. But the Panchayats have neither land nor any source of income. How long will this state of affair go on? If this is the policy of the Congress Government. I would like to plead with the Government of India to release some money to Punjab out of the huge funds lying with them so that development may also take place in Punjab.

Everybody knows that Punjab produces large quantities of sugar, milk and wheat. Apart from it Punjab generates large quantity of power. When the officers of Punjab came to Delhi loaded with files, the bosses at Delhi high headedly say that they have obliged them with huge funds. I would like to tell them that they have shown no favour to Punjab. They conveniently forget that the people of Punjab supply large quantities of milk, wheat and rice.

ties of milk, wheat and rice.

I am thankful to Shri Indrajit Gupta for enlisting the cooperation of party colleagues and the opposition parties for solving the Punjab issue. I am totally opposed to those who are further aggravating the Punjab problem with the ulterior motive of strengthening their own position. They will realise their folly when Punjab will become critically sick. I would appeal to them to stop this game.

There are still some people against whom false cases have been registered. Those people, who want to see Punjab to prosper, who command confidence to people and who want to make Punjab a constructive State, have been kept in jails for years without launching any prosecution. Until and unless Government puts an end to this game, peace and tranquility cannot be restored in Punjab.

Just now Shri Gupta made a reference to Shri Stephen Solarz. The Government of India had invited him here. We placed our problems before him. He listened to our views very attentively and reported back the facts in his country. In this connection I would like to tell Shri Gupta that let him invite somebody from Moscow over telephone or through a letter we will welcome him and thank him. We will welcome one and all who offer their obeisance to Shri Harmandir Sahib. The U.S. administration did not do anything wrong by send in him.

This is a very small Budget as compared to the quantity of power generated and wheat produced in the state to-day. Your able officers will run the crippled State administration somehow or the other for one year with this amount. I would like to tell you that this Budget will do no good to Punjab. If Punjab is not developed, it will affect the whole country. It will be called a good Budget only when the amount provided in it is doubled and no plans are cut. Then only development of Punjab can be ensured.

With these words I express my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (SANGRUR): MR. CHAIRMAN, Sir, while discussing the Punjab Budget, many of the friends have expressed their anguish over the style of the Government in dealing with the Punjab situation and the Punjab problem. With all my seriousness and sincerity towards the responsibility which this House owes to the nation, I would like to thrust one point that it is a general opinion in the mind of every Punjabi that the Government at the Centre has no Punjab policy. Can any person tell me what is the Punjab policy of the Government of India? There is no policy at all. In my opinion, the only policy is mishandling, drift and to create utter confusion and nothing more than that. I would like to point out that the Prime Minister announced a package of concessions regarding Punjab. He said that the Jodhpur detainees will be released. But have all of them been released? They were rearrested. What to speak of some young students, even Sardar Gurcharan Singh Tohra, President of the SGPC, was rearrested. The Government of India should have the gesture to release all those people who were arrested. The Government should have given an impression to the Punjabis that they have no malaise in mind, that they are open-heart, liberal, they are very open to every suggestion. But the history of the Central government is to miss the opportunity. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta has rightly pointed out, the government of India has failed to isolate the terrorists. That is why a feeling of mistrust is prevailing in the minds of Punjabis that some sections of the government of India themselves what that the Punjab problem should be kept boiling. Responsible persons say with very loud voice: "Oh we want to tell the country that we are going to hold Panchayat elections." Is the Punjab problem only the Panchayat elections? The problem is to find a political solution. You hold the Punjab elections and you will face the truth. I allege on the floor of the House that the intention of the Government to hold Panchayat elections is just to divide the rural people, keeping their bad eye on the election, because they know

that 95 percent of the people in the villages are for the Akalis. They are going in for Panchayat election not to restore the political system, they are going to divide the rural people. So, Sir, as I said earlier, this is mishandling of the issue.

In Punjab everybody laughs that the Governor everyday says: "Oh, I will create one lakh new jobs." Siddhartha Shankar says that ten thousand young boys will be recruited in the paramilitary forces.

