

LOK SABHA DEBATH
(English Version)

Eleventh Session

(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday August 18, 1988 / Sravana 27,
1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR SPEAKER: Hon. Members, it is with great shock and distress that we learnt of the tragic and untimely demise of President Zia-ul-Haq, in an air crash near Bahawalpur yesterday.

We offer our heartfelt condolences to Begum Zia-ul-Haq and the members of the late President's family in their hour of grief.

We share the sorrow of the people of Pakistan at the tragedy that has occurred.

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

The Members then Stood in Silence for a Short While.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Constructions of Sports Complex in Himachal Pradesh

*304. SHRI R.P.DAS†:
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sports complex is being constructed in Himachal Pradesh after felling more than 10,000 trees, thereby disturbing ecology and environment of Potter's Hill;

(b) if so, the compulsion for constructing the complex at such a place; and

(c) whether any survey was made before the clearance of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). As per information available with this Department, only about 11 trees may be affected, in the sports complex proposed to be constructed in Potter's Hill Shimla.

(c) Yes, Sir.

SHRI R.P. DAS: Sir, the reply of the Minister is very unsatisfactory. But we have come to know that Himalayas Nature and Environment Preservation Society has conducted a survey and identified that more than 10,000 trees are standing on that area where this High Altitude Sports Complex is to be constructed. This Society apprehends that a large number of trees, mainly Deodar would have to be cut down and this felling of trees would lead to extinction of wild life and flora. Therefore, this Society is of the opinion that this High Altitude Sports Complex costing about Rs. 15 crores should be immediately abandoned. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact or not.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, we

go in for a project only when the State Government allots the land to us. The High Altitude Training Centre was needed and the erstwhile SNIPES Board set up a committee under the chairmanship of Shri V.C. Shukla to examine the different sites in Himachal Pradesh and U.P. Finally, a site has been selected in Shimla. The Government of Himachal Pradesh also suggested that we should develop a second site at Shillaroo. Both the sites were transferred to us by the Government of Himachal Pradesh on 25.3.1986 and 26.3.1986. Subsequently, there were some objections from the organisation which the hon. Member has mentioned that 10,000 trees would be affected. And, therefore, we stopped the work and the Government of Himachal Pradesh set up an expert committee to examine the site and their reply is with us. The expert group has said that only 11 trees would have to be cut down for the actual construction of the stadium. The fact that the whole land has been transferred to us does not necessarily mean that the trees have all got to be cut out. It is only for the construction of the main Stadium that 11 trees have to be cut. In view of the protests and the letters from the Central Environment Ministry, we have stopped work and until it is finally cleared, we have said we will not invest any more money on further work.

SHRI R.P. DAS: I do not know why the planners selected such a place for construction of this sports complex. The Complex is situated at 5,500' above the sea level. This Sports Complex has to be constructed at a huge cost and considerable amount of money has been spent on that already. This Complex is spread over a vast area measuring about 68 acres of land. Some more land has to be acquired. In view of this, I would like to know whether the National Institute of Sports cared to take necessary permission from the Environment and Forest Ministry. All the big projects whether of the State or of the Centre have to take permission from this Ministry. The hon. Minister for Environment and Forests is here. He may kindly reply to it.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: It is for

the Government of Himachal Pradesh to sort out all these problems before they transfer the land for a project and the moment we received this letter from the Ministry of Environment at Delhi telling us that the Government of Himachal Pradesh had not sought necessary clearance from them. As I said, we have stopped all construction and we have refused to invest any more money even on the levelling work which we started and, therefore, we are not proceeding until the Government of Himachal Pradesh sort it out with the Ministry concerned. I would also like to answer that we cannot have a high altitude Centre on the plains. It has to be at an altitude which is found suitable for training and, therefore, the question which he has raised does not arise.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: The hon. Minister in her reply says that the Himachal Government had given permission to build or construct this particular complex. But, as we are aware, the Department of Environment and Forests, has an environmental impact survey done specially of the ecological systems which are sensitive and where you have flora and fauna of the endangered species, before any work can be taken up in certain areas. It is not a question of felling of clever trees. It is a question of endangering the environment and ecological system of our sensitive areas that is, the Himalayan range.

So, will the hon. Minister instead of spending so much money and then stopping work in future see to it that the Government of India does not spend money before an environmental impact survey is made?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: As I said, we have not yet invested money. We only started levelling work and fencing and there has been an objection and we have stopped the work. We have not proceeded at all. Money has not been spent on any construction work.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I have received information which is found to be very unfortunate that if this stadium will be constructed 10,000 trees will be destroyed. When it involves felling of 10,000 trees it seems that there is something fishy about it. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister that she should go to Shimla herself instead of relying on her officers. Shimla is not far off from here. She should go there and see the whole thing herself and take a decision. Of course it will take your one day but it is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You take Shri Purohit also with you.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been said by the hon. Minister on behalf of Himachal Pradesh, there are only 1100 trees which are very small in size. There are no such trees which may cause any loss. I can give concrete information about the place where the stadium is proposed to be constructed, because this area falls in my constituency. There are no such trees, the felling of which may put the Government to any kind of loss. Of course, it is true that the Government of Himachal Pradesh should have taken approval of the Ministry. I would like to request both the hon. Minister of Environment as well as Minister of Sports to prepare a tour programme and take a decision on the spot. Is the hon. Minister prepared to do so.

MR. SPEAKER: That has been done.

Setting up of Yamuna Authority

*305. **SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted a proposal to Union Government to set up a Yamuna Authority; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Union Government thereon keeping in view the importance of the Yamuna river in Indian literature?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No specific proposal for setting up a Yamuna Authority has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. However, the State Government has formulated schemes for improvement of sewerage, drainage and tapping of nullahs discharging into the river Yamuna at Vrindavan, Agra and Mathura. These schemes would have to be reformulated taking into account the budgetary constraints and the resource recovery in waste treatment.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister made a reference to Vrindavan, Agra and Mathura covering a distance of 35 miles. But he did not mention about any scheme proposed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh relating to Sangam-Prajag which is very important and where the Yamuna joins the Ganga. The Yamuna passes through all the areas of Uttar Pradesh. The importance of Yamuna is no way less than Ganga in Indian literature. The greatness of Yamuna has been vividly described in Hindi literature of mediaval period and sung by poets of mediaval period and 'RITI' period as well and depicted in the Sanskrit verses of Jaidev. It is the same Yamuna, about which Lord Krishna has himself said:-

Hans Suta Ki Sundar Kagari, aur
Wo Bat Ki Chhahi,
Udho, Mohi Braj Bisarai Nahin.

If Yamuna is deleted from Hindi literature, and 'Dharma' cultural link of 'Krishna Leela' will no longer be in existence. May I request the Government of India to take up this work themselves if there is not such scheme sponsored by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: How can Yamuna be deleted from literature?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Sir, the hon. Member says that there is no mention of Allahabad where the Yamuna joins the Ganga. In this connection I would like to

inform the hon. Member that the stretch where Yamuna join Ganga at Allahabad, has been covered in the Ganga Action Plan and the cleaning work is being done there under the Ganga Action Plan. So far as the contention of the hon. Member about Central Government scheme for Yamuna is concerned, I would like to inform him that we sincerely wish to take up the work on Yamuna on the same line as the work is being undertaken on Ganga. We hope that with the resources at our disposal and the experience to be gained from Ganga Action Plan, we will take up cleaning work in other rivers including the Yamuna to which we shall give priority.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: As the pace of work being done in Yamuna is very slow, will the Central Government take up this work into its hands like Ganga and complete it?

MR. SPEAKER: Look, it is true that the Yamuna enjoys great importance. People from all over India come to Vrindavan and Mathura and it is a centre of congregation. References have been made in writing and we have brought this thing to the notice of hon'ble Prime Minister as well. He has also said that it will be done. You should, therefore, pay attention towards it and get it done.

[English]

This is a very important place. It is a very important river. Priority should be given. It should be done.

[Translation]

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: I have already stated that we sincerely wish to accord priority to river Yamuna but the resources at our disposal have to be kept in view. The Central Ganga Authority has also laid stress on this point that we should take up work on Yamuna also. We will certainly take up this work subject to availability of resources and make use of experience gained by us.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi

***306. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi at present and the number out of them situated in the walled city;

(b) the number of Vidyalayas proposed to be opened in Delhi during 1988-89 and the number of Vidyalayas out of them to be opened in the walled city;

(c) the time by which these Vidyalayas are likely to start functioning; and

(d) if these Vidyalayas are not proposed to be opened, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) At present there are 29 Kendriya Vidyalayas located in Delhi. There is no Kendriya Vidyalaya located within the walled city.

(b) to (d). There is proposal to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Rajokri in the Air Force campus during 1988-89. No new Kendriya Vidyalaya is proposed to be opened in the walled city during 1988-89 as necessary land and infrastructure for a school in the civil sector is not available.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kendriya Vidyalaya scheme is a very commendable scheme and particularly for the Government servants who have to proceed on transfers from one place to other because they find it difficult to get admission for their wards. Sir, in this connection I would like to bring to your notice that the population of Delhi is 80,00,000 out of which 5 to 7 lakh people live in old Delhi. Out of these 5 to 7 lakh people 20 to 25 thousand persons are Government servants. They mostly go on transfers to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. What difficulties Government is

facing in opening a school in Old Delhi owing to which it has not been able to open a school there. The people who want to get their words admitted in school, they have to go very far say about 20 miles from old Delhi. Even then they do not get admission. You said that due to non-availability of land and financial constraints, the Government is finding it difficult to open a school. Have you approached the D.D.A. for land? Are they unable to provide land? There is no dearth of land around Old Delhi.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, neither I overlook the requirements of Old Delhi nor do I say that it is not necessary. But the fact remain that land will be the first requirement to open a school anywhere and at the initial stage some building is also required till the school authorities build their own school building. The procedure for opening a new school is that it is generally sponsored by the State Government or the Administration of the Union Territory or any public sector project or the army authorities who put forward their request stating that they need a school and the same should be opened there. The schools being opened in the civilian sector, are meant for the children of Central Government officers liable to be transferred, are sponsored by some institution of the State Government or the Central Government. The sponsoring institution makes the land available. It is not necessary that it should be sponsored by the State Government only. It could very well be sponsored by some other institution or a trust stating that there is a need to open such a school in their area and we are prepared to accept the demand in such cases. In the rural areas and other places the school authorities demand 15 acres of land, but for Delhi the D.D.A. said that they allot 4 acres of land. As such there will be no difficulty for the Kendriya Sangathan to open a school in and around old Delhi or wherever the hon. Member wants or any place proposed for the purpose, provided 4 crores of land in place of 15 acres is made available to them.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister said that land

is not available. I think the Government has also received one such proposal from the Delhi Administration also. They have also offered that they are prepared to provide land as much as it is required. It is also possible that a ready made school of the M.C.D. or the Delhi Administration may be adopted for opening a Central school there.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: The problem of students does not solve by adopting schools.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: What happened to the proposal that was submitted to you by the Delhi Administration.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: You provide land, we shall open the school.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you afraid of 307, tell me, gentlemen.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I have got the earlier one. Question No.307

MR. SPEAKER: So, this is the point.

[English]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I hope it is not of I.P.C.

[Translation]

Sale of Gold by Bharat Gold Mines Limited

307. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA†:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

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

(a) whether K.S.R.Chari report was submitted to Government on Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. (B.G.M.L.) in 1985;

(b) whether this report had recommended that B.G.M.L. be allowed to sell gold;

(c) if so, whether this recommendation has been accepted by Government; and

(d) if so, when and if there has been any delay, the reasons therefor?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Sale of Gold by Bharat Gold Mines Limited

Bharat Gold Mines Limited appointed Shri K.S.R. Chari to study the operations of the Company in March, 1985 and Shri Chari submitted his report to BGML in September, 1985. A copy of this report was forwarded to the Government of India in January, 1986 by the Company. While foreseeing the inevitability of the phasing out of the Kolar Gold Mines, one of the suggestions made in the report was to give to BGML market price for the gold produced by it.

The question of phasing out of the existing mines of BGML in the Kolar Gold Fields, which have been in operation for over a century and have become uneconomic on account of exhaustion of reserves, was examined in depth from various points of view and a decision was taken finally to phase out these mines over a period of seven years. At the same time, a package of measures was approved by the Government for making the operations of the Company economically viable. These measures include permission to BGML to sell its gold in the open market observing procedures prescribed by the Gold Control Administrator and the necessary notification in this behalf has been issued on 8th June, 1988.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: According to the report submitted by the hon. Minister in the House, the Bharat Gold Mines Limited issued a notification on

8 June 1988 for selling the gold in open market. Due to this, gold smuggling activities have increased and the tendency of converting black money into gold continues. The price of gold in our country is more by Rs. 1250 per 10 gram as compared to foreign countries. The Government had constituted two official level committees last year for gold control. What has been the performance of these committees. What are their terms of references? Does the Government expect any concrete outcome of these in order to meet the rising demand of gold and what steps are being taken to check gold smuggling?

[*English*]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Hon. Member's main question pertains to Bharat Gold Mines and the decision taken in pursuance of the Report of the Chari Committee as to whether gold obtained thus should be sold in the domestic market. I have very clearly stated in my reply that the decision was taken in pursuance of the above report.

So far as question of smuggling of gold or any other question is concerned, I would request the hon. Member to refer that question to the Ministry of Finance.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: A problem has come up in our country due to smuggling of gold. As per our customs, there is a demand for gold for women at the time of marriages. When all these problems are there what the Government is doing in this regard? You are a part of the Government and an able Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a demand not from the women folk but from the men.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Hon. Minister of Finance is sitting by your side. Please consult him within 2 minutes and tell us.

[English]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I would like to tell the Hon. Member that such decisions are not taken in a huff. He has asked about the economic viability of the Bharat Gold Mines and what is the production and how to make it economically viable. I have clearly stated that.

So far as other parts are concerned, it will not be good for me to reply on behalf of the Finance Minister. I would request him that he can give a separate notice to the Finance Minister.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister about the quantum of minable reserve which is economically possible in the Kolar Gold Fields and whether it is a fact that nearer to the zone of quartz formation and tertiary formation of that area, other deposits are plentifully available according to the report of the GSI. What is the present condition and what is the gram percentage of per tonne of ore in that particular area?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: The GSI is going deep into the question about finding reserves in that area. So far as grade in the Bharat Gold Mines, the Kolar Mines, is concerned, it is about 2 to 5 gram per metric tonnes of ore.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: There is a contradiction in the reply given by the Hon. Minister. In one place, he says that mines will be phased out in a period of seven years and in a package deal, again he says that it is to make it more viable they are permitting the sale of gold in the open market. Since there are 15,000 labourers in the Kolar Mines, will the Minister give an assurance that under no circumstances, those people will be retrenched and that he will take all steps so that the mines continue to work in a viable manner by giving all encouragement and by allowing them to sell gold in the open market? By allowing them to sell in the open market, may I know at the same time, how long does the Minister think that it will last

and the mine will continue?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I may inform the Hon. Member that we have taken a decision on a package programme to phase out these mines in seven years.

So far as the retrenchment of labour is concerned, I would like to inform the Hon. Member that there is no question of retrenchment as such at this stage. But we would certainly like to have the voluntary scheme. I think the Hon. Member will not be against any retirement or anything else which is done voluntarily.

The other mine which the Hon. Member knows is under the State Government. There also problems are perhaps similar there. The Hon. Member would be well advised to approach the State Government for this.

New Nitrogen Fertilizer Plants in Eighth Plan

*313. **SHRI I. RAMA RAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new projects for Nitrogen Fertilizer Plants to be proposed for the Eighth Plan period; and

(b) how many of them are likely to be set up in the Southern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). According to report of the Study Group headed by the Chief Consultant, Planning Commission, 4-5 new gas-based plants of 1350 tod ammonia with matching urea capacity are required to be set up in the Northern region during the VIII Plan. Although no decision has been taken on the recommendations of the Study Group, the possibility of setting up gas-based fertilizer plants in the Southern States will be considered, depending on the availability of gas in sufficient quantity in the Go-

davari and Kaveri basins.

SHRI I. RAMA RAI: According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the total requirement by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan of nitrogen will be 12.5 million tonnes. Whereas our installed capacity now is 7.8 million tonnes. There will be a gap of about 5.1 million tonnes of nitrogen. To make up this, at least 15 nitrogen plants are required to be set up in the 8th Five Year Plan in this country.

Out of the deficit of 5.1 million tonnes of nitrogen in the country, 1.8 million tonnes is expected to be in the southern region only, next only to 3.1 million tonnes of nitrogen in the northern zone — Punjab, Haryana and UP. Thus there is a clear case of setting up four large factories in the southern States alone. I don't call it as discrimination or step-motherly treatment towards the south.

Apart from the demand of Krishna-Godavari region, will the Minister consider the long delayed demand of the FACT to put up a new large plant in replacement of its old small plant Udyog Mandal, if not by providing naphtha at least by extending the gas pipeline from Bombay to Cochin.

SHRI R. PRABHU: The figures quoted by the Hon. Member of demand and production are as projected by the Agricultural Department. I would like to say here that the projected demand is a little on the high side and we are looking into the fact whether the demand will really reach 129 lakh tonnes in the 8th Plan.

The Varadarajan Committee report has given us a proposal that we should set up four or five gas based plants in the 8th Plan. They have said that if we do not have enough capacity in the country we should also import. That is make and buy option.

As far as the demand that four or five plants should be set up in the south is concerned, I have specifically said in my reply that the southern States also will be considered for fertilizer plants. When this report

was made there were no gas finds in Kaveri and Godavari basins. After this report was formulated, these finds have come in Godavari and Kaveri basins. The Government is still considering the report, we have not taken a final view.

As far as the demand of FACT expansion at Udyog Mandal is concerned, FACT has been asked to formulate a detailed project report and as soon as it comes, the Government will certainly consider giving them the expansion to 900 tonnes of ammonia.

SHRI I RAMA RAO: After hearing from the Minister about the Varadarajan Committee report the deficit of nitrogen should be made good through a mix of 'make' and 'buy' arrangement with the emphasis on the latter, namely, 'buy' in view of the cheaper cost of import which is risky. As far as self-sufficiency is concerned since we have the technical know-how and man-power has the Government any plan to set-up joint venture plants in the Middle East countries and Tanzania where plentiful and cheap gas supplies are available with buy-back arrangement of this product?

SHRI R. PRABHU: Obviously the Member is saying that fertiliser specifically urea is much cheaper outside the country than in this country. As of today the hon. Member is right. The price abroad is equal to the price at which it is sold in this country but the prices are going up. We cannot always think that the prices would remain lower than the Indian prices. Also, Sir, today India is not importing much fertiliser and, as such, the prices in the international market are reasonably low but if India, which is a major consumer goes into the international market in a big way the prices will go up. So we definitely have to look for self-sufficiency in the country. Its complete self-sufficiency is not possible, there should not be more than 20% gap. As far as setting up of projects in the Middle East in the Joint Sector is concerned there are some proposals before the Government to set-up fertiliser plants in the Middle East with buy-back arrangement and

we are looking into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated just now and had stated the same earlier also while replying to questions that in view of the excess gas in the Bombay-Bijapur-Hajira pipeline, it is necessary to set up gas-based fertiliser plants so that the shortages in our urea and nitrogen requirements may be fulfilled. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to set up a gas-based plant in place of the out-moded Gorakhpur fertiliser plant which is using obsolete technology, simply by extending the existing pipeline by 150 k.m. and by utilising the existing infrastructure?

[*English*]

SHRI R. PRABHU: As far as Gorakhpur is concerned there is a proposal for rehabilitation of the old plant and a modernisation scheme. We still do not have any scheme to set-up gas-based fertiliser plant at Gorakhpur.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, ONGC has revealed lot of gas is available in Krishna basin. I am happy that the hon. Minister has come forward and said that they are proposing some plants there. It is found more economical to have mini-fertiliser plants in that area. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether there are any applications from the private and public sector to start mini-fertiliser plants in the Krishna district. If so, what are the details thereof?

SHRI R. PRABHU: I am not sure whether having mini-fertiliser plants is answer to the problem. In fact, Vardarajan Committee report has said that they are not sure that small plants are as good as big plants and they would like to stick to 1350 tonnes ammonia and a matching capacity of urea. It is a fact that some people in the private sector have asked for permission to set-up fertiliser plants of a smaller capacity in the Krishna-Godavari basin and these are

under the consideration of the Government. No final decision has been taken in this respect.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Now we are opening many more gas-based and coal-based fertiliser plants. There is one coal-based plant in Ramagundam. Will the Minister consider to open such of those coal-based plants in Singrauli collieries? Has the hon. Minister thought of anything about that area? Further instead of inorganic fertilisers whether there is any plan to improve the nitrogen fixing bacteria culture. Will the Minister take up this issue with the Agriculture Minister? I want a categorical reply from him.

SHRI R. PRABHU: Sir, Ramagundam coal-based fertiliser plant has been closed for a whole year because of non-availability of power. It is very unfortunate that we have a super thermal power station just beside Ramagundam and still we don't have power for that fertiliser plant.

I request the hon. Member to take it up with the State Government to give us power so that there would be enough fertilisers in this country.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Now there is no power shortage.

SHRI R. PRABHU: As far as organic fertiliser is concerned, organic fertiliser can never replace chemical fertiliser. Organic fertilisers have micro-nutrients which are to be properly added to chemical fertilisers. In our extension programmes, we are teaching farmers and agriculturists how to have a good combination of chemical and organic fertilisers.

Demands of BALCO Employees

314. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK†:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

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

(a) whether the employees of BALCO, Bidhanbag Unit observed demand week and dharna from 21.6.88 to 27.6.88 under the Aluminium Mazdoor Union for realisation of their demands;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Yes, Sir.

The following demands were made:

- (i) Immediate implementation of the agreement dated 30th October, 1987 with retrospective effect.
- (ii) Immediate payment of advance as has been paid in other units of BALCO.
- (iii) Payment of interim relief to the employees who are on central D.A. pattern;
- (iv) Full neutralisation of the cost of living for all the workers with a minimum rate of Rs. 2.50 per point in the consumer price index.
- (v) Stopping privatisation and denigration of Public Sector Undertakings.

The Government's reaction on each demand is as under:

- (i) A Memorandum of Understanding on wage revision was reached between the management of BALCO and representatives of the unions on 30th Octo-

ber, 1987, subject to the approval of the Government. The proposal for wage revision is under consideration of the Govt. Meanwhile, the Company has been advised to take the workers into confidence and associate them in the proposed modernisation schemes aimed at making Bidhanbag Unit of BALCO a viable one.

- (ii) Interim relief has been paid and hence payment of advance does not arise.
- (iii) There are no employees in Bidhanbag Unit on Central D.A.
- (iv) This is a general issue and Government directions as applicable to Public Sector Units are being followed at Bidhanbag also.
- (v) The Bidhanbag Unit was earlier in the private sector and it has been nationalised and vested in BALCO on 2.6.1984.

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: May I know from the hon. Minister how much time the Government will take to implement the agreement reached on 30th October 1987 between the employees' union and the management? And what are the reasons for delay?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I may tell the hon. Member that the management of Bidhanbag unit had met Secretary (Mines) in the month of June, 1988. The unit management was advised to send their report by the middle of July 1988. That report is still awaited.

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: I would like to know from the hon. Minister the salient features of the proposed modernisation scheme of Bidhanbag unit in Jaykaynagar. What will be the production after implementation of the modernisation scheme?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: The hon. Member is aware that this was a sick unit. We have nationalised it. I am seeking cooperation of the hon. Member because he belongs to that area. I myself belong to the working class and he also represents the working class. We have to make every effort to make the unit viable.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You are a ruling class.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: You are a ruling class there. We belong to the working class there.

I would request the hon. Member that he must make every effort to see that the Bidhanbag unit becomes economically viable. I would like to seek his cooperation in that.

So far as the modernisation scheme is concerned, the consultants MECON had given the report. Last time also, I said that this year we are taking a part of the modernisation scheme in hand. But that modernisation scheme will also not help unless the hon. Member ensures uses the total support of the working class in that Bidhanbag unit for making the unit viable.

I would request the hon. Member that he must see to the larger interests of the State and ensure that the working class cooperates with the Government so that the units, whether in the public sector or in the private sector, do not become economically unviable.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Bidhanbag unit of BALCO — nationalised in the year 1984 — was closed for several years. After the nationalisation, all workers, who were there before nationalisation, were not taken back. Only a section of the workers were taken back.

Since 1984, there has not been any increase in their wages, although in other units of BALCO, there has been an increase twice or thrice. I met him twice to discuss the

problems of the workers of the Bidhanbag unit of BALCO. The capacity of this unit has not yet been utilised. The viability of a unit always does not depend on the workers alone, it also depends on the management as also the attitude of the Government. By not providing sufficient working capital you are not helping the unit to become viable. There is a captive power plant and it has been kept idle for a number of years. It was a very good unit. In order to make it viable, not only modernization, but also some other measures have to be taken.

There was an agreement between the workers' union and the management and it has been pending with the Government for the last one year and ten months. By when will the Government give its approval and whether there is any proposal to make this unit viable? What is the concrete proposal? Is there any proposal to utilize the captive power plant which was set up 4-5 years back to augment the production of this unit and to utilise its full capacity?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: As the hon. Member is aware, this unit was in the private sector and the private sector would never have given it up unless it was uneconomical. Secondly, the technology there has become obsolete and the equipment has also become old. Now, the Bidhanbag unit has become a part of the BALCO and the workers there, and legitimately so, are claiming the same wages as given to the other employees of BALCO. As the hon. Member is aware, an agreement has been reached between the labour union and the management there subject to the approval of the Government. I have told that Secretary, Mines has sought certain clarifications both from the unions and the management and these are still awaited. I will make every effort to see that whatever agreement in the interest of the unit has been made that should be implemented as soon as possible.

I would, however, like to inform the hon. Member that bringing the workers of this unit at par with the BALCO employees would cost the company about Rs. 50 lakhs per

year. Already, the unit is over-burdened and it will become more over-burdened.

So far as the attitude of the Government is concerned, it is not the attitude of the Centre alone, attitude of the State Government is also applicable in this regard. I would request the hon. Member to use his good offices with the State Government also so that the workers also help us in making this unit economically viable. I have told you that we are going to make an investment of about Rs. 8 crores for modernisation and this amount is likely to be sanctioned during the current year for Foils and Extrusion plant. We are trying to make every effort to make this unit viable so that the Bidnanbag employees do not remain dependent on the earnings of the BALCO company as such. I would request the hon. Member to see that our workers generate wealth and that is equitably distributed.

Untoward Incidents in Bokaro Steel Plant

*316. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several untoward incidents have taken place in the Bokaro Steel Plant recently;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents which involved death of workers, fire and loss of material during the course of past twelve months; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) During the last one year three major incidents and seven fatal accidents have taken place in Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) Details of the 3 major incidents are given below:

(i) 28.3.1988

A fire incident in the Electrical Cable Gallery of Thermal Power Plant resulted in a loss of Approximately Rs. 7.0 lakhs. However, there was no loss of life or production.

(ii) 12.5.1988

There were two incidents of fire in the Stores which were accidentally caused by the carbon spark emitted from the exhaust pipe of locos. The total loss suffered due to burning/damage of the material is Rs. 13.4 lakhs.

(iii) 18.7.1988

The mobile platform erected in connection with the relining of Blast Furnace No. 3, and on which persons were working, tilted on account of failure of a pulley block as a result of which the persons on the platform fell down. 8 persons died in the accident and 4 other were injured.

The details of 7 fatal accidents in the plant are given below:

(i) Shri D. Choudhary, Electrician, SMS-I died on 24.9.1987 while attending to a break down in Grab Hoist mechanism due to electric shock from the cross bus bars.

(ii) Shri L.K. Sharma, Crane Operator, SMS-I died on

3.11.87 due to serious burn injuries by the flame coming out from the converter while charging hot metal.

- (iii) Shri R.C. Ram, Machine Operator, Blast Furnace was operating the Telpher to transfer the muck box from cellar pit when Cross Trolley moved suddenly and swinging box hit him causing his death on 2.12.87.
 - (iv) Shri N. Haque, Welder was working in waste picking line, when an explosion inside the empty drum took place causing his death on 25.12.87.
 - (v) Shri Shiv Nath Singh, A Contractors' labour was found dead in dump siding No. 7 of slag dump on 26.12.87.
 - (vi) Shri B.R. Manjhi, Loco Driver, Traffic Department was run over by loco at 5.30 AM on 25.2.88 while he was crossing the track near Blast Furnace No. 3 slag side.
 - (vii) Shri Vidya Mondal, Contractor's Labour while doing painting work near finishing stand of Hot Strip Mill fell from a height of 20 metre due to breaking of the safety belt and died on 8.3.88.
- (c) Following steps have been taken to meet the situation:
- (i) Immediate and complete medical treatment of the injured;
 - (ii) Prompt payment of cash com-

pensation and other monetary benefits as per law to the next of kin of the deceased workers;

- (iii) Employment to the dependents of the deceased plant employees;
- (iv) Regular imparting of education and training alongwith creation of an environment by the plant Safety Department in which preventive safety measures get adopted more readily by the workforce;
- (v) Monitoring of the safety system in the Plant by a Bipartite Committee consisting of representatives of management and workers;
- (vi) Implementation of remedial measures suggested by Enquiry Committees investigating into incidents;
- (vii) Regular medical examination of workers.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, in view of the reply given and the incidents which are constantly occurring in Bokaro, it seems that there is no co-ordination between the two. It has been stated in the reply that whenever any committee is set up to investigate any accident and whatever suggestions are given by that committee, these are implemented. It was also stated that there is a Bipartite committee for the constant monitoring of the safety system in the Plant but despite it a chain of accidents are occurring. In 1987, four accidents took place in four months. Similarly, four accidents occurred during four months of 1988. 12 accidents have occurred in a year which means that on an average, there has been one accident every month in the Bokaro Plant. I want to know as to what remedial measures have been suggested by the

Enquiry Committee and when were they implemented?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I am completely in agreement with whatever the hon. Member has stated. I have all sympathies for those poor workers who have lost their lives in these accidents. We have a safety organisation in the plant itself and it is functioning. We are, however, making efforts to strengthen it more and as regards the workers who have lost their lives in accidents, maximum admissible compensation will be paid to them. I am not satisfied with the details which have been submitted by the Department in this regard. I assure the House that I would myself make efforts to delve deep into this matter and try to find out as to how such accidents can be minimised.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, I had asked what suggestions were made by the committees but no reply has been given. Similarly, no reply has been given as to whether these suggestions were implemented. My second question is that when the Bipartite Committee which is responsible for the constant vigilance of the safety system, came to know about any shortcoming in this system before the occurrence of any of these accidents and if so, when this had been brought to the notice of the management and the workers?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I do not know as to which accident the hon. Member is referring to. Perhaps, he wants to know in general and I want to inform him that the Safety Organisation is there to look into these matters. I am not satisfied with the reply provided by the Department and I want to go into the bottom of this matter myself as to why so many accidents are taking place in Bokaro Steel Plant and I assure the House that whatever shortcomings are found those will be removed.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will I get this information later on?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: I want to submit that Bhilai Steel Plant is the

oldest plant and it is more than 30 years old with the result that the machines in use there have become outdated and therefore, some accidents do occur. For example, a terrible accident took place two years ago. I want to request the hon. Minister that this Plant should be modernised as it will result in increased production. However, it will mean that an expenditure of some crores of rupees will have to be incurred. Even if you have to spend Rs. 1000 crores for this purpose, you should go ahead with it because it will result in an increase in production and prevention of accidents. Will the hon. Minister pay special attention towards its modernisation and make necessary arrangements for Rs. 1 thousand crores for this purpose as early as possible keeping in view that thousands of crores of rupees have been granted for other plants. Moreover, discontent is spreading among the workers for two reasons. The workers, no doubt, produce more and get bonus on that basis also but they want that this plant should be modernised so that there is further increase in production and accidents are prevented.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: We will look into your suggestion.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, 7 or 8 workers have died. They are giving good production. It is not a labour issue, these are all accidents. The Hon. Minister has said that those who have died will be paid compensation, etc. But I would like to point out that as per the Workmen's Compensation Act those who are drawing more than Rs. 1600 are not entitled to receive the compensation. So, only the assurances are not going to work. I would like to ask a categorical question as to how much money each one of them has received. And secondly, since the public sector acts strictly as per the law, what the Government is planning to do if this law comes in the way of giving compensation to them?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I may inform the hon. Member that all protective measures

are taken to protect the labour. A committee has been appointed and its report containing suggestions and recommendations in four or five pages is before me. Those recommendations are being followed.

So far as the accidents or incidents in some steel plants and in particular the Bokaro Steel Plant is concerned, it is not only the employees of the steel plants who are involved in the accidents. In all the steel plants, labour is also available on contract basis and these contract labourers also unfortunately become victims of these accidents or incidents. Compensation is being given to them also. With regard to Bokaro Steel Plant, so far as compensation is concerned, I have figures with me as to how much compensation will be given to the contract labour and how much compensation to the employees of the Bokaro Steel Plant. If you want, I can give you all these figures. There are also other benefits such as the Life Cover Scheme, Employees Benefit Society, Group Insurance, Provident Fund Scheme, etc. We are giving all these benefits to the dependents of the deceased.

[Translation]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the workers who have lost their lives in large number in different accidents in Bokaro Steel Plant will be paid compensation. But there are several legal complications in this regard. You have also stated that the amount of compensation will be disclosed by you. I want to know whether it is a fact that the Workers' Union has not only demanded compensation but also employment for at least one of the kith and kin of the deceased employee in the Plant. What decision has been taken in this regard?

[English]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I am speaking from my memory and I am not sure whether I am correct and what I say is subject to verification. I think I have already issued the orders. I must tell the hon. member that I

received the message of this accident when I was in Tashkent. I issued orders from there that an inquiry should be held immediately and the dependents of those people who got killed should be provided employment in the Bokaro Steel Plant. I am not sure whether so far it has been complied with or not. Two or three people of the plant died and the dependents of those employees of the Bokaro Steel Plant will be given employment.

Deficiencies on National Highways

*318. SHRI V. TULSIRAM†:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length in kilometers of National Highways in the country and total percentage of the country's road transport freight requirements met by it;

(b) whether National Highways suffer from serious deficiencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any long-term plan has been formulated for the development of National Highways and to overcome their shortcomings;

(e) if so, the details thereof including capital outlay; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The total length of National Highways network is 32, 138 kms. It is estimated that it carries 40% of country's road transport freight requirements.

(b) and (c). Deficiencies in the National

Highways network as on 1.4.1985 are mentioned below in Table A.

2001) envisages development and expansion of National Highways network to 66,000 kms by the end of 2001 at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,950 crores.

(d) to (f). The 20 Year Plan (1981 -

TABLE A

S.No.	Scheme	Deficiencies as on 1.4.85 excluding spill over from Sixth Plan	
		Physical Km/Nos.	Rough cost Rs. crores (at 1985 Price level)
1	2	3	4
A. ROAD WORKS:			
1.	Construction of missing links	129 Km.	20.00
2.	Improvement to low grade sections	596 Km.	30.00
3.	Widening & strengthening single lane to 2—lanes	5487 Km.	550.00
	Widening single lane to two lane (without strengthening)		
4.	Strengthening of pavement		
	(a) 2nd phase strengthening in the reaches where 1st phase streng- thening already provided	6996 Km.	700.00
	(b) Strengthening for reaches where only widening already provided on old two lane pavement		
5.	Strengthening existing weak major arterial routes	9050 Km.	1100.00
6.	Construction of bypasses around congested towns or (improvement as permanent suitable link)	191 Nos.	300.00
7.	Replacing railway level crossing with over/under bridges.	379 Nos.	150.00
8.	Reconstruction of culverts	L.S.	50.00
9.	Construction of approaches to bridges	L.S.	60.00

1	2	3	4
10.	Permanent remedial measures for flood prone reaches.	L.S.	60.00
11.	Way side amenities		
	i) Road side rest areas	L.S.	15.00
	ii) Truck parking areas	L.S.	15.00
	iii) Highway Safety improvement works	L.S.	40.00
12.	Landscaping of Highways	L.S.	30.00
13.	Construction of bridge fee collection booths	L.S.	10.00
14.	Miscellaneous items	L.S.	60.00
15.	4 laning of heavily trafficked sections	1294 Kms.	320.00
16.	Construction of Expressways	500 Kms.	500.00
Total for Road work			<u>4010.00</u>
B. BRIDGE WORKS:			
1.	Construction of missing major bridges	-	-
2.	Replacing submersible bridges dips vented causeways with high-level bridges.	16 Nos.	20.00
3.	Reconstruction of weak and damaged major bridges	121 Nos.	120.00
4.	Construction of minor bridges	1587 Nos.	225.00
5.	Construction of ROB/RUBs	L.S.	150.00
6.	Bridges on National Highways proposed for 4 laning and expressways	—	200.00
			<u>715.00</u>
Add for unforeseen works			—
			<u>715.00</u>
Total Road & Bridge works			4725.00

1	2	3	4
	Improvement of Roads declared 2375 Km as National Highways during the Sixth Plan period		600.00
	Grand Total		<u>5325.00</u>
	Spill over works to 7th plan (1985-1990)		<u>351.00</u>
			<u>5676.00</u>

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his statement that the total length of National Highways network is 32,138 Kms. in the country. Is this length sufficient for the whole country? May I know its total length and condition in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member's view that 32 thousand Kms. of National Highways is not sufficient for the country. But as I have stated in my reply we are not able to fulfill our requirements on account of resource constraints. We want to construct the required length which is 66 thousand kilometers as per the report but we are not able to do so due to resource constraints. You may please see the figures. In 1950-51 only 11 percent of the total freight was transported by road and the rest 89 percent by other means. 26 percent of the total passengers travelled by road and the rest 74 percent by other means of transport including railways. According to the survey conducted in 1986-87, freight movement by road increased from 11 percent to 49 percent and the rest 51 per cent was transported by other means and as regards passengers, 86 per cent used road transport and 14 per cent used other means. Thus we have made progress but we have not been able to increase our resources.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Maintenance is

coming down.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: What is the length in Andhra Pradesh?

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the total length in Andhra Pradesh, I can supply this information to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Andhra Pradesh is a State which connects the eastern with the western and northern with the southern parts of the country. There are 4 National Highways in this State but they are all in a very poor condition. There are small bridges which cannot be crossed, if two vehicles go side by side simultaneously and thus to wait there. The position is even worse at the railway level crossings where vehicles have to wait for two hours or even more. Hon. Shri Shiv Shankar, who hails from my State knows about all this and you may ask him. In a state which links the Eastern with the Western and Northern with the Southern parts of the country, there are only 4 highways which are in a deplorable condition and not a single km has been added to the length since Independence. I want to ask whether there is any proposal for their expansion under the Seventh Five Year Plan and when will the small bridges and

railway crossings be expanded?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the total length of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh is 2299 kilometres which is 7.15 per cent of the total length of the country. It is a fact that there has been no expansion in Andhra Pradesh since Independence. In response to an enquiry from the hon. Chief Minister I said that the Government had to face constraints in some resources on account of droughts and floods last year and due to this priority could not be given to this work. This time the House may be aware that the cess on petrol and diesel has been increased and the whole House had approved this proposal for which the Government is thankful as it will yield a revenue of Rs. 320 crores, out of which Rs. 220 crores will go to the States and about Rs. 100 crores will come to us and the interest of Andhra Pradesh will definitely be looked after.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, from the statement it appears that the projected cost required to meet the deficiency is Rs. 4070 crores which may or may not be available to the Transport Ministry. But there are certain items like construction of missing links which require only Rs. 20 crores and also for permanent remedial measures for flood prone reaches require only Rs. 60 crores. I do not know what L.S. means.

The hon. Minister knows that in Assam the flood has completely cut off the communication from the northern areas. What prevents the Transport Ministry from spending this Rs. 80 crores to see that the existing roads which are there are made operational at the time of difficulties because this is not a heavy amount?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the total allocation in the Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 985 crores or so but we have already spent Rs. 1315 crores which means the Government's intention is to supplement the resources of this sector to the maximum possible extent.

Regarding the resources which are mentioned in the statement, I have mentioned that just to supplement the resources, National Highway Authority has been thought over so that if the Government's resources cannot be used, we can supplement the resources from other sectors.

As far as this particular case of Assam is concerned, whatever proposals have come from Assam, last time it was regarding floods and they were sanctioned. But sometimes, as I have been telling the House also, the implementation and the utilisation of funds are not done properly by the States. They are misused. That is what we have been pointing out everywhere. (*Interruptions*) I am not mentioning one State. The utilisation of the funds by the State is not to the proper degree which it is supposed to be. That is why when you go from one State to another State, on seeing the road itself, you can make out that you have changed the State. To improve the conditions of the National Highways, an authority is being thought over; and we will be coming before the Parliament to have its consent for forming this authority.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Implementation of Madan Committee Recommendations by Delhi Administration

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

(a) whether improvement in pay scales or grant of special allowances to Heads of Departments of Polytechnics under Delhi Administration was covered in the recommendation of the Madan Committee;

(b) if not, the reasons for linking the

proposal with the implementation of the recommendations of the Madan Committee;

(c) the date from which the Madan Committee's recommendations have been implemented;

(d) whether the consideration of the proposal for special allowances to Heads of Departments caused delay in its final implementation; and

(e) if not, the other reasons for delay in their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (e). The Madan Committee Report pertains to the revision of Staff Structure only. The recommendations of the Committee have been approved by the Central Government in respect of technical institutions in Union Territory of Delhi on 1.7.87 and are in the process of implementation.

The implementation of the revised Staff Structure is not linked with the revision of salary scales excepting that the new cadre of senior lecturer provided in the report has to be created.

Re-Constitution of State Transport Appellate Tribunal

*310. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of State Transport Ministers at Aurangabad recommended to Union Government to re-constitute the State Transport Appellate Tribunal with three members;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have considered the proposal; and

(c) whether suitable amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act are proposed to be introduced to that effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The recommendation of the Conference of Southern State Transport Ministers held in 1977 as modified by the same Conference held in 1979 is that States which require the re-constitution of the Tribunal may propose local amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(b) One proposal for a local amendment was received but was not found acceptable.

(c) Does not arise.

Maithili University, Darbhanga

*311. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission and the Association of Indian Universities have opined that Maithili University, Darbhanga is only a society and not a university;

(b) if so, whether in spite of this, Maithili University continues to confer the degree like a bonafide university; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). Under the University Grants Commission Act, the right of conferring or granting degrees shall be exercised only by a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, or a State Act or an institution deemed to be a university under section 3 of the Act or an institution specially empowered by an Act of Parliament to confer or grant degrees. The so-called Maithili University does not fall under any of the aforesaid categories and is not, therefore, empowered to award degrees. The institution has been directed by the UGC to delete the word 'University' from its name and to stop awarding degrees. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices

Commission have also restrained the institution from describing itself as a 'University' and from conferring the award of degrees.

Design of Varapuzha Bridge

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

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

(b) whether land for Muthakunnam-Edapally section of National Highway No. 17 has been acquired; and

(c) the time by which the above National Highway Section will be opened for traffic?

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

(c) The National Highway Section between Muthakunnam-Edapally is already open to traffic except for the missing bridge at Varapuzha where the ferry service is at present in operation.

Price of Indigenous Steel Materials

*315. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average price of indigenous steel materials is much higher than international prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures taken or contemplated to reduce the cost of production and to improve international competitiveness?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). It would not be realistic to compare Indian steel prices with those prevailing in the international market as the latter are often kept

lower than the domestic prices in the countries of origin in order to support exports. However, the domestic prices of Indian Steel net of taxes and levies are comparable with those of other major steel producing countries.

Steps taken/being taken by the main producers to reduce cost of production and to improve the international competitiveness include raising the capacity utilization increasing productivity, improving techno-economic, performance including energy savings, improved maintenance and modernization of equipment.

Prawn Farm in Kerala with Assistance of Kuwait Fund

*317. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the present stage of the project forwarded by the Kerala Government for developing prawn farming in the brackish water areas in the State with the assistance of "Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development"?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development have shown their interest in financing the Kerala Fisheries Development Project for Prawn Culture of the Government of Kerala. The Fund have informed the Government of India recently, that they propose to send a team in October, 1988 to appraise the Project.

Cracks in Badrinath Shrine Complex

*319. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:

SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of cracks having developed in Badrinath shrine complex; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to preserve it?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir. A recent Press Report (July 24) indicated that cracks have developed in the foundation of the Temple Complex.

(b) The Badrinath Temple is not a centrally protected monument. It is managed by the Sri Badri-Kedar Temple Committee. It was in 1970 that cracks were observed in the Temple and in buildings nearby, due to erosion caused by the Alaknanda and sub-soil flow of water. However, a recent inspection in June 1988 by the Archaeological Survey of India has not revealed any visible cracks. The Uttar Pradesh Government have also informed the Department of Culture that no fresh damage and cracks have been observed from November 1987 to July 1988 in the Temple and its adjoining buildings.

Teachers Training by the District Institutes of Education and Training

*320. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of elementary school teachers who have so far been given professional training by the 400 District Institutes of Education and Training;

(b) the number of teacher required to achieve universalisation of elementary education; and

(c) the infrastructural requirements in the District Institutes of Education and Training in order to train teachers not only in the curriculum but also in computer-based educational technology?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The first instalment of Central assistance has so far been sanctioned to 15 States and the Union Territory of Delhi for setting up a total of 102 District Institutes of

Education and Training. Since this assistance was released towards the end of 1987-88, the process of actual establishment of these Institutes by State Governments and Union Territory Administration concerned is still in its initial stages and in-service training programmes have not yet commenced in the Institutes.

(b) Achievement of universalisation of elementary education would depend upon several factors, of which availability of teachers would be only one, and there is no uniquely-indicated pupil-teacher ratio for the purpose. Moreover, a substantial number of children would not be in a position to attend whole-day schools and will have to be enrolled in the Non-formal Education Centres. The requirement of teachers will also depend on the rate of population growth in the relevant age-group. It is not possible to indicate a specific figure of teachers required to achieve universalisation of elementary education.

(c) The infrastructural requirements of each District Institute of Education and Training would depend mainly on the specific local situation, including the facilities already available in an existing institution where it is being upgraded into a DIET. However, the infrastructural requirement which a typical DIET may have, is indicated in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Salient Infrastructural Requirement of a Typical DIET

Physical Facilities:

1. *Land:* Adequate land, preferably about 10 acres.

Buildings:

- (i) Adequate building for the Institute having, for example, 5 class rooms, an auditorium, and halls/rooms for purposes like Science Laboratory, Educational Tech-

nology and Computer Training, Work Experience, Art, Crafts and Music, and Administration.

- (ii) A hostel with a capacity of about 200 persons.

3. *Equipment:*

- (i) Adequate books, journals and ancillary equipment for the library.
- (ii) Equipment for Science Laboratory, Psychology and Work Experience.
- (iii) Audio-visual aids, e.g. TV and radio sets, video and audio cassette players, projectors, educational cassettes and slides, etc.
- (iv) Micro-computers with peripherals.
- (v) Equipment for Physical Education.
- (vi) Equipment for Art Education.

Buffer Stock of Fertilizers

*321. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered a proposal for creating buffer stock of fertilizers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). The question of maintaining a buffer stock of fertilisers has come up from time to time. The question has been considered and on the basis of past experience it has been seen that adequate stocks are always available in the distribution system and with the manufacturers. Hence, it is not necessary to maintain a

formal buffer stock.

Proposals for Declaration of State Roads in Maharashtra as National Highways

*322. SHRI R.N. YADAV: Will the Minister for SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted proposals for declaring Nasik-Aurangabad-Nirmal, Dhulia-Jalgaon-Jalna-Sholapur roads and certain other roads as National Highways, and

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to declare them as National Highways in view of increase in traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No proposal has been received from the State Government for declaration of Nasik-Aurangabad-Jalna-Nirmal road as a National Highway. The stretch from Nasik-Sangamne is however a part of the National Highway. Proposals for declaration of the road from Dhule-Jalgaon-Jalna-Bir-Sholapur as a National Highway have been received. The stretch from Dhule-Jalgaon is however a part of the National Highway.

(b) Owing to resource crunch under the Central Sector Roads Programme in the 7th Five Year Plan and other priority considerations, it is not possible at present to declare new National Highways in the Maharashtra State.

Income of DTC From a Private Bus Before and After Strike

*323. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the average monthly income of Delhi Transport Corporation from a private bus under DTC operation before the strike in March 1988 and how does it compare with

the income earned during April and May 1988 after the strike;

(b) the reasons for; reduction of income, if any;

(c) whether the private operator was allowed to take home the entire earnings plus a subsidy of Rs. 200 per bus against passes per day during these two months;

(d) if so, whether any agreement was entered into by the DTC in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The average monthly income of DTC from the buses operating under kilometre scheme was Rs. 2.27 crores. Since 17th March, 1988 — date of strike — the private operators are retaining the earnings and the income derived therefrom is not known to D.T.C.

(c) Yes, Sir as this was a compensation paid for carrying the pass-holders free of charge.

(d) and (e). This arrangement necessitated by the strike was decided by the Govt. in consultation with all concerned and was

put into effect on the basis of the decision taken.

Surplus Imported Steel and Other Material in Cochin Shipyard

*324. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of surplus imported steel and other material is lying in the Cochin shipyard;

(b) whether it was imported for building five bulk carriers;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the total value of such materials; and

(d) the reasons for importing surplus materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Some quantity of imported steel and pipes procured for the construction of five bulk carriers is available in CSL.

The approximate quantity and value of such stock of imported items are given below:—

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Steel of various sizes	800 Metric Tonnes	Rs. 30 lakhs
Pipes of various sizes	12500 Metric Tonnes	Rs. 21 lakhs

Indigenous pipes are not available in certain specifications and such pipes have to be imported. The steel imported was in accordance with the design specifications supplied by the consultants and to meet the planned schedule of construction of the vessels including material line up. The quantity imported takes into account the possible re-work/ scrap arising, alternate allocation etc. for which precise estimates could not be made. In some cases, the procurement had proceeded subsequent design changes

agreed to with the owners and these account for a part of the surplus stock.

[*Translation*]

Environmental Clearance of Irrigation Project

3106. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bawanthadi Irrigation Project in Bhandara District of Maharashtra is held up for environmental clearance;

(b) the reasons for not clearing this project;

(c) whether local people have come forward to do compensatory afforestation; and

(d) if so, the time by which the project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The project referred to the Ministry for environmental clearance in May 1981 was rejected from environmental angle in March, 1988 due to non-furnishing of requisite environmental action plans and particulars. Similarly, decision from the forestry angle is pending due to non-furnishing of essential particulars.

(c) No concrete action plan on compensatory afforestation has so far been forwarded by the State Government to this Ministry.

(d) The reconsideration of and a decision on the project will depend on the furnishing of the detailed environmental action plans by the State Government.

