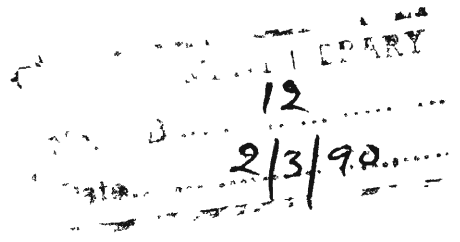


LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. L contains Nos. 41 to 49)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, May 4, 1989, Vaisakha 14,
1911 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

*841. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 6 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 5112 regarding Fourth Pay Commission's recommendation to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas and state:

(a) whether Government had decided in 1985-86 to open 100 Kendriya Vidyalayas annually during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reasons for opening only 230 Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1985-86 to 1988-89?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI MANIK REDDY: Is there any proposal to start Kendriya Mahavidyalayas for P.G. level subject during the current financial year or in the Eighth Plan?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: There is no proposal to start Kendriya Mahavidyalayas during the current financial year or in the Eighth Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Mr. Speaker, under Constitutional provisions, education is included in the Concurrent List. Therefore, the Central Government is responsible for setting up educational institutions. Presently, admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas are limited to children of Central Government employees only. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas will be increased so that for every Vidyalaya admitting only children of Central Government employees there is another that admits children from the general category.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker Sir, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was set up in 1963 with the first 20 schools functioning in different sectors. The underlying reason for doing this was that children of Central Government employees whose jobs were transferable was adversely affected. There is a change in the medium of instruction and syllabi from State to State. Hence the need for a Sangathan that provides education to children of transferable Central Government employees on a uniform basis, wherever they may live.

The Kendriya Vidyalaya system functions in a three-fold manner. The first are Kendriya Vidyalayas that are set up at defense establishments. The second are those

in the civil sector where children of all civilian employees study. The last are those that are functioning within the campuses of public sector undertakings where the premises and all other expenses are met by the public sector undertakings themselves. In these schools only the children of employees of the public sector undertaking study. Till recently education, particularly at the school-level was the responsibility of State Governments. We are continuing with that system. At present we have no scheme that envisages the setting up of schools by the Central Government for people of all categories.

SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOT-TAMBHAI PATEL: Mr. Speaker Sir, at present there are 230 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country. At least six of them are in Delhi. Only one student out of every 8 or 10 students get admission leave aside opening of new schools. If all these students who are refused admission are provided facilities in these schools, that will serve the purpose for the time being. May I know whether there is a proposal to increase the number of seats in the Kendriya Vidyalayas at ready functioning?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker Sir, first of all let me clarify that both boys as well as girls are given admissions. As to the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas there are 729 schools and not 300 schools functioning at present. As to the particular sector which the hon. Member mentioned 4.75 lakh students were admitted to these schools last year. If the number of students is more than expected a new section is opened provided the premises are available. Although it takes time to build new premises we try our best to open more sections if the need arises. Every effort is made to admit all students.

[English]

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Considering the growing number of Kendriya Vidyalayas

in India, will the Minister kindly inform us whether there is any proposal for increasing the number of regional offices to ensure better inspection and better functioning of the Kendriya Vidyalayas?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sir, there are fifteen regional offices already existing in the country. A Review Committee was set up some time back and the Review Committee has submitted its Report. The Government is considering the recommendations of the Review Committee. There is a suggestion made by the Review Committee to start some sub-centres in which, four or five regions could be incorporated. But the Government has not yet made up its mind. The decision is under consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, this is a matter of principle. Eighty percent of the Indian population lives in villages. But all development work including education facility is oriented towards Central and State Government employees altogether ignoring people living in villages. Kendriya Vidyalayas are meant for children of Central Government employees and not for children living in villages. May I know from the hon. Minister if a percentage of seats in these schools has been set aside for children living in villages? Without this, children living in villages will not be able to match the educational standards of their urban counterparts. May I know from the hon. Minister if a quota has been fixed for children from villages for admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sir, Kendriya Vidyalayas are urban-oriented as they are always situated in and around cities, where Central Government employees are usually stationed. As to the question of villages, I want to inform the hon. Member that in the Navodaya Vidyalayas that have been set up 75% to 80% of the students enrolled are from

villages. In the last three years 246 such schools have been opened. More of such schools are in the offing. Although admissions are based on merit 80% of the students are from villages. That is why these schools have a rural base and Kendriya Vidyalayas have an urban base.

Construction of a Bridge Over Chambal River in Morena District

*842. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand for constructing a bridge over Chambal river in Ambah Tehsil of Morena district in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any proposal has been received from the State Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon by Union Government?

[English]

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

(a) to (c). On a proposal received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the construction of this interstate bridge on Chambal river at Pinhat ghat, Government of India after obtaining the consent of the Government of Madhya Pradesh to share the cost of the bridge, have given administrative sanction for its implementation etc. on 11.1.89 at an estimated cost of Rs. 523.70 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of construction of roads in dacoity infested areas.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Mr.