We have been tired of hearing many statements made by the Governor in Punjab. Now new jobs have been created and every time the Governor of Punjab has been saying that the Government of India has a solution for the Punjab problem. They say "we have the solution and we will disclose the solution at the appropriate time". Sir, may I know from the Government when will the appropriate time come? When are you going to disclose the solution? If the Prime Minister's statement regarding release of Jodhpur detenus and removing restrictions put on the entry of foreigners to Punjab, which had been announced earlier, are the solutions, I think it has no impact because justice delayed is justice denied. How can you expect a sweet voice from a person whom you kept behind the bars for five years. Their future course of life has been totally shattered. So, I would like to put some questions to the Government. The Government should satisfy the people of Punjab. Why has the Punjab Accord been put into the dust-bin? This is an area where utter distrust prevails, where utter distrust between the Punjabis and the Government of India exists. Will the Government tell us what steps are they going to take to find a political solution for the Punjab problem?

17.32 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER In the
Chair]

Will the Government tell us what is their policy with regard to Punjab? Will the Government tell us why did they mishandle the

situation after the Operation Black Thund when all the Punjabi Sikhs, Hindus, Harijans and Muslims have stood solid with one voice against the terrorists? They talked to those who had been preaching terrorism. They got released from Jail and they arranged Press Conference through pro-terrorist sections right within the jail wall. Is this the Punjab policy? I would like to know from the Government what steps have been taken to punish those who were guilty of Delhi riots in which many innocent Sikhs were killed. Why have you made the Jain-Banerjee Committee entirely a defunct Committee? The Mishra Commission recommended that a Committee should be constituted which should take follow-up action for registering, for filing cases against those who have been found guilty. But no action has been taken so far. This is the point where mistrust starts and this will lead to a very sad situation in the future.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of State for Finance that outside the Punjab State, thousands of Sikhs are kept in Jail because false cases were registered against them. I would like to know from the Government whether they are going to constitute a Committee so that at least those who are innocent are set free. In many cases the Police Officials say "we know this boy, he is innocent; this young man is innocent, he has never had any intention or connection with bomb case or terrorist case." But, Sir, they are facing trial. So, this attitude of the Government based on injustice will never bring peace, will never bring harmonious relations in Punjab between the Government and the Sikhs.

Sir, through you, I urge upon the Government not to go in for panchayat elections. Again I will say, if you go in for panchayat elections, at least 40 percent of the panchayats will go to the terrorists. The terrorists know how to help their people elected in the panchayats and you are going to accord legitimacy to the terrorists by going in for panchayat elections at this stage. I am a public man, I welcome the Government's

intention to have a political system in the State of Punjab, but going in only for panchayat elections and not taking any steps to restore normalcy in Punjab will be a suicidal step. I would also ask the Government a question. Of course, I had asked many questions, but I am sorry this time you are not noting down my questions as you did previously.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): You will realise this when I reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will answer when he replies

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: The Government should tell the nation when are they going to talk to the Opposition. Repeatedly you have told the country that, we will talk to the Opposition.' But are you going to talk to the Opposition on the Punjab issue? I have a question: What steps the Government of India is going to take to provide maximum employment in the State of Punjab because unemployment is also a breeding ground for the terrorists.

One thing I would like to inform the Government is that the gap between the Government and the employees of the Punjab State is getting widened. In all sections of the employees-doctors, nurses, anganwadi workers, teachers and roadways employees-there is a widespread dissatisfaction. The doctors are going on hunger strike. The situation of confrontation is developing in the state of Punjab. The Government must direct the Government of Punjab to handle the situation properly.

In the end, Sir,....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Please give me a little time. You are a very judicious person.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no, Others also will have to speak.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: In the end I would request the Government to bear the total expenditure which is being incurred on keeping more para-military forces in the State of Punjab. If Punjab is a national problem, why the whole of the expenditure is being met by the Punjab exchequer? The national should bear the burden.

With these few words, I oppose the Punjab Budget.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Punjab Budget for 1989-90 which has been presented in the House.