[English]

Kolar Gold Fields

3107. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity and value of gold produced so far in the Kolar Goldfields;

(b) the estimated reserves of gold in these mines and for how long these are likely to last; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to improve production in these goldfields and

prevent their impending closure?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The Kolar Gold Fields Mines of M/s. Bharat Gold Mines Limited, in their lifetime spanning over 107 years have yielded over 795 tonnes of gold which at current market price in India would be valued at approximately Rs. 25,361 crores.

(b) and (c). The total remaining, in situ ore reserves are estimated at 6.9 million tonnes with a total gold content of nearly 34.95 tonnes. The mineable reserves on a cut-off grade of 4 gms per tonne would be 3.45 million tonnes with a recoverable grade of 4.21 gms per tonne. The recoverable gold is estimated at 14.92 tonnes. At the present rate of extraction, the reserves may last for about 12 years. Keeping in view the declining trend of production of gold and to make the company's operations economically viable, the Government, in Nov., 1987 have *inter-alia* decided to phase out the KGF Mines over a period of 7 years. Steps are, however, being taken by BGML to increase the gold production by speeding up exploration and exploitation of promising shallow gold deposits including Yeppamana and Chigargunta in Andhra Pradesh as also certain other deposits in Karnataka and adjoining areas.

Subsidies to Adivasis Under IRDP

3108. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the allegations of irregularities in the grant of subsidies to Adivasis under the Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) the areas from which such complaints have been reported; and

(c) the findings of the enquiries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Whenever allegations regarding irregularities in grant of subsidy under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are received, these are immediately referred to the concerned State Governments for corrective action.

In 1987-88 a complaint was received alleging that in Devarkonda area of Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh, Scheduled Tribes were facing hardships since the State Government had fixed rigid norms for assistance under rural development Programmes in the ratio of 50% for Scheduled Caste, 10% for Scheduled Tribe and 40% for other weaker sections, whereas this area is predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. The Government of Andhra Pradesh was requested to ensure that as per guidelines, at least 30% of assisted families under IRDP should belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes without any restriction on the interse ratio between Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes. In addition, the targets for the blocks should be determined as:

(a) The percentage of assisted SC/ST families should be equal to the SC/ST percentage to the total population of a block, in case the latter percentage is 50% or above.

(b) Wherever percentage of the SC/ST population to the total population is less than 50% a mark up of 10% should be given to this percentage and the percentage of SC/ST families assisted should be equal to the percentage so arrived at.

They were also asked to ensure that flow of investment to SC/ST should also be commensurate with the percentage of their physical coverage.

Report of South Korean Delegation for Improvement of Paradip Port

3109. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 4-member South Korean delegation which visited Paradip port in the recent past has submitted its report with certain suggestions to improve the infrastructural facilities at the port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A three member delegation from South Korea had visited Paradip Port in July, 1988 for discussions in connection with the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the proposed development of Paradip Port. The Report has not been received so far.

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

Report of Haldia Fertilizer Project

3110. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: SHRI MATILAL HANSDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign consultants have since submitted their report on Haldia Fertilizer Project;

(b) if so, when; and

(c). the salient features of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI. R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). Yes, sir; while M/s. Toyo Engineering Corporation of Japan submitted the report on 19th, July 1988, the report of M/s. Uhde GmbH, West Germany was submitted on 21st July, 1988 to Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation limited.

(c) The consultants have proposed that the Haldia Fertilizer project can be rehabilitated and commissioned with an additional

investment of about Rs. 500 crores. The proposal envisages that after rehabilitation the ammonia plant can operate at 80% capacity utilisation, urea and methanol plants at 90% and salt and acid group of plants, excluding soda ash plant at 100%.

Conservation of Whales

3111. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dead body of a pygmy sperm whale was sighted for the third time in Indian sea about three hundred feet, off-shore of Port Blair harbour recently;

(b) whether any post-mortem was done to know the causes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to protect whale and breed them in Indian Ocean?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Andaman & Nicobar Island Administration, a highly decomposed carcass of a pygmy sperm whale had been found off the Port Blair Harbour.

(c) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Steps taken to protect whales in the Indian Ocean include :

- (i) All Cetaceans receive protection under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
- (ii) the International Whaling Commission, of which India is a member, has declared the Indian Ocean as a sanctuary for whales. Indian has been supporting all international moves to stop killing of whales.

Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies

3112. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies at Bela Road, Delhi-6 was merged with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the services of the teachers of that school have not been counted for pension etc.;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of affected teachers and where the question of counting their past service for pension benefits is now under consideration; and

(f) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). The Ladakh Institute of Higher studies was wound up by the Government of India, and in its place a Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya was started from 1.4.1971 by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the education of the students from border areas.

(c) to (f). Counting of service for pension in respect of the employees of the erstwhile Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies will be regulated in accordance with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 28-10/84-Pension Unit dated 29.8.84 which lays down the procedure to be followed for regulating the cases of Central Government employees going over to a Central autonomous body or vice-versa and employees of the Central autonomous bodies moving to another Central

autonomous body. Each case will, however, have to be examined separately. There is no representation from such employees available on record of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Dutch Assistance for Setting UP of a Modern Port

3113. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought Dutch assistance for setting up of a modern Inland port in the country;

(b) if so, the site selected for the location of the port;

(c) the amount of Dutch assistance expected to be obtained therefor;

(d) whether some other sites have also been considered for the location of the port; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The possibility of obtaining Dutch assistance for a modern Inland Port at Patna has been discussed with Dutch Government.

(c) The quantum of assistance cannot be estimated at present.

(d) and (e). In the existing National Waterway, Patna is considered to be a very suitable site among other possible locations.

Anomalies in Promotional Avenues of Teachers

3114. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain anomalies in re-

spect of promotional avenues and the adjustment of senior teachers in the modified scales have been brought to the notice of Government and the University Grants Commission by the Delhi University Teachers' Association and similar other bodies in other states during the financial years 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the steps taken by Government to remove the anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). According to the Delhi University Teachers' Association, teachers appointed between January 1973 and July 1975, when M. Phil/Ph. D. was not the minimum qualification for recruitment, will now have to wait for a longer period to be appointed in the Readers' Grade. The DUTA and some other teachers' organisations have also pointed out that Readers will now have no promotional avenues. The Scheme as amended in July 1988 provides that a Lecturer on completion of eight years of service will be eligible for placement in a senior Scale which is equivalent to the pre-revised Readers' Grade. On completion of eight years in the Senior Scale (A total of 16 years of service), he will be eligible for promotion to the post of Reader, or placement in a Selection Grade equal to that of Reader. Those who have Ph. D. or M. Phil degrees will be entitled to a benefit of three and one years of service respectively for the purpose of this promotion/placement. In the original scheme, provision was made for Senior Scale for Read draws to provide promotional avenues for them. However, as teachers were against increasing the number of scales of pay, the two grades of Reader were combined into a single grade.

U.N. Aided Afforestation Project

3115. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Food Programme of the United Nations has recently announced a contribution amounting to Rs. 101.3 crore (US \$ 577.9) million for a four year forestry project in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). According to a recent announcement made by the UN World Food Programme (WFP), the on-going forestry project with WFP food aid covering 23 Districts in Madhya Pradesh is to be extended to all 45 Districts in the State. WFP will contribute food aid amounting to Rs. 101.3 Crores (equivalent to US \$ 77.9 millions) for carrying out forestry activities like afforestation, rehabilitation/regeneration of degraded forests, pasture development, development of forest villages, construction of feeder roads and other forest development works. project agreement has not been signed so far.

Exploitation of Gold and Diamond Deposits in Orissa

3116. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Directorate of Mining and Geology and Geological Survey of India have decided to jointly take up a programme to unearth the areas where precious stones can be obtained;

(b) if so, the details regarding the sites in the State of Orissa having gold and diamond deposits;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up 'gems parks'; and

(c) whether the backward districts like Kalahandi have been covered under the joint exploration plan?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid

on the Table of the House.

Admission of SC/ST Students in College of Vocational Studies

3117. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28 July, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 336 regarding admission of SC/STs in College of Vocational Studies, Sheikh Sarai, New Delhi and state;

(a) whether the admission to conventional course have since been closed in Delhi;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to admit those students who have not been admitted so far to the Vocational courses as per provisional admission slips/letters issued by the Delhi University (Special Cell) Admission Committee; and

(c) the time by which such students would be admitted to the vocational courses?

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

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi the total number of seats reserved for SC/ST students in B.A. (Pass) Vocational Studies is 67. Against this, 70 SC/ST students applied for admission to the Course. Out of these, 67 SC/ST students have been admitted. the remaining three SC/ST students have been offered the courses of their second preference.

Punjab Agro Industries Corporation's Tie with Voltas Limited for Agro-Based Products

3118. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation has a tie with Voltas Limited to make agro based products in Punjab;

(b) if so, the items which they are making and their capacity;

(c) whether C.F.T.R.I. Mysore has the technology for juice processing, potato chips and soft drink concentrate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Agro Food Punjab Limited has a tie up with Voltas Limited to make fruit products. The items of fruit products allowed to be manufactured by them include fruit juice concentrates, tomato puree and paste tomato ketchup, fruit pulp juice, squashes etc. The capacity of the unit is estimated at 4,000 M.T.

(c) and (d). Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore have technologies for soft drink concentrates and they have know-how for orange, lime and lemon carbonated beverages.

Institute of Water Sports

3119. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish an institute of water sports in Goa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Inland Water Transport Potential Between Kakinada and Madras

3120. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rail India Technical and Economic Service entrusted to investigate the Inland Water transport potential between Kakinada and Madras has completed its work on the Kakinada—Doulaiswarm canal;

(b) if so, whether it has found the segment strong enough for transportation of goods thereby easing the pressure on railways and roadways;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for transportation of goods through this waterway ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to strengthen the waterways in the other segments between Kakinada and Madras on a large scale?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The responsibility for development of inland waterways other than National Waterways rests with the State Govts. However, the Central Government is extending loan assistance to the State Government for implementation of Centrally sponsored Schemes for improvement of waterways. Under this, a scheme relating to improvement of North Buckingham Canal in Tamil Nadu costing Rs. 2 crores has already been sanctioned. A scheme for integrated development of four canals falling in the territory of Andhra Pradesh has also been recently formulated by the State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

Shortage of Workers in Cochin Port

3121. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the

Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is crisis in a the Cochin Port due to acute shortage of waker of workers in the Port;

(b) whether the Port Trust Authorities have requested Government to lift the ban on the Recruitment and allow the Cochin Port to fill up vacancies in its workforce; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No, Sir. But the shortage of workers in flat on certain occasions when there is bunching of vessels.

(b) and (c). According to the existing guidelines issued by Government regarding creation of posts and filling up of vacancies, vacancies arising due to promotion, retirement or death can be filled up. However, as part of Cochin Port managements efforts to reduce the manning scale, Cochin Port Trust did not fill the vacancies. But since May, 1988, in order to meet operational requirements, Chairman, Cochin Port Trust has filled up 39 vacancies.

Construction of Dehu Road-Hadapsar and Dehu Road-Katraj Diversion of National Highway in Pune

3122. SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of the Dehu Road-Hadapsar and Dehu Road-Katraj Section of the diversion of National Highway in Pune district is lying incomplete for several years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). Construction of Pune byepass between Dehu Road and Katraj is in progress in stages and is likely to be completed by 1993. There is however, no proposal to construct diversion between Dehu Road and Hadapsar.

[Translation]

Import of Merino Wool

3123. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quality of merino wool imported by the country annually and the names of the countries from which it is imported;

(b) the year-wise quantity of merino wool imported during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have endeavored to produce merino like wool in the country itself by improving the breed of Indian sheep in a planned manner;

(d) if so, the names of those areas where such wool is produced; and

(e) if not, the time by which the country would become self-sufficient in the production of high quantity wool ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected by the Ministry of Textiles.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government has taken a programme of cross breeding of indigenous sheep with imported merino type sheep to augment the merino type wool production in different states since fourth five year plan.

(d) and (e). The state which are producing merino type wool in smaller quantities are Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Hills of Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajast-

han, Gujarat and Haryana.

[English]

Setting up of DMS Booths in Noida

3124. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up Delhi Milk Scheme booths in Noida for Supply of DMS milk to the residents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the construction of such milk booths is likely to be started and the supply of milk expected to begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Delhi Milk Scheme supplies milk to the Union Territory of Delhi only.

Change in Fuel Technology

3125. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a change in fuel technology for the steel plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this reconsideration is a sequel to the foreign technologies;

(d) whether this new technology will be economical and beneficial for steel production; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The fuel technology for steel plants is under review with regard to economics of using imported coal in place of indigenous coal as well as use of natural gas, due to its improved availability in different parts of the country.

(c) No, sir.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. This will prove economical and beneficial for steel production as it is expected to improve productivity of the plants and quality of steel products.

Import of Milk Products

3126. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to stop all gifts and commercial imports of milk products due to the White Revolution which has resulted in increase in milk production by 12 million M. T this year despite country's worst drought in a century;

(b) whether an assessment of Operation Flood III has been done in respect of milk production of self-sufficiency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). The performance of Operation Flood III is under regular review.

Setting up of Rural Telecommunication Corporation

3127. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Rural Telecommunication Corporation for promoting economic development in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) funds allocated for this purpose; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :
(a) No, Sir.

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

Permission for Namaz in Katra Mosque, Murshidabad

3128. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Katra Mosque in Murshidabad in West Bengal is a protected monument;

(b) if so, the date and text of the Notification;

(c) whether it is a fact that performance of Namaz was permitted in this Mosque till 1983;

(d) whether Namaz for formerly prohibited and the Mosque has been locked since then;

(e) whether Government have received any memorandum demanding permission for the performance of Namaz in this Mosque; and

(f) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The mosque is protected under the name of Mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan.

(b) The text of the Notification dated 18th April, 1914 is as below:

"No. 1769 — The notification No. 4844, dated the 12th November, 1913, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 19th November 1913, which declared the tank and mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan at Katra in the Lalbag sub-division of the District of Murshidabad to be protected monument, is confirmed under section 3(3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904)."

(c) No permission was granted for the performance of Namaz ever since its protection.

(d) It is a mosque not in religious use and has no locking arrangement.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. Since the Mosque was not in religious use, the permission could not be granted.

[Translation]

Import of Oilseeds

3129. SHRI RAM DHAN :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Central Organisation in the Edible Oil Industry has requested Government to import oil-seeds instead of edible oils with a view to saving the edible oil industry and providing it with relief for its development;

(b) whether the import of oil-seeds would facilitate full utilisation of oilseed crushing capacity;

(c) whether the import of oil-seeds would benefit the country by saving foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not encouraging import of oil-seeds in place of edible oils?

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

(b) to (d). Government is generally not in favour of import of oilseeds keeping in view various considerations like the plant quarantine requirements, uncertain and varying economics of import of oilseeds, logistic and administrative problems in obtaining and distribution of resultant oils. In addition, effect of large scale imports of oilseeds on domestic prices has also to be kept in view.

[English]

Committee for Studying Problem of Agriculture Marketing

3130. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a high level committee to study the problems of agricultural marketing in the country to boost rural economy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Milk Products

3131. SHRIP.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are importing skimmed milk powder and butterfat, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are imports of milk products at (a) above as per cent of milk production;

(c) what is the estimated value of milk production in the country and estimated value of imports;

(d) whether imports in the past have been large during drought conditions and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether in view of Operation Flood projects and surplus in some States, whether Government propose to stop imports of gifts or commercial milk products; and

(f) the foreign exchange earmarked for 1986-87 and 1987-88 for commercial imports of milk products and the actuals so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) received a total quantity of approx. 38,004 MT of skimmed milk powder, 18,336 MT of butter oil and 6,058 MT of butter on gift and commercial basis during 1987-88.

(b) Imports as a percentage to total milk production of the country has generally been less than one per cent in recent years.

(c) The estimated value of indigenous milk and milk products during 1984-85 was Rs.10,53,760 lakh as per the National Accounts Statistics, 1987 published by the Central Statistical Organisation. The information regarding estimated value of imports is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) During 1987-88 the effect of drought on milk production was very severe. Consequently, the procurement of fresh milk by the

organised sector was greatly affected. In view of limited supplies of EEC gift commodities for Operation Flood Programme, the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) had to import some quantity of skimmed milk powder and butter oil on commercial basis.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Crop Insurance Scheme

3132. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crop insurance scheme introduced in 1985 has been availed of by the large number of farmers in the country in the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of peasants/ farmers who availed of the facility, State-wise; and

(c) whether any small insurance agency has been created at the panchayat level for this purpose so that they can come into contact directly with the farmers and peasants?

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

(b) A statement indicating the state-wise number of farmers covered under the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme during the year 1987-88 is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No of farmers covered 1987-88</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	896186
2.	Assam	126722
3.	Bihar	1037533
4.	Goa	1940
5.	Gujarat	548840
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5624
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	47281
8.	Karnataka	248803
9.	Kerala	45292
10.	Manipur	6840
11.	Madhya Pradesh	583006

1	2	3
12.	Maharashtra	1205287
13.	Meghalaya	1383
14.	Orissa	319554
15.	Rajasthan	—
16.	Tamil Nadu	221615
17.	Tripura	6209
18.	Uttar Pradesh	930752
19.	West Bengal	454892
20.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	592
21.	Delhi	100
22.	Pondicherry	2019
TOTAL		6690470

LIC Scheme for IRDP Beneficiaries

3133. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has introduced a life insurance cover for 40 lakh Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) the categories of the people likely to be benefited by the scheme; and

(d) the estimated number of beneficiaries during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):
(a) A Group Life Insurance Scheme for the beneficiaries of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been started by Government of India in collaboration with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) with effect from 1st April, 1988.

(b) and (c). The main features of the Scheme are as under:—

- (i) All IRDP beneficiaries aged not less than 18 years and not more than 60 years will be covered.
- (ii) The scheme will apply to those assisted under IRDP from 1.4.88 onwards. The period of insurance cover will commence from the date on which the asset is disbursed to the beneficiary.
- (iii) The insurance cover for each

beneficiary will be operative till the date on which he completes age of 60 years or the period of 3 years from the date of commencement of cover, whichever is earlier.

- (iv) The scheme will be implemented through the District Rural Development Agencies (Zilla Parishads in Karnataka).
- (iv) Upon the death of the insured beneficiary, a sum of Rs. 3,000 shall become payable by L.I.C. to the nominee of the deceased. In the event of death due to accident, an additional sum of Rs. 3,000 (total Rs. 6,000) shall become payable by L.I.C.
- (vi) The Government of India will pay a sum of Rs. 15 crores to the Life Insurance Corporation of India during 1988-89 and Rs. 20 crores during 1989-90 as lump sum premium to cover all beneficiaries. This is a one time payment which will cover the entire period for which policy will be operative. 50% of this amount will be Central Share and balance 50% will be the contribution of States. No part of the premium is payable by the beneficiary.
- (v) Between 3 to 4 million IRDP beneficiaries will be covered under the Scheme during 1988-89.

Implementation of Central Schemes for Drought Prone Areas in Maharashtra

3134. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes under implementation for the drought prone areas of Maharashtra with central assistance; and

(b) the achievements made under the schemes during 1987-88 and the target set for 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

Measures Undertaken to Increase Yield of Spices

3135. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various developmental measures undertaken to increase the per hectare yield of various spices etc. have produced good result;

(b) if so, the per hectare yield of each of the spices before and after these measures were undertaken;

(c) the extent to which the yield is below as compared to World average; and

(d) how long it will take us to reach these levels of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Developmental measures in the Central sector have been undertaken from 1987-88 to improve the productivity of pepper. It is too early to assess the impact of the programme on yield.

(c) The per hectare yield of pepper vis-a-vis other major pepper producing countries is given below:—

<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>Productivity (kg./ha) (As in 1987-87)</i>
1	2
1. India	240

	1	2
2.	Indonesia	460
3.	Malaysia	2925
4.	Brazil	1580

(d) Pepper is grown as a monocrop in other countries while in India it is grown with other crops. The yield potentials in these different cropping situations are not comparable.

Decline in Gold Production

3136. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual percentage of decline in the gold production from the various gold mines in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the average percentage of rise in the cost of production of gold at these mines and which of the gold mines are proving to be uneconomical; and

(c) whether due to decline in the production of gold and the rise in the production cost Government propose to discontinue the mining operations if so, the decision, if any, taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Bharat Gold Mines Limited a Central Govt. Undertaking under this Ministry, and Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited a Karnataka State Govt. Undertaking are the two primary gold producing units in the country. While production at Kolar Gold Field Mines under BGML has been declining over the years due to depletion of reserves through exploitation over 107 years, total gold production during the last three years does not show continuous/decline. The production of gold in the mine of BGML and HGML during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below. —

(Unit: Kgs)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
BGML	915.81	792.49	834.72
HGML	837.00	916.00	881.00
	1752.81	1708.49	1715.72

(b) and (c). The average cost of production of ore at the mines of BGML has gone up from Rs. 918/- per tonne of ore in 1984-85 to Rs. 1443/- per tonne of ore in 1987-88 (provisional). There is no appreciable increase in the cost of production at the mine of HGML. The Government, have therefore, in November, 1987, decided, to phase out the uneconomic KGF Mines over a period of 7 years. It has been decided, at the same time, to implement a package of measures including development of new gold deposits and diversifying the operations of BGML into other areas to make the company economically viable.

Condition of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's House

3138. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appear-

ing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 8th July, 1988 where-in it is stated that the Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya's House in Calcutta is in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to take protective measures and declare it a national monument; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The house is not a centrally protected monument. Protection of the property, primarily, concerns the Government of West Bengal who have been addressed in the matter. Information will be laid on the Table of the House when it is received.

Amount Released for Development of Paradip Port

3140. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount Union Government have sanctioned for the development of Paradip Port during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the amount released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The approved outlay for the development of Paradip Port during 7th Plan is Rs. 42.40 crores.

(b) Rs. 37.28 crores.

[*Translation*]

Reservation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in Delhi University Hostels

3141. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe students are not being provided with recommendation in college hostels under the Delhi University as per the reservation made for them therein; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to make available the reserved accommodation in hostels to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from Delhi University and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Non-Utilisation of Drought Relief Funds

3142. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many State Governments have not fully spent the amount sanctioned for the current year for drought relief works;

(b) if so, the name of such States;

(c) the amount actually spent on relief works by each State Government so far during the current year;

(d) the reasons given by State Governments for not spending the sanctioned amount; and

(e) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (e). Ceilings of expenditure with regard to drought relief for the current

year (1988-89) has been approved for the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan based on the recommendations of the Central team and High Level Committee on Relief. The State Government of Gujarat has reported expenditure of Rs. 248.87 crores upto 30th June, 1988 against the ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 117.73 crores approved upto July, 1988. Government of Rajasthan has reported expenditure of Rs. 310.38 crores upto 8th August, 1988, against ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 216.25 crores (upto 31st July, 1988 except Rs. 11.00 crores approved for drinking water upto 31st March, 1989). Ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 31.21 crores for Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 17.62 crores to Maharashtra has been approved upto 30th June, 1988 for drought relief. These two States have not reported progress of expenditure against the ceilings so far.

Integrated Oilseeds Policy

3143. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an integrated oilseeds policy with gradual elimination of the subsidy in edible prices under the public distribution system is being considered by Government;

(b) if so, by what time the final decision in regard to the oilseeds policy would be taken; and

(c) the other elements of the policy that are being considered and to what extent it will be helpful for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). A proposal for an integrated oilseeds policy, which harmonizes production, distribution, imports and pricing is under the consideration of the Government; and a decision is expected shortly.

[Translation]

Agro-Forestry Colleges

3144. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agro-Forestry Colleges existing at present and their locations;

(b) the main achievements of these colleges;

(c) whether Government propose to open an Agro-Forestry Colleges in the Chambal division; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). There are no agro-forestry colleges existing at present. However, agro-forestry is one of the subjects being taught in the Indira Gandhi National Forestry Academy (erstwhile Indian Forest College) and the State Forest Service Colleges located at Dehradun, Burnihat and Coimbatore.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present under consideration for opening an Agro-Forestry College in Chambal Division. However, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have set up a National Research Centre for Agro-Forestry at Jhansi.

Decline in Income of Rural Families

3145. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural scientists have cautioned that there is a possibility of decline in the income of rural families engaged in agriculture sector;

(b) if so, whether they have suggested any alternative arrangement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not apply.

Scholarship to Female Students

3146. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has decided to give scholarship to all female students for the uplift of women;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to implement this scheme in this scheme in the whole country for upliftment of women;

(c) if so, the time by which it will be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (d). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Per Hectare Average of Agricultural Production

3147. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the per hectare average of agricultural production in the country is less than the average of agricultural production in many other developing countries;

(b) whether any time bound targets have been fixed to increase this average;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not fixing the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Our per hectare production of coarse grains, groundnut, pulses and cotton is generally low as compared to many other developing countries. However, it is comparable or higher in case of paddy, wheat and sugarcane in relation to some other developing countries.

(b) to (d). The time bound plan targets have been fixed for increasing the production. The following are the targets of production at the end of Seventh Plan:

Foodgrains	—	175.2 million tonnes
Oilseeds	—	18.0 million tonnes
Cotton	—	9.5 million bales
Sugarcane	—	206.0 million tonnes

These targets would generally raise the level of per hectare production.

[English]

Losses Suffered by H.C.L.

3148. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Copper Limited, is still incurring huge losses;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(c) whether changes have been made in the structure of the Board of Directors; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). The performance of Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) has been improving steadily. HCL has made a profit of Rs. 10.75 crores (Provisional) during the year 1987-88 against loss of Rs. 8.87 crores during the year 1986-87. These figures excludes interest on Government loans.

(c) and (d). The Memorandum & Articles of Association of HCL, 1967-68 provide for a maximum number of 12 Directors of the Board of Hindustan Copper Limited including 4 whole-time Directors. The Board of Directors of HCL has been re-constituted for the Company Years 1987-88 to 1989-90 in terms of the Memorandum & Article of Association of the Company.

Minimum Support Prices for Turmeric and Chillis

3149. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission for Agricul-

tural Costs and Prices has been requested by several organisations to determine the minimum support prices for Turmeric and dried chillis; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Seeds to States by National Seeds Corporation

3150. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation has supplied seeds to the States; and

(b) if so, the quantity of seeds demanded by each States and the quantity actually supplied, State-wise?

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

(b) A statement indicating tentative demand projected by the States for requirement of seed from National Seeds Corporation during kharif, 1988 and actual supplies made by the National Seeds Corporation is given below.

STATEMENT

(QUANTITY IN QUINTALS)

S.No.	State	Projected demand by the State	Seed made available
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,760	1,700

1	2	3	4
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	330	934
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.66
4.	Assam	1,200	2,494
5.	Bihar	12,500	20,830
6.	Delhi	432	926
7.	Goa	230	—
8.	Gujarat	597	1,479
9.	Haryana	3,750	1,261
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1,837	1,348
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	12,247	10,244
12.	Karnataka	14,250	5,190
13.	Kerala	—	7,228
14.	M.P.	12,600	7,105
15.	Maharashtra	21,320	7,924
16.	Manipur	3,120	1,103
17.	Meghalaya	1,175	425
18.	Mizoram	—	267
19.	Nagaland	—	245
20.	Orissa	4,550	3,252
21.	Punjab	2,535	987
22.	Rajasthan	15,770	4,041
23.	Sikkim	750	440
24.	Tamil Nadu	10,900	2,004
25.	Tripura	8,290	5,663
26.	U.P.	2,200	19,369
27.	West Bengal	11,260	13,397

Note (i) Besides making supply to State agencies, National Seed Corporation (NSC) has a net-work of its own dealers also in most of the States.

(ii) Figures under column 4 includes the supply by NSC to various States through its dealers' net-work also.

Shortage of Electrical Grade Aluminium

grade aluminium are being sought?

3151. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether aluminium particularly of electrical grade, is not adequately available for conductor factories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any imports of electrical

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). The indigenous production of aluminium metal during the current year April to July 1988 has been more than 24,000 tonnes over the previous year and the production of Electrical Conductor (EC) grade metal was more by 12,000 tonnes over the corresponding period of the previous year as is evident from the table below:—

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

<i>April to July</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>Increase</i>
EC production	43	31	+12
Total	105	81	+24

Further, the position has been reviewed recently and there would be sufficient availability of EC grade aluminium to meet the demand.

(c) Aluminium including aluminium rods have been placed under Open General Licence (OGL) w.e.f. 26.7.1988.

(c) the measures being taken to provide additional staff to meet the requirements; and

(d) the period by which it is likely to be done?

Upgradation of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh

3152. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Andhra Pradesh where new Kendriya Vidyalayas are expected to be set up in the next two years;

(b) the procedure of according permission for upgrade a school from secondary level to Senior Secondary School level;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) New Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened every year depending upon the suitability of the proposals received. Hence it is not possible to indicate the places where Kendriya Vidyalayas would be set up in the next two years.

(b) The proposal to upgrade a school from secondary level to Senior Secondary level is considered on the basis of the following criteria:

Vidyalayas at stations where there is more than one Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Minimum enrolment of 20 in each i.e. Science, Commerce and Humanities stream. If there are two more Vidyalayas at the station, one or two out of them may be upgraded, depending upon prospective enrolment, and if possible, streams should be distributed among them.

Vidyalayas at stations where there is only one Vidyalaya.

Minimum enrolment of 15 in each stream.

Vidyalayas located in far flung areas and at stations where no school having the plus two scheme and affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education is available.

Minimum enrolment of 10 in each stream.

Further, the Vidyalayas to be upgraded should have adequate physical facilities like accommodation, laboratories, workshops and playfields as per the norms prescribed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(c) and (d). As soon as the Vidyalaya is upgraded, necessary staff is sanctioned by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Under-Graduate Colleges by U.G.C.

3153. SHRI PRATAPRAO BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission proposes to open new ideal under-graduate colleges under the new education policy on pilot basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the special features of such colleges;

(d) whether such colleges are likely to be opened by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) the courses proposed to be conducted by these colleges, State-wise?

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

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

Crisis in Iron Ore Mining Industry Due to Reduction in Export of Iron Ore

3154. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that due to reduction in export of iron ore, there is a crisis in the iron ore mining industry in Orissa leading to large scale retrenchment of tribal mine workers in different parts of the State:

(b) the details of export of iron ore from Paradip Port during the last three years and whether it is expected to increase during the current year; and

(c) the steps being taken to deal with this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of exports of iron ore from Paradip Port during last three years are as under:—

1985-86	18.70 Lakh tonnes
1986-87	20.29 Lakh tonnes
1987-88	17.09 Lakh tonnes

It is unlikely that exports of iron ore from Paradip Port will increase during the current year.

(c) Some of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve export of iron ore from Paradip Port and thus to increase off-take of iron ore from the mines in Orissa and other parts of the eastern region are —

- (i) All out efforts by the MMTC to sell maximum possible tonnage to over-seas buyers through Paradip port;
- (ii) Offering an additional discount for offtake from Paradip port over the prices fixed from other ports.
- (iii) deepening of the port for carrying large sized vessels upto 170,000 DWT; and
- (iv) extension of benefit of 100% export oriented units to the iron ore mining sector.

Damage to Art Objects Sent to USSR

3155. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 out of 200 Indian objects and sculptures of National Museum sent to USSR for Festival of India sustained damages;

(b) whether a jade bowl of Moghul period, a 16th century statue of Meera and 5th century Chaturmukha Siva Lingam from Nachna are among those which have suffered damages;

(c) whether an expert committee which approved the objects for the festival has examined them again and passed any remarks, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the objects damaged in USSR belong to Archaeological Survey of India, if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Out of 512 art objects sent to USSR by National Museum, 27 are reported to have suffered damage. All these art objects were insured on a "wall to wall" basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Expert Evaluation Committee has since examined the damaged art objects and recommended the quantum of insurance claim for the dangers as under;

i) Jade bowl	Rs.1,00,000/-
ii) Meera statue	Rs. 25,000/-
iii) Chaturmukha sivalinga	Rs. 25,000/-

(d) Out of these damaged art objects, three art objects viz. (i) Chaturmukhi Sivalinga, (ii) Gajendramoksha and (iii) Simhavyala belong to the Archaeological Survey of India.

Construction of M.V. Sanjeevini in Cochin Shipyard

3156. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of construction and repair of the M.V. Sanjeevini in the Cochin Shipyard.

(b) the expenditure incurred on the ship and the amount of advance or billed amount received from the owner;

(c) whether any loss has been incurred on construction and repair of the ship; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The repair works are in final stages of completion with

machinery now under trial.

(b) to (d). The total expenditure incurred on the repair of M.V. Sanjeevini upto 31.3.1988 amounts to Rs. 506.42 lakhs which is inclusive of depreciation of Rs. 96.54 lakhs and over-heads of Rs. 166.21 lakhs. The amount due from the shipowner is Rs. 286.63 lakhs and the actual receipt upto 31.3.1988 is Rs. 261.44 lakhs.

National Highways in Orissa

3157. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

The total length of National Highways in Orissa and its percentage to the total road length of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): The length of National Highways on Orissa is 1,624 kms which works out to about 1.25% of the total road length in the State.

Production Capacity of Fertilizer Plants

3158. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of fertilizer plants functioning in the country at present and the production capacity of each fertilizer plants and the fertilizers actually produced in each plant annually;

(b) the number out of them run on gas; and

(c) whether the production cost of fertilizers on the plants run on gas is less than the other plants; if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) A statement showing the number, location, capacity and production of each fertilizer plant in the country is given below.

(b) As on 1.4.1988, 12 gas-based fertilizer plants were in operation in the country.

(c) There are several factors which determine the cost of production of fertilizers such as vintage of the plant, capacity utilisation level, capital cost, prices of inputs, feedstock etc. Although gas based plants are considered to be more efficient, their cost of production is not necessarily, and, as a rule, lower than that of the plants based on other feedstocks.

STATEMENT

Number, Location, Capacity and Production Fertilizer Plants in India

(000 MT)

Sl.No.	Company Plant/ location	Capacity as on 1.8.88			Production as on 1987-88		
		N	P		N	P	
1	2	3	4		5	6	
Public Sector:							
<i>Fertilizer Corporation of India:</i>							
1.	Sindri —	219.0	—		141.9	—	
2.	Gorakhpur —	131.0	—		77.5	—	
3.	Ramagundam —	228.0	—		53.9	—	
4.	Talcher —	223.0	—		85.3	—	
TOTAL		806.0	—		358.4	—	
<i>Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited</i>							
5.	Namrup-I —	20.0	—		4.6	—	
6.	Namrup-II —	152.0	—		87.1	—	
7.	Namrup-III —	177.0	—		63.2	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Durgapur	—	W.B.	152.0	—
9.	Barauni	—	Bihar	152.0	—
	TOTAL			653.0	—
	<i>National Fertilizer Limited</i>				
10.	Nangal-I	—	Punjab	80.0	—
11.	Nangal-II	—	Punjab	152.0	—
12.	Bhatinda	—	Punjab	235.0	—
13.	Panipat	—	Haryana	235.0	—
14.	Vijaypur	—	M.P.	334.0	—
	TOTAL			1036.0	—
	<i>Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.</i>				
15.	Udyogmandal	—	Kerala	78.0	37
16.	Cochin-I	—	Kerala	152.0	—
17.	Cochin-II	—	Kerala	81.0	112
	TOTAL			311.0	149
				53.7	28.1
				88.9	—
				84.1	95.4
				226.7	123.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizer Ltd.</i>				
18.	Trombay	—	Maharashtra	90	45
				96.4	50.1
19.	Trombay-IV	—	Maharashtra	75	75
				59.7	59.7
20.	Trombay-V	—	Maharashtra	152	—
				120.9	—
21.	Thal	—	Maharashtra	683	—
				610.2	—
	TOTAL			1000	120
				887.2	109.8
22.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	—	Madras, Tamilnadu	176	112
				45.1	57.2
23.	Steel Authority of India Limited	—	Rourkela, Orissa	120	—
				43.6	—
24.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	—	Tamilnadu	70	—
				58.0	—
25.	Paradeep Phosphate Limited, Paradeep	—	Orissa	130	331
				76.2	194.5
26.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	—	Khetri, Rajasthan	—	30
				—	9.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
By Product-SAIL					
27.	Bhillai	—	M.P.		
28.	Rourkela	—	Orissa		
29.	Bokaro	—	Bihar	14.1	—
30.	Durgapur	—	W.B.		
31.	IISCO	—	Burnpur, W.B.		
	TOTAL	4332	777	2649.8	510.0
Cooperative Sector:					
Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.:					
1.	Kalol	—	Gujarat	290.3	289.2
2.	Kandla	—	Gujarat	309	
3.	Phulpur	—	U.P.	183.5	—
4.	Aonla	—	U.P.	—	—
5.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited	—	Hazira, Gujarat	727.0	—
	TOTAL	1532	309	1200.8	289.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Private Sector:</i>					
1.	Gujarat State Fertilizer Co.- Limited	236	50	248.4	78.5
	Baroda, Gujarat				
2.	Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd.	84	104	73.5	75.1
	Virag, Andhra Pradesh				
3.	Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals	152	—	114.1	—
	Kota, Rajasthan				
4.	IEL Limited	310	—	232.9	—
	Kanpur, U.P.				
5.	Zuari Agro Chemicals	198	112	201.5	97.4
	Goa				
6.	Southern Petrochemicals Corp.	312	143	277.2	97.4
	Tutirocin, Tamilnadu				
7.	Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers	181	50	90.2	32.2
	Mangalore, Karnataka				
8.	E.I.D. Parry	8	10	10.6	13.2
	Ennore, Tamilnadu				
9.	Hari Fertilizers	10	—	4.1	—
	Varanasi, U.P.				

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company Ltd.	—	Bharuch, Gujarat	273	—
11.	Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals	—	Tuticorin, Tamilnadu	16	—
12.	Punjab National Fertilizers	—	Nangal, Punjab	16	—
13.	Hindustan Lever Limited	—	Haldia, West Bengal	29	53.8
14.	Gujarat State Fertilizer Co.Ltd.	—	Sikka, Gujarat	59	47.0
15.	Godavari Fertilizers	—	Kakinada, A.P.	54	—
<i>By Product:</i>					
16.	Tata Iron and Steel Co.Ltd.	—	Jamshedpur, Bihar	12	—
17.	Kothari	—	Madras, Tamilnadu		—
18.	Cynides and Chemicals	—	Gujarat		4.7
19.	Polymer	—	Gujarat		—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	SSP Units (78 Units)	—	665	—	387.2
	TOTAL (Private Sector)	1950	1522	1615.4	865.8
	Grand Total:	7814	2608	5466.0	1665.0

Indigenous Steel Technology

3159. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether considerable part of the technology for modernisation of steel plants in the public sector is being obtained from abroad;

(b) if so, the reasons for inadequate availability of indigenous steel technology;

(c) whether MECON has any role to play in the expansion programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The position regarding the availability of indigenous technologies for various modernisation packages and the extent to which technologies may have to be imported will be known only after the finalisation of the contracts.

(c) and (d). MECON is one of SAIL's principal consultants and is at present associated with the modernisation/expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant, Bhilai Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plant.

[Translation]

Toy Banks

3160. CHOUDHARY AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in the country in which 'toy banks' for children have been opened by Government and the number of cities in which more such banks are proposed to be opened;

(b) the amount being spent annually by

Government on these banks and the number of children in the country taking advantage of this scheme;

(c) whether Government have prepared or are preparing any such scheme for children of rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The toy bank scheme is meant to be implemented all over the country.

(b) The scheme envisages collection of toys and hence the Government has not earmarked any funds for the scheme. As the toys collected are distributed among anganwadis, creches, children's wards in hospitals, foundling homes and orphanages, it is not possible to quantify the number of children taking advantage of the scheme.

(c) The existing scheme covers all children including those in rural areas.

(d) The details of the scheme are given in the Statement below.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

OBJECTIVES

Child psychologists acknowledge that more than 75% of personality traits develop before the age of 5 years. Ensuring the proper physical, mental, and social development of children in the age group of 0-5 years is, in fact, an essential pre-requisite of harmonious growth and development of any society/nation.

2. Pre-school education is crucial for

any educational planning at the national level and for it what is required is not rigidity of techniques and formal modes of instructions but sensitizing of sense perceptions. The child recreates the world around him through movement, sound, paint, colour etc. and thus reveals its hidden personality. One of the most popular tools of pre-school education is 'Toy' and playing with toys inculcates these sensibilities, helps the release of energy and keeps the child's latent potential to express itself, all of which in turn go a long way in developing the child's personality traits.

3. In the modern times, whereas many children can run a toy car or even fly a toy aeroplane with the help of remote control, there are millions of children who have never seen a toy. When children outgrow these toys, they move on to the more sophisticated toys rendering these toys 'Junk', to be thrown in some corner of the house not knowing what to do with such a collection of toys. Little do they realise that their 'Junk' can be a 'Treasure' for others. If somehow these toys could be recycled into more productive use for lakhs of underprivileged children, this will make a positive contribution to the cause of pre-school education.

4. Keeping this in mind, the scheme of 'Toy Bank' was proposed as discussed below:-

- (i) It may be opened in every school.
- (ii) Toys may be collected from 11th to 14th November.
- (iii) School children below the age of 14 years may be asked to bring one toy and deposit it in the 'Toy Bank'.
- (iv) No cash should be accepted.

OPERATION OF TOY BANK

School Principals may explain the concept of 'Toy Bank' in the morning prayers/assembly on 9th and 10th November and

create awareness among older children about the lakhs of children who have never seen a toy, and the need to share the joy with them. Children may also be asked to remember to donate one toy to 'Toy Bank' while accepting new toys on their birthdays, thus inculcating the spirit of cooperation, brotherhood and sharing among them. The collected toys may be kept in the schools premises.

DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of the collected toys will be done by the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) in those areas where ICDS is in operation and by the District Social Welfare Officer in non-ICDS areas under the overall guidance and supervision of the District Collector. School principals may be advised to contact the concerned District Collector/District Social Welfare Officer/CDPO through the District Education Officer. The State Governments may be requested to direct all the District Social Welfare Officers/CDPOs to contact all the School Principals of their jurisdiction independently and without waiting for a formal call by the School Principals to them in this regard.

POINTS OF DISTRIBUTION

The collected toys may be redistributed among the following points falling within the same district as far as possible:

- (i) Anganwadis
- (ii) Balwadis
- (iii) Creches, day care centres including mobile creches in labour colonies
- (iv) Children's ward in Hospitals
- (v) Foundling Homes and Orphanages.

TRANSPORTATION

The District Social Welfare Officer/CDPO will be responsible for transporting

the toys from the school to their destination. They may use their own vehicle (Jeep) for this purpose and distribute the toys among the different centres as outlined above.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS TOYS:

In some areas particularly in metropolitan cities there is every likelihood that even after distribution some surplus toys may be left. For its distribution the District Social Welfare Officer/CDPO may contact the Collector of the District for identifying the centres where toys are required.

ACTION POINTS:

1. State Education Department

Information folders will be sent to Secretaries and Directors of the State Education Department requesting them to ask the District Education Officers for getting the scheme implemented in all the schools under their jurisdiction and provide effective coordination between the School Principals and the District Social Welfare Officer for a proper collection and distribution of toys.

2. District Education Officer

He will motivate the school principals and see that the scheme is launched in every school in his jurisdiction. He will coordinate with the District Social Welfare Officer/CDPO to ensure that the toys collected are lifted from the school promptly and distributed among the different distribution points at the earliest, putting minimum strain on the school authorities for the storage of the collected toys.

3. Social Welfare Department/Director in-charge of ICDS in other Nodal Departments

- (i) The matter may be followed up with the Department of Education.
- (ii) All the District Social Welfare Officers/CDPOs will be in-

structed to contact the School Principals in their jurisdiction without waiting for a formal call from the school principals.

- (iii) They will also identify the different distribution points in the State district-wise and communicate the same to the District Social Welfare Officer/CDPO giving the complete addresses of all the distribution points in their respective districts.
- (iv) They will also ensure that the vehicle at the disposal of the District Social Welfare Officer/CDPO is in running condition and had adequate funds for petrol etc.
- (v) Director of Social Welfare will send a report on the performance of the scheme in his State to this Department subsequently.

4. District Collector

District Collector may be in over all charge for the operation of the scheme. The District Education Officer and the District Social Welfare Officer will be reporting to him and seeking necessary guidance from time to time.

5. School Principals

- (i) They will explain the scheme of toy bank to all the school children in the first week of November during the morning assembly and ask the students to bring at least one toy of any size and shape between 11 and 14 November.
- (ii) They may contact the District Social Welfare Officer/CDPO/District Collector who will make arrangements for lifting of toys from the school premises to the

different distribution points at the earliest.

6. District Social Welfare Officer/CDPO

- (i) He will contact all the School Principals in his area and finalise the modalities of its collection and distribution.
- (ii) He will contact the different points of distribution as intimated to him by the Social Welfare Department/District Collector.
- (iii) He will ensure that the vehicle is in running condition and has adequate funds at his disposal for petrol etc. If necessary, he may contact Director of Social Welfare in advance.
- (iv) Distribution of toys is primarily his responsibility and he must ensure that this job is done putting the minimum strain on the school authorities regarding the storage of toys.
- (v) If there are any surplus toys in his jurisdiction he will bring the fact to the notice of Director, ICDS of the State Government immediately and transfer these toys to those areas as may be directed by him/her.

7. Involvement of ICCW and its State/District Branches

Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW) and its branches should be involved both in the collection and distribution of toys.

Environmental Clearance of Road Project

3161. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received

a proposal for clearance of Surakhet-Uttamchani-Nawbara-Pali motor road project under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

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

- (c) the reasons for not clearing the project?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received for clearance under the Forest(Conservation) Act, 1980 from Uttar Pradesh. However, a proposal for diversion of 3.353 ha. of forest land for construction of Jalikhan-Uttamchani-Nawbara motor road in Almora District in Uttar Pradesh was received which has been approved and the approval communicated to the State Government on 30.9.1986.

- (c) Does not arise.

Proposal to Set up Sanskrit Research Institute

3162. DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to set up a national level Sanskrit Research Institute in Uttar Pradesh after the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Nehru Centenary Year;

- (b) if so, the time by which the said institute is likely to be set up and the details in this regard ; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) Question does not arise.

- (c) This is not an activity approved by

the Implementation Committee for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary.

[English]

State Owned Dairies/Dairy Farms

3163. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the locations of the State owned dairies/dairy-farms when these were established and investment made therein;

(b) the profit/loss made by each one so far and also the annual production of various items in each case ;and

(c) the plans for starting more such units along with their proposed locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from States/Union Territories and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Concessions to Private Sector for Participation in Port Modernisation

3164. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the concessions which were offered to the private sector for their participation in the Port modernisation work;

(b) what has been their response;

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). In order to ascertain whether private parties are prepared to invest in the setting up of a container berth at Haldia a tender was floated in Sept/Oct., 1987 offering the following concessions to the entrepreneurs;

(i) Necessary Land on the water front would be made available on long term lease in case the entrepreneur finances, the entire expenditure on constructing the berth, superstructure, other infrastructure and cargo handling facilities.

(ii) in case of foreign equity capital 40% of total investment would be permitted

(iii) In case of investment by Non Resident Indians, equity investment upto 74% and upto 40% would be permitted for investment on non repatriable and repatriable basis respectively.

(iv) Private entrepreneur would be free to manage his operations but would be governed by overall policies and directions issued by Government of India from time to time including ceiling limit on charges leviable.

Two offers have been received to this tender by the Calcutta Port Trust. It is too early to indicate Govt's reaction as the initial examination to be conducted by the Calcutta Port Trust is not over.

[Translation]

U.G.C. Scholarships

3165. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has increased the number as well as the amount of scholarships;

(b) if so, the reasons for the increase;

(c) whether most of the students/research scholars getting these scholarships remain busy in preparing for competitive examinations instead of doing their research

work; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this tendency and to ensure that research scholars remain engaged exclusively in the research work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). the value of the research fellowships awarded by the University Grants Commission, has been increased w.e.f. 1st April, 1987. Such revisions are made from time to time to attract some of the best talents to research programmes.

(c) and (d). The value of fellowships is so fixed that it is not far less than the initial salary that a person with similar qualification might get. The UGC fellowships are awarded only to those who qualify in a test held at the national level and who have the necessary aptitude for research. The fellowship holders are required to obtain prior permission for appearing in any examination conducted by any University or public body. However, some research scholars do drop out in favour of more attractive careers.

Setting up of Navodaya Vidyalayas

3166. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government have expressed their inability in providing the necessary resources for opening Navodaya Vidyalayas as per the policy laid down by Government;

(b) if so, whether Rajasthan is also one of those States in which neither these Vidyalayas have been opened nor necessary resources have been provided therefore as per the targets fixed for opening Navodaya Vidyalayas there; and

(c) if so, the details of the further assis-

tance proposed to be given and guidelines issued in this regard by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir. However, no offers have so far been received from the State Governments of Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu for the establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas in their States.

(b) No, Sir. In Rajasthan State 14 Navodaya Vidyalayas are already functioning and 6 more Vidyalayas have been sanctioned to be established during 1988-89.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Cleaning of Ganges

3167. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken so far to clean the Ganges at Hardwar and Allahabad under the Ganga Action Plan for the ensuring Kumbh Mela; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Under the Ganga Action Plan, 20 schemes have been sanctioned for Hardwar-Rishikesh at a total estimated cost of Rs. 973.31 lakhs. Of these 8 are for interception and diversion of waste water, 3 for Sewage Treatment Plants, 2 for Low Cost Sanitation and 7 other schemes including one electric crematorium. So far, 4 schemes have been completed at Hardwar-Rishikesh. In regard to Allahabad, 18 schemes at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1835.68 lakhs have been sanctioned. Out of these 10 are for Interception and Diversion and one for a Sewage Treatment Plant. There are 2 low Cost

Sanitation Schemes and one for River Front Facilities. An electric crematorium is being constructed and there are 3 other schemes for public amenities, intensive water quality monitoring of the river and renovation of sewage farms. So far, six schemes in Allahabad have been completed. the major Diversion and Pumping Station Schemes at Gaughat, Chhachar Nallah and Gagar Nallah will be completed before January, 1989.

(b) The expenditure incurred so far under the Ganga Action Plan in Hardwar-Rishikesh and Allahabad is Rs. 670 lakhs and Rs. 955 lakhs respectively.

Implementation of New Education Policy by Tamil Nadu

3168. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Education Policy is being implemented throughout the country;

(b) whether Tamil Nadu Government is not implementing the new education policy since it is based on three language formula;

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted the two language formula of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). The National policy on Education 1986 deals with the whole gamut of education of which the three language formula is only a part. In Tamil Nadu language teaching is governed by a "two language formula" but that does not mean that Tamil Nadu is not implementing the whole of National Policy on Education. As far as the Government of India is concerned, the three language formula has been devised after a great deal of consideration and consultation

among states, educationists, etc... The Government of India is not intending to change or give up the three language formula.