Speaker Sir, I congratulate you, the hon. Prime Minister, and the hon. Minister for sanctioning the construction of a bridge over Chambal river in Ambah Tehsil of my constituency Morena in Madhya Pradesh. I congratulate the hon. Minister on behalf of the public of Morena district. I would only like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the tender for this project will be opened?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The work will be undertaken by the Government of U.P. and already we have released about Rs. 2.88 crores for this work and also for other works.

Assessment of Performance of UGC in Various Areas of University Education

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

(a) whether Government have made any study or assessment of performance of University Grants Commission (UGC) in various areas of university education;

(b) if so, the findings in this regard; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The Government of India appointed a Committee in August, 1974 to review the functioning of the University Grants Commission with particular reference to coordination and determination of standards

of higher education and make recommendations conducive to more effective discharge of its responsibilities under the chairmanship of Dr. V.S. Jha. The Committee submitted its report in February, 1977. The Government announced the decisions taken by it on the recommendations of the Committee in April, 1979. As a follow-up, the University Grants Commission has taken action on the important decisions which include the following:

- (i) The University Grants Commission has formulated and circulated guidelines for the establishment of State Councils of Higher Education to the State Governments. State level planning and coordination of higher education will be done through these Councils.
- (ii) Though education is in the Concurrent List, the establishment of universities and colleges continues to be the responsibility of the State Governments. The Commission has, however, framed guidelines on the terms and conditions of affiliation of colleges for the guidance of the Universities. These were brought to the notice of the State Governments and the universities in December, 1987.
- (iii) The Commission has also notified regulations on the minimum standards of instruction for the grant of first degree. The regulations on minimum standards also prescribe the minimum workload for teachers (not more than 18 hours of teaching per week and a total of 40 hours per week including preparation).
- (iv). The Commission has formulated revised guidelines on the scheme of autonomous colleges. The major objectives of this scheme are

decentralisation of academic administration, freedom to colleges to frame their own courses, provide for teaching and conduct of examinations, etc. There are at present 96 autonomous colleges in the country.

- (v) The Commission is working on a new model of an affiliating university. The new model will not have any direct teaching programmes but will concentrate on the development of colleges with a view to promoting excellence and standards of education in the colleges.
- (vi) The University Grants Commission introduced the scheme of re-designing undergraduate courses in general education with a view to making the first degree courses more relevant and to link education with work/field/ practical experience. In order to provide an impetus to this programme, the U.G.C. has set up 27 Curriculum Development Centres to develop model curricula for various courses.
- (vii) The Commission has introduced a national level test for the award of Jr. Research Fellowships allocated to the universities. The basic objectives of this test is to ensure that only the best students are selected for research.
- (viii) The Commission has a number of Faculty Improvement Programmes with the objective of improving the professional competence of teachers to make them better equipped so that they can offer high quality instructional programmes and thus maintain high standards. The schemes of faculty improvement include Visiting Professors, Aational

Fellowships, National Associate-ships, National Lecturers, Teacher Fellowships, career awards, travel grants, etc.

- (ix) The Commission has formulated a scheme of academic staff orientation and has got up 48 Academic Staff Colleges. Each Academic Staff College is expected to train about 250 newly appointed teachers per annum. In the second phase, the Academic Staff College will conduct subject oriented refresher courses for in - service teachers.
- (x) The Commission has also finalised a scheme of performance appraisal for teachers. Guidelines for the evaluation of teachers have been circulated to all the universities and colleges.
- (xi) The Commission is presently working out the modalities for implementation of a national qualifying test for appointment of Lecturers in consultation with the State Governments and other agencies.
- (xii) To promote excellence in teaching and research, the Commission is supporting institutional research at these levels, i.e. Centres of Advanced Study, Departments of Special Assistance and Departmental Research Support in Humanities, Social Sciences, engineering and Technology. At present, about 290 departments are covered under one or the other of the above schemes.
- (xiii) With a view to bringing about qualitative improvement in the teaching of science at the under-graduate level in the colleges through integrated and simultaneous improve-

ments in the subject matter, methods of instructions, curricula, laboratory exercises, workshops, etc., the Commission has launched a College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP). this programme has also been extended to Humanities and Social Sciences (COHSSIP).

- (xiv) The Programme of Action envisages that the U.G.C. will take the initiative to develop and Accreditation and Assessment Council as an autonomous body. A report on the development of a mechanism for accreditation and assessment of institutions of higher education for maintaining and raising the quality has been prepared by an Expert Committee. The report is presently being discussed among the academics.