I would like to submit few points. The hon. Members of opposition while speaking on this Budget have opposed it and at the same time put forth certain demands. Keeping in view the gravity of the steps taken to destabilise conditions in Punjab, the measures taken by our Government to set things right and restore democracy in the State are highly commendable. Elections were held in Punjab and the Akali party formed Government in the state. They tried to run the Government, the hon. Member who was just now speaking was a leader of that party. But later on they indulged in infighting. The whole picture of events was reported to the Centre. I would like to stress that the steps taken by our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the development of Punjab are commendable. As already stated, a Railway Coach Factory has been announced for Punjab which will be set up at Kapurthala.

The Government has set up a major railway industry in the State. A good number of projects have been undertaken in Punjab in order to solve the problem of unemployment. An hon. Member of the Akali Dal said that no development work has been undertaken in as many as 118 blocks in the State,

no factory has been set up there. But I can say confidently that there is hardly any block in Punjab where no industry has been set up. Employment opportunities are available in all the blocks of the State and the local people get due preference.

The farmers of the State produce abundant quantity of foodgrains. Punjab's contribution is the largest in country's granary. Foodgrains from Punjab reach every State of the country. I can say confidently that the people of Punjab are very industrious. They deserve our congratulations. There is no rift, or rivalry between the Hindus and the Sikhs there. But it is visible among leaders. They have been indulging in petty quarrels and that is why they are trying to criticise us.

They don't bother to see as to who spread terrorism in the State. It is the handiwork of only a handful of persons. Earlier the people in the State did not realise this. Terrorism has been spread by some Akalis. Some of them instigate the terrorists. These are the people who want to bring an end to democracy in Punjab. They are responsible for sabotaging democratic system in the State.

Earlier, when there was united Punjab, Patiala was part of the same. Now the Kendaghat Tehsil of Patiala district has been merged with Himachal Pradesh, other areas like Manali, Nalagarh, Lahul Spiti, Kaza have also gone to Himachal Pradesh. We are fortunate that we have gone to Himachal Pradesh. We have Sikh officers there. There is no rift among the people. The Government officers and other officials lead a very happy life in Himachal Pradesh. Not a single person has been done to death in that State. But what is happening in Punjab? The people are fighting among themselves. We pray may good sense prevail on them. If they want to serve the Punjab they should co-operate with the Central Government.

The Central Government signed an Accord with them and tried to implement the provisions of the same. But their leaders started fighting among themselves. They

want to run the administration of Punjab in their ancient style. When the Akali Dal came to power, they affected large scale changes in the police set up. As a matter of fact, the people of Punjab are very conscious of their self respect. They are very brave. But these leaders caused their disaster.

I feel that it has been a misfortune of Punjab. They should have** who incited the sentiments of the people in the whole of the country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The name will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: They do not support the people who demand Khalistan. They appreciate such persons. Neither they criticise them nor find fault with them. But they criticise and find fault with a right persons. They find fault with a person who wants to take the country forward. They are finding fault with the Prime Minister. On the one hand, they say that the President should have accepted their appeal. When the entire nation does not accept the appeal, how is it possible for the President to accept the appeal. They have developed a notion that their views are always correct and others views are wrong.

The C.P.I. and other parties are cooperating with the Congress party very honestly. I am hopeful that if the Akalis also cooperate with us, there can be further development of Punjab.

I am of the view that the steps taken by the Government in respect of Punjab are highly commendable. I support the Punjab Budget.

[English]

DR. G.S. DHILLON (Ferozepur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thought, the debate would get prolonged even for tomorrow.

Now that the House is almost empty, I feel little discouraged to speak. Anyway, I will just take two minutes, though I have not given my name to speak.