Preservation of Monuments in Delhi and Agra

3169. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether medieval period famous monuments in Agra and Delhi are not in an ideal state of up-keep and preservation;

(b) whether enormous amount of money is collected as entrance fee in these monuments; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure better preservation and maintenance of these famous monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) All the famous medieval period Monuments in Agra and Delhi, which are protected by the Central Government, are maintained and preserved properly as per archaeological norms.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Study on Eco-System in N.E. States

3170. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Institute of Rain and Moist deciduous forest at Jorhat for undertaking a study on the eco-systems of rain forests in the north-eastern region has since been set up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Government order for setting up the Institute of Rain and Moist Deciduous Forests Research at Jorhat has been issued in April 1988. However, the Institute has not started functioning because of lack of staff and building. Action has been initiated to appoint a Director and other staff would be appointed in consultation with him. State Government has been requested to identify land and building construction would be taken up only after land is available. Till then, the Institute will function from a rented building.

Diversion of National Highway Passing through Nagpur City

3171. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in finalising the alignment and other technical details for diverting the National Highway Passing through the Nagpur City to outside the city; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The proposal received from the State Government in regard to the alignment has been returned in June 1988 for modification as it did not confirm to the laid down standards.

Strike Notice by All India Port and Dock Workers Federation

3172. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Port and Dock Workers Federation had served a strike notice from 27 July, 1988 in support of its demands;

(b) if so, the main demands raised by

the Federation; and

(c) the steps being taken to solve various problems of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A strike notice from the All India Port and Dock Workers Federation (Workers) indicating their intention to go on strike from the midnight of 27th July, 1988 was received.

(b) The charter of demands received with the strike notice was for revision of wage structure, allowances and improvement of other service conditions of port and dock workers and for recognition of the Federation and its association in negotiations for determination of terms and conditions of service of port and dock workers and its adequate representation on all bodies concerned.

(c) The strike notice of the Federation was taken in conciliation by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay.

Industrial Pollution

3173. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has submitted a proposal for imposing a pollution control tax and construction of Common Treatment Plants through an autonomous corporation;

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

(c) whether Government propose to utilise the services of the Pollution Control Cell of the National Productivity Council in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS. (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

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

States; and

Setting up of Snow Leopard Reserve

(b) if so, the details thereof?

3174. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R ANSARI): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(a) whether Government propose to set
up snow leopard reserve in the Himalayan

(b) Details of the proposed Snow Leop-
ard Reserves are as under:-

State	Name of Reserve
Jammu & Kashmir	Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary, Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary, Hemis National Park and Kistwar National Park.
Himachal Pradesh	Pin Valley National Park. Rupi Bhabha Wildlife Sanctuary, Great Himalayan National Park, and Kanawar Wildlife Sanctuary.
Uttar Pradesh	Nanda Devi National Park, Govind Pashu Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary, and Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary.
Sikkim	Khangchendzinga National Park
Arunachal Pradesh	Mouling National Park and Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary.

**Staff Strength in Indian Road Construc-
tion Corporation**

3175. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state:

(a) the staff strength, category-wise in
Indian Road Construction Corporation as on
31 March, 1985 and 31 March, 1988 and the
number of Scheduled Castes and Sched-
uled Tribes amongst them;

(b) the number of reserved posts car-
ried forward as on 1 January, 1986, 1 Janu-
ary, 1987 and 1 January, 1988 and those
reserved during the years 1986, 1987 and
1988 and the reasons for not filling these
posts in these years and subsequently car-
ried forward;

(c) the number of reserved posts lapsed
during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 so far
after carried forward for three years;

(d) the number of reserved posts lying
vacant at present and the reasons therefor;
and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be
taken to fill the backlog of these reserved
posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Statement I is
given below.

(b) Statement II is given below.

(c) Nil.

(d) 24 reserved posts are lying vacant at present. Reasons are mentioned in the Statement II below.

(e) Efforts will be made to make good the backlog in future recruitments.

STATEMENT I

Category-wise total strength of the Indian Road Construction Corporation as on 31.3.1985 and 31.3.1988

Category	Total strength					
	As on 31.3.1985			As on 31.3.1988		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
Group A	46	2	1	55	3	3
Group B	29	3	2	42	3	1
Group C	100	10	1	98	10	1
Group D	29	13	1	30	14	2

STATEMENT - II

Details of reserved posts and reasons for not filling up these posts

Category	Reserved posts carried forward as on						Reserved during the year						Reasons for not filling up the reserved posts.						
	1.1.86			1.1.87			1.1.88			1986				1987			1988		
	S.C.	S.T.		S.C.	S.T.		S.C.	S.T.		S.C.	S.T.			S.C.	S.T.		S.C.	S.T.	
Group — A	7	3		5	1		5	1		1	1		1	—		—	—		All vacancies coming under compulsory notification of vacancies Act were notified to Employment Exchange and published in Newspapers but could not get suitable response.
Group — B	3	3		3	3		3	2		1	2		—	—		—	—		
Group — C	7	9		4	6		5	6		1	2		—	—		1	—		
Group — D	—	2		—	1		—	1		—	—		1	—		—	—		

Maintenance of Ecological Balance

3176. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions have been made to Ninth Finance Commission to allocate adequate funds for all programmes of afforestation and maintenance of ecological balance

(b) if so, the details of such suggestions;

(c) whether the Ministry propose to take certain steps on such suggestions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The Central Board of Forestry in its XXII meeting suggested that the Finance Commission should compensate the loss in revenue to the State, resulting from the proposed ban on felling of trees. This Ministry has taken up the matter with the Finance Commission.

(e) Does not arise.

Construction of Bus-Queue Shelters

3177. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct more bus queue shelters in the Capital during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). At present, DTC has not taken any decision to

construct more Bus-Queue Shelters this year. An assessment of requirements is in progress.

National Committee on Women

3178. CH RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Committee on Women had been set up; and

(b) if so, the composition of the said committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) A 29-member National Committee on Women headed by the Prime Minister has been set up.

(b) The members of the Committee are drawn from a cross section, and include women activists, State Ministers, Members of Parliaments, Journalists, Lawyers, social workers and representative of media, academics and of women's organisations.

Setting up of Autonomous Bodies to Educate And Finance Women Entrepreneurs

3179. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States/Union Territories have decided to set up autonomous bodies to educate and finance women entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, the names of such States/Union Territories;

(c) whether Government propose to request the remaining States/Union Territories to set up such bodies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kerala, Maharashtra, Union Territory of Chandigarh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Women's Development Corporations, along with the guidelines, has been circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for the setting up of such autonomous Corporations. The scheme was also discussed at the Conference of State Ministers in charge of Women's Development held on 4-5 July, 1988 in New Delhi.

(e) The question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Research Centres for Citrus Fruits in M.P.

3180. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of research centres for citrus fruits set up in Madhya Pradesh under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) if no such centre has been set up there, whether any such proposal in respect of Madhya Pradesh is pending before Union Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which such centres are likely to be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a). No, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is considering proposals for supporting research programmes of Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur on citrus in Satpura Plateau & Nimar valley areas under the National Agricultural Research Project (NARP) and Cess Fund Programme.

(c) The proposal for Nimar valley has already been sanctioned for implementation.

[*English*]

Physical Education Supervisors in Delhi Administration Schools

3181. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Physical Education Supervisors in Government schools in Delhi;

(b) the number of posts out of these lying vacant and since when;

(c) the time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled up;

(d) the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). There are 18 posts of Physical Education Supervisors in Government schools under Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, out of which 7 posts are lying vacant for various periods. These posts are filled up by the Delhi Administration as per procedure prescribed for direct recruitment and /or promotion for such

posts.

Setting Up of Special Monitoring Squads for Implementation of Schemes Under SFPP

3183. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the NABARD to set up special monitoring squads for each State to keep a close watch on the implementation of the schemes under the Special Foodgrains Production Programme;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far;

(c) whether the monitoring squads have started visiting districts where cases of overdues and "farzi" loans have become common features; and

(d) if so, in which of the States and the nature of irregularities detected and the results achieved towards the successful implementation and monitoring of plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Pollution in Collieries

3184. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the air and water pollution due to open-cast mining, heavy mechanization, use of HEMM on the surface in the coalfields;

(b) if so, the details thereof; coalfield-wise;

(c) whether Government have made any study in this regard; and

(d) what action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Studies on the extent of air and water pollution in Jharia, Raniganj and Talcher coalfields have indicated that the annual average value of dust fall and suspended particulate matter exceeds general air quality standards, while sulfation values, sulphurdioxide and nitrogen dioxide are within the air quality standards. The open-cast mining operation results in water pollution due to wash off from over-burden dumps.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad and the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have made several studies to determine the extent of air and water pollution in Jharia and Raniganj coalfield areas.

(d) The action taken by Government to check pollution in collieries include:

- (1) Provision of dust suppression arrangement at Coal Handling Plants, Coal Washeries and Coal Loading points;
- (2) Straying of water on mine haul road for suppressing dust raised during transportation of coal and over-burden and reducing and preventing spillage of coal and over-burden on roads;
- (3) Minimising dust by providing buffer zones and green belts in and around the colliery areas and raising of plantations on over-burden dumps;
- (4) Switching over to mechanised soft coke making in place of open 'Bhatta' system;

- (5) Coalfield-wise Advance Environmental Management Plans for Talcher, Singrauli and North Karanpur Coalfields have been prepared by the Department of Coal; and
- (6) The Ministry of Environment and Forests ensures incorporation of adequate pollution control measures in the Environmental Management Plans at the time of grant of environmental clearance to the mining projects.

Schemes Launched by NABARD in West Bengal

3185. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is planning to launch various schemes in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the names and details of the schemes; and

(c) the time by which these schemes are likely to be launched and the amount allotted for these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Science Kits to Schools

3186. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to distribute Science Kits in the schools for promotion of science technology amongst the students;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme, and

how far it has been implemented; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement it fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAH): (a) to (c). With a view to bringing about improvement in science education in primary and upper primary schools, Science Kits are to be supplied to these categories of schools under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Operation Blackboard and Improvement of Science Education in Schools respectively, both of which were taken up for implementation during 1987-88. During that year, Central assistance to States and Union Territories was sanctioned to cover a total of 1,13,412 primary and 20,719 upper primary schools. It is intended to supply these kits to all primary and about 90,000 upper primary schools during the VII Plan period, subject to availability of funds. Central assistance to provide these science kits is sanctioned on the basis of detailed proposals formulated by State Government/UT Administrations in the light of conditions of the relevant schemes.

Disaster Management

3187. DR. B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international workshop was recently organised by the Afro-Asian Reconstruction Organisation, New Delhi and the National Institute of Rural Development Hyderabad to learn from each other's experience in meeting the challenges posed by Nature;

(b) if so, the salient features of the discussions held on disaster management at this workshop; and

(c) the follow-up action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Workshop discussed the experience of member States, the short-term and long-term steps taken by member States for meeting natural disasters and identified short-term steps to be taken to minimise the damage by natural disasters.

(c) The final report of the Workshop and its recommendations are awaited.

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

3188. SHRI C. JANGAREDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of teachers, category-wise belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as on 30 April, 1988;

(b) the number of teachers promoted to different posts during the last three academic sessions; and

(c) whether there is any backlog and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Residential Polytechnic for Women

3189. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Kerala has

submitted any proposal for starting a residential polytechnic for women;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) the place where the institute is likely to be located?

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

(b) and (c). A National Expert Committee has been set up to consider the proposals from the various States and make recommendation for the proposed residential polytechnic for women to be approved for establishment during the current financial year. Already the Committee has held one meeting for the purpose. The Committee is likely to hold its next meeting shortly to finalise its recommendations.

Conservation of Himgiri Forest

3190. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is depletion of Himgiri forest range in Orissa following large scale smuggling of wood; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to conserve the forest and check the smuggling of precious forest wealth of Himgiri Forest?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Agro-Based Industries

3191. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agro-based industries

set up in Orissa;

(b) whether the number of such industries is not adequate as compared to other States; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken to increase the number of such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from State Government of Orissa and will be laid on the table of the House.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in a Uniform Manner

3192. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Navodaya Vidyalayas are being opened all over the country in a uniform manner in accordance with the new education policy;

(b) the steps taken to make the scheme uniformly applicable for the whole country;

(c) the names of the places where such Vidyalayas have been opened during the Seventh Plan, year-wise in each State/ Union Territory, till date;

(d) the names of the Districts where sites have been identified for the opening of such schools in 1988-89 specially in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana;

(e) whether any State Government has so far refused to cooperate with the Union Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Union Government to open such Vidyalayas in the States(s) concerned so as to ensure that no

section of students in any particular state is deprived of the benefits of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages the establishment of, on an average one Navodaya Vidyalaya, in each district of the country during the Seventh Plan Period. The education in these vidyalayas is being uniformly provided from VI to XII standard throughout the country;

(c) Statement I is given below: [Placed in Library See No. LT-6450/88]

(d) Statement II is given below: [placed in Library See No. LT 6450/88]

(e) and (f). Although no State Government/Union Territory Administration has opted out of the Scheme, the State Government of Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have so far not made any specific proposal for the establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas in their States. These State Government have again been requested, on July 14, 1981 to send offers for the establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas during 1989-90.

Construction of Cold Storage for NDDB

3193. SHRI A.J.V. MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract was placed by National Dairy Development Board with a French refrigeration firm for the construction of cold storage for its fruit and vegetable project and if so, the details of expenditure incurred including amount paid in hard currency;

(b) whether this contract was awarded on the ground of non-availability of technology for different temperatures in cold storage; and

(c) if so, whether an inquiry will be made in the matter to find out whether it was justified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. An expenditure of about Rs. 16.58 crores has been incurred. No amount is payable in hard currency.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Tissue Culture Plants

3194. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although tissues culture offers a unique opportunity of preserving plants in a artificial environment free from diseases and pests at low temperature or through the use of growth retardants, some time the tissue culture plants do not behave the same way as their mother plant does; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the vegetatively propagated plants which suffer from the worst diseases caused by viruses, fungi or nematodes alike medicinal plants for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is true that genetic variation can occur during culture conservation. However this variation can be eliminated by using appropriate scientific procedures.

(b) Important vegetatively propagated plants that suffer from viruses, fungi or nematodes are potato (golden nematode, tuber virus) Cassava (Bacterial blight, African mosaic virus), Coconut (wilt) sugarcane

(leaf mosaic virus) citrus (greening virus, tristeza virus, dieback), Banana (bunchy top, panama wilt), Onion (leaf blight, yellow dwarf virus), Garlic (Reniform virus), etc. These infested materials can be freed by in vitro culture, chemo therapy and thermo therapy treatments.

Exploitation of Gem Stones in Orissa

3195. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa is planning to deserve the "Gem-Stone" area reserved for public Sector Exploitation; and

(b) if so, whether the State Government has taken prior approval of the Union Government to dereserve the areas meant for exploring by the Orissa Mining Corporation as per amended Act and grant mining leases to a Joint Sector Company?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Container Terminal at Calcutta Port

3196. SHRI PURNACHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of the progress made in setting up of a Container Terminal at Calcutta Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The container handling project for Calcutta Docks envisages the following:-

- (i) A container parking yard;
- (ii) Container freight station, roads etc;
- (iii) Electrical sub-station and other ancillary lighting works

- (iv) Roads, water supply, drainage and miscellaneous works; and
- (v) provision of two transtainers.

The civil works are in progress.

Check on Nutritional Values of Fast Foods

3197. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fast food boom in our country which has been triggered by Defence Food Research Laboratory;

(b) whether any check on nutritional values of many fast foods is being conducted as compared to the original value of food before processing;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the invading of junk foods with very poor and low nutritional value which have invaded the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

Performance of Rural Development Programme

3198. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of rural development programmes in the country has not been upto the mark as reported in the Economic Times dated 10th July, 1988;

(b) if so, the details of the States which are lagging behind in the performance;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the rural development programmes in the country; and

(d) the funds to be allocated State-wise during 1988-89 and 1989-90?

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

(a) The overall performance of the major rural development programmes of this Department, viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (RLEGP), has been generally good and the targets for these programmes have been exceeded in most of the States.

(b) The States which are lagging behind are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Nagaland under IRDP, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, West Bengal and Pondicherry under NREP, and Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Goa & Pondicherry under RLEGP.

(c) The performance of the States under the various programme are monitored regularly through monthly, quarterly and annual returns prescribed for the purpose. Concurrent Evaluation through independent research organisations is also being undertaken on IRDP and NREP. Based on these evaluation reports, as well as the periodical reports furnished by the State Government, States are advised on the corrective measures to be taken. Agriculture Minister has also written to the Chief Ministers on the new initiatives to be taken under the programme.

(d) A Statement showing State-wise allocation of funds during 1988-89 is given below. As allocation of funds is done on year to year basis, based on availability of resource. It is not possible to indicate the exact amount of funds likely to be allocated during 1989-90.

STATEMENT*Allocation of funds under major rural development programme during 1988-89.**(Rs. in lakhs)*

Sl.No.	State/UTs.	IRDP	NREP	RLEGP
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4922.08	8563.46	6561.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	427.20	96.143	50.50
3.	Assam	1493.76	1872.42	1374.10
4.	Bihar	9606.33	13187.20	9588.60
5.	Goa	89.00	97.40	78.90
6.	Gujarat	2306.64	2938.62	2261.80
7.	Haryana	691.08	889.63	644.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	369.06	552.92	340.80
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	572.09	671.41	414.40
10.	Karnataka	2973.30	3961.44	3166.10
11.	Kerala	1805.79	3462.27	2579.70
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6599.79	7222.10	5699.50
13.	Maharashtra	5076.53	6878.30	5482.70
14.	Manipur	118.61	111.47	71.50
15.	Meghalaya	192.30	125.91	95.55
16.	Mizoram	178.00	76.66	43.00
17.	Nagaland	186.90	88.14	84.00
18.	Orissa	3557.74	3800.84	3030.00
19.	Punjab	718.50	948.73	678.50
20.	Rajasthan	3229.64	3581.29	2692.10
21.	Sikkim	35.60	77.77	44.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	4697.52	6913.04	5406.65

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tripura	164.18	270.83	184.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13186.37	16240.02	11975.60
25.	West Bengal	5389.59	7049.22	5193.85
26.	A & N Islands	44.50	64.81	41.30
27.	Chandigarh	8.90	21.16	Nil
28.	D & N Haveli	8.90	34.26	21.00
29.	Delhi	44.50	42.64	44.75
30.	Daman & Diu	17.80	21.67	10.95
31.	Lakshadweep	44.50	33.89	20.30
32.	Pondicherry	35.60	37.96	44.25
ALL INDIA		68795.30	89953.62	67929.80

Cotton Production

3199. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cotton
during the year 1987-88 was much less than
the production during the year 1986-87;

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

(c) whether Government propose to
introduce cotton crop insurance scheme;
and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL
YADAV) : (a) and (b). As per the current
assessments, production of cotton during
the crop year 1987-88 is 69.8 lakh bales of
170 kgs. each as compared to 70.1 lakh
bales in 1986-87.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The issue of extending crop insur-
ance to cotton and other crops will be consid-
ered only after gaining sufficient experience
from the crops covered so far.

Wildlife Animals Affected by Bodhghat Project

3200. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether wild buffaloes are facing
extinction as the Madhya Pradesh Govern-
ment plans to go ahead with a proposal to
build Bodhghat Hydel project on the Indra-
vati river;

(b) if so, whether about 10,000 tribal
families would be displaced in the process;
and

(c) the steps taken to protect wild buffa-
loes of this region from extinction?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) According to recent survey, there is a small number of wild buffaloes in their natural habitat in the Raipur and Bastar districts of Madhya Pradesh. The effect of the Project on these buffaloes is one of the parameters for consideration while examining the project.

(b) A total of 6109 tribal people are likely to be displaced.

(d) Following steps have been taken to protect the wild buffaloes in the area;

- (i) Indravati National Park has been constituted in this area. Anti-poaching measures have been taken.
- (ii) Wild buffalo has been placed in schedule-I of the wildlife(Protection) Act 1972, which brings the species in the category of the most protected species.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Maharashtra

3201. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some parts of Maharashtra drinking water availability is rather meagre, and if so, the names of such areas;

(b) whether the problem calls for better central assistance since the States' resources are not able to meet them; and

(c) if so, whether the Central would assess the need of the situation and give suitable assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Some parts of Maharashtra are facing

problem of safe drinking water supply.

(b) and (c). The State Government has provided an amount of Rs. 100 crores under the State Sector MNP for supply of safe drinking water facilities in problem villages. In addition to the unutilised funds of Rs. 18.34 crores as on 1.4.88, a sum of Rs. 33.34 crores has been allocated to the State Government for 1988-89 for supply of safe drinking water facilities to the problem villages included in the action plan for 1988-89 under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Out of this, Rs. 16.67 crores has already been released as first instalment of funds for 1988-89. Thus, adequate funds are available to cover the PVs included in the action plan for 1988-89.

Diesel Fuel to Trawlers

3202. **SHRI T. BALA GOUD:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received representations from fishery associations based in Visakhapatnam to supply diesel fuel to trawlers at international rates; and

(b) if so, the details of such organisations and the steps taken to meet their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). A representation has been received from the National Fishing Trawlers and Allied Industries Association, Visakhapatnam requesting for supply of High Speed Diesel Oil to fishing trawlers at International rates. Excise duty rebate on High Speed Diesel oil is available to fishing vessels of 13.7M length and above fitted with engines of not less than 150 BHP. Additional rebate of 50% of excise duty on each 1.08 KL of diesel is available for every tonne of prawn exported. Besides, deep sea fishing trawlers

approved as 100% export oriented units are permitted use of duty free high speed diesel.

Drinking Water Supply Scheme for Kerala

3203. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of a drinking water supply scheme was started in Ranni in Kerala in 1979 with the assistance of Union Government;

(b) if so, whether the construction has been completed and the scheme is in operation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) During 1979-80, rural drinking water scheme in Ranni village was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.8 lakhs and work started. Subsequently, Government of India approved a combined regional water supply scheme including Ranni Village at a revised estimate of Rs. 29.24 lakhs in September, 1986.

(b) As reported by the State Government, the construction of scheme has not yet been completed and the scheme is not in operation as pipeline is only partially laid and construction of elevated reservoirs has not been taken up.

(c) It has been reported by the State Government that the scheme is pending since last two-three years as the contractor has withdrawn himself. It would take another month in entrusting the work afresh. The work is likely to be completed by March, 1990.

New Integrated Pest Management Technology Developed by Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

3204. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has developed new Integrated Pest Management Technologies for many crops and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether these have been tried successfully under field condition and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Centre for Plant protection studies, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University Coimbatore, has developed integrated pest management practices (IPM) for rice, cotton and oilseed crops of the state. In cotton, cultivation of variety MCU 10, backed by pest surveillance, need based pesticidal spray on the basis of economic threshold level of the insect, inundative release of parasites and predators and cordoning-off the early infected areas are the recommended practices. Similar technologies have also been developed for crops like rice, oilseeds etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. These practices have been tried on the farmers' fields in Coimbatore district. Data on different aspects of pest management, collected at various research stations, are analysed at weekly intervals so as to give statewide fore-cast through mass media for educating the farmers to adopt IPM practices.

Women Hostels in Orissa

3205. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving

incentives for expansion of vocational education among women;

(b) whether the facility of women's hostel is not being expanded proportionally and as such even the technically and vocationally proficient women remain unemployed in their home towns which cannot absorb them; and

(c) if so, the number of such hostels that were set up in Orissa during the last three years and the extent of demand that still remains unfulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Programme of Working Women's Hostels is being expanded substantially in the Seventh Five Year Plan Period (1985-90). An outlay of Rs. 30 crores has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan to start 300 additional Working Women's Hostels to benefit 15,000 women.

(c) 11 Hostels to provide accommodation to 676 working women with Day-care centre facilities for 45 children in three hostels, in Orissa, have been sanctioned during 1984-85 to 1987-88. The Government of India will consider further proposals for Working Women's Hostels in Orissa on receipt of applications from Voluntary Organisations through the State Government.

Coastal Pollution

3206. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions/directions have been issued to coastal States for controlling the coastal pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the findings of survey conducted to remove coastal pollution?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Pollution Control Boards have been advised to ensure that the industries, municipalities and hotels discharging untreated effluents and sewage into the coastal waters be instructed to provide adequate treatment facilities.

(c) The findings of the survey are as follows:

- (i) Industrial discharge along the entire coastline, with particular reference to Gujarat and Maharashtra coasts, need to be closely monitored and their effects on marine life assessed.
- (ii) The disposal sites for the sewage discharge from the municipality of Goa need to be identified.
- (iii) A programme for the management of estuarine water quality along the Kerala coast needs to be drawn.
- (iv) Adequate treatment and proper disposal of wastewaters from industries at Trivandrum, Ennore, Pondicherry, Tuticorin, Kakinada, Vishakhapatnam and Ganjam should be ensured.
- (v) Mangrove forests and the Malta estuary along the West Bengal Coast need to be carefully protected.

[Translation]

Unauthorised Felling of Trees

3207. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise estimated financial loss inflicted annually due to unauthorised felling of trees;

(b) whether the Union Government have given any specific directions to the States in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Several measures have been taken including directions issued to States to check unauthorised felling of trees. A Statement giving details is given below.

STATEMENT

1. Guidelines issued to the State Governments include the following:—

- (1) To avoid clear felling of natural forests and where such fellings are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.
- (2) To consider banning of fellings in the hills above 1000 metres, at least for some years.
- (3) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
- (4) To set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection areas like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves etc.

2. Some of the other protective measures are the following:—

- (1) Development of infrastructure and enforcement of legal provisions for the protection of forests.
- (2) Enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, to check diversion of forest land to non-forest purposes.
- (3) Development of alternative sources of energy to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.
- (4) Substitution of wood by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers and building construction.
- (5) Liberalised import policy for forest products.
- (6) Fiscal incentives to industry which lead to wood substitution.
- (7) Use of preservative treatment stressed to prolong timber life, leading to reduction in demand.
- (8) Control of shifting cultivation.

[English]

Declaration of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

3208. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Draft Road Development Plan the length of National Highways in any State should be the area of the State divided by 50;

(b) if so, as per this formula, what should be the length of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh and the existing length of National Highways in the State;

(c) the State roads which the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government for declaration as National Highways; and

(d) the roads which are proposed to be declared as National Highways?

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

(b) Does not arise.

The length of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh is 2299 kms.

(c) A list is given in the Statement below.

(d) Due to financial constraints, it is not possible to declare any road in Andhra Pradesh as National Highway at present.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the road</i>	<i>Length in Kms.</i>
1	2	3
1.	Vijayawada to Machilipatnam	70
2.	Nellore to Hubli via Gooty	370
3.	Kakinada to Jagdalpur via Rajahmundry, Bhadrachalam and Venkatapuram	360
4.	Hyderabad to Venkatapuram via Warangal, Nagaram	260
5.	Nizamabad to Jagdalpur via Jagtial-Peddapalli-Manthani-Bhopalapatnam	280
6.	Ongole to Raichur via Giddaluru-Nandyal Kurnool-Uppal.	340
7.	Chittoor to Bhadrachalam via Cuddapah-Markapur-Macherla-Nagarjunasagar-Khammam	680
8.	Hyderabad to Chandrapur via Karimnagar-Mancheriyal connecting NH. 4 and NH. 7	332
9.	Bhadrachalam Chintur-Sileru-Chintapally-Paderu Araku-Vizianagaram-Palakonda and Srikakulam on NH. 5.	400
10.	Naidupet-Tirupati-Chittoor connecting NH. 5 and NH. 4	130
TOTAL		3,222

Fisheries Harbour at Munambam in Kerala

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

3209. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the

(a) whether Kerala Government has

submitted the project report for constructing a Fisheries Harbour at Munambam, Ernakulam district with revised implementation schedule;

(b) if so, when this report was received;

(c) whether Kerala Government has agreed to share 50 per cent cost of the project; and

(d) whether Union Government have accepted the project report?

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

(b) The updated project report was received from Government of Kerala in March, 1988.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Based on the project report a draft memorandum has been prepared and circulated among the appraisal agencies.

Target of addition of Roads to National Highway System

3210. SHRI L. RAMA RAI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a target of adding 3000 kilometers of road per year to the National Highway system has been fixed;

(b) whether the target fixed can be achieved in view of the high cost of Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore per kilometres of road;

(c) the foreign credit obtained for the last three years from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank for the construction and upkeep of the National Highways; and

(d) the length of the National Highways

in Kerala at present and the steps taken to increase the same?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An Agreement has been signed with the World Bank only for providing loan assistance of US \$ 200 million for improvement of National Highway projects. As on 31.3.1988, an expenditure of Rs. 19.19 crores has been claimed for reimbursement from the World Bank.

(d) The length of National Highways in Kerala is 790 kms. Due to constraints on resources, it is not possible at present to declare any new road as a National Highway in Kerala.

India's Assistance for Fertiliser Plant in Tanzania

3211. SHRI L. RAMA RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tanzania Government have sought the assistance of Government of India for setting up a fertilizer plant in their country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, at the instance of the Government of Tanzania, a techno-economic feasibility study for the establishment of a gas-based fertiliser plant in that country was prepared by Projects and Development India Ltd. (PDIL).

Tanzania Government has recently sought some clarifications regarding the size of plant etc. which is under consideration in consultation with PDIL.

Disappearance of Certain varieties of Fish

3212. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some research was conducted with the assistance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to ascertain the cause of disappearance of certain varieties of fish from the river waters in the Travancore region in Kerala;

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

(c) whether any method has been developed for growing these varieties of fishes in artificial environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Per Capita Steel Consumption

3213. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present per capita consumption of steel in the country;

(b) how does it compares with Western countries; and

(c) when the per capita consumption is likely to reach half of the consumption in the Western countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKwana): (a) and (b). The present per capita consumption of crude steel in the country is estimated to be around 19 kg. As compared to this, the average per

capital apparent crude steel consumption in the western countries in 1986 was around 351 kg.

(c) The per capita consumption of steel depends on various factors such as population growth, level of industrial development, construction activities, level of income and steel prices. In view of the varying nature of these factors, it cannot be forecast as to when the per capita consumption of steel in the country is likely to reach half the level of the consumption in the western countries.

Proper Surfacing of Unsurfaced Roads

3214. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of roads in the country which are not properly surfaced; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure proper surfacing of these roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) About 53%.

(b) The development of roads is a continuous process and improvements are being made subject to availability of funds.

Assistance to Maharashtra for Drinking Water Scheme

3215. SHRI YASHVANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the central assistance sanctioned to the Maharashtra Government in connection with the drinking water scheme during 1987-88;

(b) whether the State Government has submitted a supplementary demand for assistance for drinking water;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) An amount of Rs. 32.65 crores was released as central assistance to State Government of Maharashtra during 1987-88 under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). In addition, Government of India had also approved ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 9.43 crores and Rs. 0.43 crores to the State Government to combat drinking water scarcity in rural and urban sectors respectively. In addition an amount of Rs. 1.72 crores was also sanctioned for purchase of rigs and other equipments.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government had submitted a supplementary memorandum seeking assistance under Advanced Plan Assistance to the tune of Rs. 50.33 crores to provide drinking water facilities in the State for the period from April-June, 1988. The Government of India have approved the ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 5.00 crores and Rs. 0.2 crores for rural and urban drinking water supply sector respectively during the period April-June, 1988.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Recovery of Rare Idols in Delhi

3216. SHRI MADAN PANDEY:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Police have recovered rare idols during the raids conducted in Delhi during July, 1988;

(b) if so, the number thereof and

whether some other material has also been recovered alongwith them;

(c) whether some persons have been arrested in this connection; and

(d) if so, the action taken against them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) As per report received from the Commissioner of Police, Delhi, the Crime Branch and Central Bureau of Investigation (Antique Cell) seized images of various gods and goddesses on 7/8.7.1988.

(b) The total number of seized objects, which include many items, besides the images, is over 1500.

(c) and (d). Two persons have been arrested and remanded to Police custody and later on to judicial custody.

[English]

Reserved Seats for Tribals in Andamans

3217. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been mounting dissatisfaction in Andamans where the seats reserved for tribals for higher education are being allotted to non-tribals;

(b) the details of the demands made by the tribals in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the

Sabha.

Publication of Revised Chronicle of Maratha Rule;

3218. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task of publication of revised Chronicle of Maratha Rule has been undertaken by certain prominent Marathi historians;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the special features of this revised edition;

(d) whether the copies of revised edition will be made available in all important libraries of the country;

(e) the names of members of the Editorial Board of this revised edition; and

(f) the honorarium to be paid to each member of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (f). The Indian Council of

Historical Research, who were consulted in the matter, do not have any information with regard to the project for the publication of revised Chronicle of Maratha Rule.

U.G.C. Grants to Universities

3219. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by the University Grants Commission to different universities in the country by way of grant or aid, so far during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount spent so far by the universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI). (a) and (b). A Statement showing the development grants paid by the U.G.C. to different universities in the country during the first three years of the VII Plan is given below. The precise amount spent so far by each university is not available. However, grants are sanctioned by the UGC in instalments for each approved Scheme. A Statement of progress of expenditure in respect of the previous instalments is insisted upon for release of the subsequent instalments of grants.

STATEMENT

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
1. Aligarh Muslim University	815.61
2. Banaras Hindu University	1188.23
3. Delhi University	679.43
4. Hyderabad University	857.51
5. Jawahar Lal Nehru University	2251.12
6. Northern Eastern Hill University	716.89

1	2
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- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 7. Pondicherry University | 857.51 |
| 8. Visva-Bharati University | 303.46 |

INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Banasthali Vidyapith | 47.65 |
| 2. Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani | 85.63 |
| 3. Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi | 26.25 |
| 4. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad | 111.80 |
| 5. Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra | 116.07 |
| 6. Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram | 71.26 |
| 7. Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad | 103.43 |
| 8. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Kangri | 56.94 |
| 9. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore | 1349.31 |
| 10. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad | 110.51 |
| 11. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi | 398.53 |
| 12. Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur | 0.58 |
| 13. Shri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning | 163.41 |
| 14. Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay | 105.85 |
| 15. Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala | 31.26 |

STATE UNIVERSITIES

Andhra Pradesh

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh Open University, Hyderabad | 33.35 |
| 2. Andhra University | 420.83 |
| 3. Jawahar Lal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad | 112.84 |

1	2
4. Kakatiya University	131.19
5. Nagarjuna University	169.70
6. Osmania University	498.21
7. Sri Krishna Devaraya University	124.15
8. Sri Venkateswara University	270.60
9. Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidyalayam, Tirupati	29.70
<i>Assam</i>	
1. Dibrugarh University	97.89
2. Gauhati University	144.96
<i>Bihar</i>	
1. Bhagalpur University	144.09
2. Bihar University	85.12
3. K.S. Dharbhanga Sanskrit University, Dharbhanga	7.61
4. Magadh University	48.36
5. L.N. Mithila University	8.00
6. Patna University	176.91
7. Ranchi University	78.53
<i>Haryana</i>	
1. Kurukshetra University	167.48
2. Maharishi Dayanand University	96.40
<i>Gujarat</i>	
1. Bhavnagar University	5.35
2. Gujarat University	221.04
3. M.S. University of Baroda	454.81

1	2
4. Sardar Patel University	
5. Saurashtra University	157.39
6. South Gujarat University	106.72
<i>Goa State</i>	
1. Goa University	24.35
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	
1. Himachal Pradesh University	90.45
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>	
1. Jammu University	102.31
2. Kashmir	126.08
<i>Karnataka</i>	
1. Alagappa University	28.57
2. Bangalore University	236.04
3. Gulbarga University	49.96
4. Karnataka University	111.21
5. Mangalore University	70.13
6. Mysore University	183.70
<i>Kerala</i>	
1. Calicut University	110.88
2. Cochin University of Science and Technology	181.11
3. Kerala University	237.23
<i>Manipur State</i>	
1. Manipur University, Imphal	160.90
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
1. Awadesh Pratap Singh University	134.48

1	2
2. Bhopal University	153.43
3. Indira Kala Sangeet University	32.59
4. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	112.30
5. Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya	109.12
6. Jiwaji University	86.12
7. Ravi Shankar University	74.05
8. Dr. H.S. Gaur University	134.91
9. Vikram University	109.48
<i>Maharashtra</i>	
1. Amaravati University	0.03
2. Bombay University	410.72
3. Marathwada University	181.48
4. Nagpur University	188.28
5. Poona University	475.12
6. S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay	328.81
7. Shivaji University	116.93
<i>Orissa</i>	
1. Berhampur University	126.90
2. Sambalpur University	186.11
3. Utkal University	189.22
<i>Punjab</i>	
1. Guru Nanakdev University	153.91
2. Punjab University	400.09
3. Punjabi University	120.08

1**2**

Rajasthan

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Jodhpur University | 195.52 |
| 2. M.L. Sukhadia Vishwavidyalaya | 153.58 |
| 3. Rajasthan University | 209.96 |

Tamil Nadu

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Bharathidasan University,
Tiruchirapalli | 102.72 |
| 2. Annamalai University | 238.63 |
| 3. Anna University | 338.95 |
| 4. Bharathiar University, Coimbatore | 88.10 |
| 5. Madras University | 298.92 |
| 6. Madurai Kamraj University | 381.62 |
| 7. Tamil University | 78.90 |

Uttar Pradesh

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Agra University | 74.74 |
| 2. Allahabad University | 391.83 |
| 3. Avadh University | 15.61 |
| 4. Bundelkhand University | 2.55 |
| 5. G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and
Technology | 19.07 |
| 6. Garhwal University | 147.62 |
| 7. Gorakhpur University | 185.54 |
| 8. Kanpur University | 46.89 |
| 9. Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi | 30.23 |
| 10. Kumaon University | 109.65 |
| 11. Lucknow University | 188.15 |

1	2
12. Meerut University	144.54
13. Rohilkhand University	6.49
14. Roorkee University	516.20
15. Sampuranand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	26.51
<i>West Bengal</i>	
1. Burdwan University	191.02
2. Calcutta University	436.54
3. Jadavpur University	725.01
4. Kalyani University	140.97
5. North Bengal University	133.75
6. Rabindra Bharati University	63.68

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhanjanagar

3220. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the construction of Krishi Vigyan Kendra Centre at Bhanjanagar in Orissa will be taken up; and

(b) the action taken by the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNASHASTRI): (a) and (b). The works plan and estimate of KVK, building, Bhanjanagar has already been approved by the ICAR and communicated to the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar. The university has been advised to take up the construction work as soon as possible.

Snails in the Fruit and Vegetable Gardens in Orissa

3221. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of snails in the fruit and vegetable gardens destroy fruit and vegetable cultivation in certain parts of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the spreading of snails to save the cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The State Government of Orissa has reported that there is sporadic occurrence of giant African snails in Bari-pada of Mayurbhanj district and Bhubaneswar area of Puri district on fruit trees, vege-

tables, lawn, kitchen gardens and ornamental plants during rainy season.

(c) The control measures consist of spraying with 5% copper sulphate solution or sodium chloride (common salt), application of Metaldehyde baits and mechanical catch and kill.

Shipping Tonnage

3222. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh Plan target for the Indian Shipping tonnage originally fixed at 10 million GRT has been scaled down to 7.5 million tonnes which was the target for Sixth Plan;

(b) whether there is any proposal to

further reduce it to 5.5 million GRT;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of ageing and uneconomic vessels scrapped during the last three years and the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir. The original Seventh Plan target was fixed at 7.5 million GRT which was also the target for Sixth Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of answer at (b) above, does not arise.

(d) The number of ageing and uneconomic vessels scrapped during the last three years are as follows:—

	<i>No. of vessels</i>	<i>Million GRT</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1985-86	86	0.810
1986-87	29	0.525
1987-88	32	0.442

Proposals for the scrapping of 15 vessels are pending.

Bauxite Mines Found in Chintapalli

3223. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge Bauxite mines have been recently surveyed in Chintapalli agency area in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the extent of Bauxite estimated to be available and the proposals of Government for exploiting the same;

(c) the stage at which the aluminium plant at (K.D. Peta) in Visakhapatnam dis-

trict stands at present;

(d) whether any agreement has been reached with the Government of USSR; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Bauxite reserves of Chintapalli area are estimated at about 380 million tonnes. A feasibility report for an export oriented bauxite mining complex based on Jerrela deposits of Chintapalli area in Andhra Pradesh was considered in the Working Group on Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the Inter-Governmen-

tal Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation held in Delhi in December, 1987. As a result of examination of the feasibility report, both sides agreed that, with the given parameters, economic viability of the project cannot be ensured.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to set up an Aluminium Plant in Visakhapatnam district.

(d) No, sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Guidelines Regarding Appointment of Vice-Chancellors

3224. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by the University Grants Commission to all universities regarding the selection of Vice-Chancellors;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it has been found that more and more teachers are finding it difficult to take up the Vice-Chancellors' position; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission has not framed any guidelines for the selection of Vice-Chancellors. However, a Committee appointed by the UGC on Governance of Universities and Colleges (Gajendragadkar Committee) in its report in 1971 had made detailed recommendations about the role and responsibility of a Vice-

Chancellor and the mode of his appointment. According to the Committee, the best system of the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor would be for the Visitor (Chancellor) to appoint him from a panel of names recommended by a Committee consisting of nominees of the Visitor, the University and the UGC. This report was accepted by the UGC and Central Government and commended to all the State Governments.

(d) and (e). Distinguished persons from different walks of life are being appointed as Vice-Chancellors. It would not be appropriate to generalise that teachers are finding it difficult to accept the position of Vice-Chancellors.

[Translation]

Centres of Indira Gandhi National Open University in Uttar Pradesh

3225. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open some study centres of Indira Gandhi Open University in Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the places where these centres are proposed to be opened;

(c) whether one such centre is also likely to be opened in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the place where this will be opened and when it is proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The Indira Gandhi National Open University has already opened 14 Study Centres in different areas of Uttar Pradesh. These are located at:—

1. Lucknow

2. Agra
3. Allahabad
4. Bareilly
5. Dehradun
6. Kanpur
7. Modinagar
8. Varanasi
9. Gorakhpur
10. Sultanpur
11. Haldwani
12. Jhansi
13. Aligarh
14. Moradabad

Establishment and location of additional Study Centres will be decided by the University on the basis of students' response to its academic programmes.

Per Hectare Potato Yield in U.P.

3226. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per hectare yield of potato in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether this per hectare yield is less than the yield in Himachal Pradesh and in other parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the per hectare yield of potato in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL

YADAV): (a) and (b). The per hectare yield of potato in the hill districts (Kumaon & Garhwal divisions) of Uttar Pradesh for the year 1985-86 was 13.06 metric tonnes. It was more than the yield for the State of Himachal Pradesh and was lower than those of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Gujarat and Haryana.

(c) Government of India is distributing breeder seeds, produced at Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla, to the States for multiplication and supply to the potato growers in all the States for increasing productivity. Hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh are covered under this scheme. Besides, the State Government is implementing various programmes to help the farmers for increasing the productivity by supplying essential inputs such as seeds, fertilisers and plant protection chemicals etc.

Environmental Clearance of Developmental Projects

3227. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received proposals for clearance of Madkot-Bauna Jeepebu road under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(b) if so, when the proposals were received and the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Students in Navodaya Vidyalayas

3228. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Navodaya Vidyalayas are not getting the prescribed number of rural students for admission; and

(b) if so, the percentage of rural students in the Navodaya Vidyalayas which have been opened so far and how far it is less than the prescribed percentage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is not correct to say that the Navodaya Vidyalayas are not getting the prescribed number of rural students for admission. The Scheme provides that at least 75% of the seats in a district will be filled by candidates selected from rural areas and the remaining from the urban areas of the district. The percentage of rural students admitted in Navodaya Vidyalayas till 1987-88 works out to 77% which is more than the prescribed percentage.

[English]

Report of the Gandhi Vidya Mandir regarding Rural University

3229. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gandhi Vidya Mandir has submitted a report to Government regarding setting up of Rural University;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). The National Policy on Education, *inter-alia*, states that the new pattern of the rural university will be consolidated and developed on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary ideas on education so as to take up the challenges of micro-planning at grass root levels for the transformation of rural areas. For the implementation of the policy directive on rural

universities/institutes, the Programme of Action envisages the establishment of Central Council of Rural Institutes for the formulation and implementation of a well-coordinated programme of development of rural institutes. Action has been initiated for the formulation of a detailed scheme for the development of rural institutes and the establishment of the proposed Central Council of Rural Institutes for the implementation of the programme. The proposal received from Gandhi Vidya Mandir for its recognition as a rural university would be considered after the aforesaid scheme has been finalised.

Targets under Operation Blackboard in Maharashtra

3230. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for achievement during 1987 under 'Operation Blackboard' in Maharashtra, district-wise;

(b) whether all the districts have been able to achieve the targets;

(c) if not, the districts where the targets could not be achieved and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The scheme envisaged coverage of 20% of the blocks and municipal areas in 1987-88. Although States were asked to keep in view that no district should be left out, no district-wise targets were set.

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

[Translation]

Assistance to States under Border Area under Development Programme

3231. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for providing assistance to various States by Union Government for Border Area (Education) Development Programme, State-wise;

(b) the amount released so far to the said States during 1987-88 and 1988-89 and purposes for which this amount has been released and the amount spent by the States so far; and

(c) whether Government would accord priority to primary education and to the works of construction of hostels for middle and secondary schools and residential quarters for teachers on Barmer and Jaisalmer which are the most educationally backward districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) A provision of Rs. 200 crores was made for the Seventh Five Year Plan under the Border Area Development (Education) Programme (BADEP) for the border States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. State-wise distribution of this amount was not made.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) Primary education, construction of hostel for middle and secondary schools and residential quarters for teachers are covered under the Border Area Development (Education) Programme and priority is accorded within the available funds.

STATEMENT

The amount released so far to the States during 1987-88 and 1988-89 and the purpose for which the amount has been released are as follows:

Name of the State	Amount released		Purpose
	1987-88	1988-89	
	(Rupees in lacs)		
1	2	3	4
Gujarat	355.69	30.02	For programmes of General Education, Technical Education, Culture, Sports and Youth activities and for construction of class rooms, residential quarters, hostel facilities, establishment of Polytechnic at Bhuj and ITI at Lakhpat Block.
Punjab	523.95	—	For programmes of senior secondary and secondary education, for procurement of land, for expansion of ITIs and establishment of new ITIs in border areas, construction of gymnasium hall and for programmes of general education and technical education, adult education, non-formal education, vocationalisation and youth development.
Rajasthan	738.17	84.36	For programmes of General education, technical education, school education and adult education and for development of National Institute of Folk Music, and for programmes of URMUL — Rural Health Research and Development Trust, Bikaner.

1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	882.19	—	For programmes of general education, technical education, youth services, art and culture and strengthening of ITIs.
TOTAL	2500.00	114.38	

As the various activities and building works are still continuing the information about the amount spent so far by various State Governments has not been received.

[English]

Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan and Gujarat

3232. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Rajasthan and Gujarat where a Kendriya or Navodaya Vidyalaya has not been opened so far;

(b) the time by which such vidyalayas are likely to be opened in all the districts of Rajasthan; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to open Kendriya Vidyalayas in Barmer and Jaisalmer towns where many departments of Union Government are functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Statement-I showing the names of districts of Rajasthan and Gujarat where Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been opened so far is given below. Statement-II showing the location of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan and Gujarat is also given below.

(b) The Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme envisages establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas on an average one in each district of the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan subject to availability of funds and infrastructure.

Since Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at places having concentration of transferable Central Government employees, no district-wise phasing can be envisaged.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalayas are already located one each at Jalipa (Barmer) and Jaisalmer. There is no proposal to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas at these stations.

STATEMENT-I

List indicating districts where Navodaya Vidyalayas have not yet been opened

RAJASTHAN STATE

1. Bharatpur
2. Bikaner
3. Bundi
4. Dholpur
5. Jhunjhunu
6. Sawai Madhopur
7. Sirohi

GUJARAT STATE

1. Ahmedabad
2. Amreli
3. Banaskantha
4. Bhavnagar
5. Gandhinagar
6. Mahesana
7. Panchmahals
8. Rajkot
9. Sabarkantha
10. Surendranagar
11. Dangs
12. Vadodara
13. Valsad

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing the Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan and Gujarat

RAJASTHAN (41)

1. Air Force Station, Jaisalmer.

197	Written Answers	SRAVANA 27, 1910 (SAKA)	Written Answers	198
2.	Air Force Station, Suratgarh.	25.	Bikaner No. II, Bikaner.	
3.	Near Moti Dungri, Alwar.	26.	3 FBSU, AF C/O 56 A.P.O., Bikaner No. 3.	
4.	Mahel Khas, Bharatpur.	27.	Central Industrial Security Force, Campus Deoli, Distt. Tonk.	
5.	Sagar Road, Bikaner. No. I.	28.	Lalgarh Jaitan, Distt. Sriganganagar — 335037.	
6.	Jaipur No., I, Jaipur.	29.	Group Centre No. I, CRPF, Ajmer-305007.	
7.	Jaipur No., II, Army Area, Jaipur Cantt.	30.	Itarana, Alwar — Pin-301001.	
8.	Jaipur No., III, Malvia Regional Engineering College, Malvia Nagar.	31.	Jaipur, PO — Khatipura, Jaipur. No. IV.	
9.	Air Force Station, Jodhpur. No. I.	33.	19 Bn., BSF Anupgarh, Distt. Sriganganagar-Pin-335701.	
10.	Jodhpur (Army) Military Area. No. III.	34.	Jhunjhunu.	
11.	Jodhpur (BSF) Mandore Road, Jodhpur No. II.	35.	Gp. Centre No. 2, CRPF, Fay Sagar Road, Ajmer-305005.	
12.	Khetrinagar No. I, Distt. Jhunjhunu.	36.	Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, Distt. Tonk, Pin. 304501.	
13.	Khetrinagar No. II, Distt. Jhunjhunu.	37.	Jobner, SKN College of Agriculture, Distt. Jaipur.	
14.	Kota.	38.	Banar, Distt. Jodhpur.	
15.	Internal Security Academy, CRPF, Mount Abu, Distt. Sirohi.	39.	Army Jodhpur No. II, Pin — 342001.	
16.	21, GRC Camel Road, Nasirabad.	40.	Banswara, P.O. Banswara, Pin—327001.	
17.	Army Station, Sriganganagar.	41.	Anta Distt. Kota (sanctioned this year).	
18.	Rajpura Dariba Mines, Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Distt. Udaipur.	GUJARAT (33)		
19.	Pratap Nagar, Udaipur.	1.	MR Campus, Shahibagh, Ahmedabad.	
20.	Zawar Mines, Udaipur.	2.	Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad.	
21.	Eklingarh Forest, Udaipur.			
22.	5 FBSU, Air Force, C/O 56 A.P.O. Uttarlai.			
23.	Jalipa Cantt., Distt. Barmer.			
24.	Jodhpur No. IV, AFS, Jodhpur.			