Mr. Inderjit Gupta made a realistic speech and mentioned some of the basic maladies and the problems that Punjab is facing. I quite agree with him, with most of his thoughts and points in his speech. I may differ on some analytical issues but I am surprised I am supported by Mr. Inderjit Gupta though not totally, but about 95%.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Totally it is impossible.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I was surprised when Shri Ramoowaliaji said that it is the Congress Party which did not implement the Rajiv Longowal accord. Most of the points I covered in my speech on the Presidents Address. I am heartened to speak on the developments and on the issues we are faced with but I must reply to what Mr. Ramoowaliaji said. Shri Ramoowaliaji has just said in reply to one point that the Congress is not very sincere in implementing the Longowal accord. I think the picture is just the otherwise. After the accord, a proper atmosphere for the elections was created. All sections of the Akali Dal contested the elections under the Rajiv Longowal accord, whether it was Sardar Barnala or other party, Sardar Badal, all of them contested under one ticket. We thought that having formed the Government or the opportunity to form the Government, they will be in a position to create an atmosphere so that all of us could go ahead with finding out some sort of a solution to the whole Punjab problem. But, while the process of Ministry-formation was going on, the whole problem arose about one question: Who will be the number one man and who will be the number two man. The third position was not acceptable to anybody. Having fought the elections under the common ticket under the Longowal accord, it just broke down because Badal Saheb was not willing to accept any other position, the least little bit below number two and Shri Balwant Singh, I am sorry I do not

[Sh. G.S. Dhillon]

weant to name you, but your name sake, your ex-Finance Minister. The leader, your party, accommodated him as number two and Badal just broke away. Your number two man is also gone. Are we responsible or are you responsible for breaking this accord? After all, there are many other points which will be settled through negotiations. We could not do it. Punjab has done well in agriculture. We had the Pepsicola in spite of the opposition and controversy. The whole project was cleared. We have the new railway line Beas-Goindwal sanctioned and we have so many other projects cleared. I have been moving about for nine days in Punjab during the last week's recess. I covered five districts. I went to Chandigarh, Ludhiana for a day, to Jullundur, Amritsar and Ferozepur. The only question that the people ask which was earlier referred to by Mr. Inderjit Gupta is about the situation created by the so-called extremists or terrorists at night or during odd hours and the situation created by the Police and Para-Military forces and through not the whole of the Administration but a part of the Administration. Extortion of money takes place from one side and directed on the other side during day time. People everywhere ask me like this: "Can't you deal with the terrorism, can't you deal with what is happening at night? After all the Police is yours, the Administration is yours, why cannot you handle them? I am speaking from the Treasury Benches. But I am talking about what the people have been telling me. I think the Government should realise our difficulties, realise our responsibilities as to what to do under such circumstances. That is the main problem. A thing which I never heard when I was a Minister in Punjab, when I was here, people used to talk in good terms about the administration. But now for the first time, I have not heard people talking in good terms about the administration. There is extortion, there is arrogance, indifference, mal-treatment and all sorts of allegations are directed against them. What to do under the circumstances? On the one hand, there is the prevailing situation and on the other

hand no solution is available. I have not been feeling very happy about that, when I meet hundreds of people in these districts. Mr. Gupta I fully agree with you that you have in your own characteristic way put in a beautiful way and from my own way, I feel that what you have said is true.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am highly obliged to all the 16 Members who have participated in this discussion on the Budget of Punjab. The year 1989-90 is the last year of the Seventh Plan. Therefore, before I dwell upon the law and order situation of the Punjab problems as projected by the Members more on the political-side rather than on the financial-side, I would like to inform that I owe it my duty to tell the House and through this House the people of Punjab that the performance in various sectors during the Seventh Plan has been splendid, praiseworthy. The Plan performance comes to 105 percent, 5 percent exceeding the target. It goes to the credit of the people of Punjab and farmers of Punjab who deserve all the compliments and congratulations from the entire nation that in the area of wheat production the performance is 105.71 per cent; in the area of rice it is slightly at 85.45 per cent and in the area of oil-seeds—which was a very critical area for the nation—Punjab has produced to the tune of 131.50 percent. In the area of Cotton, it is 117.86 percent and in the area of poverty-alleviation schemes the beneficiaries who are being covered, the percentage is 153.65. What I wish to point out is that despite the prevalent situation that is there for quite a few years, the ordinary activity of the people in Punjab in the area of production, may be on the agricultural as well as industrial fronts, has not diluted, has not slowed down. And that shows the power of the people to withstand and to show the resilience even in the most difficult situation. (*Interruptions*). We are tying and we are all aware of it and I will dwell on it a little after. The situation as it obtains today in Punjab-terrorism, killings, violence