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| <p>3. Military Area, Ahmedabad Cantt.</p> <p>4. CRPF Gandhinagar.</p> <p>5. Sector 29, Gandhinagar.</p> <p>6. Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Mehsana.</p> <p>7. Air Force Station, Bhuj.</p> <p>8. ONGC Ankaleshwar, Distt. Barauch.</p> <p>9. Harni Road, Baroda.</p> <p>10. Military Area Dharangdhara.</p> <p>11. INS Valsura, Jamnagar.</p> <p>12. Air Force Station, Naliya, Distt. Kutch.</p> <p>13. Kalawad Road, Rajkot.</p> <p>14. Ichhanath Bus Stand, Surat.</p> <p>15. University Quarters, Vallabh Vidyanagar.</p> <p>16. Border Security Force, Dantiwada, Distt. BK.</p> <p>17. Air Force Station, Mehsana.</p> <p>18. Vadodara (Baroda).</p> <p>19. ONGC, Distt. Kaira, Kansari.</p> <p>20. Infantry Lines, Jamnagar.</p> <p>21. Air Force Station, Makarpura Palace, Baroda.</p> <p>22. Okha C/O Naval Officer-in-charge, Saurashtra PB-13, Port Okha.</p> <p>23. Bhuj.</p> <p>24. Gandhinagar Cantt., Ahmedabad.</p> | <p>25. 250 SU, AF, C/O 56 APO (AFS Jamnagar).</p> <p>26. Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd., PO Fertilizer Nagar (Kribhco), Hazira, Surat-394515.</p> <p>27. Air Force Station, Jamnagar.</p> <p>28. Junagadh.</p> <p>29. Railway Colony, Bhavnagar Para, Bhavnagar.</p> <p>30. Viramgaon, Distt. Ahmedabad-382150.</p> <p>31. Sabarmati, New Railway Colony, Distt. Ahmedabad.</p> <p>32. Gandhidham Rly. Colony, P.O. Gandhidham, Distt. Bhuj.</p> <p>33. IFFCO Gandhidham, P.O. Udayanagar, Distt. Kutch-370203.</p> <p>[Translation]</p> <p>Conference of Education Secretaries</p> <p>3233. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:</p> <p>(a) whether a conference of the State Education Secretaries and Education Directors was held in New Delhi in June 1988; and</p> <p>(b) if so, the points discussed in this conference and the decision taken thereon?</p> <p>THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.</p> <p>(b) The Conference discussed comprehensive problems concerning all sectors of education other than Technical Education. The recommendations made by the Conference are given in the Statement below.</p> |
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STATEMENT**ELEMENTARY EDUCATION**

A system of micro level planning should be introduced so as to effectively handle the problem of children remaining outside the formal as well as non-formal educational system. For this purpose, household surveys are to be conducted. Local participation in the effort should also be sought.

In order that progress towards universalisation of Elementary Education is meaningfully measured and monitored, a special design of Educational statistics should be evolved after study by a group of experts represented by the Ministry, the Planning Commission and State Governments.

The scheme of Operation Blackboard should be implemented on a high priority basis, mobilising all possible resources. Project supervision of non-formal education centres should be strengthened.

The District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) should become the backbone of elementary education system in the country in terms of training of teachers as well as providing resource support. Teacher Education institutions which are sub-standard and which indulge in malpractices should be phased out.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

While Navodaya Vidyalayas have been welcomed in all parts of India, quality of teaching should be ensured and adequate arrangements should be made for filling up of posts of teachers after imparting intensive training to them. Standards of teaching Hindi and English should be meticulously maintained to facilitate switch-over to Hindi/English medium at Class VIII stage.

The Educational Technology Cells of the various States should be activated for taking full advantage of INSAT I-B transmission of educational programme. TV sets and Two-in-One Radio-cum-Cassette Players

distributed under the scheme of Education Technology, should be properly maintained by bringing under implementation a rationalised servicing system.

Programme for the training of teachers engaged in computer literacy should be improved to equip the teachers with adequate competencies. Adequate number of Resource Centres should be established to take care of the training of teachers as well as servicing of computer equipment.

Teaching learning materials meant for Science Education should be qualitatively improved laying emphasis on teaching/learning of concepts as against mere facts, figures and data.

The Three-Language formula should be seriously brought under implementation in all parts of the country on a time bound basis. Learning of the third language should be linked to Class X examination. Deployment of teaching personnel for third language teaching should be such that by cross movement of third language teachers from Hindi areas to non-Hindi areas and vice-versa promotes national integration. The Education in the tribal areas at the primary stage should be in tribal languages.

UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Selection of colleges for grant of autonomous status should be carefully done such that only institutions with staff of good quality are selected. Institutions with established credibility should be sought out for the purpose. The University Grants Commission should take steps for removing the apprehensions and mis-conceptions prevailing in regard to the concept of autonomous colleges. Universities and colleges should conform to a tight calendar for admissions, examinations and declaration of results.

Side by side with revision of the salary scales of the University and College teachers, there should be systematic perform

ance appraisal as well.

The operation of the existing scheme of Academic Staff Colleges should be watched for a period of 2 to 3 years. In-service training of teachers should receive immediate attention. Computer awareness should be an essential element of orientation/refresher courses for teachers.

Under the Open University System, there should be cross utilisation of the resources of the Indira Gandhi National Open University by other open universities.

ADULT EDUCATION

Considering that by 1990, 30 million adult illiterates and by 1995, 50 million adult illiterates have to be covered under the National Literacy Mission, the number of projects under the Mission should be significantly increased — from the present level of over 1000 projects. For this purpose, additional resources should be mobilised by the Central and State Governments.

Institutionalised continuing education facility in terms of Jana Shiksha Nilayams (JSNs) is now available only under Rural functional literacy projects. The scheme facility should be provided under the State Adult Education Programmes also. The idea is that Adult learners should not relapse into illiteracy after the literacy efforts.

Voluntary agencies engaged in Adult literacy work should be given resource support by the Directorates of Adult Education and State Resource Centres for the purpose of enabling them to prepare operation plans.

The existing scheme of grants-in-aid through the University Grants Commission to 92 Universities should be streamlined so as to avoid delays in the release of grants to provide incentive to institutions and individuals.

Monitoring of Adult Education Programmes should be with reference to the actual achievement of learners. Evaluation of Adult

Education Programmes should be with reference to creation of awareness and skill development amongst the learners.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The State Governments should look into the reasons why assistance under the present scholarship schemes which are 15 to 20 years old is not availed of adequately — like under the National Scholarship Scheme.

GENERAL

Most of the schemes under NPE 1986 already brought under implementation, should continue in the Eighth Plan as well.

The management structure of the educational system as a whole at all levels should be re-organised and revamped. An All India Service, the Indian Education Service, should also be introduced so that educational professionals are recruited young, trained, put in different key positions at various stages and the overall quality of educational administration is improved.

The National Book Trust should come to play a significant role in production of books, specific to the requirements of the school system.

On a pilot basis, universal basic educational services for Adult Education and Primary Education should be made available in about 50 metropolitan concentrations/large cities of India.

[English]

Road Accidents

3234. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accidents during

the last three years and the current year,
State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the number out of them which were
fatal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). A State-
ment is given below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gujarat	16514	—	2663	17920	2330	2751	—	—	—	—	1395	8157
Goa, Daman & Diu	1557	—	128	1594	137	148	1758	135	129	920	83	848
Haryana	2571	—	985	2587	985	1134	3315	1042	1294	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	653	170	311	781	—	362	831	236	416	437	206	806
Janmu & Kashmir	2456	251	394	2476	263	303	2899	—	467	—	—	—
Karnataka	14700	—	2695	14937	2708	2791	—	—	2960	—	—	—
Kerala	10451	—	1547	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	16751	—	3223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	51635	3668	4373	53806	3785	4573	55859	4079	—	—	—	—
Manipur	248	35	36	209	62	35	343	69	80	212	52	299
Meghalaya	389	89	99	237	95	87	330	82	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	70	—	31	87	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	128	30	41	80	49	40	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	5400	—	811	5327	—	838	5724	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	1160	636	710	1246	—	617	1376	763	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	5383	1617	1944	5724	—	2131	6961	—	4274	4274	1369	4934
Sikkim	74	22	30	95	33	35	92	21	29	67	31	131
Tamil Nadu	24530	4405	5080	23247	4550	4908	27722	4850	5139	—	—	—
Tripura	384	72	67	308	83	92	327	88	82	183	44	259
Uttar Pradesh	13685	—	4811	13648	—	5618	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	12357	—	1765	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES												
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86	—	16	111	17	18	—	12	13	—	—	—
Chandigarh	255	79	79	232	81	84	247	86	64	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40	7	7	41	7	7	67	7	18	—	—	—
Delhi	6254	1185	1269	6547	1180	1276	6238	1198	—	3263	687	3433

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	367	51	52	385	—	57	420	73	—	284	52	248

Note: — Not available

(P) Provisional

Ahmedabad - Baroda Expressway

3235. DR. A.K.PATEL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of construction of Ahmedabad - Baroda Expressway;

(b) the revised cost, if any of the expressway and when it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct more such expressways in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The progress of road works upto 30th June 1988 is 7.5% and that of Bridge works is 5%.

(b) The Ahmedabad-Vadodara Ex-

pressway in Gujarat State has been sanctioned for an estimated amount of Rs. 137.2 crores. Revision of cost estimate has not been considered so far. The targetted date for the completion of Expressway is December 1991.

(c) and (d). At present there is no proposal to construct any other Expressway in the Country.

Production of Fertilizers

3236. DR. A.K.PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the production of fertilizers i.e. urea and ammonia sulphates during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The production figures of urea and ammonium sulphate year-wise during the last three years and the current financial year upto June, 1988 are given below:-

(000 MT)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Urea</i>	<i>Ammonium Sulphate</i>
1985-86	7467.0	520.0
1986-87	9578.0	540.4
1987-88	9830.5	541.5
1988 (April-June)	2401.3	139.2

Committees Consisting of Nominated Public Representatives

3237. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the various committees under his Ministry where public representatives are nominated including the committees on shipping and fishing;

(b) the tenure of such committees; and

(c) the committees for which nominations are presently being considered?

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

Involvement of Public in Conservation of Forests

3238. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to involve the public in protection of environment and forests; and

(b) if so, the details of forums or committees under the Ministry where public participation is welcomed?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)

(i) In the various Committees and Boards of the Ministry like the Advisory Committee for forestry clearance, Environmental Appraisal Committees, the Indian Board of Wildlife, and the National Wasteland Development Board, etc. there are non-official representatives.

(ii) Liberal financial grants are given to a number of non-governmental organisations for promoting awareness, implementing action oriented programmes etc. in the field of Environment and Forestry.

State Pollution Control Boards

3239. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anti-Pollution Boards have been set up in the Centre and all the States;

(b) if so, the pattern of their functioning and names of the States which have not set up such a Board so far;

(c) what are the central guidelines to the States in this regard; and

(d) whether any monitoring is done by the Central Board about the action taken by

the States in respect of such industries as cause heavy pollution?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) A Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has been set up in the Centre and State Pollution Control Boards have been set up in 20 States under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The Central Pollution Control Boards acts as State Board for all the Union Territories.

(b) The Central Pollution Control Board is the national apex body for the prevention and control of water and air pollution. The Central Board coordinates the activities of the State Boards on a nation-wide implementation of pollution control and assessment under the different pollution control Acts. The State Boards take action regarding control of water and air pollution in the respective states.

Five States, viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram Sikkim, Nagaland and Manipur are yet to constitute State Pollution Control Boards.

(c) The Centre keeps an overview of the implementation of the pollution control measures by the State Pollution Control Boards. The Centre has requested the remaining States to constitute State Pollution control Boards.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Central Pollution Control Board has constituted national and zonal task force for major polluting industries and requisite monitoring is being done.

Financial Assistance to Encourage and Promote Food Processing Industries in States

3240. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided any financial assistance to encourage and

promote the food processing industries in States during the past three years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the financial assistance which will be provided to these industries during the remaining years of Seventh Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(b) and (c). The National Cooperative

Development Corporation have provided financial assistance during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 to encourage and promote food processing units like food grain processing units and fruit and vegetable processing units in various States in the cooperative sector. Such assistance has been given towards collection/purchase of raw materials, setting up of processing facilities, construction of godown and cold storages (for horticultural produces) for the storage of both raw material and finished products.

2. Financial assistance extended by the NCDC to the foodgrain processing units and the fruit and vegetable processing units in the cooperative sector during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 and the financial outlay for the year 1988-89 are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Foodgrain processing Units	Fruit & Vegetable Processing units.
1985-86	41.499	6.36
1986-87	91.126	75.76
1987-88	78.18	39.406
Financial outlay for 1988-89	75.00	97.00

3. State-wise details of financial assistance extended by NCDC are given in the Table below.

4. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been released by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation to the Jammu & Kashmir State Sheep & Sheep Products Development Board, Srinagar for the modernisation of the Meat Processing plant in the year 1987-88. Rs. 435.00 lakhs are likely to be given for this purpose to the different States in the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

5. The Department of Food has a Plan Scheme to give assistance to State Govern-

ments/Cooperative Undertakings for the development of fruit and vegetable processing on integrated basis. Under the Scheme financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 119 lakhs (Rs. 49 lakhs as equity and Rs. 70 lakhs as long term loan) was given to the Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation, an undertaking of the Government of Bihar for setting up of fruit and vegetable processing unit at Hajipur in North Bihar. The unit is expected not only to procure and process horticultural produce of the local farmers but also to provide seed material and extension services to them. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is available for this purpose during the year 1988-89. The hor-

agriculturally endowed states have been addressed in order to ascertain whether they

would be interested to avail of this assistance. Response from them is awaited.

TABLE

Sl.No.	State	Year and Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.504	27.059	—
2.	Assam	—	—	4.0
3.	Bihar	—	11.02	—
4.	Gujarat	8.40	5.134	57.122
5.	Haryana	—	24.05	—
6.	Karnataka	1.237	3.027	0.233
7.	Kerala	5.08	3.51	3.23
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4.246	0.378	—
9.	Maharashtra	2.89	4.94	—
10.	Manipur	—	2.181	14.0
11.	Nagaland	—	14.57	10.13
12.	Orissa	—	1.784	—
13.	Rajasthan	3.085	—	1.825
14.	Tamil Nadu	0.675	8.05	—
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3.19	—	4.87
16.	West Bengal	14.552	1.183	—
17.	Himachal Pradesh	—	60.0	22.176

Activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras

3241.PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the activities in the Nehru Yuva Kendras have been par-

alysed on account of the introduction of the new pattern of management which is being resented by the Youth Coordinators and other services as also by the financial difficulties caused by restricted allocation of funds;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to rejuvenate the Kendras; and

(c) if no steps have been taken so far, the reasons thereof and the likely date by which stalemate would be brought to an end?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). Consequent upon setting up of an autonomous Organisation called Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, by the Government, for administration, and management of Nehru Yuva Kendras, all the then existing 248 Nehru Yuva Kendras were transferred to it in a phased manner during 1987-88. All the programme targets during 1987-88 were met by the Sangathan. The Sangathan is fully financed by the Government of India on meet the deficit basis and grants -in-aid as per budgetary provisions and norms are being released to the NYK Sangathan to under-take various youth programmes and to meet establishment expenditure. There is no problem because of funds.

Installed Capacity for Production of Aluminium

3242. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present installed capacity for production of aluminium in the country;

(b) whether the possibility of India being surplus in aluminium metal from 1988-89 onwards for some years is gradually vanishing from the sight as production from the State owned Bharat Aluminium Company (BALCO) may come to complete halt due to non-availability of bauxite from its existing captive mines at Phutkaphar and Amarkantak; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to save BALCO from partial closure and ensure the availability of aluminium for domestic use?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR) : (a) The present installed capacity for production of primary aluminium in the country is 362,000 tonnes per annum, excluding that of National Aluminium Company (NALCO) which is under construction aiming at installation of an additional capacity of 218,000 tonnes per annum of primary aluminium.

(b) and (c). As per the present demand and supply projections, surplus availability of aluminium is expected to emerge towards the later part of the 7th plan period, and may last for a few years

It is true that the existing captive mines of BALCO at Amarkantak and Phutkaphar are not likely to last long. To ensure availability of bauxite for Korba plant of BALCO, the Gandhamardan Bauxite Project in Sambalpur district of Orissa was sanctioned by the Government in July 1982. Work on the project, however, has been held up due to local agitation since December, 1985. On the suggestion of the Govt. of Orissa, an expert committee headed by Dr. B.D. Nagchoudhuri was appointed by the Govt. of India. After an in-depth study of the impact of the proposed development of Gandhamardan Bauxite Project on ecology and environment of the area, the expert committee, inter alia, recommended that the "bauxite mines in Gandhamardan Hills be opened with as little delay as possible." The Committee also recommended to set up an Environmental Management Authority (E.M.A.) to ensure proper environmental protection measures. The E.M.A. has been set up and it has met on three occasions. Efforts are being made to resume work on the Project with the co-operation of the State Government.

USSR help for Manufacture of Iron Powder

3243. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USSR is likely to help India in manufacturing of iron powder;

(b) if so, the form of USSR participation in the development of this project; and

(c) the long term iron powder export pact likely to be entered into with the USSR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Preliminary discussions have been held with USSR regarding possible areas of collaboration for manufacture of iron powder; no final decision has so far been taken in the matter.

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

Illegal Felling of Trees by Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh

3245. SHRI SHANTI DHAR!WAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh are engaged in illegal felling of trees from forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the concrete measures taken by Union Government to stop this illegal felling of trees from forests of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether Government propose to prepare a National Forest Policy; and

(e) if so, the time my which it will be prepared?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). The revision of the National Forest policy is under consideration of the Government of India and is likely to be formulated soon.

[Translation]

Navodaya Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar

3246. SHRIMATI CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas opened in Bihar during 1987-88; and

(b) the total number of the seats provided for students in these Vidyalayas?

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

(b) In each Navodaya Vidyalaya, there will be only two Sections of each class with sanctioned in take of 40 students in each Section whereas in Kendriya Vidyalaya in each section of each Class, the maximum number of students to be admitted is 35.

STATEMENT

Details of Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas Opened in Bihar During 1987-88

1. Navodaya Vidyalayas

1. BIT Mesra, Ranchi
2. Chaibasa Campus, Singhbhum
3. Rewar, Nawada
4. Shaktinagar, Bhagalpur
5. Rashtriya Sarvjanik Mela Bhawan Supaul, Saharsa
6. Mirzapur, Bandukhar (also known as Bishanpur), Begusarai

7. Barum, Aurangabad accidents in the capital do not get compensation;
8. Vikram, Patna. (b) if so, whether it is due to ignorance of the public about the procedure and the facilities available;
9. Jathian, Gaya
10. Kharonadih, Muzaffarpur (c) if so, the steps taken to make people aware of the existence of their rights including the procedure and authority to be approached;
11. Bahadurpur (Pt. site) & Darbhang (Temp. site), Darbhanga
12. Purnea, Purnea (d) the number of claims for compensation preferred by the legal heirs/victims of roads accidents in Delhi during 1986-87 and 1987-88 ; and
13. Chiri, Lohardega
14. Rajgrih, Nalanda (e) the number of cases where compensation has been paid during 1986-87 and 1987-88?
15. Lalmatia, Godda
- II. *Kendriya Vidyalayas*
1. Tatanagar
2. Khagoal (Danapur)
3. Sonapur
4. Lakhi Sarai

[English]

Compensation to Victims of Road Accidents in Delhi

3247. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the victims of road

(d) The number of claims for compensation preferred during:-

	Under General Category	Under Hit & Run Category
1986-87	2,699	81
1987-88	2,198	41

(e) The number of cases where compensation has been awarded during 1986-

87 and 1987-88 is as under:-

	<i>Under General Category</i>	<i>Under Hit & Run Category</i>
1986-87	1,302	73
1987-88	1,242	27

Elections of Chancellor and Pro-chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University

3248. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the election of the Chancellor and the Pro-chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University has not been held;

(b) whether no University court meeting has also been held although it is overdue; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). According to the Statutes, an annual meeting of the court shall be held in respect of any year. The meeting of the court for the year 1988 has not been held so far.

Cultural Exchange Programme with Turkey

3249. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cultural exchange programme has been signed with Turkey recently;

(b) if so, whether this programme includes exchange of expertise in the fields of

education, science and art etc., and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Indo-Turkish Cultural Exchange Programme was finalised and signed in Ankara on 3rd June, 1988 and is valid till 31st December, 1990. The programme envisages collaboration/cooperation and exchange of expertise in the fields of Science and Education, Art and culture, children, Youth and Sports and Radio and Television, more particularly through;

- (1) exchange of academicians/Scholars/specialists/professors/Performing artists in the field of Indian art/folklore/museology/archaeology/anthropology/engineering & technology/statistics, mathematics, geology, demography, econometrics and economic planning/social sciences/history archives/archives/libraries/language and literature;
- (2) exchange of historical books, abstracts, journals and micro-films;
- (3) exchange of (a) publications and documentation in the fields of formal and non-formal education; and (b) information/materials on educational system (school level) in each other's country;

- (4) award of scholarships to each other's nationals;
- (5) translations jointly of historical works and historical material and holding of joint seminars/joint research projects in the field of national;
- (6) establishing a Chair of Turkish Studies in an Indian University;
- (7) exchange of secondary school level text-books of history and geography and supplementary reading materials, publications, slides, films and photographs;
- (8) exchange of colour reproductions of masterpieces of art/standard art publications, documents/publications on folklore, artistic and cultural heritage of both the countries and exchange of recorded music, photographs & slides on performing arts;
- (9) holding of exhibitions, film weeks and participation in international film festivals organised in both the countries;
- (10) exchange of children/youth delegations and experts in sports and participation in sport competitions organised in both the countries;
- (11) implementation of the Protocol on Television signed on 10th April, 1986 between the two countries and;
- (12) exchange of radio programmes depicting various facets of life and culture in the two countries.

Request for more Funds for Proper Maintenance of National Highways in Punjab

3250. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHURY :
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has requested Union Government to provide more funds for proper maintenance of the National Highways through the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No specific request has so far been received from the Government of Punjab during the current financial year (1988-89) to provide more funds for maintenance of the National Highways in the State.

(b) Does not arise.

Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas In Punjab

3251. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Punjab where Kendriya Vidyalaya and/or Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened;

(b) the names of the districts in Punjab where Kendriya or Navodaya Vidyalaya has not yet been opened;

(c) whether Government intend to open such Vidyalayas in all the districts of Punjab;

(d) if so, the time by which Vidyalayas are likely to be opened in all the districts; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (e). The Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in the district of Ludhiana, Sangroor, Faridkot, Hoshiarpur and Amritsar. Two more Navodaya

Vidyalayas in the District of Kapurthala and Ropar are expected to start in 1988-89. Navodaya Vidyalayas have not yet been opened in the District of Bhatinda, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Jullundur and Patiala. Navodaya Vidyalayas are likely to be opened in these districts by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan subject to availability of funds and infrastructure.

A list showing the location of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Punjab is given in the Statement below.

Since Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at places having concentration of transferable Central Government employees, no district wise phasing can be envisaged.

STATEMENT

List of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Punjab

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of State and Address</i>
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Punjab (35)

1. Patiala.
2. Air Force Station, Adampur
3. Amritsar Cantt. No. I
4. Air Force Station, Barnala.
5. Station Headquarter Bhatinda, No. I.
6. National Fertilizer Corporation, Bhatinda No. II.
7. Air Force Station, Bhatinda No. III.
8. Station Headquarters, Faridkot Cantt.
9. Ferozepur Cantt.
10. Tibri Gurdaspur Cantt.
11. Halwara, Distt. Ludhiana.
12. Jullundur Cantt. No. I Hardy Road, Jullundur Cantt.

13. Jullundur Cantt. No. II Opp, Cinema, Jullundur Cantt.
14. Jullundur Cantt. No. III Suranussi, Jullundur.
15. Pathankot No. I, Air Force Campus, Pathankot.
16. Pathankot No. I I, Army Area, Pathankot.
17. Pathankot No. III, 16 Indp. Armed Brigade, Chakki, Pathankot.
18. Halwara No. II, AFS Halwara, Distt. Ludhiana.
19. Adampur No. II, AFS, Adampur Distt. Jullundur.
20. Nagal Bhur, Distt. Gurdaspur.
21. HQ 17 Field Ammunition Depot C/O 56 A.P.O.
22. Bhatinda Cantt. No. IV, C/O Stn. Hqurs. Bhatinda
23. Abohar.
24. Air Force Station, Amritsar Cantt. No. II.
25. New Amritsar Cantt. No. III.
26. Jalandhar Cantt. No. IV.
27. Kapurthala Cantt. Pin 144601
28. Mamun Cantt. Distt. Gurdaspur.
29. Nabha Cantt. Distt Patiala.
30. Headquarter, 7 Inf. Division No. II, Farozpur Cantt. 152001.
31. Diesel Components works N.F. Railway, Patiala.
32. Hussainpur Rail Coach Factory, Distt. Kapurthala.

33. Bhatinda Cantt. Pin. 151004

34. Dappar, Distt. Patiala 140506

35. Patiala, Pin 147001

ICAR Package Schemes to Farmers

3252. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recently worked out certain packages of technologies for farmers use in the current kharif and ensuing rabi crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any help has been provided to State Governments to utilise the new technologies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Technology bulletins on rice, wheat, maize, pulses, pearl millets, small millets have been prepared and circulated to the State Departments of Agriculture. Extension agencies, etc. for communicating to the farmers. Details of improved cultivation practices and varieties are provided in these bulletins for the different agro-climatic conditions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Special Food Grain Production Programme (SFPP) has been taken up with emphasis on technological back-up such as production and distribution of quality seeds, increasing availability of fertilizers and other inputs, increased area under high yielding varieties and timely plant protection measures.

Environmental Clearance of Hydel Project

3253. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have unconditionally cleared Hydel Power Project at Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has now stopped the work on aforesaid project; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). This minor hydel scheme was approved in August, 1983 with the stipulations that the project authorities will undertake afforestation, restoration of the construction areas and provide fuel to the workers to prevent destruction of trees in the neighbourhood.

Excavation of water conductor system has been taken up. It has been reported that work on the link canal has, however, been stopped. Reasons for stoppage of work are being ascertained from the State Government.

Pay Scales of Music-Teachers In Kendriya Vidyalayas and Delhi Administration Schools

3254. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some discrepancies in the pay scales of music teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas and those serving in schools of Delhi Administration;

(b) whether the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association has requested for removal for the same.

(c) whether Government have decided to accede to their demand;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The pay scales of music teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Schools under Delhi Administration are as under:

Kendriya Vidyalaya:

Rs. 1200-30—1560-EB-40-2040 (for teaching music as co-curricular activity up to class VII.)

Delhi Administration

(i) Rs. 1400-40-1600-50-2300-EB-60-2600 (for Music Teachers teaching in Secondary Classes)

(ii) Rs. 1640-60-2600-EB-75-2900 (for Music Teachers' teaching in Senior Secondary classes).

(b) All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association has demanded special grade for Music Teachers.

(c) to (e). Since Music is taught as a co-curricular activity in elementary classes in the Kendriya Vidyalaya sangathan it has not been considered necessary by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to appoint Music Teachers in a higher scale of pay.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh

3255. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas sanctioned in 1987-88 in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of such Vidyalayas actually opened during this period; and

(c) the reasons for not opening the

remaining Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Four Kendriya Vidyalayas, at Satna Mandsaur, GCF Jabalpur and Jayant Colliery, Distt. Sidhi, were sanctioned in 1987-88 in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Two Kendriya Vidyalayas at G.C.F Jabalpur and Jayant Colliery, Distt. Sidhi were opened during the year.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalayas at Satna and Mandsaur could not start functioning as the required physical facilities were not made available by the sponsoring authority.

Commercial Crocodile Rearing

3256. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to stop the rearing and killing of crocodiles for commercial purposes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop this illegal activity?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) (a) and (b). Rearing and killing of Crocodiles for commercial purposes is already banned under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Export of Crocodiles and articles derived therefrom is also prohibited under the provisions of the Import and Export Policy and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES).

Soyabeen Cultivation

3257. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to expand areas under soyabeen cul-

tivation;

(b) whether the soyabean growers in the country are facing some problem;

(c) whether they are not getting good quality seeds;

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure the supply of good quality seeds for the farmers; and

(e) the details of the total and additional hectares of land proposed to be brought under soyabean cultivation by the end of Seventh Plan?

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

(b) to (d). The soyabean growers have faced some problems regarding the ready availability of quality seed due to the unprecedented successive droughts. Concerted efforts are being made to produce and supply quality seed under the National Oilseed Development Project and Oilseed Production Thrust Project schemes.

(c) It was proposed to increase area under soybean from 10 lakh Ha. to 15 lakh Ha. by the end of 7th Plan. However, looking at the present trend of area expansion, it may cross 16 lakh Ha.

Renovation of Red Fort

3258. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the renovation of the Red Fort;

(b) the total estimated cost of the project;

(c) particulars of the major renovation or re-construction works undertaken;

(d) when the renovation project is likely to be completed;

(e) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report in the press about alteration in the design and architectural plan of the Fort;

(f) whether the proposal to shift military barracks and establishments from the Fort has been considered by Government; and

(g) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The steps taken by the Archaeological Survey of India for the conservation of Red Fort include architectural stabilization, underpinning, pointing, plastering of structures, restoration and replacement of missing and decayed material employed in construction besides application of preservatives to the monuments as and when necessary.

(b) and (c). Estimated cost of the conservation programme under implementation is Rs. 27,97,000/-. The main items of work comprise pointing, replacement of decayed and missing stones used in the construction including repairs and restoration of railing and screens, etc.

(d) The work is likely to be completed by the end of 1990.

(e) No alteration in the design and architectural plan of the fort has been made.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The programme of vacation of barracks by the occupants is to be implemented in a phased manner and the concerned Department has already handed over south-eastern part of the fortification wall and Delhi Gate Complex.

Import of Scrap from USSR

3259. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to import steel scrap from the USSR;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the first shipments are expected to reach India;

(d) the reasons for importing steel scrap from the USSR; and

(e) the extent to which such an import will improve the demand of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Trade Plan signed between USSR and India provides for import of 5 lakh tonnes of heavy melting scrap from USSR during 1988.

(c) During July—August, 1988 four shipments covering lakh tonnes of heavy melting scrap have already arrived at Indian ports.

(d) The reasons for importing steel scrap from USSR are that imports are on rupee payment which saves free foreign exchange and sources of import of scrap get enlarged which improves its availability at competitive prices.

(e) Import of steel scrap is to meet its anticipated shortage on the basis of demand of various consuming industries and availability of indigenous scrap. Hence import of steel scrap from USSR is a step towards meeting the demand in the country.

Clearance of Woollen Rags Piled up in Bombay Port

3260. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for clearing the dumps of woollen rags piled up in Bombay Port;

(b) if so, the quantity of the woollen rags piled there and since when;

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible for such piling; and

(d) the estimated loss suffered by Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Bombay Port Trust has decided as a special one time measure to allow clearance of all uncleared consignments of woollen rags landed prior to 31.3.1988 on payment of demurrage fees equal to 20% of c.i.f. value of the manifested quantity provided clearance was effected within the time limit prescribed by the Bombay Port Trust.

(b) 23,000 bales of woollen rags have piled up and the periods are given below:

<i>Landed during</i>		<i>Number of Bales</i>
Period up to	1983	1,000
	1984	7,000
	1985	2,000
	1986	8,000
	1987	5,000
		23,000

In addition, 624 TEUs are awaiting clearance.

(c) The Port Trust had imposed demurrage charges on the consignees for non-clearance of cargo within the stipulated period.

(d) No loss directly attributable to piling up of woollen rags at Bombay port Trust has been suffered by the Government.

Rich Reserve of Tungsten in U.P.

3261. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large and rich reserve of tungsten has been found in hill districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the quality and quantity of tungsten found there; and

(c) whether exploration to locate tungsten in Andhra Pradesh has also been undertaken, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). No Sir. However, an occurrence of low grade tungsten ore in the Almora District of Uttar Pradesh has been reported by the Directorate of Geology & Mining, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) has been carrying out survey for tungsten deposits in Burugubanda and Tapaskonda areas in East Godavari district on the basis of the earlier work by Geological Survey of India. As a result, two occurrences of Wolframite, one at Burugubanda of 550 metres strike length and another at Tapaskonda of about 1 kilometre strike length, have been reported.

Production of Fruits

3262. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as result of timely rains,

mango, lemons and other fruits have grown in abundance;

(b) if so, the State-wise production thereof;

(c) the extent to which such a production will ease the position of pickles and "Murabba" and "Chutney" in the country;

(d) whether there is any proposal to export these items to foreign countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Impact of timely rains on the production of mango, lemon and other fruits cannot be assessed as their production also depends on other factors like incidence of pest and diseases and other climatic conditions.

(c) Apart from the availability of raw materials, production of pickles, murabba and chutney depends mainly on the internal and external demand.

(d) Pickles, chutneys and preserves are already being exported to foreign countries.

(e) During the year 1987, the following quantities of chutneys, pickles and preserves were exported:-

	<i>Quantity (in tonnes) (Provisional)</i>
1. Chutneys	2336
2. Pickles	6277
3. Preserves	193

Distribution of Pig Iron

3263. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hitherto the Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation was both importing and distributing pig iron;

(b) whether recently Government have taken a decision to assign distribution activity to some other agency;

(c) if so, in what way the MMTC performance was found to be deficient; and

(d) in what way the introduction of the new agency will improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Minerals & Metal Trading Corporation (MMTC) was entrusted with the import of iron & steel materials from 1985-86. The imported pig iron was delivered directly by them to the indentors. The distribution of indigenously produced pig iron continues to be done by the producers themselves.

(b) It has been decided that MMTC would deliver the imported pig iron the SAIL on high seas for inland distribution.

(c) and (d). The imported pig iron would be pooled with indigenously produced pig iron to ensure equitable distribution within the country. SAIL as the major producer of pig iron in the country is able to adapt this system more effectively. The change is not related to any deficiency in the performance of MMTC.

Output Linked Bonus Scheme in Ports

3264. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced Output-Linked Bonus Scheme in major ports;

(b) if so, the names of the major ports where such scheme has been introduced so far; and

(c) whether the workers and employees of Paradip Port are also eligible to get the benefit under that scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). A Productivity Linked Bonus Scheme has been introduced in 1988 covering the bonus payable for 1987-88 onwards for the workers of the Major Ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Mormugao, Madras, New Mangalore, Paradip, Tuticorin, Kandla and Visakhapatnam. Yes, Sir.

Acquisition of Art Objects

3265. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are acquiring art objects for the National Museum and other museums in the country;

(b) if so, the amount spent on the acquisition of art objects and sculptures etc., in last three years; (museum-wise); and

(c) the details thereof?

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

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

Branch Sales Offices and Stock Yards of SAIL

3266. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branch sales offices and stock yards of Steel Authority of India set up at different places of the country;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to expand the existing network of branch offices and stock yards; and

(c) if so, the details of the plan in that regard during the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Steel Authority of India Limited has set up 43 Branch Sales Offices and 48 stockyards/consignment agency yards throughout the country.

(b) and (c). Such decisions are taken by the Steel Authority of India Limited based *inter alia* on the level of demand in the area.

Area Under Horticulture

3267. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the all India average of area under horticulture;

(b) the percentage of such areas in Punjab; and

(c) the target fixed for horticulture coverage in the country and the steps taken to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). There is no official estimate of area under horticultural crop.

(c) Targets for horticultural crops have been fixed in terms of production. The step taken for achieving the targets include;

1. Production and distribution of quality Plant materials.
2. Popularisation of improved cultivation practices.
3. Area expansion.

4. Training of extension workers and farmers in better crop production technology.

5. Control of pests and diseases.

6. Intensification of Research for the improvement of production technology.

[*Translation*]

Cardamom Orchards in the Country

3268. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cardamom orchards in the country and whether such an orchard has been built in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if not, whether any proposal is pending with Union Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) There are 33153 cardamom holdings in the country. There is no official estimate of area under cardamom in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Survey for a Bye-Pass at Sangamner in Maharashtra

3269. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey was conducted on Nasik-Pune stretch of the National Highway

in Maharashtra for constructing a bye-pass at Sangamner; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the cost and time by which the bye-pass is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Proposal for construction of a bypass at Sangamner, has been returned to the State Government for examining an alternative alignment. This work, however, is not included in the approved 7th Five Year Plan.

Production of Crops during 1987-88

3270. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of major

crops during 1987-88 with the figures of average production during the last three years;

(b) the names of States which have registered a decrease in 1987-88 as compared to the average production during the preceding three years; and

(c) the strategy adopted for promoting production of pulses, oil seeds and other crops in which the country depends on import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The estimated production of major crops during 1987-88 alongwith figures of average production during the three years ending 1986-87 given below:-

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Production (Million Tonnes)</i>	
	<i>Averages production</i>	<i>Production in 1987-88 (Prov.)</i>
Rice	60.9	55.8
Wheat	45.6	44.6
Coarse cereals	27.9	25.7
Pulses	12.4	10.9
Foodgrains	146.7	137.0
Total Nine Oilseeds	11.7	11.8
Cotton*	8.1	7.0
Jute & Mesta**	9.7	6.8
Sugarcane	174.5	179.8

* — Million bales of 170 kgs. each.

** — Million bales of 180 kgs. each.

(b) In case of foodgrains, decline in production during 1987-88 as against

average production during the preceding three years was registered in almost all the

States except Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, whereas pulses recorded decline in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. However, in case of oilseeds, production during 1987-88 registered an increase in all the major States except Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) In order to increase the production of Pulses, the following strategy has been adopted:-

- i) Introduction of pulses crops in irrigated farming system such as double and multiple cropping;
- ii) Bringing additional areas under:-
 - a) short duration varieties of urad, moong, etc. in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season;
 - b) in summer pulses with irrigation after mustard, sugarcane, potato and wheat; and
 - c) in rabi under lentil; and
 - d) under short duration arhar in rotation with wheat in Northern States;
- iii) Inter-cropping of arhar in Soyabean, Bajra, Cotton Sugarcane and Groundnut, both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions.
- iv) Multiplication and use of improved pulses seeds, adoption of plant protection measures; use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium culture; and
- v) Improved post-harvest technology; public policies including pricing and marketing of pulses.

In respect of oilseeds, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) are in operation in major oilseeds growing States for the development of oilseeds.

Under these projects, financial assistance is provided to the States on various critical inputs like multiplication and supply of seeds, provision for plant protection measures, improved farm implements supply, organising large sized block demonstrations etc. in order to induce the farmers to take up oilseeds cultivation on large scale.

Length of National Highways

3271. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the total length of National Highways in the country as on 1 April, 1988 with breakup state and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): The total length of National Highways in the country is 32,138 Kms. A statement giving the break up State and Union Territory-wise is given below.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Total length in Kms
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2299
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	330
3.	Assam	2296
4.	Bihar	2117
5.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	24
6.	Delhi (U.T.)	72
7.	Goa	229

1	2	3
8.	Gujarat	1491
9.	Haryana	698
10.	Himachal Pradesh	644
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	648
12.	Karnataka	1996
13.	Kerala	790
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2736
15.	Maharashtra	2888
16.	Manipur	431
17.	Meghalaya	472
18.	Mizoram	551
19.	Nagaland	113
20.	Orissa	1649
21.	Punjab	882
22.	Pondicherry (U.T.)	23
23.	Rajasthan	2557
24.	Sikkim	62
25.	Tamil Nadu	1766
26.	Tripura	200
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2613
28.	West Bengal	1561
Total		32138 Kms.

Incentives to Industries

3272. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether installation of effluent and sewage treatment plants being capital intensive involves heavy expenditure and are uneconomical to the industries;

(b) whether any provision is available for soft loan for these projects from Central financial institutions;

(c) whether there is any demand for longer instalments of loan to be recovered in a period of 15-20 years with low interest rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The extent of expenditure on such plants varies from case to case. While these do add to the cost of the project and the operational expense, these cannot be considered as uneconomical from the social cost point of view. Moreover, in some cases, the revenue from recoveries/recycling also lead to reduction in these costs.

(b) The assistance provided on concessional terms by all India financial institutions to existing units under modernisation assistance scheme covers, inter-alia, effluent treatment and disposal systems also.

(c) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that no such demand has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of Agro-Based Industries

3273. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
CH: RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to open more agro-based industries in the rural areas to support agriculture and

farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Government of India has been promoting agro-based industries to support agriculture and farmers through various programmes. National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) promotes and finances the fruit and vegetable processing units, foodgrains processing units, oil seed processing units and sugar factories in Cooperative Sector. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) encourages setting up of fruit and vegetable units, development of fisheries and aquaculture projects. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is assisting agro-based industries in the processing of cereals, pulses and fruits, gur and khandsari, Cotton Khadi and Silk Khadi etc.

Social Forestry Programme

3274. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the target for social forestry and achievement during 1987-88, in terms of number of trees planted and surviving;

(b) whether any independent evaluation has been made of the achievement claimed for the programme; and

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued for involving Gram Panchayats and educational institutions for undertaking a plantation programme in an identifiable and defined area as well as for encouraging individual citizens through supply of saplings at nominal prices?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The total target for all afforestation activities in the country during 1987-88 was 359

crores of seedlings to be planted, against which the achievement was 355 crores of seedlings.

(b) Independent studies of tree survival, relating to afforestation done prior to 1987-88, have been carried out in some states.

(c) Supply of saplings to individuals is generally done free or at nominal rates. Panchayats and educational institutions are being involved in the afforestation programme.

Report Submitted by Foreign Consultants to Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

3275. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 May, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 10132 regarding revamping of Haldia, Namrup and Barauni Fertilizer plants and state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the foreign consultants to the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation has been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the report and further action, if any, taken in revamping the Namrup, Barauni and Durgapur fertilizer plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The consultants in their report on the operating units of Namrup, Barauni and Durgapur plants of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation have suggested their revamping/rehabilitation in three main stages with minimum loss of production, at an estimated cost of Rs. 486.39 crores. After rehabilitation, the plants are expected to achieve the rated capacity utilisation. No decision has been taken on the report.

Technology Mission on Dairy Development

3276. DR. B.L. SHAILESH:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Technical Mission on Dairy Development;

(b) if so, the Mission's composition and its main task and the areas in Uttar Pradesh which will be covered by the "Operation Flood";

(c) whether the Mission will have several mini missions; if so, their main task; and

(d) whether any area in Uttar Pradesh particularly in the Eastern U.P. will be covered by these mini-missions with a view to extend the dairy coverage to increase milk yield of cows and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) It has been decided to establish a Technology Mission for Dairy Development.

(b) The Mission with its Headquarters at Anand will be headed by Dr. V. Kurien, supported by an Empowered Committee at the national level, a Technical Committee for considering and reviewing the progress of research and development programmes of all the institutions involved in the Technology Mission and State level Coordination Committee headed by the Chief Secretaries of the States for advising the Empowered Committee on fixing State level targets, for reviewing the progress periodically and to ensure effective coordination at the State level. The main objective of the Technology Mission would be to accelerate the pace of increasing rural income and employment through Dairy Development and to raise overall dairy productivity through technologi-

cal interventions.

The milk sheds covered/proposed to be covered under Operation Flood in U.P. are:- Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnore, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Moradabad, Nainital, Bulandshahar, Badaun, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri Etah, Farukhabad, Hardoi, Sitapur, Bara Banki, Lucknow, Unnao, Kanpur, Etawah, Fatehpur, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Ballia.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at this stage to have mini missions.

Revision of Crop Insurance Scheme

3277. SHRIBIRINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the proposed revision of crop insurance scheme; and

(b) whether it is proposed to extend the scheme to those agricultural commodities also which at present are not covered under revised scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) All State Governments/Union Territories Administrations have been advised not to notify crops for insurance in Kharif 1988 season due to the revision of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

Setting up of Fishing Harbour at Agardanda and Rawas

3278. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has submitted proposals for setting up fishing harbour at Agardanda and Rawas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the projects have been sanctioned; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). The feasibility reports for development of fishing harbours both at Agardanda and Revas were prepared by the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering For Fishery (CICEF), under the Government of India. The estimated cost of Agardanda harbour was Rs. 23 crores, in 1985. The harbour was designed for the operation of about 400 fishing vessels of sizes ranging from 10 mts to 23 mts. The estimated cost of Revas fishing harbour was Rs. 10.83 crores in 1983 and the harbour was designed for the operation of 300 mechanised fishing vessels ranging in sizes from 11 mts to 14 mts.

The Agardanda proposal could not be accommodated within the outlay allocated for the concerned scheme in the Sixth and Seventh Plans. Hence in order to explore the possibility of availing foreign assistance, Government of Maharashtra have been requested to update the report.

A fishing harbour at Revas was proposed only to provide for spill over boats, over and above a number of 700, from the Sassoon Dock Fishing Harbour. At the number of fishing vessels operating from Sassoon Dock has not exceeded 700, the proposal is kept in abeyance.

[Translation]

Supply of DMS Milk in Polythene Packs

3279. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI RAM DHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme milk is supplied in polythene packs instead of bottles;

(b) if so, when this new system was introduced;

(c) whether old packing system has been changed completely; and

(d) if not, the names of the places in Delhi where milk is still supplied in bottles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Delhi Milk Scheme is supplying milk both in polythene packs and in bottles. The milk supply in polythene packs was introduced in 1983.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Milk is supplied in bottles almost in all areas of Delhi.

[English]

Use of Fenpropathrin, Methomys and Trisoperos for White Fly

3280. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics and Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University have recommended the use of Fenpropathrin, Methomys and Trisoperos for the effective prevention of white fly and heliothis in cotton crop in Guntur and Prakasam Districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Crop Insurance Scheme

3281. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands have been made to make to Crop Insurance Scheme applicable to all crops, to non-loanee farmers also and for claim assessment on the basis of the smallest unit;

(b) the response of Union Government thereto; and

(c) the share of Union Government under the Crop Insurance Scheme to be paid to farmers who have insured their crops?

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

(b) The demands for extending the coverage of crop insurance to all crops and to non-loanee farmers have been examined by the Government. However, it has not been considered feasible to accept these demands. As regards the demand for claim assessment, on the basis of the smallest unit, the implementing State Governments have the option to implement the scheme even at village level provided requisite yield data at that level for each of the insured crop are available and it is possible for State Governments concerned to conduct the minimum number of crop cutting experiments in each of such notified village.

(c) The Central share in the payment of claims is two-third of the total claim.

[Translation]

Air Pollution

3282. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Times of India' dated 5 June, 1988 under the caption 'Prospects of reducing air pollution dim';

(b) if so, whether U.N.E.P. on the eve of International Environment day warned against the probable adverse effect of "Green houses-gases" on the health of the people;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government so far to protect the environment from being polluted and the tangible results achieved; and

(d) the details of Government's future plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The steps taken by Government in this regard include monitoring of air and water quality, setting up the standards and their implementation, proper siting of the industries and promotional measures through incentives. Sufficient safeguards for protecting environment and control of pollution are sought to be incorporated into ongoing and new project proposals. Action is also taken against defaulting units under the relevant Acts. All these measures will be continued to be implemented vigorously. While in the case of individual projects, the action can be seen to result in an immediate reduction in pollution levels, the overall impact of the various steps taken can be measured only over a period of time.

[English]

Memorial To Hazrat Amir Khusro

3283. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands have been made for constructing a memorial at Patiyali, birth place of Hazrat Amir Khusro; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction and response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Since the subject matter primarily concerns a the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, they have been advised to look into the matter.

Agro-forestry

3284. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared an action plan to plant adequate trees to meet growing demands for fuel and industrial wood by 2000 A.D., if so the details thereof;

(b) whether any studies in agro-forestry have been under-taken and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir;

(b) The Indian Council of Agriculture Research, the Forest Research Institute, some Universities and organisations like the Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation have been conducting studies on various aspects of Agro-forestry. The salient ones are:-

(i) Collection and evaluation of

germ plasm of trees used in prevalent agro-forestry systems.

(ii) Evaluation of prevalent agro-forestry systems to determine if these can be improved.

(iii) Management mixes of agro-forestry to find out the most suitable combination and to maximise production and sustainability.

(iv) Suitability of inter-cropping within tree-belts.

(v) Productivity of various Silvi-pastoral systems.

(vi) Effect on crop yields of tree planting on bunds.

(vii) Economics of different agro-forestry systems and comparative economics of trees versus crops.

(viii) Survival rate of trees under farm forestry in various agro-climatic regions.

Import of Steel by MMTC

3285. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has been authorised to import some millions of tonnes of steel during the current year;

(b) if so, the quantities and varieties of steel to be imported; the country of import and the estimated cost thereof in terms of foreign exchange;

(c) whether this import will be on barter basis for foreign exchange has been released/earmarked therefor; and

(d) what are the urgent domestic re-

quirements necessitating such on import and whether some part of this steel will be made available to West Bengal's Engineering Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) is authorised as the Canalising Agency to import steel to meet the indigenous requirements.

(b) The Import Plan for 1988-89 envisages import of 1.9 million tonnes of steel of which 1.6 million tonnes consist of canalised items. However, the actual import will depend on the gap between demand and availability. The items normally imported are mainly flat products like plates, HR coils/sheets, CR coils/sheets, tinplates, Tin Mill Black Plate, Electrical Steel Sheets and bars and rods, structurals and alloy/stainless steel. The source of imports depend on the competitiveness of the offers. Rs. 513 crores in foreign exchange have been provided to MMTC for 1988+89 for canalised items of iron and steel imports.

(c) Imports are paid for in foreign exchange/rupee payments. However, MMTC also arranges for counter trade against these imports to the maximum extent possible.

(d) Imports are necessary to supplement indigenous availability of iron and steel materials. These would be made available to actual users, including those from West Bengal who register their demands with the MMTC.

Import of Pulses

3286. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of kind quantity and value of pulses imported during 1987-88 and proposed to be imported during current year; and

(b) the names of supplier countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Import of pulses is under Open General Licence. However all contracts for import of pulses have to be registered with NAFED. Statements I and II for the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 (upto 30 June 1988) in respect of imports of pulses are given below.

STATEMENT—I*Contracts registered with Nafed during 1st quarter of the financial year 1988-89 for imports of Pulses under OGL*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Qty. (MTS)</i>	<i>Tentative Value Rs. (Lacs)</i>	<i>Country of supply</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Green Moong Beans	28352.50	1815.27	China, Thailand, Tanzania, Vietnam
2.	Urad	18241.00	871.46	Thailand, Burma, Srilanka
3.	Peas	62577.00	2786.63	China, USA, New Zealand Australia
4.	Pigeon Peas	6337.00	403.66	Burma, Malawi, Kenya, Tanzania, Australia, Thailand
5.	Chick Peas	72173.24	3166.65	Turkey
6.	Tyson Chick Peas (Gram)	10547.00	490.17	Tanzania, Australia, Burma, Thailand
7.	Lentils (Red)	29600.00	1269.84	Turkey
8.	Green Lentils	48700.00	1899.30	Turkey, China,
9.	Red Kidney Beans	2740.00	178.10	Thailand, China, Tanzania, Burma, Hongkong
10.	White Kidney Beans	327.40	19.20	China, Singapore, Burma Newzealand

1	2	3	4	5
	11. Yellow Split Peas	6250.00	243.75	Australia, Canada, Hungary
	12. Black Eye Beans	3558.50	255.50	Burma, Thailand, Singapore

STATEMENT II

Contracts registered with Nafed during 1987-88 for imports of Pulses under OGL

Sl. No.	Commodity	Qty. (MTS)	Tentative Value Rs. (Lacs)	Country of supply
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Moong	175952	9850	Tanzania, China, Thailand, Vietnam, Srilanka Australia, Malawi.
2.	Urad	109392	4450	Thailand, Burma, Srilanka
3.	Arhar/pegion peas	37148	2415	Tanzania, Kenya, Malaw, Burma, Austrilia, Thailand
4.	Chick Peas	237815	9365.5	Turkey, Dubai, Iran, Singapore
5.	Tyson Chick Peas	56720	2000.5	Australia, Tanzania, Burma, Thailand
6.	Red/Green Lentils	67259	2500	Turkey, China

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Red Kidney Beans	15344	918	China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Tanzania
8.	Black Kidney Beans	11980	779	China, Australia, Thailand, USA, Singapore, Burma.
9.	Yellow Split Peas	37653	1170	Australia, Canada, Hungary
10.	Dry Green Peas	45929	140	USA, Canada, Hungary, New Zealand
11.	White Peas	02833	1280	China, New Zealand
12.	Dun Peas	99390	2800	Australia, Hongkong
13.	Prusian Blue Peas	13736	518	New Zealand
14.	Rondo Peas	2920	102	Canada, New Zealand
15.	Century Peas	1400	50	Canada
16.	Cow Peas	949	40	Tanzania, China.

[*Translation*]**Supply of Pig Iron to Industrial Units in
Batala City of Punjab**

3287. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RA-
MOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

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

(a) whether there are a large number of
industrial units in Batala city of Punjab which
produce various kinds of goods on small
scale by using pig iron;

(b) if so, whether the representatives of
these small units had complained of short-
age in supply of pig iron in the past few
months;

(c) if so, whether Government have
gone into these complaints; and

(d) if so, the time by which pig iron would
be made available to these units so as to
enable them to produce to their capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YO-
GENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) To supplement indigenous availa-
bility it is planned to import pig iron for which
SAIL have placed orders with the Canalising
Agency i.e. the Minerals & Metal Trading
Corporation. It is expected that with the
arrival of the imports, the availability position
would considerably improve.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
USQ NO. 10241 DATED 9TH MAY, 1988
RE INVESTMENT IN NEW PROJECTS
BY RASHTRIYA CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS

THE MINISTER OR STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: Sir, I invite
the attention of the House to the reply giver
to Unstarred Question No.10241 in this
House on 9th May, 1988. In reply to parts (b)
& (c) of the original reply for item (iii) under
'Projects' the following may be substituted:-

FOR

(iii) Production of 101 lakh tonnes
per annum of Newsprint/Fine
paper from Bagasse.

READ

(iii) Production of 1.01 lakh tonnes
per annum of Newsprint from
Bagasse.

The mistake was on account of typo-
graphical error which was inadvertently
committed.

Although, the question was answered in
the last week of the session, it could not be
laid on the Table of the House during the
same Session due to paucity of time.

I, therefore, crave the indulgence of the
House to the extent mentioned above.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR (Bijnor): Sir
ten Bihari students of D.P. School have been
beaten. They are now staying in Bihar Bha-
van.

MR. SPEAKER: Give me in writing. I will
get it verified.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): That school is situated on Mathura Road. Ten students have been beaten. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Why do you not listen to me? What is the use of it, Sir? I have already asked you to give me in writing. I will get it verified, (*Interruptions*)

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): It is reported in 'Times of India'. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is the use of speaking in this manner? If you give me in writing, I will get it verified.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Notifications under National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987 and Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Review on working and Annual Report of National Seeds Corporation for 1986-87; Review on the working and Annual Report of Hindustan Packing Co. Ltd. Gujarat for 1985-87 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 50 of the National Dairy Development Board Act, 1987:—

- (i) The National Dairy Development Board Officers (Appointment Pay and Allowances) Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. DEL: NDDDB in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1988 together with errata thereto published in Gazette of

India dated the 13th May, 1988.

- (ii) The National Dairy Development Board Workmen (Appointment, Pay and Allowances) Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. DEL: NDDDB in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1988 together with errata there to published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1988.
- (iii) The National Dairy Development Workmen (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Regulation, 1988 published in Notification No. DEL: NDDDB in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1988 together with errata thereto published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1988.
- (iv) The National Dairy Development Board Officers (Conduct Discipline and Appeal) Regulation, 1988 published in Notification No. DEL: NDDDB in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1988 together with errata thereto published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1988.
- (v) The National Dairy Development Board (Amendment) Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. SEC:AP: 46 SPP in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1988.
- (vi) Notification No. DEL: NDDDB.SPL. published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1988 containing errata to the National Dairy Development Board (Administration of Funds, Accounts and Budget) Regulation, 1988 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6410/88]

2. A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential

Commodities Act, 1955:-

- (i) S.O. 1503 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1988 regarding appointment of officers to exercise the functions of the Controller in the states.

- (ii) The Fertiliser (Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 724 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1988.

- (iii) The Fertiliser (Control) (Third Amendment) Order, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 725 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No.LT 6481/88]

3. A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1986-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited New Delhi for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No.LT-6412/88]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Packaging Company Limited, Gujarat for the year 1985-87.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Packaging Company Limited, Gujarat for the year 1985-87 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library See. No LT-6413/88]

4. Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.6412 and 6413/88]

Notification under Major Port Trusts Act, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 786(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1988 approving the Mormugao Port Trust (Distraint or Arrest and Sale of Vessels) Regulations, 1988 under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6414/88]

(2) A copy of the Major Port Trusts (Payment of Fees and Allowances to Trustees) (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 797 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 122 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6415/88].

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held today, the 17th August, 1988, adopted the following motion in regard to the

[Secretary-General]

presentation of the Report of the joint Committee of the Houses on the Shipping Agents (Licensing) Bill, 1987:-

'That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the houses on the Shipping Agents (Licensing) Bill, 1987, be extended upto the first day of the last week of the 150th session of the Rajya Sabha".

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1988, agreed without any amendments to the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 1988."

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to ensure that duty concessions announced on polyester filament yarn and fibre yarn in 1988-89 Budget are available to the consumers and weavers.**

MR SPEAKER: The House now shall take up matters under rule 377. Shri Zainul Basher.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER(Ghazipur): The Union budget 1988-89 announced a number of liberal concessions including duty concession on Polyester filament Yarn and Polyester Fibre Yarn. This was meant for giving relief to the consumers and the weav-

ing industry was supposed to get Polyester Yarn on cheaper rates. The Finance Minister had very clearly made this point during his Budget Speech. With the announcement of budget all the spinners of Polyester Yarn reduced their prices on 1st April, 1988 by about Rs.125/- per kg. as per the duty concession announced in the budget.

12.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This concession was available to the weaving industry and to the consumers of cloth for hardly a month and from 1st May, 1988 onwards Polyester Yarn Spinners including Government own undertakings started increasing their rates by about Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/- per kg. per week and now the increase is of more than Rs. 25/- per kg. over and above the price declared in April, 1988.

A large number of weavers, who have been producing Polyester cloth and sarees are facing tremendous problems due to hike in price. Production is coming down and looms are being closed one after another.

I request the Government to kindly intervene in the matter immediately and ensure that concessions given through the Budget are passed on to the weaving industry and the consumers.

- (ii) **Need to promote tourism in the country**

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): The demand for tourism being treated as an export industry is justified by the rising level of tourist traffic in the world. If a small city State like Hong Kong could attract three million visitors, there is no reason why a large country like India cannot target for five million tourists a year. This could make tourism the highest foreign exchange earning industry and multiply employment opportunities all round. The study made by ASSOCHAM into this industry is revealing about its potential. The investment needed is hotels alone is stated to

be Rs. 1,500 crores and the necessary incentives for this must be provided. Airports at all tourist centres must be properly equipped. This is particularly true of the airports near the Buddhist centres of Bihar. If these centres are accessible through regular plane services, the number of foreign tourists visiting them is likely to go up many times.

[Translation]

(iii) Need for improvement in the working of Telephone Exchanges and installation of Electronic Exchanges in Akbarpur, Jalalpur and Tanda in Faizabad district of U.P.

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a significant contribution of Telecommunications in a developed and a developing country like India. There are a number of telephone exchanges in Faizabad district in U.P. but they are not providing satisfactory services to the subscribers. There are several Industrial towns such as Akbarpur, Jalalpur and Tanda which are situated in this district where a large number of businessmen and weavers reside. The cloth made here is sent to the several parts of the country. Tanda Thermal Power Project, Uttar Pradesh Spinning Mill and Shri Gandhi Ashram are also located in this district. The condition of telephone Exchanges in Akbarpur and Tanda Tehsil is very pitiable. Subscribers are not fully benefited with it. The equipments in these exchanges are out-dated and need repairs. The people are not getting telephone connections because of the limited capacity of these exchanges. Akbarpur Telephone Exchange is housed in a dilapidated building while land has already been acquired for it. The businessmen have to go to Lucknow or Varanasi for making calls to big cities. It is absolutely necessary to improve the condition of telephone Exchanges situated in prominent towns of district Faizabad keeping its historical, religious and geographical importance in view.

I, therefore, request the Central Gov-

ernment that a new building should be constructed for Akbarpur Telephone Exchange and electronic equipments should be installed in telephone exchanges situated in Akbarpur, Jalalpur and Tanda. Besides this, I also request the Government to release adequate number of telephone connections so that subscribers may get relief.

(iv) Need to run a shuttle train between Kamptee and Ambazari Ordnance Factory

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the introduction of a new local shuttle train between Kamptee and Ambazari Ordnance Factory and vice-versa.

About sixty thousand workers are engaged in the Ambazari Ordnance Factory and nearby Hingna Industrial Estate. Due to non-availability of railway train between Kamptee and Ambazari Ordnance Factory, thousands of workers of the Ambazari Ordnance Factory as well as Hingna Industrial Estate are severely affected. Most of the workers engaged in the Ambazari Ordnance Factory and Hingna Industrial Estate have to cover distance of about 10 to 20 kilometres on cycle as these poor workers are not in a position to pay exorbitant bus fares. Thus daily they are compelled to waste their energy on cycling resulting in wasteful exertion and low efficiency in work.

There is a persistent demand from the residents of Kamptee and Nagpur and workers of the Ordnance Factory and Hingna Industrial area to introduce the local shuttle train.

In view of the position stated above, I on behalf of the workers and people of Kamptee and Nagpur demand that a local shuttle train between Kamptee and Ambazari Ordnance Factory may be introduced immediately.

(v) Need for Speedy development of Bharath Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd. Madras

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): The Bharath Process and Mechanical Engi-

[Dr. A.Kalanidhi]

neers Limited — a Government of India undertaking at Madras is threatened with closure and retrenchment. Ever since its formation in 1980, some vested interests are playing havoc on the growth of this company. The plant suffers from outdated technology, old plant and machinery and poor market potential for its products.

Many orders from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Neyveli Lignite Corporation and other well reputed companies have been withdrawn which has resulted in huge loss for the company. Inordinate delay in execution of orders has also brought heavy losses.

Many ailing public sector enterprises have been put on the right track by proven executives singled out for this purpose. The Government of India should set right the working of this company. It is high time that any attempt at paralysing the functioning of this undertaking and its subsidiary are effectively dealt with and normalisation of activities and speedy development of this organisation ensured.

(vi) Need to declare Neora Valley as a National park and a Biosphere Reserve

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI (Sikkim): The Neora Valley in the Kalimpong forest in Darjeeling district is one of the dense virgin forests in the country. It has a wealth of flora and some of which are rare species. There are about 2000 varieties of orchids alone. Some of the animal species are covered by the Wild Life Protection Act. The West Bengal Government in collaboration with the army is planning to build a water reservoir at 2000 m height in this valley. If this project goes through, there is every fear that this wilderness will be denuded. Already deforestation has done havoc around the valley. The construction of water reservoir will undoubtedly damage the valley eco-system in the area. According to the scientists, the Neora Valley is the last remnant of a distinctive vegetation in the West Bengal-Sikkim

Himalayas. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that the Neora Valley be declared as a National Park and a Biosphere Reserve. It is only then that its rich forest wealth along with the varieties of flora and fauna and indeed the whole ecological balance can be protected.

(vii) Need to Construct Memorial for martyrs of the Freedom Struggle in Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA (Shahjahanpur): The country is celebrating its 40 years of Independence and to achieve this Independence, a number of persons had to give the supreme sacrifice by giving their lives for the cause of freedom of their country. In District Shahjahanpur, three martyrs, namely, Shri Ram Prashad Bismil, Shri Ashfaquallah Khan and Shri Roshan Singh gave the supreme sacrifice. They were hanged by the Britishers during the freedom struggle. Even after 40 years of Independence, there is no suitable memorial yet for these martyrs.

I urge upon the Government to construct a suitable memorial in honour of these three martyrs in District Shahjahanpur so that coming generations may be inspired and know about the sacrifices made for achieving the freedom by their fore-fathers.

12.12 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB),
1988-89 *CONTD.*

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, let us take up next item "Further Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1988-89."

Time allotted is only two hours. We have already taken twenty four minutes and the

balance time is one hour and thirty six minutes. Therefore, I request the hon. Members to be very brief and try to put the points very shortly.

Dr.G.S. Dhillon, you can continue now.

DR. G.S. DHILLON (Ferozepur): Sir, yesterday I made a reference to our foodgrains contribution to the Central pool. We have 1.5 per cent of the total area under irrigation in India. We were able to contribute sixty five per cent and even in the drought year, it was round about sixty per cent. What I suggested yesterday was that though we have done so well in agriculture and in production of foodgrains, we have not done anything about the promotion of industry and even agro-industry in Punjab. I would not bother the Finance Minister about each and every minor thing.

It is a pity that the Legislature is not there in Punjab and these things could have been discussed in a much better way. But anyway, last time when we emphasised on diversification of agriculture, our main emphasis was on diversification in other fields like milk production, dairying and also food processing in the field of horticulture and such like matters.

In Dairy farm earnings, though Gujarat was three times bigger than us, comparing with the forty years of the Cooperative Movement in Gujarat, comparatively in a much shorter period, we have done better than that State. We contributed about ten per cent of the total milk production in the country. Punjab has now overtaken Gujarat. Whereas Gujarat could produce only 32 lakh tonnes of milk as compared to 43 lakh tonnes produced by Punjab. Dairying Industry in Punjab is providing direct employment to thirty thousand rural youths. But still it needs more intensive technology, more intensive training and also its diversification in processing. I am told that some of the cooperative societies representatives were sent to Denmark, but they were only six of them. If some sort of an institute could be opened on the training and advance studies of dairy

assistance in India itself, that will help dairy industry a lot particularly in a forward State like Punjab.

We have been emphasising more on food processing and better utilisation of vegetable and horticulture.

The Punjab Agro Industries Corporation filed industrial licenses application with the Government of India in June, 1986. After two years, it is still pending. I do not want to mention some of the points as they concern the Agriculture Ministry. But my humble opinion is that there were just very minor cloyes put into that. Considering the problem in Punjab, considering its border situation and law and order problem there, I think, we should not have gone into technicalities too much and we should have straightway sanctioned that. I do not know whether Mr. Gadvi knows about the inside picture. But still when he used to come for his own State, he could get anything done by me. Why is he keeping this for two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Is it not a secret to be kept as secret?

DR. G.S DHILLON: I am not disclosing anything new. I am just referring to it in order to strengthen my own claims for this.

The project envisages an initial investment of Rs.22 crores, and includes an Agro Research Centre, Potato and Grain Processing Plant, a Fruit/Vegetable Processing Plant and Soft Drink Concentrate Manufacturing Unit. The project proposes to utilise 30,000 tonnes of potato and grains per year, to produce food products for domestic market. It also envisages utilisation of 8,000 metric tonnes of fruit like pear, mango, guava, etc. to produce juices and related products for the export market. 74 per cent of total investment under this project is in the food area proposing to utilise 25 per cent of the fruit crop in Punjab. Besides, Agro Industries Corporation has its own food process-

[Dr. G.S. Dhillon]

ing plant at Abhor in my constituency. This project is very critical to realise crop diversification in the State, for providing better incomes to the farmers, and for creating more than 50,000 jobs in the country including 15,000 jobs in the agricultural sector alone. So such a useful and urgent project is being delayed for more than two years. I fail to understand about it. The project will generate around Rs. 175 crores of tax revenue to the Government per annum. This project will also prevent wastage of perishable crops which in India is between 30 and 40 per cent. The project commits a foreign exchange earning equal to three times the total foreign exchange outflow relating to capital good import, raw material import, etc. For the last two years the project is still pending for final clearance. There are so many others in the agricultural sector or the agro-industrial sector but in view of the time that you have prescribed, I thought I will confine only to these two agro-industrial projects.

A few days back, the Northern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry met the Members of Parliament. Mr. Ramoowalia and some of us were there. They had talked about so many other matters, but some of them which are very salient, which are very vital, I thought I should bring them to the notice of the Government.

There is no 'A' category backward district in the State. Out of 118 blocks, 66 blocks are 'No Industry Blocks'. When there is no employment potential available to our young men, what else would they do, except to go for training somewhere near the border? In the neighbouring States like Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, there is a different practice and more facilities are available there.

In order to stabilise the industrial economy of Punjab and to generate further momentum, industrial activity in Punjab should be expanded. I am rather surprised that the State, through the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation, has

been making efforts to promote large-scale projects in the State. And what are those projects? They are very simple. You already have so many of them. When some people refer to Punjab, they only refer to our crops and our share of foodgrains in the Central pool. There is nothing else to compare. I have been to a number of States is nothing else to compare. I have been to a number of States and I have been comparing ourselves with them. We stand at a very low bottom. All we want is not only support to small-scale sector, but also a petro-chemical complex, an electronic switching systems project, video cassette recorders project, and agro-based industries, particularly concerning wineries—of course, I have mentioned about that Pepsi Cola project also. I now feel that when I meet people—Ministers and officers—they are all not as much allergic to this name, as they used to be earlier. I hope the allergy will disappear in course of time.

Now so many letters of intent are awaiting. Out of more than 140, 62 letters of intent have been issued, whereas 78 cases are still pending with the Government of India. I hope he will kindly look into it.

We need upgradation of our technology. Government of India may have a fresh look at the problem and allot UNDP-aided project for automotive parts, research and development centre at Ludhiana, machine tool development centre at Batala and project on exposure to new technologies. The last two projects were recommended by the Ministry of Industrial Development for inclusion in the present UNDP country programme.

Sir, I do not want to mention many other complaints and grievances about other matters. But I am very particular about the raw materials for which the following steps need to be taken:

- (i) Enhancement of the annual ceiling of wagon from 30,000 to 50,000 wagons;
- (ii) 100% movement from Ranigunj

in respect of all priority areas;
and

(iii) Speeding up of movement.

They could just expedite this. The requirement of hard cokes for annual allocation be fixed at 14,000 wagons as requested by the industry. There should be an assurance by Coal India Limited regarding 100% movement against the sponsored programme. There is short-supply of iron and steel material to SSI sector. The Government of India should immediately intervene to increase the overall State allocation and supply the quantity at least as per the State allocation. They are also very aggrieved about the supply of raw material and they told us that if it is not available in sufficient quantity they should be allowed to import them. But I cannot say whether it is a reasonable demand and very urgent demand. But I would request you kindly to examine this. They also told us that that item should be exempt from customs duty. It is for your consideration. I am just placing before you the result of our discussion with them. We cannot accept all the demands they made but where we find them reasonable, I am suggesting them to you. You should accept them.

Now, the availability of non-ferrous metals like Zinc, Copper, Tin, Cadmium etc. be improved through imports to remove shortage. About the nucleus complex, my other friends will tell you that we had set up this complex at Goindwal. When I was the Minister of Shipping and Transport in 1975, I was in charge of the Road and highways also. So, a bridge was sanctioned over Beas river with rail-link connecting Goindwal. That connected Amritsar district with Kapurthala - Doaba area and Majha area. This historic town was declared as nucleus town. This is a simple request for better communication with railway link from Beas to Goindwal. You were very sympathetic in this project from the beginning, but recently I have received a letter that due to non-availability of sufficient number of load, passengers etc and also other potential, it may not be viable. But how

can it be a prosperous industrial town? There should be some sort of rail-link.

Another point I would like to bring to your notice is about the self-employment programme. As far as industry is concerned, it has increased from 25,000 to 35,000, but in regard to service areas, they were allowed to remain at 25,000.

It is very strange that for dairy, piggery and poultry the financial assistance has been reduced to Rs. 15,000 whereas under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, such type of activities are registered as industry. This discrimination under the self-employment scheme needs to be done away with and these schemes should not be classified like that. Rs.15,000 is not sufficient to set up viable projects. At least my calculation is that a limit should be fixed somewhere between Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 50,000.

Sir, I would like to mention also about the power sector. There are so many other matters which instead of mentioning in this House Members can write to you because of the very limited time.

The project reports of RTP Stage-III (2 X 210 MW) was cleared techno-economically by CEA during January 1986. The coal linkages of both the plants have already been confirmed. The project has also been cleared from pollution point of view by the State and the Central Governments. The project is awaiting investment clearance from the Planning Commission which needs to be expedited.

Regarding the approval of GNDTP Stage-III, as I have said earlier, it was cleared from all the three sources, from pollution and from other sources, which is still waiting for the investment decision and that needs to be expedited.

Another one that we asked for in the last meeting also, in the last Session also, and again we asked for, is a gas based power plant in Punjab. The Government has al-

[Dr. G.S. Dhillon]

ready decided to set up Gas Thermal Plants in the Northern Region at Auraiya in U.P. and Anta in Rajasthan and these projects are to be executed by the National Thermal Power Corporation in the Central sector.

Punjab is far away from the coal areas and is not rich in hydro power resources and as such gas facilities for generation of power need to be extended to Punjab and that is why we have requested for gas linkages which should be set up somewhere in the Central Punjab, in Jalandhar and Ludhiana or even we need not be worried about the situation at the border districts of Amritsar or Ferozepur.

There are many other points, but these are some of the projects which are pending for your sanction and I request you to kindly look into it.

A couple of years back we sanctioned Krishi Vigyan Kendras for the areas infested by terrorists, near Mand area. We had Government land there more than, I think 15000 acres. The amount sanctioned by the Agriculture Ministry was Rs. 1,00,35,000 to be worked in consultation with the Agricultural University of Ludhiana. It is surprising that that land which belongs to the Government is under the occupation of the unauthorised persons and the Punjab Government is very much helpless in this. I do not know why. This project will lead to an intensive research on crop utilisation, on scientific research and many other fields. I thought I should mention it so that the Governor of Punjab will take it up. I talked about it to the Additional Chief Secretary Mr. M.S. Gill and the Governor and they assured me about this perhaps six months back that they would get it done in four months. But still it is at the same level that more than crores of rupees are lying without any utilisation.

I thought, I should mention it to you, in the Punjab discussion.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY
(Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

the appropriate forum for placing the Budget on Punjab and discussing and debating it, would rightly be the State Assembly of Punjab. But for the fact that the Punjab State Assembly which was duly elected earlier, was dissolved by the Government of India, this Budget would not have come before this House. This is rather unfortunate.

Some announcements have been made recently by the Prime Minister and several other dignitaries. For instance, about Thein Dam project, what is the progress achieved. May we know something about it? I shall be highly thankful if the Minister throws some light on that. Similarly, I come to the Integral Coach Factory in Punjab. As a matter of fact, it was offered to Andhra Pradesh at one time. As far as the original location of the project was concerned, Warrangal was actually chosen. But then, it was shifted to Punjab. Now I am not trying to find fault with the Government for the decision taken and raising this issue at this stage. I would only like to know whether there is any progress in this direction at all. After making that announcement, in favour of Punjab, after depriving us of that project, I would like to know something about the progress of the project in Punjab.

Similarly Yamuna-Sutlej Link Canal is another aspect which requires urgent attention. During the period of Akali rule, it was alleged that much progress could not be made for various reasons. Now the situation is totally changed and the whole State is under the President's rule. May I know whether sufficient progress is achieved, as far as this canal is concerned which is of vital importance not only to Punjab but to Haryana and also, as a matter of fact, to the entire economy of the country.

One more aspect is the border fencing. There again, the question of land acquisition comes. There is little progress or no progress at all. It was reported that some tardy progress was there. Fencing operation is also not progressing satisfactorily well. That is the information, I have with me. I shall be happy if I am contradicted by the Minister

himself and a different and more promising picture is painted by him.

As far as Indo-Pakistan border is concerned, fencing acquires great importance and electrification of fencing is of no less consequence as that of fencing. What is the stage, at which the matter stands? What is the progress achieved so far?

Similarly, various other matters of detail, pertaining to socio-economic progress of Punjab State can be taken into consideration while discussing the Budget of Punjab in this august House. But then, as I pointed out earlier, the right forum could have been the Punjab Legislative Assembly itself. But as long as Punjab issue is not solved, as long as the President's rule continues, the democracy is not restored, the popular rule is not established, there is no other go for the Centre but to place the Budget before the Lok Sabha itself. But how long this situation continues? Can the hon. Minister assure that at least by the time when we next meet, till the time of the next Budget itself, at least the popular rule be restored in Punjab and that this House need not be bothered with the details of this because the rightful Body is there in Punjab itself? You know what political solution is now being sorted out by the Government. Punjab issue is not merely an issue which pertains to Punjab only. It is a national issue and, therefore, the entire nation is exercised over the matter. Just because the terrorists are flushed out from the Golden temple, it does not mean that the entire problem is solved. The problem has got to be tackled in its entirety and a solution has to be found. It has to usher in a new sort of exercise.

At one stage, it was felt and it was said that Mr. Rebeiro was not able to progress effectively and efficiently for the reason that some of the elements in the Akali Ministry itself were standing in the way, as a hurdle and impeding the progress. Now Akali Government is not there. What is the progress achieved and what Mr. Rebeiro says? He goes on record now to say that the solution to the problem of terrorism is nowhere in

sight. That is what goes to the credit of Mr. Rebeiro. This announcement was made by him some time back.

That being so, how could you achieve any solution? He also further says that we have to live with terrorism and he is preaching that it is part and parcel of the trouble. Not merely that. As far as separatists are concerned, he has also got something very significant to say that it is not as if separatism is a phenomenon particularly unique to Punjab, even in Spain and in Central American States, terrorists and separatists are there and they are also pleading for separation and that, therefore, this is a uniform, common, universal phenomenon. He was about to explain matters in that spirit.

That being so, where is the solution? Is there any end of the problem? We are not able to see that. Not merely that. The governor has gone on record some time back that as long as internal ramifications of terrorism are not eliminated and stemmed out, it is difficult to fight terrorism in the State of Punjab. What is the cause of it? International global connections are already there. As far as Pakistan is concerned, they are extending all support and they are equipping them with the latest, sophisticated ammunition and armament and that is all being done. It is well known.

Even though we insisted that a white paper on the subject may be placed before the House, unfortunately, we are unable to elicit fuller reply from the Government. In spite of the fact that the Government goes from pillar to post from one country to another, from one Head of State to another Head of State and go on submitting details after details but, for some reason or the other, they failed to furnish the full details to the House.

But what are the international ramifications? The Governor speaks about that. Unless we put an end to the international ramifications, it is difficult to curb terrorism as far as Punjab is concerned. Now, AK 47 Assault rifles of China were captured. Simi-

[Sh. Bhattam Srirama Murty]

larly, a number of countries are also involved. For instance, Britain, America and Canada and the various other countries have also been extending support to them. Activities of arms smuggling and drug trafficking by smugglers in and around Pakistan border continue unabated. All these things are there and so it is impossible for them. Therefore, the problem also continues. There is no prospect of the State Legislature ever coming to grips with them. They cannot pass their own budget in the Legislative Assembly of Punjab. It looks like that.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister himself has stated, sometime back, on the floor of this very House that as long as the Akali Government was there, the State Government was there in Punjab — he challenged the Members of the Opposition here in a way — what were the provisions available for him to intervene in the matters and go ahead with his own schemes and plans in order to bring normalcy to Punjab. So, now, the Akali Government is no longer there in power. President's rule is there now. Everything is there directly under your control. You are armed with every power. About 22 laws were passed. That being so, could you achieve the result which you wanted to achieve? Is there any sign of normality? Could you achieve the political solution? I would like to ask this question here.

Sir, there is no ray of hope and nothing is in sight. That being so, I would like to specially urge upon the Government that it is necessary for them to bring about a political solution as early as possible in order to enable the people of Punjab themselves to shape their own destiny, their own future in the direction in which they want to shape.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to say that in Punjab, in the midst of the drought condition also, what we have observed is that there is magnificent agricultural growth in terms of rice, wheat and cotton. By exporting Basmati rice, if I am correct, we are earning Rs. 240 crores by

way of foreign exchange. Of the country's total cotton production, 23 per cent is almost from Punjab only. So, it is now highly essential that we should go in for diversification. We can switch over to Horticulture where there is a great potential. But, at present, it is only 3 per cent. We can think in terms of food processing and other agricultural growth also. So far as my knowledge goes, except the one Coach Factory at Kapurthala, there is virtually no large-scale industry in Punjab and in order to create job opportunities we should think in terms of large-scale industries also. At present, the industrial production in Punjab is anywhere between 3.5 per cent and 4 per cent — it is almost equivalent to our national growth.

Sir, as far as the Power Sector is concerned, there is a great demand for atomic power plant because both the hydel and thermal power plants are — there is also a proposal for putting up a plant either at Bhatinda or Ropar District — becoming costlier. So, they are demanding an atomic power plant. This can be considered. Secondly, as far as Punjab is concerned, the infrastructure for railways should be give more emphasis. Without a democratic process, without a political solution and political stability, despite having all the infrastructure, there cannot be any economic or industrial growth. The only lasting solution to the menace of terrorism is to strengthen the democratic process. That is why the Government has taken some measures which we have observed recently. One such measure is by bringing a Bill in the House to prevent the misuse of religious institutions for political purposes and misuse of funds. Further, in order to create greater security and to create a sense of security in the minds of the people and to prevent the terrorist and anti-national, anti-social activities, the National Security Bill has been introduced.

Another great event is the Operation Black Thunder which is a remarkable event not only from the point of view of freeing the holiest of the shrines of terrorists but also because more than 2,000 Khalistanis surrendered. The most important thing is that,

by this Operation, the terrorists stand exposed that they are anti-social and anti-religious, because we have sufficient evidence that inside the Golden Temple they tortured even the Amritdhari Sikhs, including women. So, they are being exposed. It is high time for all the secular parties — in fact, the present is the most opportune time — to reach the rural masses and convey to them the actual character of the terrorists who are anti-social elements and that the object of the Operation Black Thunder was to rally people against the terrorists. It is high time that all secular forces of the country united themselves.

There is also another thing. When we are condemning the Sikh fundamentalists, simultaneously we should condemn the Hindu fundamentalists also like Bal Thackeray and others; they are showing an attitude which is more dangerous for the country. All religious fundamentalists, be they Hindus or Christians or Muslims, are equally dangerous for the country's integrity and unity. From that point of view, in order to create among the masses a sense of nationalism and patriotism to fight out the divisive and separatist forces, all the secular forces of the country must unite. We have to create a sense of patriotism and nationalism which must be based on peace and anti-imperialism. Otherwise, we cannot successfully fight the situation in Punjab where the imperialist forces are playing a great role.

Now, the common people of Punjab, the Hindus as well as the Sikhs, are once again regaining a measure of understanding that gives reason for hope. It is the common people who must force the Government and the political parties to move, and if the common people force the political parties and the Government to move in the proper direction, it will be of immense help to create a situation where we can solve the problem, and a political solution can be found.

There is a feeling in the minds of the Sikhs that the criminals, according to them and against whom the Commission has given the report, those who were involved in

the Delhi incident and in the other parts of the country in 1984 should be prosecuted and proper legal action should be taken against them; also the widows and other victims should be given proper protection. A sense of security and confidence should be created in their mind that the entire nation is thinking of, and realising, their difficulties and agony.

Regarding the Jodhpur detenus, we have discussed many a time and the Government have declared their stand many a time. On an experimental basis we released some of them also, and after that, we have our own experience.

Taking all these into account, we have now to come out with a clearcut policy and take initiative on these lines: one, it will be based purely on the Constitutional framework; and, secondly, as we have come to the conclusion, political solution is the only solution. For that *Lok Shakti* and mass campaign should be organised especially in collaboration with secular and left parties. That is the only way to solve the Punjab problem. If there is political stability, then only we can create economic stability in Punjab. Thank you.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is really very unfortunate that for the second time, the supreme legislature of our country is discussing this Budget of the Punjab State. When the proclamation of the President's rule was placed on the Table of the House, the Home Minister then said that it was going to be for a very short period. Then came the Punjab Budget. Even at that time, the Finance Minister was saying that there would be elected body soon coming into being and the President's rule would be going to be for a short period. Now, it is more than a year since the elected body was dissolved. And now, we do not see any sight of the elected body being restored.

Many Members have said that we should think of a political solution to this problem. I was, hitherto, listening with rapt

[Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer]

attention to the speech by the Hon. senior Member Mr. Dhillon. He, no doubt, made a very useful speech. But I expected from him that he would throw some light for solving the Punjab problem. But unfortunately, he did not do so. Hats off to the people of Punjab, they are not in any way giving encouragement to the terrorists. The people of Punjab believe in the unity and integrity of the State of Punjab and, therefore, of the country. It is only a few handful of terrorists who are responsible for the present situation of Punjab.

Time and again, on the Floor of this House, Members from this side have been urging that the political solution must be found by the Central Government. But, unfortunately, the Central Government has not even taken initiative to find solution. That is what I find from the speeches made on the other side. Though everyone has been saying, though we have been demanding, though the whole country has been demanding that there should be a political solution but the Central Government is not taking initiative.

You are aware, as a first step, we wanted the Government to take into confidence the Members of this House particularly the leaders of the opposition of this House. We wanted the Government to have a dialogue with the opposition Members so that a solution could be found. But unfortunately for the past one year, the Prime Minister of this country has not cared even to talk to the leaders of opposition parties with regard to Punjab problem. We don't understand the reason. Why is the Government interested to continue with the present situation? What is the effect of the President's rule? It is more than one year. Has it improved the political situation or the law and order situation or the economic situation there? No. It has not helped. On the other hand, even the economic situation is going from bad to worst. I will come to that later on.

Here, we have in this House and also in the other House representatives not only

from the State of Punjab but from the Sikh community. They are here also. I had an opportunity to discuss with many of them about the Punjab problem. They are also very keen that it should be solved and a political solution must be found. They are hundred per cent Indians and believe in the Constitution of India, in the unity and integrity of the country. We have persons like Mr. Dhillon and Mr. Ramoowalia. It is the duty of the Government to have at least discussed with the members of the Sikh community of this House and the other House. Even that step has not been taken by the Government. That is what I learnt. Unless the democracy is restored in Punjab and the President's rule ends, I find there is no solution at all for the Punjab problem. Government says: "to whom should we speak to in Punjab? There is no one with whom we could discuss in Punjab?"

3.00 hrs.

This is really a sad state of affairs. There are people, there are representatives of Punjab in this House. Are they not interested in solving the problem? The Government must take it seriously. Let this be the last time when the Punjab Budget comes for discussion in this House.

I want to make two points about the Budget. When the Budget was presented in this House in the Budget Session, the Hon. Finance Minister presented a deficit Budget of Rs. 239.22 crores. The revenue receipts were Rs. 1545 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 1785 crores. Added to this, there was a budget deficit of Rs. 233 crores for the year 1987-88. How are you going to balance this Budget with nearly Rs. 500 crores of deficit? We can understand if there is huge deficit in the Central Budget. The Central Government can adjust it, they know how to adjust it. But in a State like Punjab which is not a very big State how are you going to adjust this deficit? It will certainly tell on the economy of the State. The Government has not taken any step to fill it up.

So far as the economic situation of

Punjab is concerned, Mr. Dhillon has given details in his lengthy speech. I endorse every word of what he said. In the field of agriculture, hats off to the farmers of Punjab, they have done better despite the terrorism was on the increase. They have done better than what they were normally doing. Hats off to them. Now what is required in the State is diversification of agriculture. As very aptly put by Mr. Dhillon, the Government must take up several schemes for the food processing, for dairying, etc. It is nearly six months since that suggestion was made by the representatives of Punjab. But no action has been taken by the Government. How can the Central Government, sitting in Delhi, think of all these things? Even the Governor, who was supposed to be very popular, has failed. He has not been able to implement a single suggestion made by even the Members from Punjab.

As far as the Industry is concerned, it is a dismal affair. You may be surprised, in the State Budget of Punjab which has been presented to this House, the provision under Industry is less than what it was in the last year. In 1987-88 it was Rs. 35 crores; now it has been reduced to Rs. 28 crores. The whole House has been demanding that in Punjab more industries should be started. But it is not being done. You have, on the contrary, reduced the budget allocation for the industries. We wanted large and small industries to be set up in Punjab. One of the reasons for the youngsters taking to terrorism today is because of unemployment. It is rampant in Punjab. The Unemployment is a problem there. The Government of India has not opened any avenues to solve this problem. Instead of increasing the allocation for industries, they have reduced it. Apart from the Railway project in Kapurthala not a single project has been taken up.

Punjab is suffering from acute power shortage. The representatives of Punjab have been demanding that a nuclear power plant should be established in Punjab. Even for that you have made no provision.

Now you have taken over the responsi-

bility of administration of the State. For the last one year you have not done anything. The economic condition of Punjab has not been improved an iota. It is not merely a ritual affair. It is for the representatives of the people of Punjab and the Punjab Legislature to suggest schemes for their improvement. But now we have been forced to discuss these matters. I would earnestly request that we should start more industries in Punjab.

With these words, I hope that this will be the last occasion when we discuss the Punjab Budget.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants for the expenditure of the Government of the State of Punjab for the year 1988-89. I have heard Members of this august House both from this side as well as the other side. Members of the Opposition said that the ruling party and the Prime Minister have not been able to solve the Punjab problem. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi took over as the Prime Minister his first and foremost consideration was the Punjab problem and he has tried his best to solve this problem. He got elections held in Punjab. Akali Party came to power in Punjab. Hon. Prime Minister thought that with their coming in power in Punjab the situation may get solved but the situation came to such a pass that the elected government had to be given a good-bye and the Assembly was dissolved.

I have read in political science book about federal Constitution and federal government but these days I am hearing confederation of political parties. Why do they not come with a solution? Why do they accuse this side only? Let them come with a solution. Our Home Minister has offered to resign provided Punjab problem gets solved. Our Government is sincere and is trying to solve the Punjab problem. With a heavy heart the Home Minister had brought the National Security (Amendment) Bill. I agree with the hon. Members that it is unfortunate that Punjab budget is being discussed in the Lok Sabha. But what is the solution? What can

[Sh. Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

be done? Should Punjab be allowed to secede? Let us remember there was civil war in USA when southern States tried to secede from the federation of USA. There was fight and struggle and lakhs of people died in that struggle for the unity and integrity of the USA. Even in England there had been some such situation. So in India if it is a situation that Punjab budget is to be discussed here and everything has got to be done here I want to say that whatever is being done by the Government is done in the national interest. Our hon. Prime Minister is trying his best to solve the Punjab problem. I am not going into the details because Mr. Dhillon has said what should be done in the economic matters. What I say is that for the unity and integrity of the nation if thousands of time Punjab budget has to be discussed in this House there is no harm. It should be discussed here but the unity and integrity of the nation has got to be maintained.

Here I may give one or two examples. Mr. Indrajit Gupta was telling yesterday that he has an apprehension that there would be misuse of this National Security Amendment Bill. That apprehension is not justified. There may be executive misuse of power; there may be misuse of power by the Police but here in this democratic country Supreme Court is there to see to the liberty and freedom of the citizens. Recently we had the Supreme Court judgement whereby Balbir Singh has been acquitted by the hon. Supreme Court. In that way, the apprehension of any political party, individual or any Member of the House is not justified. The Supreme Court is there to see to the liberty and freedom of every citizen of India. Our Constitution-makers — those persons who liberated India from the yoke of the imperialists — had a foresight and vision that there should be a constitution, which, when the situation so demanded, provided for the martial rule in the country. They had apprehended that there were forces which could endanger the unity and integrity of India. Therefore, if some sort of emergency measures are brought forward by the Home Minister, we have to be in a position to accept

them.

Sir, Punjab is a border State. It is a sensitive State. Everything — political, social, economic — should be done in the interest of the people of Punjab. But complacency should not be maintained. There is no country in the world which has got so many problems. India is surrounded by enemies on all sides — north, south, east and west. India has problems — both external and internal. The internal problems are like the Baburi Masjid problem, language problem, religion problem and so many other problems. There are external problems also. The greatest problem is that India has a very large population. Not in the Asian continent, but on earth, this is the country which has got almost the largest population. About 80 crore people are living in India. Our country is going ahead in spite of external and internal problems. Therefore, the Members of the Opposition and the ruling party have to consider the situation obtaining in India. And we have to be very considerate in that way. Napoleon Bonaparte used to say:

"When people say that king is kind, then the kingdom is gone."?

I will request our hon. Prime Minister not to be kind in all circumstances. Kindness is a very good thing. But in the situation, that is obtaining in India at present, the Prime Minister should be a bit strict in maintaining a discipline in the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Indrajit Gupta. Try to be brief, Sir, because we want to finish this by 3 o'clock. Then, we have to take up the Tamil Nadu budget.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I will try to follow your advice, Sir. The only trouble is that the general problems of Punjab, apart from the political problems, are seldom discussed here. We don't get the opportunity. I would really suggest, Sir, that Government should consider whether the Consultative Committee on the Punjab, which exists, which has to be set up during President's rule — it is there now in exis-

tence — but it is supposed to be called to discuss only some legislative measures or Bills when they are applicable to the State, which is under President's rule and not to be called otherwise. I think, this is taking a very narrow and legalistic view of the whole thing in view of the situation in the Punjab. Why should the Government not bestir itself and occasionally, at least, summon meetings of this Consultative Committee inviting suggestions from the Members also beforehand as to various steps and important items which can be discussed. We can have an exchange of opinion at least in the Consultative Committee and the Government might benefit and get some useful suggestions there. This kind of discussion for a couple of hours in the whole year is not at all satisfactory to anybody.

Many Members here have emphasised the fact that the questions of economic development of Punjab on the whole are being neglected. This is not a question of allotment of money only, it is a question what outlook the Government takes on this whole question, and its relations to the problems of terrorism, that is the problems of Punjab youth, particularly the Sikh youths being compelled by various circumstances to take to this path of terrorism.

I find here that according to some figures which are available as on 31 st March, 1986, the total number of unemployed recorded — of course, many are not registered, but whatever is available — in Punjab was 6,55,430; of which urban part accounts for 2,86,801 and the rural 3,68,629. These are quite serious figures. There is another study made by some economists and sociologists of the Punjab Agricultural University, who say that 35.55 per cent of all educated people are jobless, unemployed in Punjab. Very often, it is an interesting matter to debate as to why a State which certainly cannot be described as one of the backward States, — it is perhaps the most developed State agriculturally — should have such a problem. This is a developed State agriculturally and the farmers are quite affluent as compared to farmers in other States, in

eastern and other States. There is another thing. How is it that this malady of terrorism has afflicted this State so much and a large number of youths belonging to the farmers' families seem to have been attracted towards this movement? Of course, so many political factors are there, I am not going into that as also the foreign hand which Shri Bhatia is fond of emphasising. I agree with him, but I am not going into all that.

You will see that two parallel things are happening in Punjab. I do not have to go into the figures. I have the figures if you want. One is concentration of land holdings is increasing and there is a decline in the marginal holdings and small holdings. This is happening in Punjab where taken as a whole agriculture is well developed and farmers are affluent. If you see more closely within this picture you will find that over the last ten years, the concentration of land holdings has increased enormously and correspondingly there is a decline in the marginal and small holdings and rural unemployment is growing. On the other hand, industrial production has not developed at all. It was never a very big feature of the Punjab scene, but during the disturbances industrial production has actually declined. Whatever industries were there, the total volume of production has declined and there is an incentive for disinvestment. This way private employers do not want to invest. In fact, there are many employers in Amritsar, for example, woollen mills and silk mills, who would like to close down their factories and if possible, shift them outside Punjab. Some of those factories are lying closed for a long time and nobody has the encouragement to invest new capital in Punjab because they say that the future is uncertain. Banks do not want to give loans easily to the industrialists. People who used to supply raw materials and other things from outside the Punjab, they also don't want to give their goods and certainly not on credit. The result now, Sir, is that the industrial production has declined. Agricultural production has not declined, rather it has increased which is a very good thing. But please see what is happening to the small and marginal farmers in Punjab

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and find out the situation.

Another thing I would like to say is, it is very unfortunate that even those people who are in employment, who are employed in various undertakings and factories, their number is being reduced because of either threatened closure or threatened retrenchment. I will give only two examples.

Sir, there is the Beas Construction Board and the Bhakra Beas Management. These are the projects on the Bhakra Beas basin and they come under the Central Government's Ministry of Energy. Mr. Vasant Sathe knows about it. It has been represented to him many a time. Now, this Beas Construction Board and the Bhakra Beas Management people have been saying that a number of projects have been completed and, therefore, the workers and staff are surplus to the requirement. They say that 5000 or 6000 workers are surplus, and, therefore, they don't want to keep them; they should be chucked out. Now, the whole area which comes under this, the whole of Bhakra Beas scheme is not only in Punjab, there are projects in Haryana and there are projects in Rajasthan. And many of them are on-going projects. They have not been completed. Now, we have been representing, I myself have represented to the Ministry of Energy, that these workers who may become surplus to requirement in a particular project, in a particular place, who have been working there for the last 15 or 20 years, who are experienced and skilled workers, instead of chucking them out why not try to see how many of them can be absorbed in the allied projects in Haryana and Rajasthan. At least, they will get the jobs and they won't be starving on the streets.

The question of unemployment is very vitally connected with the whole problem of political disturbance and political agitation. Therefore, you should go into this question. There is a factory called the Anand Batteries — I think it is in Mohali — employing 650 workers. Suddenly we were told that the Mohali Batteries Management has decided

to close down because they think that they cannot compete with the batteries which are being imported from Japan or somewhere else. But the point is that in a situation which Mr. Buta Singh is never tired of telling us that you cannot compare Punjab with any other State because of what is happening there and it must be treated as a separate special case, and that is what I am pleading for that it is the Government of India's job, at least during the President's rule to see that people who are in employment are not chucked out on to the streets like this. Because if for example 650 workers are retrenched in the Anand Battery then at least 65 out of them will go and join the terrorists. Why do you want to provide recruits for these people? Dissatisfied, disgruntled unemployed people are the material by which they work. Therefore, you should try to see that they are not retrenched. I wrote to the Governor about this Anand Battery and I am thankful that he replied to me saying that we will try to look into the matter and see what can be done but I don't know subsequently what has happened and whether any effective steps have been taken or not.

The question of new projects has been mentioned by a number of Members. I don't want to repeat that; I support it. But unless the industrial production now mainly comes in the public sector, continued decline will go on. The Private Sector will not grow in Punjab. It is a disinvestment. It is trying to get out from various constraints and difficulties. So, if you want the industrial development at all to take place, which will absorb unemployed people, it has to be in the public sector. And as everybody here is saying that apart from the Kapurthala Railway Project nothing else seems to be on the agenda and nothing is mentioned.

Then Sir, apart from these, there are only one or two things which I would like to say. These Budget Grants actually have to take into account all the urgent security works which have to be done. The question of the fencing on the border has been mentioned. We do not know how much work has been done and what the progress is, how

much amount has been spent and how much more is going to be spent. This operation of the fencing on the border should be expedited and along with that, anti-smuggling operations on the border should also be expedited. If these fencing and anti-smuggling operations require extra expenditure, that expenditure should not be grudging in any way.

I find a very strange thing in the statement which has been given to us. Compared to the grants which were voted on account in this House on the 24th of March this year and the amount which has been actually spent, under a number of headings you will find that the expenditure has increased over the vote on account by some small amount. But there is only one heading in which we find that the expenditure has actually declined. It is less than what was voted in this House in March. This heading is 'Social and Women's Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes'. We find from the statement circulated that there is a deficit of about 1,000 between the amount voted on account by this House and the amount which has been spent. They have not been able to spend the amount which they took from this House on such an item as the welfare of women, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. It is a deplorable state of affairs. But who is going to look into this? Why is it happening and who is going to take anybody to account for that?

The other thing which I want to say is about the clearing up of the Mand area. It is known to everybody on the border. This Mand area provided cover for the terrorist elements and once a big operation was also planned with much fanfare, which we were told would lead to a clearing up of this Mand area because this area which is full of bushes and Sarkanda growth affords very good cover to the terrorists. But unfortunately, the news of this operation leaked out to the terrorists before the operation could be mounted. That was what we were told. Since the news was leaked out, the whole thing had to be called off and since then it has never been thought of again and it has never

been resumed. So, I suggest that this operation aimed at clearing out this Mand area should be taken up so that no cover can be provided there. This work also should be completed along with the anti-smuggling operation and the fencing on the border. These three things are very important for security purposes.