and everything is not conducive to the normal life. But despite that, although people are suffering the strains and violence, activities of normal professional manner go on and that shows also the bravery of the people of Punjab. I know that in Punjab, as some of the Members have raised, the farmers need to be helped and the two most important factors of farmers are that they should have better irrigation facilities as well as power availability. And on both these fronts, I would say that these plan targets are likely to be achieved. In power, it may be achieved by a hundred per cent and in irrigation also, the target may be reached. But with regard to certain irrigation projects and power projects like the Then Dam and SYL Canal and other things, unfortunately, some delay will take place not because of any human failure but because of unprecedented floods which Punjab witnessed. Therefore in the Dam and even in SYL Canal, because of geological conditions that were not taken into account at the time when the initial projects were made, a new thinking has to be done. Some modification in the design and outlays of canals and other things has to be done. But I can assure the House on that count that Government is quite aware and alert. They want to finish the project within the shortest possible time.

In power, I would say that the Seventh Plan target was of 768 megawatt and this is likely to be achieved. In the irrigation field, 1,95,400 hectares of additional irrigation potential has been proposed to be created in the Seventh Plan and against this, an area of 56,069 hectares have already been brought under irrigation and the target for 1989-90 is 30,000 hectares. The slippage in this is because of delay in completion of the extension of SYL project for irrigation facilities in Kharar and Rajpura tehsils of Punjab. For SYL Canal, if we want to complete it very quickly and put it into use, then three States—Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan—will also have to come to an agreement for putting a valve to discharge and the matter is under consideration.

Another point which has been raised

about is Pepsi Cola. Whatever might be our political thinking, it cannot be denied that the opposition as well as the ruling party Members and also the people of Punjab wanted that Pepsi Cola project be set up in Punjab. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Who wants?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : The people of Punjab. I am talking of people of Punjab.

18.00 hrs

We all know and I remember that Dr. Dhillon who worked as the Agriculture Minister in the Union Ministry pointed out last time that in Punjab the green revolution or the white revolution—whatever you may call it—has reached the saturation point and therefore there should be diversification of agricultural activities and there should be new markets for agricultural produce to be processed and sold in the market. In this Pepsi Cola project, the Pepsi Cola equity participation is only 39.9% and the rest is that of PAIC and Voltas—The Punjab Agriculture and Investment Corporation is 36.1% and Voltas is 24%. By this a fruit and vegetable processing unit which will be set up at Hoshiarpur will be processing about 80 thousand tonnes of fruits and vegetables annually and it would be primarily for export. There will be a grain processing unit to process 30,000 metric tonnes of raw materials to produce snack foods and soft drink concentrate sufficient for 36 million cases of soft drink. This will in a way help the farmers to have more gains and returns for their agricultural produce. It will also boost the industrial activity of the State and it will satisfy the demands of the people of Punjab as well.

Besides agriculture as I have the figures, industry also is a very important factor. I know that in industry in certain areas like Pig iron and other things there is a shortage. We are trying to meet the shortage because there is a gap between the quota that is allotted and the demand that is there. We are aware of that and the Government of India

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

would try to take care of it.

Punjab's performance in the industrial sector also is as spectacular as it is in the field of agriculture. I may not take much time of the House if I give the figures. 37 letters of intent, 37 DGTD registrations, 6 industrial licences and one textile registration have been issued to the State of Punjab between April 1988 and January 1989. 20 projects have been recommended to the Government for the grant of industrial licences during that period and the Punjab Financial Corporation has been able to accelerate the rate of growth by sanctioning term loan amounting to Rs. 55.71 crores during the year 1988-89, (upto 31st January 1989). The disbursement during this period is Rs. 33.08 crores.

Some Members pointed out that land reforms are not being carried out. I would submit that in the area of poverty alleviation 153% is the achievement. But still the poor class needs more help. Under the 20 point programme during 1987-88 the actual expenditure that was incurred was Rs. 167.91 crores. In 1988-89 the actual expenditure incurred is Rs. 204.17 crores. Besides this, for centrally sponsored schemes in 1987-88 it was Rs. 58.16 crores and 1988-89 it was Rs. 76.18 crores. Thus, the total in these areas in 1987-88 is Rs. 226.07 crores and in 1988-89 it is Rs. 280.35 crores. This is in the area of 20 point programme which is primarily meant to benefit the weaker sections of the society under various schemes.