Finally, I will say, I agree fully with the Home Minister when he says — as he said yesterday in this House also — that Operation Black Thunder has, for the first time, created a very favourable atmosphere in the sense that the vast masses of the ordinary Sikh people have now understood to a large extent what these terrorists are, how they behave and what their activities are. They know now how they have behaved inside the Golden Temple, how they have desecrated and defiled that place, what has gone on in that temple, the exhortations, the torture, the murders and the bodies which are still being found under the debris and so on. These are all true. Nowadays, there is not that kind of sympathy and support for the terrorists as there used to be previously. That is why we want to say that now this is a favourable situation for political initiative. Political initiative is now needed by the Centre when the situation is favourable. The difficulty in the old days was on the one hand there was sympathy for the terrorists and on the other hand among the vast masses of Sikhs, there was very great resentment against the Central Government for their sins of omissions and commissions, whether it is the question of bringing to task those people who are responsible for the riots which took place in Delhi, or whether it is the question of Jodhpur detenus or whether it is the allegation of excesses committed by the security forces and all that. It is a fact that there was resentment. They are very much the people who are the recipient of all types of reports and news and they listened to that. They are very much anti-Centre because of that. But they were also somewhat pro-terrorists. Now they are not. They are fed up with the terrorists. But they have not got the courage because they are unarmed people. They have no arms. They would not like to speak

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up or to expose themselves to danger. Now is the time to take some political initiative and political initiative does not mean only, as Buta Singh says, that who are we to talk to; there is nobody with whom we can have a dialogue; but the political initiative means that some unilateral decisions should be taken by the Centre and announced regarding the questions which I am raising. It does not require a dialogue with anybody or a discussion with anybody. You are committed to review this case of Jodhpur detainees and to release most of them but nothing was done after the first release of forty people. You had set up a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the Delhi riots. That has given its Report. A sub-Committee has also given further Report against some individuals. No action is taken. Then actually you are helping the terrorists. At a time when public opinion in Punjab is turning against the terrorists, these acts of omission and commission help the terrorists to go on instigating and inciting the people. Therefore political initiative does not mean only thinking of how to form a Ministry. That may not be possible just now. Even for that some initiative should be taken to talk to people who are prepared to declare in front of the country publicly that they will stand by the Constitution of India and that they are against any kind of secessionism or separatism. Whoever comes for a talk does not matter, they must commit themselves before the people of the country on that question. Once they do that, you should not have any inhibition in talking to them. But apart from that, what about these unilateral steps? If you take them now, it will go a long way towards isolating the terrorists from the public in Punjab and will help to improve the situation and give us some leeway in which we can carry on our mass work in the villages also, mass campaign to mobilise people which Mr. Buta Singh always goes on praising and congratulating people. But the political ground, political atmosphere, for it is not being strengthened. It is not being improved at all. Anyway, I do not want to take up more time. These are some of the points which I wanted to emphasise and hope, next year, i.e. after one year,

we will not be called upon again here to pass the Budget for Punjab. At least before that, let the Consultative Committee be called once or twice and let us have some exchange of ideas and opinions and then we may be able to think of some way to advance forward.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Sir I rise to support the Budget proposals of the Punjab Government. Although much of the proposals have been discussed here before me and my senior colleague Dr. Dhillon has been able to describe them in detail, I will only refer to a couple of points which I suppose need to be mentioned here.

The first is that Punjab in the situation as it is requires a special attention by the Centre. Normally, we would not have come forward to you to ask specifically and emphasised on certain points but it is only in the circumstances that Punjab is passing now that we request you to give special consideration.

Punjab is basically an agricultural State. In the year 1968-69, you invested a lot of money in Punjab and Punjab had the green revolution. Punjab was able to become a granary of India. Punjab was able to give you so much food that you stopped import of foodgrains. Ever since that period, you have not cared to invest in Punjab so far as agriculture is concerned.

Punjabis are industrious people; they have a robust common sense. They are easily adaptable to science and technology and all the benefits that can accrue from the development. So far as the foodgrains map of India is concerned, they have put a lot of labour into that and they have turned the tide. So, my first emphasis would be that you have again a look at it and see that agriculture in Punjab is helped with better quality of seeds, with better availability of water and other things. I can assure you that whatever money you invest in Punjab, you will get the return. But if you invest the same money in other States, you may not get the same return. Punjabis will definitely give you the

return. Therefore, I request you to invest more in Punjab so far as agriculture is concerned.

There is no big industry in Punjab. I also see that it is very difficult for you to give us better industries. You have given us a Kapurthala Coach Factory. That is very good. But I see that it does not solve our problem, because technical engineers and skilled workers you bring from abroad and other States. So, ultimately, I don't think that our State is getting much benefit from it.

In Punjab, there is a lot of scope for small scale industries. If you provide us with infrastructure, we will be able to have more units and more employment. A big industry with an investment of Rs. 1 lakh gives employment to one person, but a small scale industry with same amount of investment gives employment to seven people. Therefore, I plead for the case of small scale industries in Punjab.

Batala is a centre of foundries. It is one of the best places in India. I think it is comparable to one or two places in the country. One is Kanpur; other is Calcutta; the third one is Bombay. So, in order to feed that industry we require pig iron. You are supplying us pig iron to the extent of 1.60 lakh tonnes. If you raise it to 2 lakh tonnes, I think it is not much, but, that industry can flourish. Otherwise, there is a lot of unemployment due to non-availability of the raw-material. Or you allow us to import from outside so that we can meet our demand.

With regard to hard coke, 6,600 wagons are allotted to Punjab, but you are giving us only 3,300 wagons; whereas our requirement is 14,000 wagons per year. You are helping Punjab in various ways because you know that is a troubled State. You are going out of the way to help us. But if you help us on this account, it will help us very much for the case of employment. If you give us 14,000 wagons per year — somehow you manage and give us — it will create a lot of employment.

With regard to electricity, only the other

day, it was decided that there will be 10 atomic power stations in India by 2000 A.D. Can you give us one? Punjab need electricity for our industry so that we can produce more. During the agricultural season, whether it is sowing or cutting, they shut the industry; they do not give electricity and divert it to some other area. If you give us one atomic power station, it will help us. Whenever a question is put, you always tell us that a site is being selected. I would like to remind you that last year, in March, I put a question and I have got the reply only last week quoting the same wording that the Selection Committee is selecting the site and when they select it, then only the question of giving an atomic power station will be considered. In this connection, I will suggest you another way. Give us a gas based power station. That is not difficult for you. Gas is tremendously available in India, and you have already brought some pipeline and all that. Why do you not take it to Punjab? That will solve our problem. Do not give us an atomic power station if you do not want to give it, but at least give us a gas based power station. It will greatly help us.

In Punjab as you know there is a great turmoil. There are many causes for that; I will not go into the political side. But I will only say that if you can provide work to our young men, because our young men are misguided and they have taken to a wrong path, it will help us. It is our duty to bring them back to mainstream and we can do this if we can provide jobs to them. Unfortunately when they were children, especially from the agricultural families, who are educated, and who now do not work in the field, because it has no attraction. Our agriculture is not paying that much. Formerly, it was good. But now the costs have gone so high, pesticides, even the electricity and all this infrastructure all gone high.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): We have reached the saturation point.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: It has become — I will not say law of diminishing returns — virtually not attractive at all. So, our boys

[Sh. R.L. Bhatia]

cannot find work there and they have taken to wrong paths. It will be a great help if you can help us in this matter and the boys also can be brought back to the mainstream.

There is a greater unemployment and also because of the political situation, the people have migrated from villages, and they have come to the towns. They want work. Otherwise they will search for jobs. They were shopkeepers, they were doing something. But all of them have become jobless now. It has become an additional burden for us.

Therefore, I would request once again to give us a gas-based power station, help us building some small scale industries and especially invest in agriculture which is our main stay and I assure you that the Punjabis will give you a good return.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): It is very unfortunate to have to discuss the Punjab Budget in this august House as there was a popularly elected Government in Punjab and in the name of curbing the extremist activities in Punjab the popularly elected Government, the Barnala Government, was dismissed by the Centre and the President's Rule was imposed in Punjab. After the imposition of the President's Rule in Punjab, it has become very clear that the Government of India has failed to curb these insurgent activities or the extremist activities in Punjab. There is no life and liberty to the people in Punjab. And there is a sense of insecurity in the minds of the people of Punjab. Every day people are migrating from that State. Every day innocent lives are lost and the Government have hopelessly failed to curb the extremist activities. The Government has not even tried to solve the problems. You have not taken into confidence the Opposition in this House also.

We have inherited the British system of Parliamentary Democracy. There is a saying that the Prime Minister of England knows the Leaders of the Opposition better than he does his own wife! In fact, you are the master

of making so many accords — Punjab Accord, Mizoram Accord, Assam Accord, Sri Lanka Accord and you are now going to make Gorkhaland Accord. These so-called accords have not yet been implemented. To our utter surprise, these accords are nothing but scrap of papers.

Have you tried to find out any solution to solve the Punjab problem? What are the problems? The youths in Punjab turn violent, why? Shri Guptaji said that thirty five per cent of the educated young people have become unemployed. Their future is bleak. After forty years of Independence, seventy per cent of the people are illiterate and forty three per cent of the people in the country are living below the poverty line. You are not trying to solve the problem. You are not trying even to understand the problem. That is the main difficulty. Many Industries have been closed in Punjab. Migration has taken place. Agriculture and industrial production has stopped and there is unemployment. Now, the people of Punjab has reason to believe that there is no extremism activities, but it is the Government of India, which is involved with the extremists and trying to kill the innocent people. You have dismissed popularly elected Government.

You have talked about morality. Recently you have dissolved the Nagaland Government, where thirteen members have left and joined in some Regional forum. What about Meghalaya? Out of sixty members, eighteen were elected under Congress ticket. Because of your horse trading you purchased many members and installed your Government. Where is your morality? That is the distinction of your morality. I do not know how you are going to solve the problems. You have not taken Opposition into confidence. You have not tried that. The Prime Minister failed to discuss the Punjab problem with the Opposition leaders.

Now the issue before us is very serious. Innocent lives are being lost everyday on account of extremism and you have not tried to stop the killings of the innocent people. The youths have become violent and they

turn to extremism activities.

The Budget which you have placed before this House is a deficit Budget. We know that in the past also, you have all along submitted deficit Budget and that is the taste given to the people of Punjab as well as to the country.

Recently, flood has taken place in Assam. It was third wave. Because it is ruled by non-Congress Government, you have not gone there to study the problem on the spot. Lakhs of people were rendered homeless. Properties worth crores of rupees have been lost. Innocent lives have been lost. Cattle washed away. Standing crops were damaged. No Minister from the Government of India has visited the State to study the situation or any relief materials were sent from the Centre. It is very surprising. You are doing the same thing in Punjab also. The families of those persons who were killed in 1984 Delhi riots have not yet been properly rehabilitated. If you go on giving slogans like unity and integrity, *garibi hatao*, *beqari hatao*, alone will not solve the problems? You should study the problem in a microscopic way and then solve the problems in a practical way.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now several honourable members, while participating in discussion on Punjab Budget, have stated that it is not appropriate to discuss Punjab Budget in the House. Punjab Budget should have been discussed by the state representatives body only. No one can deny this fact and we want to say it with great pride that our Congress Party has learnt to act under democratic frame work by establishing democratic values. But our Central Government was compelled to intervene when the popularly elected State Government could not carry the administration properly due to one or the other reasons. The centre was compelled to dismiss the popularly elected Government in Punjab when the situation assumed such an alarm-

ing proportion that the killings of thousands of innocent persons started and the reports of providing shelter to the extremists by the elected representatives and the Ministers of Punjab Government were received by the Centre. Only then the Central Government took this step. I would like Mr. Ramoowalia to take note of it.

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI (Bhatinda): Today more assistance is being provided to terrorists. During the period of that elected Government no arms and ammunition were allowed to be piled up in 'Darbar Sahib' while during the President's Rule the arms and ammunition reached Darbar Sahib and extremists got shelter there. All such things are being done in this Rule.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: It is a well known fact that Mr. Barnala got all sorts of supports which he required from the Centre and Hon. Prime Minister. The Government not only made announcement in this House but put it into practice also. It cannot be denied that the Government adopted the most liberal attitude. All hon. Members are well aware of the fact that the rallies and 'pad yatras' were organised, the opposition parties were taken into confidence and exchange of thoughts took place with them, despite all these measures when peace could not be restored and law and order could not improve there and danger to the life and property of the common man increased day by day, only in such circumstances the Centre had to take this step. No one appreciates as such that Central Government should pass the Budget of State Government in normal course, but when such situation arises in which it becomes difficult to establish peace, maintain law and order and carry the administration under the normal laws and life and property of citizens are endangered, in that case we are doomed to see such situation. Therefore it is not at all appropriate to level this allegation against the Centre. I would like to say even this that today issues of development, prosperity and policy are not so important as compared to the safety of life and property of each and every citizen of the country which

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

requires our top most attention. Protection of life and property of the people of Punjab living in an atmosphere of perpetual terror and insecurity and bringing of normally and are more important than development. A Hindi Scholar has said in couplet in inverse:

"Aadmi n ban saka ab tak hai sach aadmi,
Pas Karle hi bhale vah Jnan ki akadami
Jab talak samajhega n vah mulya manav rakta ka,
Chand per karke chadai kya kar-ega aadmi."

which means a man may collect a number of degrees from accadamies, he may reach to many heights, he may go to moon but he cannot be a true human being in real sense unless he understand the value of human blood. Sir, during our peace-march we had made efforts and had requested to those handful of persons who have taken law and order in their hands.

Tumahari Sar Pasandi se kate hai kitna sar socho,
Jale hair kitna ghar, iska tumahe ahsas kya hoga,
Baha lo khoon sarko par, magar itna to socho tum,
Vatan jab khoon mangega, tumhare pas kya hoga." (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Sir, kindly ask the Member that when he is expressing anxiety about the killing in Punjab, he should have the same level of anxiety about the killings in Delhi also in 1984.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, actually what I am telling or what I am submitting before the august House is not my personal expression or submission. Actually, it is the responsibility of every citizen of the country that he must

think of the abnormal situation which is prevailing particularly in Punjab, and if it spreads throughout the country, we are bound to take into consideration that too.

Sir, in this Budget, our hon. colleagues have spoken a lot regarding the negligence of the various aspects of the development, particularly in the field of energy. Nobody can deny the fact that entire development is based on the generation of electricity. Punjab has got a special status not only in the field of agriculture, but we are very much proud that the latest and high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice have been adopted and commendable efforts have been made by the Punjabis to increase the production of cereals as well. Nevertheless, the labourers who are working in Punjab mostly belong to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other States. Because of the atmosphere of fear existing in Punjab, our labourers are either leaving Punjab or some of them are being killed because of no fault of theirs. The family members of those who have been killed while working on the farms or in industries or of those who have left Punjab or have run away from Punjab and have thus become jobless in their States, are now on the verge of starvation and death because of the unemployment situation they are facing. Is there any special provision made in the Budget for them? If not, I would like to humbly request the Minister that the problems they are facing should also be taken into consideration and a special provision for allotment of funds should be made for those who are jobless at present.

Secondly, Sir, nobody can deny the fact that a sizeable number of persons belonging to any community, any race, any section has been killed. Most of the families have lost their earning members. Their entire livelihood was depending on that member. No doubt some provision might have been made for their rehabilitation, for giving them compensation or other assistance, but I understand that they stand in need of special consideration. Some special assistance, some special consideration, some special amenities should be given to them even at

the cost of our suffering. If some allocations are cut down from other States, those should be allocated to Punjab, particularly keeping in view their problems and their miseries.

14.00 hrs.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that we have achieved self-sufficiency in Agricultural production and the people of Punjab have a pride for it. Punjab also has the similar pride in the field of industry, Ludhiana Hosiery enjoys an important position in the field of woollens, but now-a-days capitalists of Punjab as well as of other States hesitate to invest their capital there. Industrialists there are now trying to shift their units to other States as they are feeling insecure. We are going to adopt the Budget for Punjab. We should try to provide all possible facilities and amenities to encourage the setting up of heavy industries, raising of power generation, improving the condition of agriculture and for ameliorating the condition of the farmers in Punjab.

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): It is a matter of regret that the Punjab Budget, which should have been discussed in Punjab Assembly is being debated here in Lok Sabha. Punjab Assembly is being debated here in Lok Sabha. Punjab Assembly was suspended when the condition began to deteriorate and there was sudden spurt in terrorists activities.

14.02 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

When President's rule was imposed, condition began to improve and there was economic development. However, after the imposition of President's rule, condition deteriorated and terrorism increased. When Barnala was the Chief Minister, the number of persons killed was 3 to 4 per day. But now-a-days, 8 to 20 innocent persons are being killed daily and this includes children, whose number is on the rise. May be, there were

certain Members in Barnala's Cabinet who were not upto the mark and were earning a bad name to the Government, but after the imposition of President's rule situation instead of improving, has deteriorated. As far as the question of economic development is concerned, I agree with the views expressed by Dr. G.S. Dhillon that in Punjab neither economic development has taken place nor big industries have been set up. Punjab is the first State in the country to have remained in the forefront whatever the circumstances have been because the people of the State are industrious and have brought green revolution in the State. Punjab and Haryana are one and have remained so since long. Therefore, my concern is about the adjoining State. Punjab has developed and is on the top. Haryana has also developed and is No two, but due to no solution of Punjab problem as yet, adverse effects are also being felt in Haryana. People are being killed daily. It is the moral duty of the administration to protect life and property of the people. If they fail, they must resign. Therefore, elections should be held at the earliest and popular Government installed. At present, condition are visible in the State, which were seen before the Assembly elections. Allow the people of the State to settle their problems themselves and the Centre will also be free from the botheration. At present, the Central Government is governing the State and the persons being killed daily are bringing disrepute to the Government. People of Punjab are industrious and can prosper a lot. In the name of big industries, there is only a coach factory and in all the districts of the State like Ludhiana, Jullundhar, Amritsar, there are both big and small enterprises, but the Government is not giving any incentives to them. What did the farmers of Punjab and Haryana get in return from the Government for making the country self-sufficient in foodgrains and for helping to stop the import of foodgrains by way of hard work. The work on thein dam is going on for the last 10 years but that has not been completed yet. I request the Government to immediately arrange large sums of money for early completion of the dam, so as to provide both water and electricity to Punjab,

[Sh. Ram Narain Singh]

Haryana and Rajasthan and to bring prosperity to these States. Right now the work is going on at snails pace and on the other hand water of S.Y.L. canal is flowing down into the sea to no avail. The Haryana segment of the canal was completed ten years ago, and crores of rupees have already been spent on it. The Central Government have changed the date of completion 3-4 times but the canal is yet to be completed. Latest announcement of the Government fixed the date of completion as 31st March, 1988 but by the pace of work in progress it seems, canal will not be completed even in two years time. The reason for delay is terrorist attacks, which made the labourers flee from the site, because in the latest terrorist attack on the labourers working on the canal, 50 labourers were killed. Secondly, due to floods lining got damaged, work on completion of aqueduct on Sirsa river got disrupted in between and there is also some dispute with the contractor undertaking the work. Haryana is suffering big losses due to all this. S.Y.L. canal is the lifeline of Haryana and due to delay in its completion, the State is incurring losses to the tune of Rs. 100 crores every where. I request the Government to make higher allocations in the Budget for its early completion.

Secondly, the Government have stated regarding holding of elections that elections will be held when terrorism is rooted out. But the question is how to tackle terrorism. I would like to submit that in Punjab, 99 per cent of the terrorists are the sons of the farmers. Educated boys of the cities find employment somewhere or the other or start their own business, but the boys of the rural areas have no second option that to work in the fields. In the villages, M.A., L.L.B. pass boys roam on the roads in search of employment, they do not get employment and become terrorists as a last resort. From the other side Pakistan is helping them with both modern weapons and money and that enables them to stand in a good position. Therefore, the main reason for the growth of terrorism is the lack of financial and other incentives from the Government.

A Little while ago, it was loudly proclaimed that this Budget is farmers oriented. But, in reality it is just the reverse. Farmers get loans on the rates of interest between 11 per cent and 12 per cent while industrialists all over the country get loans on the rates of interest varying between 4 to 6 per cent. Work on Rajasthan canal was started 10 years ago but till date it has not been completed. If the Government is able to order early completion of Rajasthan canal, Then Dam, S.Y.L. Canal, then half of the terrorism will automatically get eradicated because then children of the farmers will get employment and availability of water and electricity will improve their economic condition. At present, there is shortage of electricity everywhere in Punjab and Haryana. Why does not the Government gets Atomic Power Station constructed there for solving the energy crisis. With these words, I thank the chair for giving me the opportunity to speak on the subject.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I rise to support the Budget in respect of the State of Punjab. Adequate funds have been allocated for the development purposes in this Budget. It is a customary for the Government to present a Budget of the State in the House in special circumstances the hon. Minister who has presented this budget has done a good job. Before speaking on a couple of points with regard to the Punjab, I would like to state that I visited Punjab several times. In the year, 1986-87, when we went there in the context of mass contact programme, we found that the citizens in Punjab are not money-minded. Punjab is economically viable, majority of the people are entrepreneurs, they are quite wealthy and there is greenery all around. At present, what is needed most in Punjab is peace. Peace should be restored there instead of allocating more and more funds. The Budget presented by the Government is commendable. It is customary for the Government. In reality, the important thing is how to solve the Punjab problem. The Central Government have taken initiative in this regard and consulted opposition parties also to solve the problem at the

earliest.

It is a matter of regret that Punjab problem has not been solved even after 3-4 years. When we visited Punjab, we learnt one thing from our brothers and sisters — "Vahe Guru ji ka khalso, vahe Guru ji ke fateh," i.e. the sikhs in general were interested in peace in Punjab. Bengal and Punjab has one link with each other. Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore referred to "Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat Maratha, Dravid Utkal Bang" — when he composed National Anthem. He started it with Punjab and ended it with Bengal — only because 'revolution' had base in Punjab and that relation has that much importance for the nation today as it was earlier. A large number of youngmen hailing from Punjab had made sacrifices for the sake of the country. The people of Punjab are utterly loyal. The youth in Punjab thinks about interest of the country. Moreover, they are quite enterprising but unfortunately the prosperity and tranquility has been converted into bloodshed. A good number of people which include people of integrity, unemployed persons and politicians have made sacrifices in the interest of peace, but peace is still evading. Government has been making efforts in its own, but it is the duty of every Indian to cooperate with the Government in restoring peace in Punjab.

I would like to say a few thing more about Punjab. There is power shortage in Punjab. More power should be generated and more industries should be set up. Industries would generate employment and consequently, unemployed people would get work to do, who are engaged in terrorism and extremism at present. So more industries should be set up in Punjab. I would like to repeat what Shri Chandra Shekhar Tripathi has pointed out, that a large number of innocent people have been gunned down indiscriminately. People of all communities have been shot dead. It is a complicated problem. I would like to congratulate the masses in Punjab and request the Members of the House to join me in this regard that the people of Punjab do not favour terrorism and

the Khalistan movement is led by a small group of people. People of all communities are being gunned down. In spite of all this, the people of Punjab are loyal to the country. Common man does not support Khalistan movement, leaving a few people, who must be isolated and the Government has already made many efforts in this regard. Actually, the earning members of a large number of families have been shot dead. As a result thereof, their dependants are finding it difficult to make their two ends meet. Hon. Minister, you are requested to pay a little attention to the Punjab problem which has become a national problem. Gadhviji, please listen to me.....

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I am listening to you though I might have been looking elsewhere.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: It will not do without looking towards this side. It is quite regrettable that common man in Punjab is in distress. The petty shopkeepers have closed their shops and migrated elsewhere. Some families have shifted because their earning members have been shot dead. The atmosphere is so tense that shutters of all the shops are downed before 7 P.M. The situation has worsened to such an extent that no business is transacted there. In view of this, Punjab problem has become a national problem. The Central Government should own the responsibility to give protection to those innocent people who are being gunned down. President rule has been promulgated there and that is why the Punjab Budget has been presented in this House. Some provision should be made in the present Budget to give some Central assistance to the bereaved families. We ourselves have observed in Punjab that the families of those persons whose earning members have been shot dead, are unable to make their both ends meet and they do not get any shelter. So I request the Government to provide employment to at least one member of each such family as there is none to look after the aged parents in certain families. The Government should make arrangements for their rehabilitation to allow

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]
ate their sufferings.

Industry should also be set up in Punjab. No doubt many industries have already been there but now the industrialists are reluctant to set up large scale industries because of lack of safety. The Central Government should guarantee the safety of their lives and property. The outsiders in Punjab fan Khalistan movement while majority of the people of Punjab do not favour it. At the time of Naxalite movement in Calcutta in 1968-69, similar atmosphere was prevailing there. We brought an end to that movement. Any person belonging to Bengal was suspected to be a Naxalite everywhere in the country at that time. We brought our end to that movement with public cooperation. I suggest that Government should hold talks with the opposition parties to solve the Punjab problem. It is a very serious issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, though I am not a resident of Punjab, yet I am very much concerned about it. I feel extremely sorry when I think about situation in Punjab. Today, nobody wants to go there, because terror is prevailing there. Even the people living in Calcutta avoid visiting their relatives residing in Punjab. They say it openly that they are afraid of going there. I urge the Government to take more stringent measures to deal with the situation prevailing there. No doubt our hon. Prime Minister and hon. Home Minister have been making all out efforts to solve this problem, but unless everybody cooperates, it cannot be solved.

As you know, a huge number of arms are being smuggled into Punjab but we do not know that why Punjab border has not yet been sealed. The documents recovered from the premises of Golden Temple reveal the conspiracy of killing our hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister. It also revealed that the Government of Pakistan was assisting them in this regard. We are grieved to hear the sad demise of General Zia. We do not want anybody to interfere in our internal matter. We were greatly distressed at the brutal murder of Shrimati

Indira Gandhi. Her killers must be given death sentence.

The riots that took place on 15th August and afterwards in Jammu and Kashmir were also very regrettable. Many people raised slogans like "Pakistan Zindabad". Similarly, during a cricket match between India and Pakistan also, some people raised pro-Pakistan slogans. The Government of India must take a serious note of these activities taking place in the territory of India. I suggest that this problem should be solved with the co-operation of opposition parties.

The funds allocated for the development projects in Punjab are alright but I feel that priority should be given to restore permanent peace instead of allocating more funds. So the Government may take whatever measures they want to achieve this and we are here to support them in the House.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are speaking today on the Budget for the State of Punjab. The Punjab Assembly should have done it. But, unfortunately, we are discussing this subject, on behalf of the Assembly of Punjab, in this Parliament. The people of Punjab has been kept down. They have no right to speak on their own Budget. But, you are trying to please the people of Punjab in an artificial manner. They have no opportunity to speak on their own problems and demands. Today, they are dumb-founded. There have been several arrests in Punjab under the President's rule. Whatever you can say, the Government has total failed. The Government has assumed all the powers after the President's rule was promulgated. The Defence is with the Central Government. But, you cannot even seal the borders. You are speaking about the arms inflow from Pakistan and the terrorists activities aided and abetted by Pakistan. What has the Government done to seal the borders immediately? Analysing these things, it means that the Central Government likes to prolong this situation for its own motives. There is a prejudice against the States ruled by the Opposition parties. We have seen the post-

tion in respect of Tamil Nadu also. There cannot be a popular Government. Since the Congress Government could not form a Government there, the thinking of this Government is that there should not be any Opposition-ruled Government in Tamil Nadu so that Tamil Nadu could be kept under the President's rule. The Central Government tried to do the same thing in Karnataka also. But they have failed. The Government is creating the same condition in West Bengal also. Therefore, wherever there is a State Government ruled by the Opposition parties, this Government tries to create a situation in such a manner that President's rule can be imposed. This is the condition prevailing in this country. This is what the Central Government is doing. This Government is prejudiced against the State Government which are ruled by the Opposition parties. In this way, the entire politics in India is in a mess.

Sir, Punjab is now a victim of this design. Even the Akali leaders were trying to come together. They were divided and separated. They could not form a popular Government there, because the Central Government do not like that and allow that. If there have been enough Congress people, there, you would have allowed, as you have done in Meghalaya and Tripura.

Sir, today's papers speak of some incident in Jammu & Kashmir. In Jammu & Kashmir, the Pakistan flag was hoisted. What this Government has done? Why don't the Government dismiss the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir and bring it under the President's rule? The Government don't have the guts to do that because their party is in alliance with the Jammu and Kashmir Government. Anti-Indian slogans are going on shouted there; meetings are going on. As I said earlier, Pakistan flag was hoisted. But here, the Government is silent over that issue. This Government speaks of West Bengal and Karnataka situations. But they do not speak of their own Governments. What is happening in Bihar? How are the poor people in Bihar treated? This Government is making all the rules. But, failed to implement all the rules framed so far. This

Government should clear up the prejudice against the States ruled by Opposition-led Governments. The Opposition people love India. They are equally nationalist and they are for the integrity of this country. Whatever Government or party was chosen by the people, this Government should accept that. They should try to accept the voice of the people of Punjab.

Sir, there is a provision for the welfare of women and children. About a thousand widows came to Boat Club on 12th of this month to demonstrate against their grievances. What has this Government done for them? Why don't you give them money and pension to those innocent women? They have been camping in Delhi. There is nobody to look after them. Therefore, I would request that they must be given the benefits immediately. What is the healing touch you are giving them? After so many years, have passed, so many families have been destroyed in Delhi, Punjab and elsewhere nothing tangible has been done.

So, no healing touch, no sympathy, for these people. With your police power and economic power, you will not be able to solve this problem. Come forward with an open heart. They are your people. One or two of them may be mistaken, but not the entire community. Have confidence in them. Try to talk to them and solve the problem. Then only the budget will work. You cannot keep money in the Budget for police purposes and for your own people there. So many people misuse the money. 50 per cent is going for kick-backs as you have taken everywhere. In the development work, 50 per cent of the money is pocketed by your own people. There is still time to think. The other States should not get involved in all these things. Take care of Jammu & Kashmir. That is a border State. Something very bad is going on there; anti-national slogans are there and the Pakistan flag has been hoisted there, according to the news today...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Of course, money should be given. Whether I support or

[Sh. Piyus Tiraky]

do not support, it is immaterial. You are doing as you like. Go on as you like.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I, at the outset, thank you for allowing me to speak on the Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Punjab? I had nearly thought that my name would be deleted because I have seen that most of the time**

Before asking the Government to give more and more funds; aid and grants for Punjab, I would request the Government to grant peace for Punjab. The Punjab Government has invariably been lying to the nation that there is peace in Punjab and that the killings have been stopped. But corruption there has been at its peak for the last three years. Even for the Operation Black Thunder, it is the NSG under Mr. Ved Marwah which should be commended more than the Punjab Government. I would request the Government to deploy army to Punjab and save crores of money that is now being spent on police and paramilitary forces; that money can be spent for the economic development of Punjab.

My senior friends have already given their suggestions. I would only list a few of them without elaborating on them. First, Punjab should be declared an industrially backward State, giving it 'A' Category. The Coach Factory which was supposed to have been in Hoshiarpur near Village Mehlanwali, has been taken away to Kapurthala because the local Member of Parliament resigned and shifted to the Rashtrapati Bhawan abandoning Hoshiarpur. I would only request that the next major project should be given to Hoshiarpur. A lot of area of Hoshiarpur is backward, *Kandi* and *Bet* area near Shiwalik Ranges. The two legendary fairy tales by name Shah Nehar and Kandi Canal may be made real and the work expedited more funds should be made available for this financial year. Thousands of hectares of land will be irrigated with these two projects.

Most of the trade between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh is through Hoshiarpur. Hoshiarpur is a gateway for entry into Himachal. The Hoshiarpur-Una road should be bridged, widened and upgraded. The Hoshiarpur-Gagret Dharamshala road should be bridged, widened and upgraded. On the Hoshiarpur Jullundur Road, at Jullundur Cantt. Rama Mandi, there is need to have an over-bridge. I have already contacted the Hon. Railway Minister and he has agreed to give his share.

Pepsi Project should be cleared at the earliest and it should be given to Hoshiarpur which is producing fruit in Punjab.

Regarding power generation, Ropar Thermal Power Plant should be expanded immediately and gas-based power station and nuclear power plant should be installed in Punjab. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the beginning, Hon. Member cast a reflection on the Chair. It is expunged.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members of this House have expressed many views while discussing the Punjab Budget and I was disappointed as before that the Government had neither paid any attention towards them in the past nor will pay in future. While hoisting the flag at Red Fort, the hon. Prime Minister had said that the people of Punjab are and have been fighting bravely for the country. I had an opportunity to meet the hon. Prime Minister yesterday evening, it was very kind of him that he again repeated these very words yesterday also that the people of Punjab are struggling with the core of their hearts. When Sardar Buta Singh speaks... (*Interruptions*).

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Did he tell you personally?

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-
ALIA: No, we were three, four persons.

[Translation]

Buta Singhji asks the House to remain silent saying that it is a special case of Punjab. Let us see how it is a special case. Punjab's special case is to impose stringent laws there, to take strict action and to deal with the people strictly. What is the actual position? The Governor of Punjab who has sent us a circular of the Punjab Government asking us, the MPs to speak thus in the House:

[English]

There has been a downward trend from year to year in the allocation to the Central Sector projects to the State of Punjab. Central investment in Punjab has gone down from 2.20 per cent in 1978-79 to 1.05 per cent in 1985-86.

[Translation]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How much was it then?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-
ALIA: It was 2.20 then and now it is 1.5. This is what is happening, what are you allocating now.

[English]

Expenditure on Punjab police rose by Rs. 44 crores.

[Translation]

Previously it was Rs. 70.65 crores but now it has risen to Rs. 114.6 crores. We want that Gadavi Sahib should take the responsibility of this amount of Rs. 114 crores instead of forcing it on Punjab. Punjab is a national problem. Though it is a national problem yet all expenses are being borne by the poor people of Punjab, why it should not be borne by the Central Government.

I request this House and all the people

of India that no political solution is possible in Punjab so long as this Governor is there. He is very fond of ruling the state. He has immense desire to rule. It is the same Governor of Punjab who had said that he did not require any Advisor; that he would himself look into all the files and not a single drop of water should go out of Punjab without his permission. He is fond of appearing on T.V. daily and he is fond of reciting *shalokas* from the Guru Granth Sahib, no matter if he recites them wrongly. We are tired of hearing that a package programme is coming which will transform Punjab completely. There will be no unemployment in Punjab. One lakh jobs would be provided there and electricity would be made available all round. What is the position? I quote from my letter dt. 25th March:

[English]

"Mr. Ramoowalia said that the Governor should stop talking of special package."

[Translation]

It was March then and now it is August. He has been saying it for the last 1 1/2 years. Ask the Governor not to be fool the people of Punjab. He is repeating daily that it is coming, we are tired of hearing and awaiting it, but has neither come, nor it will come. We are craving for it as before. The Additional Chief Secretary of Punjab, Sardar Manohar Singh Gill has claimed that Punjab has the capacity to produce 90 thousand tonnes of honey but we have been provided with means to produce 700 tonnes only. Shri Kundra, the Rural Development Officer of Punjab has said that we have 700 ponds for rearing fish, but only 10 ponds are working. Mosquitoes are growing in the rest. Nothing is being done for Punjab. Where will the Punjab farmer go? The Punjab farmer was asked to produce Eucalyptus trees. The Punjab Governor has stated in a letter that Punjab has produced so many Eucalyptus trees that it has become a problem to dispose them of. It was told then that one plan would bring Rs. 400 after 8 years but now farmers are being compelled to sell

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

them at such a low price of Rs. 130. I want to bring it to the notice of the House that mistrust is increasing all round. It was just said to hold rallies. It is a matter of regret that when rallies were held in which every Punjabi and all the parties like C.P.I., C.P.M., Congress, R.S.P., A.D.M.K. participated, the whole of Punjab stood unitedly like an iron wall and as strongly as Himalayas on 14th April, 1987 saying that we would fight out terrorists, some gentlemen at the centre thought that it would harm them if they all started fighting. When we were flying in the sky on 14th April the string was cut and the Government was dismissed on 11th May. This was the reward for assembling the people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This might have been done keeping Haryana in view.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: The case of thein Dam is still going on. How will the work go on like this? Punjab is a border State. Shri Indrajit Gupta has rightly said that industrialists are not coming forward to invest money there. They will not come so long as we will go on making a mountain out of a mole hill in regard to killings, etc. If private investment is not being made there, the Government then should invest from the public sector. The position is this that neither the Private investors are coming forward nor the Government is doing anything. Like the package deal of the Governor the case of the Thein Dam has been going on for the last twenty years. According to the Government, initially the expenditure was expected to be Rs. 220 crores but now it has increased to Rs. 2000 crores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a mistake of the computer.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Whose mistake is this? Some work is taken in hand but if it is not completed, it is not executed properly, funds are not provided, the work is not allowed to be executed, then how the work will be done. Punjab has cre-

ated capacity for generation of 15000 megawatt electricity for which I congratulate the Minister. Do not think that we criticise only. So far as electricity is concerned, Punjab has moved far ahead for which credit goes to Shri N.S. Basant, the Chairman of the Electricity Board. He has worked very hard. There is no cut in electricity supply during day time to the farmers in Punjab, nor there is any cut in case of industries. But there is a new proposal for generating electricity for which more money should be granted to us. For three units of the Ropar Thermal Plant and the Mukerian Hydel Project additional amount of Rs. 10 crores is needed. 1500 MW. power is to be generated in the Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant and S.Y.L. Shahpur Candy, etc. 600 megawatt from Ranjit Sagar, 94 megawatt from Shahpur Candy, 420 megawatt from Ropar Thermal Plant stage 3, 420 megawatt from Gurunank Dev Thermal Plant, 50 megawatt from S.Y.L. and 30 megawatt from U.B.D.C. This will push up the industrial development. Our Punjab Electricity Board has been rewarded for being the best in the country. Therefore, help us to find additional funds needed for generation of electricity. We do not want Atomic Energy Plant at all. Please pay attention to our application as has already been requested by my friend Kamal Choudhary, Bhatiaji and Dhillon Saheb. You are very efficient in making plans but so far as their execution is concerned, only God knows about it. Ray Saheb has sent here 62 projects of Punjab. If half of them say 31 are cleared and an announcement is made to this effect, an atmosphere of prosperity will prevail in Punjab. But what will actually happen is that you will make a speech and not a single project will be cleared. What would be the use of this so much discussion. Some body said just now that industrial development went down under the Akali Government. On 12th April, Mr. A.N. Chatha who is the secretary to the Punjab Government said:—

[English]

"The last two years could be termed as the revival phase which saw the revival of

industrial activity. This was clearly brought about by the capital investment figure of the industrial sector and these two years are 1986 to 1988.

[Translation]

He further said that many industries have been installed in Punjab. If that had been correct the situation would not have been so. What is the situation? The situation is that the industrial growth rate of 8.8 per cent during 1970 to 1980-81 has now come down to 3.7 per cent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Just see how much loss is there when we people go away.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Punjab used to be at the top among the States so far as industries are concerned but now it has no place even among the first ten State of India.

Let us have a look at the unemployment problem. Our hon. friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta has already spoken about it and this is true without any doubt that employment opportunities in Punjab have decreased. Earlier employment was available in Gulf countries but that hope is also ending due to closure of works there. Secondly now passports are not issued. The Police personnel openly demand Rs. 5,000 for verification of the passport form. Whoever applies for verification, he is clearly told that there will be no verification. If somebody exhibits force, police tells him either to pay Rs.4,000 or his name will be entered in the list of terrorists and he will not be issued passport throughout his life time. I request you to prevent it. How will it work if every Punjab Sikh is termed as a terrorist. The unemployment problem is becoming acute in Punjab due to non issuance of passports. They cannot go abroad as that opportunity is also not there. We have already reached a saturation point in agriculture. Therefore, I request that we will have to find out a way for industrial development in Punjab in order to generate more jobs for the people there.

With these words, I express my dissatisfaction over the Punjab Budget which has been presented here in this House and urge upon the Government to help Punjab in regaining its earlier position and to make special provisions in the Budget for the development of Punjab and provide special funds for creating more employment opportunities there. Although, I wanted to cover two three points more which were raised here by our hon. friends, but as I have already covered them in my yesterday's speech, so in view of the limited time available, I thank you.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Punjab budget for 1988-89.

The House is a full of Punjab these days and, for that matter, the nation's mind is full of Punjab. I do not like to repeat the points made by my predecessors from both sides. Every speaker invariably had maintained that it is very unfortunate that Punjab budget had to be discussed in the Parliament today. But the reasons and the circumstances, that have compelled the discussion of the Punjab budget here, do not deserve repetition.

14.48 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

I agree with some of my colleagues, who have said that the priority in Punjab is peace. So in order to bring peace to Punjab, to the people of Punjab, to the masses of Punjab, who are not interested in Khalistan, who are not interested in insurgency and terrorism, there are many urgent requirements. The budget has provided funds under different heads, like police and other administrative machinery, to bring peace to Punjab.

Sir, it has been agreed that police alone can never bring peace in any part of the country. It is more so in the case of Punjab. It is a very advanced, highly civilised, educated and developed State. So, police alone cannot help in this matter. Yesterday, we

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

passed the National Security (Amendment) Act applying to Punjab and Chandigarh. It was clearly mentioned that this was only a temporary measure. But these measures are necessary in order to bring peace to Punjab.

It has to be said to the credit of the farmers in Punjab that in spite of the difficult circumstances prevailing in Punjab and in the absence of peace, they have been able to put Punjab in the forefront of agricultural production and in various other fields.

In this context, I would like to mention a little incident which comes to my memory. Some twenty years back when my region was reeling under insurgency, I was touring as a Minister in that troubled hilly area adjoining Manipur and Nagaland. My jeep was stopped by a young man suspected to be a terrorist; he was perhaps well armed. He said: "The State cannot prosper because of what I was doing." When I asked him why and what was that I was doing, he said: "You have brought so many security people with you, jawans with you, it is these people who come from the rest of India, people from CRP, other paramilitary forces etc. from other States, and they are eating our food and, therefore, we cannot prosper." I told him: "It is the kind of people like you who have invited these people. When I have to go to my people in my territory with heavy security guards, it is you who have compelled us to do that."

That way when we make complaints, allegations against the police organization and similar security forces, I would like to say that rather than putting the blame on the Government, putting the blame on the police, or criticising the expenditure of some particular departments, it is we, the citizens, who should address ourselves and have a rethinking in our own hearts as to where we stand in this matter it is we who should bring peace and work for the development of the country. In West Bengal, the Naxalite activities were not controlled by police. I agree with Kumari Mamata Banerjee who said a

few moments ago that Naxalite activity in West Bengal was subdued not by the police, or by the Government, but by the people themselves.

Now, we would like to usher in a situation like this in Punjab. It is the people themselves who ultimately will have to come up. As Shri Ramoowalia said just now that every Sikh should not be characterised as a terrorist or an insurgent or in other words every Sikh should not be suspect. I am very happy to hear this from a leader of his calibre. Nobody in this country, particularly the Government under Shri Rajiv Gandhi's leadership, would like to call every Sikh as a terrorist. It is not at all correct to say that every Sikh is a terrorist. There might be some such people on the wrong path, but ultimately it is the community which has to prevail upon these terrorists and misled elements; it is not the Government alone but the Government measures are necessary as a part of a set of measures.

In the statement presenting the Budget, it has been mentioned that certain areas have been selected for increased expenditure. Education is one of the areas. We are very happy, but when we educate more and more people, young boys and girls, the other side of the story is that we have to find employment facilities for these people.

Punjab has the richest potential for sports talents. Education must be covering sports education and sports facilities also. I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister that in Punjab if at all we have to divert the attention of the young people, the common masses, particularly the children of the farmers in the rural areas, it is the sports education which will have a great effect. Of course, it is not for Punjab alone, but the contribution made by Punjab in the field of sports, different athletics and other allied fields in the context of the whole country, in the international field, need over-emphasis, it is well known. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the Hon. Finance Minister that when the expenditure on education is increased for the State of Punjab, due share should also

be given for the sports education. There should be a proper grooming and use of our sports talents. The Government should see that the sportsmen and sportswomen who earn laurels for the State or for the nation in the national or international fields should be given scholarship irrespective of the fact that they are employed or not. I think, this is the one way by which we can groom our sport talent. With these words, I support the Punjab Budget.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say only two-three points. I rise to speak on the Punjab Budget, because 60-70 labourers of my constituency have been killed and their families have been ruined. Every year during the sowing and harvesting season and for other purposes also, a large number of people used to migrate to Punjab and I have no hesitation to say that they used to return to Bihar with a lot of wealth with them. They used to earn a large amount of money there, but now, due to the recent incidents, a feeling of terror has crept in the minds of the people of North Bihar and they are reluctant to go to Punjab.

In Bihar, there are not adequate employment opportunities, to provide everyone with a job. People from Punjab come to Delhi and request the M.P.s of Bihar who are putting up in Delhi to get them employment in Delhi or in the adjoining wear of Haryana. Here also there are not so much employment opportunities as in Punjab. I would request the hon. Minister that all the workers going to Punjab should be got insured by the Government and the amount of insurance premium may be borne by the Government. In the event of any mishap or if any such thing happens with them, their family may get adequate amount to keep alive and if possible, the Central Government should provide them atleast with a petty job in Punjab which is at present under the Centre.

At one time, Punjab was the pride of this country. Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore had a

vision of independent India in the following words "Punjab Sindh Gujarat Maratha, Dravid Utkal Banga" and today we have reached that stage that the people are afraid of bringing the name of Punjab on their lips even out side of the state of Punjab and horrified to think about the sort of people who have come over to Punjab.....

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Shri Rajhansji, inspite of that much of fear this year, 500 or even more than one thousand labourers over and above the number of the last year came to Punjab. Our people know where lies the fault. All the migrated people are aware that all the Indian know how to fight the enemy.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Please listen to me, I do agree. I agree with you. But ask those people who have come from the poor States and have no means. They say that any way we are destined to die whether it is due to floods or hunger and in that helpless state, they have to go to Punjab for earning their livelihood. So I request that in the employment opportunities also, we should get our share, so that our people can manage to survive. If you have dainty dishes for yourself, they should get atleast the minimum required food for the survival. In this context I may point out that after partition, when the punjabis came here in this country, they presented a glaring example of national integration. They went to the rural areas and opened up their 'Dhabas' in small villages which made the punjabi food popular all over the country. Before that, punjabi food was not known to anyone in the country. But now where ever you go, you find the punjabi food most popular with the people. Punjab was the symbol of integration and efforts should be made to maintain that status.

I want to submit only one thing. During the second world war, Japan was totally destroyed. But the industrious Japanese people have again made it the most prosperous country of the world. When we go to the foreign countries, there people say that in your Punjab there are such people, who can prepare a duplicate of any machine and as

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

compared to the genuine one, you cannot distinguish between the machine made in Punjab and the one manufactured in any other country. So, talented are the people of Punjab. Hence what is required is that we should cooperate in developing their talent. In the Budget, you have made higher allocations for the public relations and education. I would like to stress that bright aspects of Punjab should also be highlighted in the T.V. programmes so that the people may know more about Punjab. The country is one entity and it is we, who live outside Punjab, and are equally responsible to keep it united.

With these words, I conclude.

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur) : Mr. Chairman Sir, Shri Ramoowalia has done incalculable harm to Punjab. Great injustice is being done to the Punjabis. I am saying this about all the punjabis that they have made a great progress. It is said that they are very brave and have made great sacrifices but all of them have been put to great hardships. In his context, guilty are those who label them as very brave as they have made great sacrifices. Now these very people say that we want Khalistan. Actually, they say that a great injustice has been done to them. I would like to submit that I was labour minister there. I never allowed any labourer to remain idle in Punjab and provided land to everyone. The labourers come from outside the State. The states from where these labourers come are really inefficient. They have made the man a labourer. I was the labour minister. I have provided land to every labourer. The labourer come to Punjab from other States because their states are inefficient. For 10-15 years, I was the labour minister there. I told that I do not accept any one as labourer, so I provided land to every one. It is the Government's fault that they have not implemented any land reforms. That is why the sons of big landlords have become terrorists whereas the poor landowners are the harijans. I have been making all out efforts on my part to get the entire land distributed among them. But they have not been given any land and as a result, the

landlords have been living luxuriously and raising slogans of Khalistan and inciting others to kill everybody, to grab and forcibly occupy the land.

[English]

All expansion is life. All contraction is death. All love is expansion. All selfishness is contraction. Love is therefore only the law of life. He who loves lives. He who is selfish is dying. Therefore love for love's sake because it is only the law of life.

[Translation]

Can't they make their brethren understand? Some of my friends also tow their line.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: You have encouraged some of the Khalistan protagonists.

CH. SUNDER SINGH: Do you alone need a separate Khalistan, do not we need one? Our population is 20 crore so much injustice is being done to us, do we not need a Harijans than? Give us four States so that we too may make progress. Seats have been reserved for us by the hon. Prime Minister because we are weak.

But we do not demand Harijans than because we are the citizens of India, Hindus and Sikhs have all come from other places.

"Ae aabru gang/Koi din hai yaad tujhko/ Jab tere kinara koi karvan aaya.

We are part and parcel of India, therefore we do not demand any separate State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Choudhary Sahib, in which language are you speaking? Please speak in Hindi, (Interruptions)

CH. SUNDER SINGH: Can't you make your children understand? You should tell them not to do so. They kill their own father in the process. I tell you the truth, Sir, you

should make the terrorists understand and take strict action against them.

Labourers from other States come to work in Punjab. This is so because ample work is available in Punjab and they get proper wages there. People in the other States do not work because they have not done land reforms. Why do they not do land reforms? The Congress M. L.As and the Harijan M.L.As are responsible for this situation. I am not talking about the Congress Government or the Opposition Government. No matter which Government is in power, the Harijan M.L.As should fight for the land reforms in their respective States. I fought for this cause when I was in Punjab and everybody supported me in it. Sir, it is a matter of fighting for one's right.

We have a population of 20 crore in India but you have hold on the Government and the land is in your possession. You are afraid of them now because you have committed a sin. You torture and ill-treat the Harijans. You have hold on the Government and you have occupied the land.

I want to tell you that in the end everything is going to come in our hands because you people will die while fighting amongst yourself. Those who have a right over it should get the possession and that will take place. Is this acceptable to you? The poor Harijan is watching the situation silently and waiting for the day when these people will die and he will sow the land.

Besides, I want to tell you that if you want to improve the situation in Punjab, you should make your children understand. They are all the children of Zamindars and you alone can convince them. The situation in Punjab is very bad. Shri Bhatia has very rightly said that maximum material should be sent there because it is a backward area and therefore there should be sufficient quota of everything available so that people may set up industries there. People are unable to set up industries there because no one has peace of mind there and everyone is migrating from there. You talk of holding elections

but how can elections take place when people have migrated from that place. How can elections be held unless peace is established there. You should establish peace there at the earliest and root out the terrorists. They will understand only if stringent measures are taken and not with love. You love them out of fear. You have fear in your mind that they may not kill you. I live alone in the village without the protection of any gunman or a gun. I rely on my own strength. You people have 25 gunmen with you, so who will protect the common man when so much of police is with you. I do not care if my life is gone, at last my name will remain.

I want to add that so far as Gurudwaras, Temples and Mosques are there, peace cannot be established.

[English]

"Where should you seek for God?
Are not the poor, the down-trodden
and the miserable Gods?
Worship them first. I do not believe in
God and religion who
cannot wipe put tears from the widow's
eyes, who cannot bring a morsel
of food to the orphan's mouth."

(Swami Vivekananda)

[Translation]

God lives in the poor. Mahatma Gandhi, Guru Nanak Dev have all said that we should serve the poor in whom God lives. God does not live in Gurudwaras or temples. Temples are centres of feuds. Nothing can be done unless people have sacred feelings in their heart. Temples are used day and night for making publicity. All this is wrong. You cannot set this right unless you have courage in your heart. A lot of good things are said in the temples and Gurudwaras day and night, but people have not changed. You should leave all this. We should become a human being rather than becoming a Hindu, Muslim or Sikh. It is difficult to become a human being. One can become a human being only when we follow the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi,

[Ch. Sunder Singh]

Swami Vivekananda and Guru Nanak Dev. with these words I conclude.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while discussing about Punjab, Shri Ramoowalia quoted the hon. Prime Minister and said that the latter spoke very high of the people of Punjab. I also agree that Punjab has always been on the border of India and it is continuing with the same tradition even today like an injured lion, despite facing all types of ordeals. Facing all these problems they have created the maximum "dood ki tareh dab dab kar badhna seekho". Just as the growth of *doob* does not stop despite its being pressed under a stone, similarly the development of Punjab has not been curbed despite all the problems.

In spite of famine and drought conditions, the production of food has been quite high in Punjab and holds a similar potential for future too. Yet terror prevails in Punjab. Production has started within the stipulated time in the Integral Coach Factory which was set up there. Punjab has always been famous for small industries. But now it is on the decline not only in case of industry but in case of trade as well. If there is a decline in industry and business then it will certainly be an economic fall. Due to terrorism, industries in Punjab lost their credibility in respect of loans and raw material also and many branches have been closed down and a number of people have stopped all business transactions. In spite of all these problems, Shri Ramoowalia was telling that the production of electricity has increased and development has taken place in other fields too. It is wrong to say that if development has taken place then some Sardarji is responsible for it and if there is some chaos then the Governor is to be blamed. I want to say:

"Ae bulbule rangeeniyan, tujhe sujhi hai gane ki,
Magar mujhko pari hoi fikr tere aashiyane ke."

Shri Ramoowalia was saying that people

belonging to 14 parties visited out State. You have great restraint and I count you among those brave people. The Congress had provided you an opportunity to run the popular Government there but you have not been successful in it. Nevertheless, the confidence of people has increased ever since the enforcement of Governor's rule. The people there have started thinking that there are not among those who used to be killed by the terrorists. The terrorists run away after killing the poor labourers and innocent people sleeping in their houses. In spite of this people are getting united and the villagers are also facing them, Besides they are doing their business also. You cannot ignore the achievements made during the Governor's rule. There has been a heavy reduction in the number of youth who had fallen a prey to the smuggling of charas and other poisonous drugs after Governor's rule. There has been a big gold haul and smuggling has also been reduced. Therefore, all these achievements cannot be ignored. The Government should be given co-operation in this field. If you have a soft corner for the people of Punjab in the real sense, then you should co-operate. The problem of Punjab has become a matter of concern for other States also. The problems which have aggravated for the Hindus, sikhs etc. of Punjab, are the problems of the whole India. The provision of 4,656 crores 44 lakh and 48 thousand made in the consolidated Fund of Punjab State is alright and it should be used properly. I agree with Shri Ramoowalia that all the sikhs and all the Punjabis are not terrorists. The Government should keep strict vigilance if such incidents continue taking place there. With these words I conclude.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants for the development of Punjab presented to seek approval of the House. I would also like to say few words on the subject, not because of its gravity as was stated by Mamtaji, but out of common concern of the every citizen of the country in the affairs of Punjab. First of all, I would like to refute the charges of the political parties that

democratic system in the state has been muzzled. I think they have politicised the matter. At the time of holding of elections in the State. Our party Government and our leader Rajivji did not care for the narrow partisan interests, but the unity, integrity, prosperity of the state in addition to curbing of terrorism were his prime concern. Since the holding of elections untill the time of police action in Gurudwaras, every care was taken that no step of the Government hurts the feelings of any one. In addition to this, I would also like to state that since independence, in the border areas like ours desired development could not take place, whether it be the Gurudaspur region of Punjab or the Mewat region of Haryana. When we visited these regions as party workers we found lack of proper development of transportation facilities there. There proper rail and road facilities need to be developed as the regions are industrially backward. Green revolution took place in both Punjab and Haryana, but in the border areas agricultural development is visible in lesser degree in comparison to rest of Punjab. Therefore I request the Government to make special provision of funds in the Demands for Grants which the House is going to adopt for bringing about development in Punjab and also make adequate provision of funds in the future. During my one month stay in Gurdaspur I met a cross varied sections of people, who often made complaints with regard to the Amritsar-Pathankot railway line. The Government should give maximum assistance and develop transportation facilities in Gurdaspur, because there many things made up of wood are made on large scale. Whatever Chaudhary Saheb stated in the House is correct and specific and does not smack of politics. I support and request the fulfillment of the demand raised by him regarding the setting up various industries in the backward areas in Punjab. During the election campaign, we noticed ladies working in the fields even in the afternoons, though in Maharashtra usual practice is to work in the mornings and evenings. Punjab problems cannot be solved only by setting up big industries in the state, but it should be complemented by increasing setting up more small industries for which more budget

allocation should be made. Several hon. Members here have made complaints against reduction in Punjab Budget allocation in comparison to the budget allocation of the previous year. I request the Government to also make plans to set up small industries in the villages besides setting up big industries. I was told by the people of Gurdaspur about the disappearance of about 500 youths belonging to that area. It is for the Government to verify truth of the allegation, but one thing is absolutely clear that my foreign and domestic forces are active in Punjab who are preventing peaceful solution to the Punjab problem. There are no two opinions about the fact that poverty is the biggest weakness of man. For encouraging the peaceful settlement of the poor in the villages it is necessary to set up small industries in the villages itself. Therefore in addition to making provision of funds for security in Punjab, proper provision of funds should also be made for the setting up of small industries there as the doubts expressed in the House that the amount allocated for security purposes exceeds to the size of the Punjab Budget. This should not be done. Therefore after making allocations for security purposes, the Government should accord priority to set up small industries in the villages and increase generation of power.

In the end, I would like to request the Government to give priority to give jobs to the dependants of the people and the soldiers killed in combatting terrorism in the state and take steps for their rehabilitation and make proper provision for this in the budget. I know from the close quarters that nobody in Punjab is in favour of Khalistan and there is feeling of affection, unity and national integrity among them. In addition to this, the Government should also look into the demand for giving additional increments and promotions to the soldiers engaged in fighting terrorism, because their work is not of lesser importance than that of fighting against enemy nation in the war or waging the freedom struggle.

With these words, I hope that the Central Government will make proper allocation

[Shrimati Usha Choudhari]

in the Budget for setting up of small industries in the villages for rehabilitating widows and the families whose future has become dark due to terrorists violence

I would also like to state in the House that this is not an appropriate occasion to discuss as to who is responsible for Punjab problem, no matter which party is ruling there and whosoever is guilty for this imbroglio. However, by giving equal treatment to all the State of the country, the Central Government should make proper allocations in the Budget of Punjab. I do not want to make comments on the remarks made by the opposition. shg

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great sorrow that the Punjab Budget and demand for grants are being discussed in the House, because it should have been normally debated upon in the Punjab Assembly. For how many years Punjab has been under the president's rule. President Rule is normally clamped under some very special circumstances. The popular Government of Punjab was dismissed by the Central Government on the charges that the Punjab people is being pressurised by some ministers of Punjab Government not to apprehend terrorists. Some irrelevant allegations were also made, increase in number of killings was also mentioned, but the Government should also take note of the fact as to whether any improvement has been made since proclamation of president's rule in Punjab and induction of para-military forces in the State. Some says there is considerable improvement some says there is no improvement. Such type of misleading statements are not proper. Submission is this that if improvement has taken place then all must agree, if not then what are the reasons?

Killing are on the rise, not only in Punjab, but all over the country. Movements are being launched at various places, whether it be Mizoram, Tripura, Bihar, Darjeeling or any other part of the country and

the innocent people are being murdered. What is all this?

The incidents taking place in Bihar are easily being ignored by the Government though the number of such incidents taking place in Bihar is more than that of Punjab, even then the Centre does not deem it necessary to impose President's rule there because Congress Party is in power in the state. It is a matter of regret that national interest have been relegated over narrow selfish and the survival of other political parties has been put at stake by the Central Government.

I would like to quote the example of Bhindranwale, who was given great respect and approval for his activities, why? This was done to finish Akali Dal, but he started talking about finishing the Congress Government and the country. All these mistakes are being committed by the Centre.

For instance there was an agitation by and they were committing murders. Since there was leftist's Government in Tripura, it was you who were inciting them. But later on you compromised with them. Killings were taking place there. There was no mass-movement, they wanted to spread chaos just to come to power there. Even having observed all these things, you kept nationalism on one side and the party politics on the other, You have been giving importance to casteism. You were wrong in all these things but the country is suffering today as a result thereof and the innocent people are losing their lives.

Keeping in view the present situation in Punjab and as has been pointed out by all of my colleagues from Punjab that in comparison to last year, less money is being provided in the Budget. May I know the reasons therefor? A major part of the allocations made in the budget is being spent on Para-military forces and security, which should be borne by the centre and there should be no reduction in the allocations made for the developmental works there.

I want to say one thing more. We have started thinking about those areas where the people are taking up arms and the unemployed youths have already taken up arms. I want to say not to force them to take up arms every where. The development work which is based on caste and party politics will have to be abandoned and its fruit will have to be taken to the poor people. You will have to think about those who have taken up arms rightly or wrongly. Therefore, development is very essential. The condition of the poor people is worsening because of the development work which is being carried on caste basis. This should be looked into and a survey conducted in this regard.

What is happening in my constituency? Poor people are being killed there, for which there are many reasons. It is regretful that in big villages with a population of more than 300 poor persons and Harijans, no arrangements exist even for imparting primary education. If you do all this, terrorism there will definitely be rooted out. But you are not doing so. It is my suggestion that you must make arrangements for primary education as provided in the rules that a village having a population of more than 300 Harijans and the poor must have a primary school, you should work accordingly. I want to say that you are not doing it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am most grateful to the Members who participated in this discussion and I do acknowledge that we have received many good points for consideration and many good suggestions. Sir, it undoubtedly goes to the credit of the people of Punjab—they may be Sikhs, Hindus, Muslims or anybody else—that their dedication to nation and their work in the developmental activities in Punjab both in agricultural fields as well as in the industrial field have showed a considerable resilience and therefore the people of Punjab deserve to be congratulated. In view of the situation and the conditions obtaining in Punjab perhaps but for the courageous stance adopted

by the people of that State, the success which we witness today in the developmental areas would have been there. But still we have to admit that Punjab is a problem State so far as the peace and tranquillity is concerned and the Government of India is doing its best in the interest of Punjab in trying to upkeep the interest of Punjab. In that sense it is a problem State and needs all sorts of help, in the financial matters also.

I agree with Mr. Indrajit Gupta, as he said that perhaps one of the factors which contributes to the youth to become criminal, to become extremists, may be their frustration, their being out of job, their being unemployed. This is one of the factors. But that factor cannot be termed as a very major factor. The major factors are somewhere else. We have to contain the fanning which has been done to the fire of violence. If you want to solve the problem of Punjab, as it has been stated time and again even by the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and others, congenial and conducive atmosphere have got to be created and that can only be created when violence is totally abjured, is given up and within the Constitution of India any solution can be thought about. I need not remind this august House that the Prime Minister even stated that the Government is prepared to talk with anybody provided the people with whom they talk are to be made clear that they give up the violent activities and they are prepared to talk within the framework of the Indian constitution. But that is a separate matter so far as this Budget is concerned.

Sir, there was one of the important points raised, and I should say that Mr. Ramoowalia, with all due respect to him, was a bit unkind to us in saying, in saying that "we say that Punjab has got a special problem, it is our special problem at the State, but our approach to Punjab is not with a preferential treatment, is not with a special treatment". That is not a correct statement of facts. Sir, naturally I would say that the Central Government is trying to help Punjab Government by providing special financial assistance. Perhaps had there not been any

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

assistance from the Central Government to Punjab State, then you are not in a position even to save you plan, much less meet the total non-plan expenditure and perhaps by the end of the year in the Supplementary Demands for the Central Government which I placed on the Table only yesterday, a very huge amount is shown in them for Punjab. By the end of the year perhaps we will have to give you financial assistance to the tune of about Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 crores. This is a special dispensation given by the Central Government with a view that the tempo of development in the State should be maintained and if the tempo of development is maintained, then only we can have job opportunities, employment avenues for the youths for whom we all are equally concerned.

Many of the Members have expressed their views about specific projects, also about the development in certain specific areas and diversification etc.

15.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

Sir, in this respect I would submit that we have taken into consideration all areas where there is a need for development — it may be agricultural sector, it may be agro-based industries sector, it may be medium-scale sector or large-scale industries sector. And if you compare the figures, then I would say that presently for Punjab we are giving normal Central assistance. The allocation is Rs. 57.11 crores, assistance for externally aided projects is Rs. 1 crore, special plan loan is Rs. 650 crores, police housing is Rs. 10 crores and for your rehabilitation around Golden Temple Rs. 30 crores we have given, but we know that much more would be needed. So, you would appreciate kindly that we are trying to meet the total deficit of the State because we know that augmentation of resources for this State in this condition may be very difficult, and we do not want to put more burden by way of imposition of more taxation on the people. That is why I

state that you better scrutinise the Budget papers causally and don't be so unkind to us.

Sir, it would be an ideal situation and everybody would wish in this House that we do not have to scrutinise or sanction the budgets which legitimately belong to the State Assemblies. We would have been most happy, if the conditions obtaining in Punjab were such that the Assembly could have passed this Budget. But because of the compelling circumstances, Punjab Assembly has no opportunity to pass this Budget and we have to pass this Budget. And the entire House and the nation is aware that compulsion is very justified and legitimate. But, Sir, I would say that as the Members have desired and wished that time should be such that we would not have to pass the ensuing Budget for the next year. Everybody wishes that. Let us wish, try and hope that a congenial atmosphere would be created in that State so that the direct representatives in the Assembly would be in a position to scrutinise their own programmes of economic development and do justice to the people. These are the general remarks and I do not wish to take much more time of the House because there are still lot of Bills pending.

But as I said the development has shown resilience and even the growth also, and that is borne out of the record available to us. Mr. Gupta's point about the unemployment, is a very well-taken point. But in this also, I would say that the apprehension which he has shown is not on a very sound footing. The growth of unemployment both in urban and rural areas is not much alarming. I can provide you the figure that in urban areas, for the educated unemployed, the figures has not grown much and so is the case in the rural areas. But it does not mean that we have not to solve this problem. Certainly we have to solve this.

So far as agriculture is concerned, Dr. Dhillon, Mr. Bhatia, Mr. Kamal Chaudhary and other Members have pointed out this. I should say that agriculture is well looked after. We are fairly meeting both our targets

of production as well as procurement. This time, because of the last year's drought, there is a little shortfall in the procurement target so far as wheat is concerned. Rice is yet to come. But even then, we have been able to procure about 47.37 lakh tonnes of wheat, which is 73% contribution in the total Central Pool. That is why, I congratulate the farmers of Punjab.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Also congratulate the officials and the procurement agencies.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: The procurement agencies, of course, have to do their duty and for doing their duty well, I appreciate them.

But in the other areas where the farmers are to be helped, I would say, for a short-term credit advance in cooperative sector, in 1987-88, it was Rs. 315.70 crores. We have enhanced it to Rs. 500 crores this year.

So far as long-term loan is concerned, last year it was Rs 61 crores and this year it is Rs. 65 crores.

So far as power is concerned, last year in the Plan, total State Plan was Rs. 650 crores out of which, the plan for power itself—because power should be available and, I understand, many of the Members have raised the point that there is a big constraint about the availability of coal and that if any other form of energy is available it would be good—was Rs. 352.16 crores for the power sector alone which was 54.18% and this year the Plan is Rs. 700 crores. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia would appreciate that this year's Plan is bigger than last year's Plan and out of this, for power we have put Rs. 384.07 crores.

From 1985 to 1990, the target was 768 MW and we have already achieved 347 MW and by the end of 1988-89, we expect to achieve generation capacity of 388 MW and thus you would see that appreciable work has been done.

Even in the area of implementation of the project, I would say that so far as Unit No. 3 of 210 MW of Rupar thermal plant is concerned, it was commissioned within 34 months against the time-schedule of 45 months.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Extension of Rupar thermal plant.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I would say that it has been cleared from environmental angle and from the other angles and now from the point of view of investment, the clearance is awaited which is before the Planning Commission. But I believe and hope that there would not be time over running. It may be on schedule.

So far as plant load factor is concerned, Punjab has achieved 70% against 56.3% during 1987-88 and the per capita consumption of power today is 502 KW which is the highest in the country.

You said that agriculture has reached a saturating point. Some hon. Member was speaking and you remarked that perhaps it is having diminishing return. That is not the case. We told you that agriculture may not come to a standstill or to a saturating point. Further tubewells are there for the energisation and in the Seventh Plan, one lakh tubewell connections were to be given. You should be happy to know that this was to be completed by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan but this has been achieved two years prior to the end of the Seventh Plan.

But I would like to say that we are going to put up additional capacity. In 1988-89, an additional capacity of 388 Megawatt would be put up. Therefore, the total plan target would be achieved. 96 per cent of the plan target has been achieved within four years and the rest would be achieved by the end of the Plan. This is so far as energy is concerned.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : What about the position in respect of gas-based projects and atomic power project?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I will come to that later.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : What about the transmission loss in respect of power?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I am telling you. Subject to confirmation of the fact, as per my information is concerned, the present transmission losses are around 17 to 18 per cent. so far as the distribution points are concerned, So far as installation of sub-stations are concerned, upgradation of transmission lines are concerned, they are also being constantly kept in view and remedial measures are taken. There is an area of leakage also when I say about this. I am happy to inform the House that the Punjab State Electricity Board is doing a good job in finding out the persons who are pilfering power. Every year-this figure is also subject to confirmation-around two crores of pilferages are being detected and people are brought to book.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: This is highly appreciable.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: So far as irrigation is concerned, 39000 hectares of additional irrigation potential is anticipated to be achieved in 1987-88. An additional irrigation potential of 50,400 hectares is proposed to be created during 1988-89. This is in respect of the various major, minor and small irrigation projects.

Sir, some hon. Members said that industrial growth also should be there. I agree that both should go hand-in-hand. Perhaps, in a State Like Punjab, where industry is agro-based and other industries can come up well, more thrust needs to be given to the Food Processing industries and agro-based industries. I would like to say that presently in the area of industry, there are 1,36,826 small-scale units, and medium and large-scale units are only 378. So far as loan is concerned, financial assistance has to be given because investment is not coming from the private sector. Therefore, invest-

ment should be given by our financial institutions. In 1986-87, investment was Rs. 157 crores. In 1987-88, it was Rs. 185 crores from IDBI and from IFCI it was Rs. 50 crores. In 1987-88, it was Rs. 85 crores, This year's figure, we have not yet obtained. But I believe that the tempo of investment also is not diluted.

Dr. Dhillon pointed out about dairy. I would like to say that we have got this in our view. Sir, now I have got the figure about the investments in respect of this year also. This is provisional. During 1987-88, for which you take credit, the total investment was Rs. 255.35 crores; for 1987-88 it was Rs. 258.97 crores and today it is Rs. 280.35 crores. This is the investment we have made in the Centrally sponsored schemes. So, it is wrong to say that Centrally -sponsored schemes are not coming up.

16.00 hrs

So far as the other areas are concerned, Dr. Dhillon and Mr. Bhatia suggested about diversification in agriculture. We have certainly taken note of it. In the are of oilseeds, in the area of cotton, in the area of horticulture, a new thrust is being given. New areas are also being earmarked and more help is also being rendered to the farmers.

So far as dairy is concerned, I would say that, extensively, dairy courses are being organized at the door step of the farmers with a view to inducing the farmers to adopt to dairying and milk-producing on scientific and commercial lines. 4,777 milk producers were trained during 1986-87; 5,750 during 1987-88; and this year we envisage that 6,730 milk-producers would be trained. The total target for the Seventh Five-Year Plan was 21,350. But if you make the calculation for the three years also, we have achieved a substantial success in training. Apart from the Dairy Development Programme which has been taken in this budget, under Operation Flood III, the major programme would be taken, and I am hopeful that dairy products and milk would receive a little more boosting. Some of the Members....

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: The problem is in marketing of milk. sometimes the milk produced is not lifted by the milk plants.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Then there is a case for putting up more chilling plants, chilling centres. We can then treat the milk and it can sustain for some more time and go for longer distances.

Mr. Gupta asked about details of Ropar Thermal Station, State-III. I have already told you about this. He also asked me as to what happened to the border fencing. The total fencing which was to be covered was 188.8 kms. Till now 75.8 kms. have already been fenced. The remaining area is affected by floods. Because of floods, we are not in a position to make progress right now. That is why, it has slowed down. The moment the waters are over, the programme would receive the tempo and it would be done within the time.

Members have criticised the law and order situation also. About killings, some Members have said that we claim that the killings have stopped. But we do not claim that the killings in Punjab have stopped. We do claim that our activities to nab the terrorists and to procure the weapons have shown a remarkable progress. Because of fencing and other things, infiltration of the terrorists from across the international border also has slowed down. Perhaps they are trying to find out some other areas for their infiltration. That is the achievement which the Government has got. This action of the Government against the extremists, combating the extremists, has regenerated confidence amongst the people. This is the atmosphere that we find today. Total exposure of the extremists has been done. This Sikhs also know that they are no longer their friends, their well-wishers. Everybody knows that. Therefore, their isolation has become much more conspicuous. That is one of the reasons. We know that, in desperation, a man with automatic rifle may kill one man or ten men if they are in a group. But the dimension as to what arrests have been made, in en-

counters how many dreaded extremists of 'A' Category have been killed, what type of weapons we could seize and what hide-outs we could dislocate, we could unearth and we could let that they do not have much more shelter to take shelter. This is the parameter of achievement. I am sure the House would appreciate.

Some Members asked about the deficit. As I have already said we are giving a special sum of Rs. 650 crores and other help also.

About the Thein Dam was also asked. I think, Shri Ramoowalia quoted its cost at Rs 2,000 crores. That is not a correct figure. I would request all the opposition members to rely more on the facts rather than facts cited in the press because more you go with the press report, more misconception will be there. (*interruptions*)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): In the interest of the country, I got this report denied by you. I have done service to the country.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: The total cost presented today of the Thein Dam is Rs. 976 crores. Up to 31st March, 1988, we have spent Rs. 392.93 crores. This year the allocation is Rs. 120 crores and the two units of 150 MW are expected to be commissioned during 1991-92 and two more in 1992-93. this is the status position so far as Thein Dam is concerned. So far as SYL Canal is concerned, work is going on.

Shri Dhillon highlighted about the GNDP Batinda Stage-III. The point is that the site is being shifted ten kilometres away from the present plant site on the advice of Anti-pollution Board and the project is now about to be submitted to the Government of India. The whole linkage clearance has been granted and the techno-economic clearance for earlier project has also been granted.

Some of the Members raised other specific points about the pending projects with the Government of India and some of the problems which Government of India

[Sh. B.K. Gadhvi]

could solve about the allotment of more wagons, about some problems pending with the Planning Commission, Letter of Intents with the Industry Ministry, how many have been granted and how many have come. These are the specific problems concerning the various Ministries. Shri Bhatia made a point about the Pig Iron. I appreciate the points made. I assure that all the individual and specific points concerned various Ministries which have been raised, it is my practice always to draw the attention of the various Ministries to the points raised.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-
ALIA: I will appreciate, if you write to them.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: I would write to them and I am hopeful that so far as the legitimate problems are concerned, other Ministries of the Government of India also

would try to solve them. With these words, once again, I thank all the Members for participating and giving me very valuable suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Punjab) to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand 1 to 29".

The motion was adopted

Demands for Grants 1988-89 in Respect of State of Punjab voted by Lok Sabha

No. of	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 24-3-1988		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Agriculture and Forests	37,04,05,000	17,21,63,000	37,04,05,000	17,21,64,000
2.	Animal husbandry and Fisheries	12,96,66,000	81,50,000	12,96,66,000	81,50,000
3.	Co-operation	6,78,77,000	22,80,42,000	6,78,77,000	22,80,42,000
4.	Defence Service Welfare	1,60,22,000	6,50,000	1,60,22,000	6,50,000
5.	Education	178,88,29,000	5,32,000	178,88,28,000	6,33,000
6.	Elections	82,66,000	...	82,66,000	...

1	2	3	4	
7.	Excise and Taxation	4,28,84,000	..	4,28,84,000 ..
8.	Finance	160,49,97,000	3,18,30,000	160,49,96,000 3,18,30,000
9.	Food and Supplies	1,56,15,000	515,44,26,000	1,56,16,000 ...
10.	General Administration	6,63,50,000	...	6,63,50,000 ...
11.	Health and Family Welfare	66,43,94,000	..	66,43,95,000 ...
12.	Home Affairs and Justice	55,70,16,000	1,75,00,000	55,70,15,000 1,75,00,000
13.	Industries	6,32,43,000	7,92,32,000	6,32,43,000 7,92,33,000
14.	Information and Public Relations	1,51,85,000	...	1,51,85,000 ...
15.	Irrigation and Power	56,53,64,000	381,47,24,000	56,53,64,000 381,47,24,000
16.	Labour and Employment	1,86,10,000	..	1,86,09,000 ...
17.	Local Government, Housing and Urban Development	1,71,42,000	10,22,00,000	1,71,43,000 10,22,00,000
18.	Personnel and Administrative Reforms	29,11,000	...	29,11,000 ...
19.	Planning	3,80,96,000	...	3,80,97,000 ...
20.	Programme Implementation	2,00,000	...	2,00,000 ...
21.	Public works	62,97,48,000	40,48,80,000	62,97,48,000 40,48,80,000
22.	Revenue and Rehabilitation	16,03,66,000	...	16,03,65,000 ...
23.	Rural Development and Panchayats	22,35,42,000	23,00,000	22,35,43,000 23,00,000
24.	Science, Technology and Environment	11,50,000	61,00,000	11,50,000 61,00,000

1	2	3	4	
25.	Social and Women's Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	20,62,08,000	71,50,000	20,62,07,000 71,50,000
26.	Technical Education and Industrial Training	7,63,24,000	15,17,000	7,63,24,000 15,17,000
27.	Tourism and Cultural Affairs	88,68,000	1,82,48,000	88,68,000 1,82,48,000
28.	Transport	44,15,75,000	6,54,00,000	44,15,76,000 6,54,00,000
29.	Vigilance	71,18,000	...	71,19,000 ...

16.10 hrs.

Bill.

PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL *

Sir, I beg to move: **

[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 introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the consolidated Funds 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 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: Sir, I introduce the

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1988-890, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out to the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1988089, to be taken into consideration:"

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2 dated 18.8.88.

** Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and Schedule Stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 ... Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (TAMIL NADU), 1988-89

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : As the House is aware, the annual financial statement of the Government of Tamil Nadu for 1988-89 together with the Demands for Grants were laid on the table of this House on the 17th March, 1988. An explanatory memorandum on the Budget was also circulated among the Hon. Members. After general discussion of the Budget and discussion of the Demands for Grants on Account, the House granted Vote on Account sufficient to meet the expenditure of the State during the first six months of 1988-89.

I would now request the House to consider and grant the balance of Demands needed for meeting the expenditure of the State Government during the current financial year.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 59."

Demands for Grants, 1988-89 in respect of State of Tamil Nadu Submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 28.3.1988	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1.	Land Revenue Department	12,34,97,000	—
			12,34,96,000
			—

1	2	3	4
2.	State Excise Department	2,26,71,000 —	2,26,71,000 —
3.	Motor Vehicles Acts Administration	2,10,32,000 —	2,10,32,000 —
4.	General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties Administration	11,54,93,000 —	11,54,93,000 —
5.	Stamps Administration	75,56,000 —	75,56,000 —
6	Registration	5,00,52,000 —	5,00,52,000 —
7.	State Legislature	1,05,25,000 —	1,05,24,000 —
8.	Elections	9,08,05,000 —	— —
9.	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters staff	23,99,86,000 —	23,99,86,000 —
10.	Milk Supply Schemes	1,68,33,000 —	1,68,32,000 —
11.	District Administration	29,09,05,000 —	29,09,04,000 —
12.	Administration of The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959	2,58,84,000 —	2,58,83,000 —
13.	Administration of Justice	11,50,50,000 —	11,50,49,000 —
14.	Jails	6,41,33,000 —	6,41,33,000 —
15.	Police	75,80,45,000 —	75,80,45,000 —
16.	Fire Services	5,59,48,000 —	5,59,47,000 —
17	Education	344,85,65,000 —	344,85,64,000 —
18.	Medical	78,02,56,000 —	78,02,56,000 —
19.	Public Health	43,77,63,000 —	43,77,62,000 —
20.	Agriculture	73,69,83,000 —	73,69,82,000 —
21.	Fisheries	4,05,04,000 —	4,05,04,000 —
22.	Animal Husbandry	18,44,48,000 —	18,44,47,000 —

1	2	3	4
23. Co-operation	26,15,62,000	—	26,15,62,000 —
24. Industries	4,42,53,000	—	4,42,53,000 —
25. Cinchona	2,13,43,000	—	2,13,42,000 —
26. Handlooms and Textiles	10,45,87,000	—	10,45,87,000 —
27. Khadi	2,28,67,000	—	2,28,66,000 —
28. Community Development Projects and Municipal Administration	97,21,93,000	—	97,21,93,000 —
29. Labour including Factories	13,21,44,000	—	13,21,43,000 —
30. Social Welfare	48,59,40,000	—	48,59,40,000 —
31. Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Castes etc.	32,37,24,000	—	32,37,23,000 —
32. Welfare of the Backward Classes, etc.	8,22,43,000	—	8,22,42,000 —
33. Housing	2,76,37,000	—	2,76,37,000 —
34. Urban Development	29,92,34,000	—	29,92,34,000 —
35. Civil Supplies	78,82,69,000	—	78,82,68,000 —
36. Irrigation	43,34,28,000	—	43,34,28,000 —
37. Public Works-Buildings	1,87,64,000	—	1,87,63,000 —
38. Public Works-Establishment and Tools and Plant	15,52,35,000	—	15,52,34,000 —
39. Roads and Bridges	48,36,68,000	—	48,36,68,000 —
40. Road Transport Services and shipping	3,18,05,000	—	3,18,04,000 —
41. Relief on account of Natural Calamities	59,77,000	—	59,76,000 —
42. Pension and other Retirement Benefits	77,91,39,000	—	77,91,38,000 —
43. Miscellaneous	179,13,02,000	—	179,13,02,000 —

1	2	3	4
44. Stationery and Printing	9,08,18,000	—	9,08,18,000 —
45. Forest Department	9,52,85,000	—	9,52,85,000 —
46. Compensation and Assignments	20,31,63,000	—	20,31,62,000 —
47. Information, Tourism and Film Technology	1,94,02,000	—	1,94,02,000 —
48. Rural Industries	10,91,16,000	—	10,91,15,000 —
49. Water-Supply	63,55,02,000	—	63,55,01,000 —
50. Capital outlay on Agriculture	—	1,95,69,000	— 1,95,68,000
51. Capital outlay on Industrial Development	—	6,96,69,000	— 6,96,68,000
52. Capital outlay on Irrigation	—	28,57,95,000	— 28,57,95,000
53. Capital outlay on Public Works-Buildings	—	22,83,70,000	— 22,83,69,000
54. Capital outlay on Roads and Bridges	—	21,57,20,000	— 21,57,19,00
55. Capital outlay on Road Transport Services and Shipping	—	30,12,000	— 30,12,000
56. Capital Outlay on Forests	—	12,05,21,000	— 12,05,21,000
57. Capital outlay on Rural Industries	—	79,75,000	— 79,75,000
58. Miscellaneous Capital Outlay	—	7,12,14,000	— 7,12,13,000
59. Loans and Advances by the State Government	—	181,88,65,000	— 181,88,64,000

[Translation]

* SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (North Madras):
Hon. Dy. Speaker, Sir, at the outset let me

thank you and the members of the Telugu Desam party for giving me this opportunity to initiate this discussion on the second stage of the Tamil Nadu Budget. As I spoke in

* Translation of the speech Originally delivered in Tamil.

Tamil when the Budget was discussed last session, I would like to speak in Tamil while participating in this discussion.

The State Government has asked the Central Govt. to increase its rice allocation for the State from 50000 tons to 80000 tons. I need not explain to this Govt. the plight and sufferings of the people of Tamil Nadu due to severe drought conditions. The drought conditions have created foodgrains scarcity in the State. Now the Governor's administration has asked for the increase in the rice allocation from 50000 tons to 80000 tons. If this is not done, there is every danger of reducing the per family quota of rice distribution ration shops in the State from the present 12 kilos to 8 kilos. That would further starve the already starving teeming millions of the State. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Govt. to sympathetically consider the request of the Governor. There should be no hesitation for the Central Govt. to increase the quota as asked for by the Governor as he is only the representative of the Centre.

When I spoke during the last session on the Budget in the last session, I made a fervent plea that such occasions should not be created any more for discussing a State Budget in this House. I appealed that that should be the last occasion for this House to discuss the State Budget. I urged upon the Govt. that the Tamil Nadu Budget should be discussed by a duly elected legislative of that State. The Central Govt. has however without any rhyme or reason postponed the elections. Let me, in this context, remind the Central Govt. of the words of our Hon. President Shri R. Venkataraman telecast on the eve of this year's independence day.

Let me quote:-

"I refer to certain elements in our society which for their narrow ends seek to undercut and undermine the electoral process to interfere with and thereby seek to thwart the mechanism of the ballot is to lay an axe at the very foundation of our polity. Political parties whether ruling or in opposition have a grave

responsibility for ensuring a fair and free elections."

If the Congress party which is ruling now has even the slightest regard and respect for these words of our Hon. President, they must forthwith come forward to conduct the elections in the State. About the reasons adduced by the Central Govt. for postponing the elections in the State, a neutral newspaper 'The Hindi; has stated:-

"The injustice of prolonging the President's rule in Tamil Nadu for no serious or justifiable reason other than the narrow self-perceived interests of the party ruling at the Centre, that is the Congress party, receives in Governor's rule on opportunity to manover things in its favour in blatant disregard of the principle of fair opportunity to all sections of the democratic party to which the President has repeatedly referred and sought to raise a significant institutional issue."

Not only this. Even the Illustrated Weekly of India has strongly condemned the postponement of elections in Tamil Nadu on the ostensible pretext of Govt. Servants and teachers agitation. Let me quote what the journal has to say:-

"Compare the stand with the position adopted in the State's memorandum to the Ninth Finance Commission..... 'The Govt. employees' it states, have now become completely unionised and are acutely conscious of their rights. In such a situation, it is being increasingly difficult to resist their legitimate claims on the ground of jackneyed expressions like 'lack of resources' by the State. The above gives rise to two valid questions. If all the above had been recommended to the Finance Commission by the State Govt. why did the Governor not reveal it to the striking workers, the confidentiality of the documents notwithstanding, if only to avert the prolonged strike, which resulted in considerable loss of State revenue and man days or was it deliberately kept in the dark so that the strike would provide the Governor a convenient excuse to suggest postpone-

[Sh. N.V.N. Somu]
ment of elections”.

I would like to emphatically ask the Govt. the same question.

Sir, there is a proverb in Tamil: for a lame person, even a natural slip is an excuse. There is another proverb: an imperfect dancer complains about the courtyard, something like a bad workman blaming his tools. There is also another proverb: a man fallen would pretend that had just leapt playfully. Likewise, this Govt. has postponed the elections citing this Govt. teachers and servants agitation as a ground.

Not only this, this Govt. has suspended nearly 42 persons and transferred 27 persons for participating in the strike. Now the agitation is over. Parties concerned have already signed an agreement. Still, the 42 persons have not been reinstated; the transfer orders of 27 persons have not been cancelled. This Govt. must immediately give up its vengeful attitude. The DMK party to which I belong and its leader Dr. Karunanidhi have spoken in plain terms that there should be no difference in the pay scales of the State Govt. employees and the Central Govt. employees. Whether it involves 348 crores or 359 crores, Dr. Karunanidhi has categorically assured the employees to accede to their demands when his party comes to power. The Govt. employees and teachers have returned to work now, I urge upon the Govt. to give up its vengeful attitude and reinstate the suspended employees and cancel the transfer orders of the 27 employees.

The Prime Minister and other congressmen are eulogising the administration of the State under the Governor. They perhaps do not know how much money is being squandered by the Governor from the public exchequer. Let me cite one single example. The Governor has spent so far more than 2 crores for announcing and postponing the cooperative societies elections twice.

According to official sources, the Coop-

erative department has spent 108.25 lakhs during May when the election process was first set in motion and again Rs. 71.25 lakhs in July.

So, in total, 2 crores have been wasted on this. I charge that the Governor has frittered away the scarce resources of the State in this irresponsible manner.

Hon. Shri Chidambaram is always referring to the rule of dravidian parties in the State as dark era. This is his oft-repeat meaningless recitation. I do not take him seriously. But let me give a comparison of the achievements of the DMK Govt. which ruled the State for 9 years and those of the Congress Govt. which ruled the State for 20 years so that that could be an eye-opener for Shri Chidambaram.

The Congress Govt. which ruled the State for 20 years was callous to the demand for changing the name of the State to 'Tamil Nadu'. In Virudhunagar, Sankaraninga Nadar sacrificed his life for that cause by fasting unto death. The Congress Govt. was still unmoved. But as soon as the DMK came to power, in 1967, the first act was to change the name of the State to 'Tamil Nadu'. That was the achievement of our DMK Govt

During the 20 years of Congress rule, only 1,15,000 agricultural land pattahs were distributed. The number during the 9 years DMK rule was 3,80,000.

During the 20 years of Congress rule, only 63,770 persons were issued residential housing pattahs. During the 9 years rule of DMK, 5,14,435 persons were given residential pattahs.

During the 20 years of Congress rule, nothing was done to confer tenancy rights on the poor landless agricultural labourers. The DMK Govt. though ruled for a comparatively lesser period of 9 years enacted the Tenancy Rights Act and thus benefitted 1,75,000 poor landless agricultural labourers.

The Congress Govt. which ruled the State for 20 years enacted the Agricultural land ceiling Act which specified 30 acres as ceiling. However, not an inch of land was given to the poor people. In 1960, before the Act could be enacted, the barons transferred the land holdings in benami titles. Only the DMK Govt. brought the rats out of the bags by specifying the ceiling as 15 acres and thus benefitted more than 40000 poor agricultural landless labourers.

Only 20,250 towns were electrified during the 20 years of Congress rule. The number during the DMK rule was, 41,000. Only 2 lakh pumpsets were given electrical connections during the Congress rule. The DMK Govt. gave 7.5 lakh electrical connections to pumpsets.

During the 20 years of Congress rule, a meagre quantum of 8 lakh acres were brought under irrigation. When the DMK party was in power more than 16 lakh acres of agricultural lands were brought under irrigation.

During the 20 years of Congress rule, there was no proposal for slum clearance. Only during the DMK period, a separate Board for slum clearance was created. Tamil Nadu was the first State to have a Board of that kind. More than 30000 houses were built during the DMK period under the slum clearance programme.

The number of largescale and medium scale industries during the Congress rule was 11,164. It was 26,381 during the 9 years rule of DMK.

Not only this. Let me thank my Hon. colleague Dr. Kalanighi for reminding me of one thing. When the State was experiencing severe famine conditions during the Congress rule, the Congressmen ridiculed the people by advising them to eat rate meat and pork if rice was not adequately available. Here are the people who glorify this Congress rule. It is a matter of great shame.

There was no specific plan for con-

structing houses for the Adi Dravida community in any of the States at that time. It was only when Dr. Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister, a special plan for building houses exclusively for Harijans was made and 42000 houses were constructed for the Adi Dravidas.

The number of Adi Dravida colonies electrified during the Congress rule was 2000. The number of such colonies electrified during the DMK regime was 23,000. Look at the contrast.

Therefore, whatever results that are flowing during this Governor's rule now are merely consequential effects of the efficient administration of the DMK party and its split away party AIADMK. All these damaging remarks of the Congressmen about us and the misrepresentation of us in official functions and on the media are not going to have any effect on the people of Tamil Nadu because they are wiser than the Congressmen.

I came to know that when the Prime Minister visited Thanjavur, I think, he entered the hut of a poor family and enquired from the housewife what she had cooked for the day. So courteous was, that he was not able to understand the basic problems of the poor and the poorest of the poor in whose hut he happened to make an entry and that the family was not having even a handful of rice to cook a meal. The lady was dismayed and gave a befitting reply to the Prime Minister that what she could cook when she had no means to buy even rice for the family. This is the State of poverty in Tamil Nadu. Do not, therefore, glorify the Governor's rule.

Sir, the drinking water problem is haunting the Madras city for long particularly since 1983. This is the pathetic situation. Hon. Dy. Speaker, Sir, I had so many times invited the attention of the Govt. in this august House to this grave problem. The Govt. is turning a Nelson's eye to the problem. Hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Shri NTR is ever willing to offer the Krishna river waters to the Madras city. 30 crores were allocated initially when

[Sh. N.V.N. Somu]

Dr. MGR was the Chief Minister and thereafter 30 crores of two more instalments have been disbursed for the project. 90 crores have been so far given. Krishna Water is yet to flow in the pipes of Madras city. The North Madras constituency which I represent is inhabited by poor labourers. There are many coolie workers, mill and factory workers. They have to stand in long and serpentine queues for water even after mid night and again these poor souls have to get up early in the morn to report for duty to eke out their livelihood. This is the pathetic condition. Same is the condition in South Madras.

What is the bottleneck? What is holding up the Telugu-Ganga Project? I really do not understand. Now Hon. Alexander is the Governor. He is the singer and he is the dancer. He is the Central Govt. and he is the State Govt. Let him identify the bottlenecks and remove them. Krishna waters should be brought to Madras City without any further delay.

The Governor had already stated that the Budget deficit would increase to 450 crores. In the same way, when the Budget session of Parliament was on, he announced many tax concessions. We do not oppose the tax concessions. But we do like this utter disregard for this highest legislative forum.

More than 150 LTTE men have been arrested in the Madras City recently. Innocent Tamilians are being rounded up. Patients convalescing in hospitals, lame and maimed persons are booked and brought to jails. Crores and Crores of rupees are being spent daily for the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lankan accord. I assail this Govt.'s extravaganza and also condemn the arrest of innocent Tamilians on cooked up cases.

Let this be the last occasion for the House to discuss the State Budget. I made an appeal of the same sort during the last session. It has fallen on deaf ears. I once again make this honest appeal to the Govt. that this should be the last occasion this

House discussing the State Budget. Elections must be held quickly and it should not be postponed merely because a mouse died or horse met its death or such other meaningless frivolous pleas. I thank you very much, Sir, for providing me this opportunity. I would like to add that my Hon. Colleague Dr. Kalanidhi would speak the rest.

[English]

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Budget of Tamil Nadu for 1988-89 presented by the Hon. Finance Minister, I would like to place some important facts before this House. The results achieved in Tamil Nadu under the President's Rule during the last 8 months are quite remarkable. The State administration... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will also get a chance to speak.

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, we are not here discussing about the extension of President's Rule at all but what has happened during the last 8 months, I am making a small mention.

The State Administration has been geared up. All public and social amenities like the drinking water, power and fuel availability, supply of food grains through the Public Distribution System have improved. Generally, the people are happy over the steps taken by the Government to bring relief to them.

Coming to the Budget, Sir, I am glad that the Centre has proposed the plan outlay for Tamil Nadu to the tune of Rs. 1457 crores as against the last year's budget provision of Rs. 1250 crores giving a rise of 16 per cent. Appropriation Account Budget of Tamil Nadu Administration with the current year deficit of Rs. 124 crores is understandable. There has been any fresh levy of taxes. This has not affected the Plan. Even at the beginning of the year there was a deficit of Rs. 250 crores.

The House is well aware of the reason for the extension of the Governor's rule. There was a strike by the Government employees of the State Government and also there was the teachers' strike in which they demanded the parity of pay scales with the Central Government employees. The present State Government has given an interim relief which itself amounts to Rs. 80 crores. In addition, there is the expenditure which has to be involved in setting up of a Pay Commission. It is encouraging to note the earnestness of the State Government to implement the Centre's socio-economic programmes. In the Plan outlay the Centre has laid great stress on power development in the State for which I think we should enhance the amount, at least 60% more instead of giving only Rs. 502 crores as has been earmarked now. Though much has been said about the work that has been done in the last 20 years, we know what has happened to the people of Tamil Nadu during the first decade after the Congress Government. Sir, as the Government are aware, Tamil Nadu has mostly been depending on thermal power production and power is the most important factor for running industries, whether big, medium or small. My friends from Tamil Nadu would agree that for the last two decades there has hardly been any expansion in the industrial sector. Whatever progress has been made in the industrial sector in the State was made during the period of Congress rule, that is, prior to the last two decades. For industrial growth, I would like the Centre to come forward to increase the outlay for power development to a modest amount of Rs. 800 crores so that we can expand the existing power-generating capacity and also start new industries.

Sir, for agriculture, a provision of Rs. 136 crores has been made. This amount covers 11 items. In these items, I do not find any provision for the supply of high-yielding variety of seeds and certified seeds to farmers at normal or subsidised rates. Now that almost all the parts of the country have experienced a good monsoon in the last two months, and the sowing season has already

started, it is all the more necessary to make available good seeds to the farmers immediately. It has been reported that there is shortage of certified seeds. Because of severe drought condition faced by the country for three consecutive years and therefore the seeds had either been consumed or have lost the capacity to germinate. Hence, I would plead with the Centre that certified seeds should be procured and made available to the farmers not only in Tamil Nadu but to other parts of the country as well.

Sir, under Dairy Development, a provision of just one crore rupees has been made. This is very much on the low side and for healthy growth of children both in mind and body, consumption of milk and milk products in sufficient quantity is very necessary. To step up production of milk and milk products, a minimum outlay of Rs. 3 crores should be set apart for the Dairy Development Programme. People belonging to weaker sections and backward communities can be helped through this Dairy development programme. They will have cows and buffaloes and by providing milk to the dairies, they can improve their financial position.

The Centre has provided a very meagre amount of Rs. 4 crores only for Civil Supplies. I would request the Centre to arrange for distribution of foodgrains to the poor and weaker sections throughout the State at a highly subsidised rate. For this purpose, the provision should be automatically be increased.

Sir, as already pointed out earlier, there has not been much industrial development in the State for the last two decades or so. Slackness in industrial growth and the increase in population caused steep increase in unemployment among the educated, skilled and rural people. Tamil Nadu was one of the industrially advanced States and from a third position about twenty years ago, Tamil Nadu has now been pushed back to 14th position as far as industries are concerned. The per capita income of the State has touched the bottom while the per capita income of other States has been steadily

[Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar]

increasing. Unless some radical steps are taken in the industrial front, that is, expansion of the existing industries, starting of new industries and reviving the sick industries including the textile industry, the condition of the poverty stricken section in Tamil Nadu cannot be improved.

In the current year, a new thrust has been envisaged to accelerate the pace of industrial growth to promote overall economic development. The long delayed concessions and incentives particularly for assisting the growth of small scale and ancillary industries amounting to Rs.15 crores have now been made available. This is a welcome step in the right direction to encourage industrial growth and create more employment opportunities for the lower strata of the society.

Schemes costing about Rs. 27 crores for constructing link roads, housing, welfare of handicapped and promoting employment for women are being actively implemented. This would perhaps get completed in the next two or three months but more funds would be needed for the benefit to reach larger numbers spread throughout the State.

The housing scheme for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is improved by the Kamaraj Housing Scheme, which provides fire-proof roof. I would plead for more such houses to the weaker sections. When the Prime Minister inaugurated the scheme in South Arcot this month, the people belonging to weaker sections were all very happy. This helps prevention of destruction of these houses, particularly during communal riots. This is a very good improvement.

Sir, Tamil Nadu was one of the worst affected States due to drought conditions in the past four years in so far as water supply, not only for irrigation purposes but even for drinking purposes is concerned. The geographical constraint contributes to the problem. All the members are aware that Madras

City was the worst affected due to non-availability of drinking water to about 20 lakh people in the city. It is in this context that I would request the Centre to take immediate steps for the augmentation of drinking water supply to the city's population, even by desalinisation of sea water. I would also like to point out that there has been heavy down-pour of rains in several parts which will continue for two more months in Tamil Nadu and the Centre should take steps to create water-sheds, water basins, etc., in the rural areas so that the rain-water does not get lost.

Sir, under Transport and Communication, for construction of roads and bridges, a provision of Rs.56 crores has been made. The provision of this amount is not at all sufficient. Due to population influx into the urban areas and due to dearth of housing accommodation in the cities and towns, people started migrating to the outskirts of the city after constructing their own houses. But these people are facing a lot of difficulties and they live in insanitary conditions. Roads and drainage systems are to be improved in and around the cities and towns in Tamil Nadu. For instance, beyond Saidapet, a suburb of Madras, upto Chingleput, thousands of housing complexes and residential pockets have sprung up in the last two decades. But they are without any basic amenities like drinking water, roads, drainage and transportation facilities. Wherever the railway lines cut across these new colonies in Madras City and other major towns like Tiruchy, Coimbatore, Madurai, etc., subways should be constructed for easy and quick movement of transport and other vehicle from one side to the other to avoid accidents, etc. I would, therefore, request the Government to step up the provision for roads and bridges, take up the subway construction work on a priority basis. In my constituency, in an area about 50 kms. from Madras, fishermen living in Pulicot have to cross a rivulet. They experience a lot of difficulty when there is not enough water in the rivulet to cross by boat. Very often, they have to experience this problem particularly women to cross the rivulet. A bridge over that rivulet is very essential.

Sir, Tamil Nadu has locational disadvantages and geographical constraints, contributing to its drinking water problem and scarcity of water resources for agricultural purposes. This should be solved with the cooperative efforts of the Centre as well as the neighbouring States. The farmers need to be helped.

The Central food policy, procurement and distribution should take into account the special needs of the State. The State flour mills, especially the medium units are experiencing difficulty to get wheat at economical prices. Either imported wheat or wheat procured from the North should be given to Tamil Nadu flour mills on a rational formula.

It would give the State some relief and aid better resource management if the current limit of ways and means advance of Rs. 80 crores is at least doubled.

It is not worthy that the State's borrowings are coming down as compared to other States.

It would also be of immense relief and great help if the present overdraft limit of seven days is extended to two to three weeks. A week's overdraft finance limit adds to the financial strain rather than producing the adequate relief contemplated. With these words, I support the Tamil Nadu Budget.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): I wish this may be the last time for any State budget to be discussed here in this House, especially Tamilnadu where the ruling party is trying to postpone election for their convenience. The tragedy in Tamilnadu is that the distinction between the administration and the Congress Party has been so blurred, so withered away, that even the Governor is openly propagating, canvassing for a Congress rule in that State. I do not know why. I do not know why a person like Governor, who had been all through his life a bureaucrat, is openly canvassing for a Congress rule.