Now, so far as institutional finance is concerned, in 1989-90, the target is Rs. 992 crores and in 1988-89 Punjab was given a target of Rs. 871 crores as institutional finance for the various industrial developments. Thus, you would appreciate that so far as Punjab is concerned, in the area of industry, in the area of agro-based industry and other industries allied to agriculture, ample thrust is being given. We know that these activities are going on normally. Along with this, even the educational activities, like

conducting of examinations on time in schools, colleges and universities etc. are indices of normalcy but at the same time, we are quite aware and we should not be complacent over the fact that it would be totally unjustified to say that Punjab is under normal circumstances. All the Members who have participated time and again said that the same old record has been played that there should be a political solution, what is the political solution, with whom to talk, how to contain or combat terrorism and extremism and so on. Very many steps are being taken in these areas. Mr. Indrajit Gupta was quite right in saying that until there is elimination of terror from the minds of the people, normalcy cannot be totally restored. I also agree with him when he said that in one month there was less killing and in another month there was more killing. These are not the indications or the parameters to judge the kind of circumstances. Sometimes, it may happen that a man having AK-47 would kill 20 people at a time. That crime would not be of that magnitude as a man spreading in 20 villages killing five or six people. The freedom of committing the crime is more. Perpetration of crime has to be viewed not in terms of only casualties but in terms of the total atmosphere of what is being built up. The hon. House and the hon. Member are aware that the Prime Minister has announced certain steps or measures about release of the Jodhpur detenus and withdrawals of special cases against some terrorists from border districts and other things. Still, we are watching the results. But I believe, it is for the information of the House, that because of this gesture a sort of a little conducive atmosphere for restoration of peace is coming up. What we all need is to further consolidate it and to further make it widespread, acceptable to the people and generate faith and confidence in the hearts of the people that by this process, the extremists and the terrorists would be eliminated. Mr. Gupta has analysed the situation, what has happened across the border in the past. Pakistan Government is also in a little difficulty because of the Provincial Government belonging to a totally different party. Mr. Gupta wanted to know as to what our Government

is doing. Government has made its stand very clear. Prime Minister himself has spoken that Government is prepared to talk with anybody in Punjab provided two conditions are fulfilled. One condition is that they should give up violence and the other is that they should talk within the framework of the Constitution. Therefore, the allege that we are playing power politics is not a valid criticism or allegation against us. Time and again, it has been said so.

We have never played power politics. Punjab Assembly elections were held. We are not even happy to present this Budget before this House. We would have been happy if the Punjab Assembly had taken up this Budget and passed it.

This Government has never played power politics. That is quite evident from the Accords that we had in Meghalaya, Mizoram, Assam and other places. We knew in whose favour the scales of power would tilt. But that was not the consideration; the consideration was to have normalcy, normal democratic processes and a normal democratically established Government. Therefore, to allege that in Punjab the Central Government or the Congress Party is playing power politics is a totally misconceived allegation which is not based on any foundations at all.

Now, about the complaints of excesses by the administration and the police as pointed out by Dr. Dhillon and Shri Indrajit Gupta. I must say that the Government is aware of these complaints. In some of the complaints there is genuine truth also. Even the Prime Minister is aware of it. The Governor was asked to deal with these complaints in a very positive and responsive manner. Now, screening Committees, grievances committees and the monitoring system are being established for this purpose. We are going to set up computers also to find out how many people were called to thanas, for how much time they were asked to sit there and for how much time they were interrogated etc. Sometimes, it also happens that the people may not be extremists or terror-

ists themselves, but they have got a liaison or a link with the terrorists.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: The computer will also indicate the same thing viz, how much money the police have taken.

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Alright we will look into it.