When a public reception was given to the President in Tamilnadu, he openly mentioned about the so-called Kamaraj rule and the so-called de-generation which happened to the State while non-Congress Parties were ruling. This is unbecoming of a Governor. This should not happen. When the President's Rule is imposed in a State, the Governor should be partial and he should shown courtesy at least not to mention in a public function or not to openly propagate about the virtues of the Congress rule in a public function.

Regarding the industrial situation, the Governor has already announced that the second phase of industrialisation is going to come. Now what is the actual situation in Tamilnadu? About 41 major and medium sized industries remained closed in Tamilnadu; they are not taking any proper steps for opening them or for their proper functioning. The entire handloom industry is in a crisis especially in Tamilnadu, which is one of the major sources of living for lakhs of people. The government promised earlier to provide yarn at a controlled rate. Instead, they said that they would compensate the mill owners by giving them additional electricity. This has not come into practice. Now, thousands of handloom weavers are unemployed. So, if you are genuinely interested in doing something for Tamil Nadu, take this matter very seriously and find a solution for this crisis in the handloom industry.

Another point is, the number of small scale units in Coimbatore which I know personally because it is very near to our place, are remaining closed. Many others are facing closure. This also the Government should take into consideration.

In the textile sector they say that some mills are being opened. But what is the situation? About half the workers are retrenched and the wages are also cut down. Is that the way in which you open the textile industry? What is the use of opening textile mills where somewhat half the workers are retrenched and the wages are cut? I do not know what you are doing with them. If this is

[Sh. Suresh Kurup]

the way in which you are trying to impose Kamaraj rule in that State, it will be a pathetic situation.

Regarding the public distribution system, in rural areas it was promised that 12 kg of rice will be given to one family and in the urban areas it is 20 kg. And, in the rural areas you are not giving this. I tell you, that 12 kg of rice per family per month is not provided in Tamil Nadu, I think the authorities will take all this into consideration.

In the agricultural sector minimum statutory wages are not given to the agricultural workers; nothing is done about that. Nobody is there to take care of them.

And above all, regarding the Cauvery waters dispute all through these years you have been saying that just because a non-Congress Government is in power in that State, this dispute is not properly solved. Now that you are practically ruling Tamil Nadu, why are you not solving the problem?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): In eight months?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): In future.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: In future? You are hoping against hope, I still repeatedly tell you. You are not going to come to power in Tamil Nadu. So, if you want to solve the Cauvery problem you can solve the problem. All these years you have been pointing the accusing finger towards the non-Congress Government.

Regarding the Budget, in this whole thing, no comparative figures are given. If we want to compare about each and every account, you have to give the figures of at least, last year's budget. Nothing is provided. At least, last year's figures have to be given, if you want to have a comparison.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): They compare them with this year's figures.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: You can practically compare with them. But when compared to Punjab budget which is passed just now, Tamil Nadu budget is much low. That also I want to point out.

These are some of the important things which I want to mention and before concluding, I want to tell you, that without delay, — this is the demand of the people of Tamil Nadu — without delay, you should conduct the elections and proper democratic rule should be established in Tamil Nadu, not this bureaucratic rule.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, supporting the Budget proposal, I wish to make a few points.

A tax free Budget with several welfare measures was presented in Lok Sabha in March 1988. In each and every sector, there was enhanced allocation. It provided benefits to all sections — farmers, weavers, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and common people. Effective follow-up action was carried out.

Previously, in the past twenty years, developmental activities did not progress well in Tamil Nadu. Only populist schemes were adopted. No planned schemes for long standing over all permanent economic growth and development was adopted in Tamil Nadu.

Regarding agricultural sector, relief was given to the agriculturists through the Budget effective follow up action carried out in this sector and the comparatively better monsoon show signs of better starting in the agricultural activities in Tamil Nadu.

In the past few years, the area under cultivation has fallen in Tamil Nadu from 2.4 million hectares to 2 million hectares.

Tamil Nadu has registered a negative growth rate in crop area and production of almost all crops.

Per hectare rise production, as per

1983-84 figures, was not encouraging. In Andhra it was 2,106 Kgs.; in Haryana, it was 2,486 Kgs.; in Karnataka it was 1,953 Kgs.; in Punjab it was 3,063 Kgs. and in Tamil Nadu it was 1,949 Kgs.

Comprehensive planning is necessary to make improvement in the present stagnation. Enhanced allotment has to be made for this sector.

Cauvery water dispute has to be settled at the earliest. It is a long pending dispute. Several meetings have been held, but no settlement is arrived at. Some effective steps have to be taken for referring the matter to a tribunal in the interest of the riots of Tamil Nadu.

It was pointed out on several occasions that west flowing rivers should be diverted to the drought affected areas of Tamil Nadu. Steps have to be taken in this regard also.

Riots in large numbers depend on minor irrigation tanks. But they are not properly maintained. Silt has to be removed in time before monsoon and encroachment of tanks also should be severely dealt with.

Industrial growth in Tamil Nadu in the recent past was very slow compared to the other States of India. Public sector industries have not been established in Tamil Nadu for the past fifteen years. In the private sector also, industrialists of Tamil Nadu have not been encouraged to start industries in the State. In the recent past, they have started establishing industries outside Tamil Nadu. More over, there were several small scale sick industries became sick in Tamil Nadu. As per 1986 figures, it was 15,436, next only to West Bengal. A large number of heavy industries numbering 55 also became sick as per 1986 figures. In between 1970-71 and 1984-85 the per capita annual industrial growth is 2.26 percent whereas the national growth is 2.48 per cent. For Punjab it is 4.9 per cent and for Goa it is 11.33 per cent.

17.00 hrs.

The industrial policy followed for Tamil Nadu has to be reviewed and modified and should be made easier for the entrepreneurs

to start industries without delay. Now, they have to observe long procedural formalities resulting in long delays for establishing industries. The glorious days of industrial prominence of Tamil Nadu have passed. Tamil Nadu which used to be third in industrial prominence has now gone down to 14th position. So due to poor performance in industry and agriculture and because of administrative lapses, poverty and unemployment are prevailing in Tamil Nadu. According to 1984 figures the people who live below this poverty line in Tamil Nadu is 39.6 which is one of the highest among Indian States. The national figure is 36.9 per cent. Punjab's figure is 13.8 per cent, Haryana it is 15.6 per cent. Unemployment is also mounting up. In 1970 the number of unemployed was four lakhs. In 1986 it has gone upto 21.86 lakhs. This number pertains to those who have registered with the employment exchanges. There are other unemployed persons also who are not registered with the employment exchanges. The per capita income in Tamil Nadu is also very low. As per 1985-86 the per capita income in Punjab was 1656, Goa, 1754, Haryana 1229, Pondicherry 1255, Maharashtra 1045, and Tamilnadu 779. So developmental activities did not prosper well in the recent past. They have to be speeded up, streamlined and monitored.

During the President's rule, there is improvement in the administration and developmental activities. A clear administration is given during this President's rule and corruption is effectively controlled and checked. Accumulated files have been cleared. Governor, Secretaries and officers in person hear public grievances. Recently an amount of Rs. 300 crores has been allotted for the expansion of Salem Steel Plant. My hon. friend has already said about drinking water to Madras. It has to be speeded up. Concerned State Governments and Central Government must be persuaded to take early steps for early implementation of this scheme. So is the case with water problems of other areas of this State.

Regarding prohibition, now there is only

[Sh. N. Dennis]

partial prohibition. Foreign liquor is permitted. Illicit toddy and arrack are available in each and every village. Policemen are colluding with the sellers. The health and economy of the poor persons is severely affected and the women and children are worried about it. So, my suggestion is that total prohibition has to be introduced. Effective implementation of the present prohibition system is an imminent necessity. Prohibition Committees from village level to the district level also have to be constituted.

Regarding education, Tamil Nadu occupied a high position and standard in the field of education. It ranked first in the all-India competitive examinations like IAS and Allied Services. Now in the recent past, politics has eroded the educational institutions and has severely vitiated the system and standard. There is indiscipline among teachers and students and now the performance in the all-India competitive examinations like IAS is very miserably poor.

Tamil Nadu should get the benefit of *Navodaya* schools. Poor students of rural areas should get the benefit of these *Navodaya* schools in Tamil Nadu. The policy pursued by the previous government in this regard has to be given up as it is detrimental to the progress and prospects of the poor children of Tamil Nadu.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now wind up please.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Yes, I am finishing, Sir. Another point is regarding *Sethu Samudram* project. This is one of the long pending projects in the country. The implementation of this project would improve the economic condition of the Southern States.

Another important point I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that during election day vehicles are used for taking voters. In Kerala it is stopped. Similarly, such a system has to be introduced in Tamil Nadu also. In the next elections, this taking of voters on the date of election in

vehicles by the candidates and their supporters has to be stopped effectively.

Another point regarding my constituency is about the boiled rice. People of Kanyakumari district particularly are accustomed to eat boiled rice. Now raw rice is being supplied against their interest and habit. So, boiled rice has to be supplied and immediate steps to be taken for the supply of boiled rice.

Regarding fisheries, Tamil Nadu has a long coast line — both, the East Coast and the West Coast. The West Coast comes in my constituency. A large number of fishermen are living in congested and unhygienic circumstances and their economic condition is very poor. They have no landed property and they are houseless too. Their only occupation is fishing and this fishing is seasonal. During the off season they are unemployed. Moreover, sea erosion is also caused in the West Coast frequently, every year, causing great damage to the poor fishermen. Sea erosion walls are erected in certain places but the fishermen find it inconvenient to operate their fishing potential across the sea erosion walls. For operation of the vessels in Kerala, horizontal walls inside the sea are erected. Such facilities have to be provided to the poor fishermen of Kanyakumari district also.

Regarding formation of East Coast Road, from Madras to Kanyakumari, an amount of Rs. 4.5. crores is provided by the Centre for this purpose. Some work was done at first, but after some time this work was stopped and it is yet to be started again. The work has to be started and completed at the earliest. The road should be extended upto the border of Tamil Nadu, that is, upto Kollemcodo.

Sir, the bridges at Manakudy and Then-gapattanam should be constructed at the earliest. Similarly, the bridges at Ganapathian Kadavu and some other bridges in other parts of the district should be constructed at the earliest.

Sir, regarding power position, Tamil Nadu is deficient in power. A proposal for a thermal power station at Rajackam-Mangalam in Kanyakumari District be expedited and completed at the earliest. Similarly, atomic power project at Koodamkulam has also to be speeded up. Regarding voltage position, I would like to point out that in several parts of Kanyakumari District, there is very low voltage of power supply and this causes great inconvenience to the people. I would therefore request the Government to take speedy steps to remove the difficulties faced by the people due to low voltage supply of power. Sir, there are irrigation channels in the district are poorly maintained and they have to be modernised. They got silted very often and the silt has to be removed in time. Several irrigation branch channels of Chittar Pattanam Kal, Nayyar and some branch channels of 'Ananthanar Kal' are filled with sand and mud and water cannot pass through them. They become out of use. Early steps should be taken for their renovation. As far as Neyyar channel is concerned, the apportionment of water itself is not definitely fixed so that Kerala and Tamil Nadu can have their share as per the apportionment. The inter-State river running between Kerala and Tamil Nadu proposals have to be worked out and effectively implemented. The quantity of water to be shared by the two neighbouring States has not been fixed very clearly.

Coming to Industry, Sir, in Kanyakumari District is in the most southern part of India and Tamil Nadu. Kanyakumari district has been classified as industrially backward. There are ample opportunities for the establishment of Titanium-Dioxide, Zirconium-Dioxide and Rubber based industries in this district. The raw materials for starting these industries are abundantly available here. Now, there are proposals for taking these raw materials to other districts for locating industries out of these raw materials. I would request that industries based on those raw materials which are available in plenty in the district, should be started in Kanyakumari District itself at the earliest.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I am thankful to you for giving me a chance to participate in the debate which is the second stage of the budget for Tamil Nadu. It is very unfortunate that we are again and again discussing this subject in this august House. If the elections were conducted in time, there would have been popular government in Tamil Nadu and that would discuss this budget in their legislature. It clearly shows that people of the Congress-I or the ruling party do not have faith in democracy and they are afraid of facing the election. They want to maintain the President rule and try to improve the strength of the Congress-I and thereafter they can conduct the elections. I can tell you even the fallen tree can be lifted up and given life but not to Congress-I because Congress-I is in its last stage and taking its last breadth in Tamil Nadu. Any amount of oxygen or emergency drugs will not help Congress-I to survive. Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar has pointed out about the overall deficit for 1988-89 which is estimated at Rs. 124 crores. But she has very conveniently forgotten the cumulative deficit of Rs. 327 crores at the end of 1988-89. You have mentioned that you expect the deficit to come down to some extent by better collection, buoyancy of tax and reduction in non-developmental expenditure. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the items that come under the non-developmental expenditure and how much you are able to reduce thereby narrow down the deficit because already six months is over. How much you are able to reduce the gap of the deficit, I want to know from the hon. Minister.

Sir, the plan outlay for the year 1988-89 has been Rs. 1457 crores for this year when compared to the previous year when it was Rs. 1250 crores. Mrs. Chandrasekhar is happy about this. It is only 16.7 per cent and it is a meagre increase only. You have provided Rs. 500 crores for the power sector. This is not also sufficient for Tamil Nadu to improve the power supply. In spite of the nuclear power plant at Tirunelveli the thermal power stations for North Arcot district and Cuddalore of South Arcot district have not been cleared by the Centre. You have

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not also mentioned whether you are going to encourage the private sector to set up power generation. Unless you give water and electricity, we cannot show any improvement in industry.

I understand that Rs. 247 crores have been allotted for water supply, housing and urban development, out of which only a small amount is allotted for water supply. The Madras city is often threatened with the shortage of water. As a result, people of Madras city quite often vacate and go to the neighbouring States. You are not willing to sanction the Telugu Ganga project or give permission to Telugu Ganga project even though N.T. Rama Rao, the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is willing to give enough water to Madras. I do not want to accuse late Mrs. Indira Gandhi that she had brought this project out of political motivation, but on the contrary the Veeranam project which was brought by Mr. Kalaingar M. Karunanidhi was shelved down during the Emergency, out of political motivation, by Mrs. Gandhi. But I do not want to cast any aspersion on late Mrs. Gandhi in this matter. I only plead that the Telugu Ganga project should be speeded up and Ganga-Cauvery should be linked up soon.

You have provided only Rs. 118 crores for Social Welfare and Nutrition. For nutrition alone only half of that amount has been allotted, whereas late Mr. M.G. Ramachandran has allotted Rs. 200 crores for noon-meal scheme. You have reduced it to less than Rs. 100 crores. It is unfair to reduce it like that and confer on him the posthumous award. If you have really any regard for the late Chief Minister Mr. M.G. Ramachandran, you should increase it to Rs. 200 crores so that the noon-meals scheme will have a really nutritious meal rather than an ordinary noon meal.

Rs. 84 crores are allotted for transport and communications. As Mrs. Chandrasekhar has rightly pointed out, the people are afraid of the Madras city and the dense

population of the Madras city has shifted to the outskirts and they are suffering a lot due to lack of connecting roads, sanitation, water supply and basic amenities. You should pay attention to this and remove the agony of the people who have settled in the outskirts of the Madras city.

It is most unfortunate that only Rs. 69 crores have been allotted for industry. Mrs. Chandrasekhar has said that during the Congress regime Tamil Nadu was occupying the third position in industrial arena. It is totally wrong. It is only when Mr. Venkataraman was the Industries Minister Tamil Nadu occupied the fourth position and during the period of Karunanidhi when he was the Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu occupied the third position, and now it is occupying the 14th position. You are willing to supply water; you are not willing to give power. How can we improve our industry? Unless you give water and electricity, we cannot improve our industries. You have to think about it. You have not explored the possibility of exploiting minerals like bauxite, granite, copper and gold. I would like to request Shrimati Maragatham to correct her statement because it was during the Congress regime, Tamil Nadu was in the 4th position in industries. During the DMK, it was in the 3rd position. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Venkataraman himself accepted that Tamil Nadu was in 3rd position during Dr. Karunanidhi's regime.

Another point is, Rs. 150 crores have been allotted for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am quite happy that you allot more and more funds. But you give them better treatment. You see, what is happening in Bihar, what is happening in Tamil Nadu. It was not merely giving them money. It is the respect and the better treatment that they want. You have to understand that point. In public sector undertakings as well as in Government undertakings, many of the posts meant for the Harijans are still kept vacant. The Government has not taken keen interest in filling up the posts. I request the Government to take necessary action.

Another point is about Kamaraj New Harijan Housing Scheme. It is nothing but old wine in the new bottle. It was a scheme started by our beloved Ranga's friend, late Mr. C.N. Annadurai and subsequently followed by Dr. Karunanidhi. He implemented the fire proof housing schemes in all the districts. Now you have renamed it as Kamaraj New Harijan Housing Scheme. I am quite happy that at least you are able to remember Kamaraj and able to use Kamaraj's name, though belated. At least, during the election time you are using, thinking that you will get votes. We were the first person to protect Kamaraj. During the emergency, when the arrest warrant was issued during the Congress regime, Dr. Karunanidhi prevented it. He not only prevented issuing orders, but protected Mr. Kamaraj and gave shelter for Kamaraj. Kamaraj was very happy about the DMK in his late years, for the help provided to him and in saving democracy.

One more point, I would make. You have allotted Rs.27 crores for the Kamaraj Housing Scheme. If one house costs about Rs.20,000, you will be able to build one thousand houses. In how many districts, you are going to provide houses, you have not mentioned.

Rs. 3 crores has been allotted for providing employment for 25,000 woman in a year. That means, you will be allotting only Rs.10/- per day per woman. Even a mason now gets Rs.40 and a carpenter gets Rs.50 per day. That means, are you going to give Rs. 10/- per woman per day as part-time or full-time job?

Another thing is, you are going to make the unemployed women or unmarried women to postpone the marriage. It is not necessary. In the country of poverty, they themselves are postponing the marriage. You want to educate the married girls to postpone the child birth. This is also not necessary. The essential commodities and food prices have gone up that they themselves are postponing child birth. The other thing is, you are going to employ the young girls for these jobs. Are you going to employ

the young girls to teach the married girls not to have child birth or are you going to employ young girls to educate the unmarried girls to postpone the marriage? You have not explained these things properly. It is very ridiculous.

It is very unfortunate that the Government has announced incentives to the small scale industries, while Parliament was in session. I am not opposing the incentives given to the small scale sector. But I am opposing the manner in which the Governor has announced it. When there was Parliament Session here, it was the right place to announce this. But unfortunately, they have adopted an attitude and asked the Government to announce it. That was very very unfortunate.

About the handloom industry, which Mr. Suresh Kurup has mentioned, it is in the doldrums. 35 lakhs of weavers are there in Tamil Nadu and the handloom industry is second largest, next to agriculture. But you are not able to provide them cotton and yarn. On the contrary, you are exporting cotton and yarn to foreign countries. If you permit import as well as improve the quality and availability of yarn and cotton, and if you supply cotton and yarn to the weavers at subsidised price, I think, there would not have been any problem, to the handloom weavers. You have mentioned about reactivation of the handloom weavers' housing scheme. I want to know how many houses have been built, at least, in the six months of the President's rule. You have mentioned that 2000 new houses are to be built in this year. But I understand from reliable source that not even a single house has been started constructing for housing the weavers. It is only in the paper. Are you going to announce this scheme for individual weavers or for the cooperative societies?

About the sales tax, I would like to know whether you are interested in levying a single point tax or multi-point tax. Single point sales tax is going to help not only the consumer but also the traders. Hence I request the Government to impose single

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point sales tax.

I am quite happy that you are going to instal the statue of Mother Tamil at Karaikudi and Kamban Mandapam. I congratulate you for that. But, at the same time, you have forgotten the world poet Tiruvalluvar for whom a statue was to be erected at Kanyakumari near Vivekananda rock which was initiated by Mr. Karunanidhi and subsequently pursued by late Mr. M.G. Ramachandran. Unfortunately, you have not mentioned anything about it. So, I request the Government to erect the statue for the poet at Kanyakumari.

Suddenly you are shedding crocodile tears for the development of Tamil language and culture, showing sudden love and affection towards Tamil language. On the one hand, you are announcing this and, on the other hand, you are imposing Hindi through front-door as well as back-door. So, the slogan Ten Madura Tamil Osai Ulagam Ellam Paravum Vagai Saithal Vendum becomes a laughingstock. Congress people say that they want to improve the language in Tamilnadu. I tell you that the people of Tamilnadu will not be carried away by this promise and vote for you.

Before concluding, I have to say that the Budget allotment for health and welfare is very meagre and it is only 3%. The A.N. Mudaliar Committee suggested 10% Budget should be allotted for health care. Then only we can achieve the goal of health for all by 2000 AD. You have said that you are going to open 110 Primary Health Centres in Tamilnadu. Try to improve the existing Primary Health centres which do not have enough drugs, syringes, and medicines and infrastructure.

As Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar has rightly mentioned there is a severe drought in Tamilnadu and it has very badly affected the State and the electricity, dues of the farmers are still pending for payment. Gov-

ernment have postponed the payment of electricity dues by farmers by six months. There is no point in it. The farmers are not in a position to repay you. What is the use of asking them to pay when they are not in a position to do it? Please write off the entire dues instead of simply postponing it.

Finally try to clear the Telugu-Ganga project, Sethu Canal project, power projects and other projects pending with the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are taking too much advantage. Nothing will go on record from now. Shri Harish Rawat to speak.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I welcome the budget proposals put forward by the hon. Finance Minister wholeheartedly and if my friend Dr. Kalanidhi has no objection I support in Hindi and suggestions put forward by him excepting a few sentences said in the end. I support them in Hindi, if he has no objection.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, in the federal system, nobody will like that the Budget of any State should be passed in the Parliament. We are not doing it out of any pleasure and I think that the Government is also not doing it out of any pleasure but it is being done out of compulsion. The responsibility for this compulsion rests with those our friends who were the members of the Tamil Nadu Government at that time. They know it very well that it was their mutual conflict. Whenever a Government in Tamil Nadu fell, it was all due to mutual conflicts between the regional parties. President's rule had to be imposed because the parties there were quarreling among themselves. The incident behaviors exhibited in the State Assembly and what has happened there, I understand, there cannot be anything more indecent in a

* Not recorded.

state like Tamil Nadu where the democratic and decent traditions are very strong. There was no alternative to imposing President's rule. I understand, that President's rule in Tamil Nadu had not only become necessary for democracy but also a boon for the people of Tamil Nadu. No tax has been imposed in the Budget proposals put forth by the hon. Minister. So far as budget outlay is concerned it has been increased in every sector as has been thoroughly explained by my friend Shri Dennis and Shrimati Chandra Shekhar for whom I have great respect. Recently, I had an opportunity to visit Madurai and some forward areas. On seeing the state of roads there it does not look like the same Tamil Nadu about which we used to say in Uttar Pradesh that the State had developed the most. I observed queues of ladies for drinking water after every half-a-mile on way to Rameshwaram from Madurai. The state of hospitals is also very bad. Under such conditions, Tamil Nadu should be helped the most. Whatever amount is given, it will be less. We have taken up the responsibility now and we will have to discharge this responsibility large-heartedly. We cannot evade this responsibility by saying that there was D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu which did nothing. During the last two years of the M.G.R. Government the condition deteriorated to the extent that forward moving areas of Tamil Nadu lagged behind. Dr. Karunanidhi has said many things and he has tried to link Karunanidhi rule with every achievement. The whole country knows why the Karunanidhi Government had to be dismissed and how that Government was accused by her own partymen. If we go deep in all these matters, all talk will remain confined to the Karunanidhi Government and his party and the Budget proposals will remain undiscussed. I want to say only this that Tamil Nadu faced the critical situation to such an extent which could not be reversed even by the the M.G.R. Government. After the death of M.G.R. there rose a dispute about his successor as to who is real and who is unreal. Nobody knows whether there would be split in the party. Today the people are appreciating the Governor's rule. If one goes to Tamil

Nadu, talks to anybody, the people say that present rule is good. They say that they are definitely getting the same quantity of ration from the ration shops as should be made available to them as per their ration cards. Previously nobody was prepared to give wheat to them but it is not so now. When they used to complain to the Ministers in the past about non-availability of wheat, rise, kerosene oil and other essential goods, nobody was prepared to listen to them. If they now go to the Governor and submit their application immediate action is taken. Whoever weighs less, his licence of the ration shop is cancelled. A person like me who believes in democracy cannot favour the Governor's rule but it cannot be denied that good work is being done there at present. The Governor and the bureaucracy are doing good work jointly. My suggestion is that more and more funds should be allocated to them so that sectors like power road construction, education, drinking water, agriculture, health etc. which are lagging behind can be looked into by them and some work can be done there. I work with trade unions. I will insist upon the Finance Minister of State to look into the small scale industries whether it is handloom sector, N.T.C. or Cottage industries, where the condition is very bad and thousands of people have been rendered unemployed. Some efforts have been made to reopen the mills lying closed but these efforts have not made much difference in the seriousness of the situation. I want that some package deal should be struck so that the mills lying closed under handloom sector can be reopened so that the people may get employment and youths may feel that the Governor's rule imposed by the centre is doing good work since the time power has been taken over by them. We should make efforts to bring the atmosphere of happiness and prosperity which prevailed at the time of Mr. Kamraj so that the people of Tamil Nadu may become hopeful about the future and the people who know only to fight elections by means of slogans should feel that the people cannot be misguided by sheer slogans.

With these words, I support the Budget for Tamil Nadu again

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi): Hon. Dy. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much on behalf of the Jayalalitha faction of the AI-ADMK for providing me this opportunity to speak on the demands for grants for the State of Tamil Nadu for the year 1988-89.

I am bound to support these demands as these demands have been brought before the House for the benefit of the Tamil people. 4384 crores have been asked for as expenditure for the current year. This expenditure is of very low order.

Hon. members who spoke before me highlighted the problems of the State. Particularly, Hon. member M. Chandrasekhar rightly demanded that more industries should be set up in Tamil Nadu. I feel here demand is genuine. Only 8.84 crores have been allocated for industries. For the past many years, industries have not been set up in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is lagging behind in industrial development. In Coimbatore, in Karaimadai area, the Govt. proposed to set up a Railway Coach factory. That was later diverted to Punjab. Many such industries originally proposed to be set up in Tamil Nadu have been diverted to other States. Hon. Minister may try to do something to prevent this.

For Roads and bridges 96.73 crores have been allocated. But for the past 13 years not even a single national highway has been constructed in the State. Despite the announcement of the Central Govt. for constructing a railway over-bridge in North Coimbatore, despite the Govt. allocated Rs. 1 crore for the project, it is yet to take-off. We had been often reminding this Govt. on this matter and no action is forthcoming. Hon. Minister may kindly take steps to do the needful.

During the period of late Dr. MGR, a plan for building 30 lakh houses for Harijans was formulated and preliminary work was over. But we feel extremely sorry that the same plan is being renamed by this Govt. as

Kamaraj Housing Plan. The Hon. Minister may please clarify whether the scheme formulated by Dr. MGR and the Kamaraj Housing Plan proposed by this Govt. are one and the same or different from each other.

Likewise, 64.84 crores have been allocated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. This is an inadequate allocation. Harijans are the backbone in our society and they play a vital role in electing and forming Governments both in the State and at the centre. They therefore should not be forgotten. Under the IRDP, 200 houses are being allotted for a Union. But the population of a Union is 2000. Therefore, the allotment of Houses should be at least doubled. I request the Minister to do the needful.

147.37 crores have been allocated for agriculture. For the past two years, the State is experiencing severe drought conditions. The lands in the rice granary of Tamil Nadu—Thanjavur district and Trichy district have gone dry. When Dr. MGR was the Chief Minister he demanded a higher allocation for drought relief measures. But the Centre gave only Rs. 30 crores. This should be increased.

Only in Tamil Nadu the number of rice eaters are more. When there is a demand for higher rice allocation for the State, the Tamil Nadu Govt. has taken steps to reduce the rice quota per family under ration cards from 12 kilos to 8 kilos. This is not an appreciable step. Hon. Dr. Kalanidhi while speaking referred to Veeranam and Telugu-Ganga Projects. The Veeranam Project was planned by the DMK Govt. under Dr. Karunanidhi and it was not executed. Crores of funds were allocated for the project but it was not implemented. Still one can see the massive cement pipes requisitioned for the project lying unused on the roads. Padambarai hydel project in my Pollachi constituency was also planned at a cost of 7.5 crores under Dr. Karunanidhi when he was the Chief Minister. But it was not executed. When Dr. MGR became the Chief Minister he allo-

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

cated 173 crores for the project and it is now generating many million units of power. But I would like to urge upon the Govt. on one thing. The Telugu-Ganga Project was not an ordinary project. It is a far reaching proposal. It was joint efforts of the Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh Governments. It was inaugurated in the presence of Late Madam Gandhi. This project should be expeditiously implemented.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have asked me to express my views within 2 to 3 minutes. But 2 to 3 minutes time just passes away while getting prepared to begin the speech. The hon. Members who were to speak on this subject are not present. Even then you say that this is to be passed today itself. However, I express my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

We are discussing the Budget for Tamilnadu here. Several of the hon. Members express their views about it. Some hon. Members said that development is taking place in Tamilnadu and some others said that no development is taking place there. In this connection, I would certainly say that no person other than you know more as to what development is taking place there. I would like to say that Shri M.G. Ramachandran did a lot for the poor people and for the development of Tamilnadu till such time he happened to be the Chief Minister of the State. A very unfortunate situation has developed thereafter and it is not known what is the will of the God. On one hand the Government honours him with the award of Padma Bibhushan and makes his widow the Chief Minister of the State with its support and on the other hand it topples the Government the next day. We cannot understand the object behind this action. They are prepared to do any thing and everything to meet their selfish ends. They do as they wish. Gadhaviji, this practice would not do. Till such time Shri Ramachandran remained the Chief Minister of the State, you availed of his services and he also served you. But after his demise the

way you humiliated them by extending your support to their Government, it does not behove to the Government of India. This should not be the practice.

Just now Shri Rawatji, who is an hon. Member from your party, made a true narration of the problem of drinking water. He had gone there and saw the problem to himself. I congratulate him for not bringing politics into it. As regards the Telugu Ganga Project, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has said that he is prepared to compensate every loss the State will suffer on this account. But the Central Government has put the case in cold storage. This issue needs to be considered in the public interest and in the interest of the poor people.

You are not holding elections there for your self-interests. But I would like to say that elections should be held there at the earliest. If you are confident that you will win the election, why are you not holding the elections. Whoever comes in majority, will get the opportunity of forming Government there. You have imposed President's rule in the State and that is why you are here to have the Budget passed. You are making a drama. Nobody ever does like this. There is no law and order problem in the State. We fail to understand as to what are the obstacles that prevent you from clearing the Telugu Ganga Project. They are prepared to receive it and our Chief Minister is prepared to give it. Then why are you not setting this issue. If it involves the question of funds. You should accord permission for that. You may please clear it immediately. It may be that your department may not accept it, even then you must recommend it. Just now some hon. Members from your party also said that there is a problem of drinking water. Hon. Deputy Speaker knows this thing very well. But one thing you may keep in mind that even though you practise hard austerity, you are not going to form a Government there.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

I request that there should be an opportunity for the State legislature to discuss the budget at the earliest opportunity. This should be last one but while going through the budget provisions I feel that this may not be the last one as nothing seems to have been decided about elections there. It appears that major items of expenditure allotted in the budget relate to expenditure on police. Is the Prime Minister going to visit Tamil Nadu more times before the coming elections? He has already visited three times. The expenditure incurred by the State Government for that purpose and the amount provided in the budget for police and security is very huge. I know when he visited Dharmapuri the railway track was changed, towers were changed, the high-powered transmission lines were removed and a helipad was installed. Crores of rupees were spent on that. This is all at the expense of a poor State where 40 per cent of the people are living below the poverty lines. The Tamilians will not forget the wastage that you are committing. So also is the expenditure on IPKF. The policy adopted by the Government and the expenditure incurred for this purpose is not for the developmental activities of Tamil Nadu. When you discuss the budget whatever amount that you have to spend should be spent for the poor people. Forty per cent people are living below the poverty line there. Moreover if you go to Sivakasi you will find six year old children are working there to get a meal a day. While taking into account the child labour in India, you will find the maximum number in Tamil Nadu. Bonded labour is also the maximum in Tamil Nadu. Forty per cent of the people live below the poverty line. Shrimati Chandrasekhar and Shri Dennis made some remarks about non-Congress rule in Tamil Nadu. May I ask you: Can Congress escape from that? In the previous rule, the Congress was also a party. What happened now is a different thing. They cannot escape from the responsibility of putting the State below the poverty line and creating difficulties for the people of that State.

I must also tell you that you cannot take credit for the good things of Kamraj. You

have no right. The present Congress cannot praise Kamraj. Only the Janata Party can claim Kamraj. Whatever he did as a leader of Tamil Nadu, only the Janata Party can claim for that. The Congress cannot claim in the name of Kamraj. You are claiming something because of elections. That is not proper.

The problems of Tamil Nadu are very serious. Fragmentation is taking place everywhere. The States are being destroyed. Factories are being closed. People are living below the poverty line. Therefore, this budget is not all reflecting the needs of the people.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, I fail to understand why the Government has extended the President's rule? It is because the Government is not sure that, if an election takes place, they would be able to win. In the statement in this House, on 17th March 1988, the Minister of Finance had said:

"Government have postponed by six months the payment of electricity dues by farmers and ordered re-connection of power to agricultural pumpsets even where only part payment has been made."

That means for six months, you are again continuing and you don't know whether this would be the last six months. But I would like to bring to your notice that the entire South is agog with the Sri Lanka affairs. We had sent our army to Sri Lanka. We are promised that peace shall come in Sri Lanka. Even from the ramparts of the Red Fort, on 15th August, our Prime Minister stated that there was no peace in the South, but now peace has come. I am sure, the entire South is agog with the news of Sri Lanka. Peace has not come as yet. The IPKF personnel are being killed. LTTE personnel are being killed. Government has failed to keep its promise that peace shall be brought. Is it a fact that till you can do something over there, you will continue the President's rule? This question must be answered.

You are continuing with the President's rule on a partisan basis. It seems that Congress Party has been destined to rule the whole of the country for all times to come. There was India when there was no Congress and there shall be India, when there will be no Congress. Naturally, you are not like *Param Brahma* that you will continue to rule this country for all time to come. The symptoms are very much in the sky of India. You are only manipulating the things. Prime Minister is going off and on there. He has no time to go to the other places. He has no time to come to the Parliament and listen to the views of even the speakers belonging to the ruling party. But he goes straight to Tamil Nadu because he thinks or you think that you will be coming back to power through your own manoeuvres. You are saying:

"In particular, the Public Distribution System is being streamlined to ensure that consumers get essential supplies in time and in quantities which they are entitled to. The results of the efforts taken for toning up the State administration will be evident in the months to come."

Is it not a fact that the administration, which was in vogue during the time of late Shri Ramachandran, was an administration with your support?

18.00 hrs.

You have been supporting them and now that he has gone and dead, and the house is divided, you said: Head you lose, tail I get, or tail I get, head you lose. Wonderful logic. This is the ruling party, Congress party. You shook hands with them when Ramachandran was alive, now that he has died, you throw that party in the dustbin and try to come to power alone. This attempt will be foiled by the people of Tamil Nadu to come by the backdoor in the process of elections.

I am very glad that on page 2 of the budget speech, you say that you are aware of the various problems faced by the large, medium and small industries and that you

are taking steps. What steps? You have not mentioned that. I tell you, it is a most partisan attitude. I want the situation in Tamil Nadu to improve, but the problems facing the medium and small industries are the problems of the whole country. It is a problem of the west, east, north and the south, it is a problem of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat and various other States. Suddenly why you have developed a soft corner for the people of Tamil Nadu. It is because elections are there. You have only one aim, you do not have any concern for the people of Tamil Nadu. You have no mercy for them. You only want to win the elections. But I do not know who will win..... (*Interruptions*).

What about the land reforms and the land ceiling?

Many things have been said about the handloom industry. Handloom industry is in crisis not only in Tamil Nadu, but throughout the country. Of course, in Tamil Nadu, the handloom industry is in deep crisis. It is all because of your policy, your new textile policy, your education policy and all other policies. All these have led us into pitfalls.

You have been telling us for a long period that we are being taken to the 21st century but on the 15th August, I was hearing the speech of the Prime Minister from the ramparts of the Red Fort and he wants us to take to 250 years back when India was a very great country. I do not know, where are we going.

As I was saying, a large number of people depend on the handloom industry. But unless you do away with your textile policy, you cannot do anything for these people whether in Tamil Nadu or elsewhere.

Lastly, I find that you have decreased certain allocations, while some allocations have, of course, been raised. If you see page 7 of the Explanatory Memorandum, you will find that allocations on Water supply, sanitation, housing and urban development have been decreased from 174419 to 71550 and

[Sh. Narayan Choubey]

then to 65456. These figures are in thousands of rupees. What is the reason for this? Is it because you have allotted Rs. 27 crores for the new Kamraj Harijan Housing Scheme? What is the meaning of all this?

I would request you let this be the last budget for Tamil Nadu in this House. Let Tamil Nadu House come into being and discuss their own budget and you look for the country. You may lose elections, but this country remains. Whosoever wins will come, but if you lose, accept this loss with grace and come to power, if you can, but do not try to manoeuvre this budget and your State machinery for coming back to power as you are doing now in Tamil Nadu. If you do so, you will fail in this manoeuvre.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will speak for 10 to 15 minutes so the time of the House has to be extended accordingly. I think the House has no objection.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion and they have certainly furnished very valuable points. Since we are deliberating upon the Budget proposals, on the Demands for Grants, I would not have liked some Hon. Members to speak with the tenor of politics but quite a few Hon. Members sitting opposite spoke about the politics, election and the likely result of the election according to their perception. (Interruptions)

Mr. Choubey told that we are not supposed to rule for eternity. No party in a democratic country can live until it has got the support of people and we are very happy to find even our place of prestige in the house of Mr. Choubey himself.

Sir, the Congress is synonymous with the people and we know what are the aspi-

ration of the people and what are the needs of the people. It was unfortunate that our Members sitting opposite did not raise their voice against the practice of horse-trading when the Members were... (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: After seeing what has happened in Nagaland, they should not say these things. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order, order. Mr. Minister you may continue.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: In Nagaland also with a view to prevent horse-trading, with a view to not encourage the horse-trading, we had to take action and impose the President's Rule. That is well known to you all but when it suits to your convenience you always say that this was not proper. Forget about all these things because to understand the democratic value in proper perspective is not within your competence; to understand the norms of democracy in a proper perspective is also not within your competence. Sometimes they cherish to make a single swallow bring the summer but that could not come true. Therefore, if you are still hoping that the Tamil Nadu people would not support the Congress then all your hopes would be bilied and the future will tell you.. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please allow the Minister to speak. No interruptions please.

MR. B.K. GADHVI: Mr. Somu and other friends including Mr. Choubey who I thought have the proper understanding of the situation in Sri Lanka and about the Accord, they criticised it. They didn't appreciate the difficulties of our Tamil brothers in Sri Lanka. For the first time we could solve the problem of our Sri Lankan brothers, with the consent of the Sinhalese and now they have got a place in Sri Lanka as a matter of right. It has opened new avenues for them to fulfill their needs and aspirations. And today what is the condition of the refugees who were residing in the camps in Tamil Nadu because the

atmosphere in Sri Lanka was not congenial for them. Now, some of them have gone back. I request you to kindly understand all this in a proper perspective.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: All of those who were in hospitals, who were physically handicapped and injured were arrested.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Mr. Somu, if you inculcate some sense of tolerance, it will be better for you. They are going back to Sri Lanka because they find the atmosphere congenial. That is a great achievement for all of us. So, in a way, the Accord has created an atmosphere of returning to normalcy for our brethren whose cause we are espousing not today, but since long. And now, there is a solution to this problem and we must appreciate it. I do not understand why you always try to see something fishy even in a good cause. That would not help you or pay you any dividends. That will not help you in convincing the people about your bonafide to serve them.

Sir, I really wanted to avoid all this. But since they raised it, I have to reply. Mr. Kurup has mentioned about the Governor's public utterances. I totally refute Mr. Kurup. The Governor has never canvassed for the Congress and no Governor would do such a thing.

DR. A.KALANIDHI: He had done that at Vellore.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: As a head of the State, with the reins of administration in his own hands the Governor is entitled to give a picture of prospect and retrospect and in that sense, if he had referred to Shri Kamaraj and some other leaders who ruled that State, there is nothing objectionable about it.

These are very minor points. The main point that has been made is that enough allocations are not made in vital areas. I know that the financial condition of the State of Tamil Nadu are not in good shape because there is a huge deficit. Because they are under the President's Rule, the Centre

did not want to augment additional resource mobilisation and therefore, we did not put any taxes when we came with the Budget. Despite the financial constraints, I may point out that in the priority sector of Agriculture, the plan outlay for this year is Rs.136 crores as against Rs.101 crores in 1987-88. We have selected 8 districts of Tamil Nadu where special rice production programme is launched.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): There is nothing new about it. It is in the Seventh Plan.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Since you do not know the techniques of administration, you talk in that way. There cannot be anything new in these matters. There can only be continuance and upgradation. You will be able to know this, only when you have a chance of administering any State or the Centre.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Leave the region of administration to us for some days, so as to enable us gain experience.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: For experience, you can ask the High Court. They will tell how many *prim a- facie* charges have been proved.

[English]

Sir, Mr. Somu has pointed out that enough rice is not made available. In the Samba Season, that is from January to June 1988, a quantity of 4.88 lakh tonnes of rice has been procured as against the target of 9.30 lakh tonnes. But every month we are releasing 50,000 tonnes of wheat except the last two months. We have also allowed the State to procure the rice from the other States as well as from the open market. It may be noticed that last year was a very severer year so far as drought is concerned. Even then there was no starvation deaths which in itself is an evidence that there is no shortage of foodgrains.

[Sh. B.K. Gadh vi]

Regarding industries, I would say that the total outlay for industries was Rs. 69 crores and a comprehensive package of assistance including rationalisation of commercial taxes and several new incentives were announced by the State Government on 8th May, 1988. During the President's Rule in the State, more than 1600-sick small scale industrial units have been revived.

Next comes the power. It is also a critical area. The outlay for power, as everybody knows was Rs. 502 crores. The additional capacity proposed to be created during 1988-89 is 352 MW. 60,000 pumpsets will be energised during 1988-89 bringing the total number of pumpsets energised to 12 lakhs. The achievements made during 1988-89 upto June 1988 are as follows:-

- 1) 24,412 agricultural pumpsets were given service connection.
- 2) 12,370 huts were electrified.
- 3) 6 Adi-dravidar colonies had been electrified.

One point was raised about the public health. For strengthening the primary health care system, the following targets have been fixed for 1988-89:-

Community Health Centres	24
Primary Health Centres	325
Sub-Centres	500

So far as the nutritional meal programme of the late Chief Minister is concerned, some Members have criticised that you have brought down the allocation. Allocation has not been reduced on that. So far as the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned....

DR. A. KALANIDHI: It has been reduced.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: The size of the

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes is Rs. 150 crores. A sum of Rs. 14 crores is expected from the Government of India as Special Central Assistance. In addition to this, an integrated package of schemes with an outlay of Rs. 26 crores has also been announced. So in this package we have taken into account giving of good link roads to Scheduled Caste habitations, provision of drinking water to scheduled caste colonies, provision of fire-proof houses to scheduled castes and special programme of employment to women.

So far as the water supply is concerned, of course the problem last year was difficult. It was not only difficult in Tamil Nadu but also in many other parts of the country. It was mainly because of drought. Fortunately this year, as of today, these are good rains all over Tamil Nadu. The problem is not there. I do not wish to say that drinking water problem should not be solved on permanent basis. Certainly it should be solved. Drinking water problem all over the country needs to be solved on a permanent basis.

So far as Telugu Ganga project is concerned, the environmental clearance is awaited. It would be given and then I am hopeful that both the irrigation as well as drinking water problems of the concerned States would be solved.

Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar wanted an enhancement of the allocation for Tamil Nadu. I do not assure at the moment, but I can certainly say that the Central Government would not be averse to the imperative need of Tamil Nadu in any area, and we would certainly go to help them wherever there is a genuine difficulty and for the just and genuine cause of the people, money would not be a constraint.

Dr. Kalanidhi said about Kamaraj Housing Scheme. Presently, 8000 houses are being built and each house is costing about Rs. 10,000. He also said about the handloom weavers. For handloom weaver we have introduced a housing scheme under which 2000 houses for handloom weavers

are being built in this budget.

A point was raised about the statue for Saint Thiruvalluvar. It is agreed but we are awaiting for finalisation of the design; the design has not yet been finalised.

You were telling me about CM's programme. In the budget estimate for 1987-88, it was Rs. 172 crores; now under the budget estimate for 1988-89, it is Rs. 176 crores. So, it is not reduced; on the contrary, it has been enhanced.

Mr. Kurup perhaps does not know or he may not be knowing about it. He said, why you have not given the figures of last year also because we can compare them with these figures. He would be pleased to know that in this budget the last year's figures are given. The figures for the budget estimate and the revised estimate for 1987-88 and the estimate for 1988-89 are given. So Mr. Kurup's point was not well taken.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: When will the election be held?

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: The election would be held when the Election Commission would announce the date of the election.

I believe I have tried to cover all the points raised by the Hon. members. I once again thank all of them for participating in the budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Tamil Nadu) to vote. The question is:

"that the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 59".

The motion was adopted.

18.24 hrs.

TAMIL NADU APPROPRIATION (NO. 2)
BILL*1988

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu 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 sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu for the services of the financial year, 1988-89."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: I introduce ** the Bill.

SHRI B.K.GADHVI: I beg to move ***

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu 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 sums from and

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 18.8.88.

** Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Tamil Nadu 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 of the Bill.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the schedule, the Enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the schedule the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI. B.K.GADHVI: Sir, 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.

MOTOR VEHICLES BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to motor vehicles, be taken into consideration".

MR. Deputy-Speaker, I must thank you specially, because I have been waiting for the last one and a half years for this.

The Motor Vehicles Bill, 1988 is to consolidate and amend the law relating to the motor vehicles. So far it has been the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 that has been the main instrument for regulating motor vehicles in the country. Though it had been amended several times in a piecemeal way, the need had been felt for bringing out a fresh legislation replacing the old one taking into account changes in the road transport technology, pattern of passenger and freight movement, development of road network in the country and particularly the improved techniques in the motor vehicles management. Members of Parliament on numerous occasions have stressed the need for such a comprehensive legislation.

Over the years, number of Committees had gone into different aspects of the road transportation who had recommended updating, simplification and rationalisation of the provisions in the norms relating to motor vehicles. The Government had accordingly set up a Working Group in January, 1984 to review all the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and to submit and draft proposals for a comprehensive legislation. The recommendations of this Working Group had been examined. In addition to obtaining the comments of the State Governments, these recommendations were considered in a specially convened meeting of the Transport Ministers in April, 1986, I would also like to add that the suggestions were invited from the public and various organisations connected with road transport. Based on such a country-wide dialogue on the recommendations of the working Group, the Government had formulated the

proposals. A consolidated Bill is now for consideration of the honourable Members.

The more important features of the Motor Vehicles Bill, 1988, are as follows:-

- (a) Rationalisation of definitions of certain terms, also providing for enabling provision to notify definitions of new types of vehicles in the existing classifications to take care of future types of vehicles.
- (b) Stricter procedure in the matter of grant of driving licences providing for requirement of comprehensive test covering knowledge of rules of road and driving skill.
- (c) Validity of driving licence for personalised vehicles for 20 years or up-till the holder attains 40 years of age.
- (d) The registration of vehicles only after fulfillment of laid down standards of critical components, safety standards and pollution control standards.
- (e) Provision of issuing fitness certificates for vehicles in accordance with the uniform procedure throughout the country and enabling provision to authorise provide testing stations, as may be recognised by the State Governments, for the work of fitness certificates.
- (f) Enabling provision for Central Government to notify the new system of issuing registration marks for vehicles.
- (g) Empowering the Central Government to fix age limits for different types of vehicles.
- (h) Liberalised schemes for grant of

permits for good: carriers, grant of stage carriage permits on non-nationalized routes to all eligible applicants, removal of quota restrictions in respect of All India Tourist Permits, etc.

- (i) Introduction of a 'Rent a Cab' system to help tourism promotion
- (j) Automatic renewal of permits, subject to satisfactory past performance.
- (k) Provision that it is the State Governments and not the State transport undertaking which will notify intention of nationalization of any route/area and after due exercise finalising the same, In case such a published scheme does not get approved within a year, the scheme will lapse. This is particularly to ensure provisions of adequate transport services to people all the time.
- (l) Administrative mechanism for maintenance of National Registers for driving licences and for registered motor vehicles, implementation of road safety schemes, etc.

Attempt has been made that the rules and regulations in respect of important aspects are uniform throughout the country and hence the rule making power is being vested in certain cases on the Central Government. All the matters in respect of which rules are to be made and the notifications are to be issued relate to administrative details and procedure and delegation of legislative powers is of generally acceptable norms.

This legislation would be basically implemented by the state Governments and UT Administrations. The existing infrastructure available for the same would be utilised in this behalf. The additional expenditure required for the implementation of the proposed legislation would be only marginal.

[Sh. Rajesh Pilot]

As I mentioned earlier, the comprehensive revision to the existing Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 for replacement of the same by the Motor Vehicles Bill, 1988 is designed to meet modern day requirement and for meeting the future needs. As can be seen it is nearly after half a century, 49 years to be exact, that the earlier Act is being replaced by the new one. During this period, dimensions of the road transport operations in the country have undergone a tremendous change. As against a vehicle population of about 3 lakhs in 1951, it has already crossed the limit of 100 lakhs. Vehicles of new types and designs are used. Regulating the operations of a variety of vehicles meeting variety of needs and operation on different types of terrains call for a new approach. While formulating the provisions of the Bill, care has been taken to keep in view socio-economic, technological and administrative factors. Special attention is also given to the road safety aspects, pollution control and regulation of movement of hazardous equipment. In short, the attempt has been to provide a proper framework of legislation to meet the present and future requirements. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Members would consider the provisions of the Bill in this background.

Sir, I therefore move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to motor vehicles, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"The the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to motor vehicles, be taken into consideration."

The discussion will continue tomorrow.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE —
CONTD.

[English]

**Notification Reducing the Export
Duty on Coffee Under Customs Act, 1962**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.
GADHVI) : I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy of Notification No. 238/88 Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum reducing the export duty on coffee from Rs. 170/- per quintal to Rs. 100/- per quintal, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6416/88]

18.32 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the clock on Friday, August 19, 1988/
Sravana 28, 1910 (Saka).*