My point is that it is not that the Government is sleeping over the complaints; Government is quite alive, and I assure that House that so far as the legitimate and just complaints are concerned with regard to the excesses committed by the officers or administrators, if there are brought to the notice of the Government, action would definitely be taken and investigation made.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: What happened in Batala?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I would get the facts and tell you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You must have read in the newspapers. Sarpanches in Batala, all Sikhs and who were elected, resigned in protest against the police excesses.

SHRI B K GADHVI: You have given two factors for resignation; one is against the police excesses, that was in protest and the second was because of the terrorists' fear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They were going to the police and saying not to do these things.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I would not say that there are no excesses. Dr Dhillon has perhaps put it more sharply that the day is for the administration and the night is for the terrorists. I assure at this juncture that we will certainly tighten up the monitoring system and investigate every such valid complaint.

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

Many times, it also happens that such complaints are being made with ulterior motives. But that happens as a part of the society. We cannot deny that. But to accuse and to say at the same time that the police force should be totally shifted and some new force should be brought from somewhere is totally unwarranted. Those allegations are not valid. I would also say that the police and para-military forces in Punjab are performing their duties very well. There might be black sheep; and there might be some aberrations; I do not deny that.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: More than 50 per cent.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I do not agree. To say like this for the total police force in Punjab does not behove us; it is unbecoming of a responsible man to make such allegation. We know under that trial and difficult circumstances, the police have to work there. The police themselves are at a disadvantage. We know that the terrorists are having AK-47 rifles, rocket launchers, grenades etc. Which are not with the police. We want to upgrade the police weaponry, equipment and communication system etc. But at the same time, I do not say that we should just gloat over and we should not heed to the genuine complaints made by the people of their harassment by the administration or the police. It is not only the police, it may be any Government officer, administration or part of the administration. But I am informed that so far as these complaints are concerned, Prime Minister has taken special care to instruct the Governor to see that some redressal machinery is set up. I may inform that the Redressal Machinery is set up and it will be strengthened and fortified further so that these sort of apprehensions could be avoided and persons involving in such activities could be taken note of. We have started screening confidential records for the premature retirement and other such things. The normal procedure is there and now it will be vigorously followed.

Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted to have figures for the Jodhpur detenus and Delhi riots. The Prime Minister gave the figures and at the moment I don't have them with me. I will furnish them to you. But so far as the Jodhpur detenus are concerned, on 4th March, 1989, there were 188 detenus in Jodhpur. On 6.3.89, 104 were brought to Punjab and they were released. On 7.3.89 against the production warrant of 182, 78 were produced who were alleged to have been involved in serious offences of murder, attempt to murder and robbery etc. Out of them 33 were of the period of Blue Star Operation. But there also a Screening Committee has been established and 45 persons are under orders of release. Remaining 6 are needed in some other cases in other states, therefore, they are not being released.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: He asked how many were re-arrested.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: This is the figure which I have given. They were under the warrant. The detenus in Jodhpur as on 4th March, 1989 were 188 and on 6th March, 1989, 104 were brought to Punjab and were released. Then against the production warrant 78 were brought to Punjab on 7th March, 1989. It is stated that they were involved in serious offences. The persons who were involved in the main Jodhpur case were released. I will find out further details if you want them. Other people who were involved in some other offences not connected with this case were perhaps rearrested. There also a Screening Committee was set up so that if offences are of minor nature and if some leniency could be shown that Committee can take action. Therefore, 45 persons are under the orders of release and for them screening is going on.

So far as Delhi riot concerned, I am happy to say that the figures are available with me. About 225 cases involving accused numbering 2329 were sent for trial. Out of these 93 cases have been disposed of where the number of accused is 369; the conviction is obtained in 11 cases where the number of accused is 80; acquittal discharge

was in 68 cases where the number of accused is 231. Cases declared otherwise were 14 where the number of accused was 58. The pending trial cases are 122 where 1960 accused are under trial. So, you will see that in 225 cases 2329 persons were prosecuted and sent for trial. These are the results of these trials. For want of information or for any other matter to say that the Government has not taken action regarding the Delhi rioters or against the persons who perpetrated crime in Delhi is not a correct statement of facts.

It is quite evident from this figure. With regard to some of the specific points which were raised by the hon. Members and particularly by Mrs. Bhinder about the roads and other things, I may assure that those points will be culled out from their speeches and will be sent to the Ministries which are concerned for implementation or looking into them. They will be attended to.

I hope broadly, I have answered the points because there was hardly any point, excepting the political points which should have better relevance during the debate or discussion on Punjab situation concerning the Home Ministry. But anyway I have tried my best to answer those points. What should be the approach of the Government. The Government wants normalcy in Punjab. These are all national issues.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: How much time will you take?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: We have got evidence from all over the world regarding terrorism and extremism. It is easy to flare it up very quickly. But to contain it, is very difficult. Mr. Janga Reddy knows about the Naxalite activities which are going on in Andhra Pradesh. They could not contain it. There even their policemen were ambushed and killed, despite their best of efficiency.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: After a passage of 4 to 5 years you heartily an-

nounced the release of Jodhpur detenus today as there was no case against them. Does it mean that it took 4 to 5 years for you to know that there was no case against them? If this is the efficiency of the Government what shall happen to the country.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Look, I would not say anything more about. But it takes some-time to find the truth. When a case is tried and its final verdict is delivered, only then we come to know whether some one has to be acquitted or convicted. Prior to that nothing is known. Then you can say that when the court acquitted after 5 years, was it not known that the court will acquit them. It is not so. This is the system followed everywhere in the world.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: Will the people whose 5 years life has been spoiled by the Government get something? Have you made any provision for this purpose.

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: With regard to people who were killed in encounters-the police personnel and others-I would say that the Government is taking welfare measures. We paid Rs. 1 lakh to the policemen or paramilitary forces and at the same time, they will be getting pension right up to the time of superannuation of the last pay drawn.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: He is talking about the detenus and you are telling about the pension for police personnel.

[Translation]

Are you going to give any compensation to those who were in Jodhpur jail for 5 years - please tell us.

SHRI B.K. GADHAVI: No decision has so far been taken in this respect.

[English]

With these words, I again thank the hon. Members and commend the Budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the **Demands for Grants on Account relating to the State of Punjab for 1989-90 to vote.**

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1990 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 30."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the **Supplementary Demands for Grants(Punjab) for 1988-89 to vote.**

The question is:

"That the Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Third Column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1989 in respect of heads of demands entered in second column thereof against:-

Demands Nos: 1 to 5, 7, 8, 10 to 19, 21 to 23, 25, 26, 28 and 29."

The motion was adopted.

PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL* 1989

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up the Punjab Appropriation Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal off certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Funds of the State of Punjab for the services of a part of the financial year 1989-90.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of a part of financial year 1989-90."

The motion was adopted

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the Minister.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of a part of the financial year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Please give me two minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No; you are coming at the end, and then making such requests always. You were given an opportunity. So many Members waited, and then they spoken. Like that, you could have done. You were given time, but you did not come. What can I do?

Now the question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of

**Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2 dated 27.3.89.

***Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President

the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of a part of the financial year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3, and the Schedule were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move: "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

18.26 hrs

PUNJAB APPROPRIATION BILL* 1989

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): I beg to move for leave to intro-

duce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1988-89.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1988-89."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the Minister.

SHRI B K GADHVI: I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1988-89, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2 dated 27.3.89.

**Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The motion was adopted.

18.27 hrs.

*Clauses 2 and 3, and the Schedule were
added to the Bill.*

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question
is:

"That Clause 1, the enacting Formula
and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

*Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the
Title were added to the Bill*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the
Minister.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question
is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. NAMGYAL): Sir, the Report of the
Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Rela-
tions is due for discussion tomorrow. As a
large number of hon. Members want to par-
ticipate in the discussion, I suggest that the
discussion on the Demands for Grants
(General) for 1989-90 may be taken up only
after the conclusion of the discussion on the
Report on 30th March 1989.

I hope you, Sir, and the august House
will agree with the above suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I hope the
House agrees.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House
now stands adjourned to reassemble tomor-
row at 11.00 a.m.

18.28 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Tuesday, March 28, 1989.
Chaitra 7, 1911 (Saka).*