The Estimates Committee (8th Lok Sabha) in its 66th Report submitted to the Parliament has also examined the working of the University Grants Commission. The report of the Estimates Committee is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, in the reply given by the hon. Minister, in the Statement attached, it is stated that the Government of India appointed a Committee in August 1974 to review the functioning of the University Grants Commission and the Committee submitted its report in February 1977 and the Government announced the decision taken by it on the recommendation of the Committee in April 1979. But the University Grants Commission has failed to implement those recommendations. The Sixty-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee says that the UGC's performance is very poor in the vital areas of examination reforms, prescription of minimum standards of instruction, coordination of universities in the country etc. So, I would

like to know the reaction of the Minister and what steps he is going to take to make the functioning of the UGC very effective.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sir, it is a fact that a Review Committee was constituted and it has submitted its report in 1979. I have a long list of recommendations made by the Review Committee. Many of these recommendations have been accepted. Some of these recommendations have not been accepted. Nevertheless, two divergent opinions always run side by side. One is that UGC should take stringent measures to control the mushroom growth of new colleges and new universities and if to be controlled, how to control because a university is set up by an Act of the Central Government or by an Act of the State Government or it gets deemed status that is declared by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Staff Inspection Unit. These are the three categories in which the universities are started. Now, if a State Government starts a university which is not well-equipped, it is difficult for the UGC, sometimes under the Act it may withhold the grant, that power they have, but UGC so far has been working on the notion that it is not a police authority, it is not a law enforcing authority, it is a promotional authority and that it should try to regulate things in a promotional way by giving grants or by stopping grants and a certain infrastructure is built up, it goes up to a certain stage. So, that is how the UGC has been functioning. But, Sir, if you permit me to lay down the recommendations, it will go in 6 - 7 pages. The recommendations are there, I have brought them. At the same time, under the new education policy the UGC has undergone some changes on which it has been working earlier. And now the UGC has a budget, but according to the recommendation of that Review Committee, the UGC estimates of expenditure will go up to Rs. 1100 crores whereas in the last year we have been able to give only Rs. 370 crores to UGC for all the universities in the country. So, the financial

constraints are also there. We feel that the UGC should be more helpful, but that has not been done because of the financial constraints already existing.

The UGC has schemes for university college teachers, it has institutional development schemes, then other schemes of special programmes, students programmes and special programme for women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Minorities. Under these broad heads there are other subjects. The subjects under "Schemes for University College Teachers" are revised pay scales, performance appraisal, revised qualification, training of teachers, teacher fellowship, travel grants, and unassigned grants. Under "Institutional Development", the subjects are Development grants, colleges, universities, New Universities, Autonomous colleges, inter University centres, State Council of Higher Education, Academic staff colleges and Accreditation of Development Council. Then under "Other schemes of Special Programmes", the subjects are mass media, research projects, computer facility, monitoring review, curriculum development and cultural exchange programme with 70 countries.

In this way the UGC is trying to improve its working as also bring the other colleges and universities in its fold and develop them to that extent. Similarly, there are students programmes and other programmes.

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the table of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: That is why I said that it will be a long list if I go through all the recommendations.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, my second supplementary is about a serious problem in university education. There are lot of fake

universities working in our country. There is not only the mushroom growth of universities but lot of proliferation of illegal and spurious universities in several parts of this country. So, I would like to know what steps Government propose to take to set right these things.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sir, it came to our notice three hours earlier. There is another question today, although it is at a later stage about fake universities. Three or four cases have come to our light. Under the Act nobody is authorised to use the word 'university'. If one uses the word 'university', he becomes liable for penal action. The UGC issued two paper advertisements disclaiming the status of university to two institutions. One was published on 21.12.1988 and another in November, 1986. So far, in two cases action has been taken and letter has been written to all State Governments to take penal action against such fake universities which tries to function as universities.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, 14 important decisions have been taken on the Committee's recommendations according to your note. Education is in the Concurrent List now. Formerly it was in the State List. With regard to education, supposing it is in the State list, they can improve the education and almost all children will be educated and literacy will also go up. Now, even after 40 years of independence, we have been able to go up only 32 or 33 per cent in the literacy rate. I do agree that mushroom growth of colleges is there, but my question is whether they are giving quality education. That is very important. I would like to know whether a committee will be appointed to find out whether quality education is being imparted in the colleges which are run by private management and in the self-financing colleges.

Sir, you may be aware that our Prime Minister's view is that there should be 100

per cent literacy rate all over India. That is the main goal of the Central Government. When can such a goal be achieved? I would like to know whether there is any programme with the Central Government to attain the goal of 100 per cent literacy rate in India.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sir, the question is very wide. I would like to point out that after the formulation of the New Education Policy and after education came on the Concurrent List, the Central Government have taken steps to improve education from the elementary stage itself and with that end in view, we have launched the 'Operation Blackboard Programme' at the elementary stage. As far as secondary education is concerned, our scheme for improvement in science education is being carried on year by year and it is covering more and more secondary schools. There is also a scheme for vocationalisation of secondary education and every year five per cent of the students are supposed to come under the vocationalisation scheme. We have been writing to the State Governments for the last two years and the State Governments also have been submitting their schemes. Some of them lag behind; some of them submit in time for improvement of science education, for vocationalisation of secondary education and for improving the elementary education under 'Operation Blackboard Programme'. But the question is that those who have thought that within 10 or 20 years, they would be able to wipe out illiteracy from the country did not then conceive of our population growth of one crore or more every year. At present, our population is growing over one crore every year. After 5 years, if those children go to schools, then for teaching more than one crore students, you need more than 3 lakh teachers per year, which should be an increase in the number of teachers. That is what is needed. The present expenditure on education incurred by all the State Governments and Central Government goes up to about Rs. 10,000 crores. So, at times, it

becomes a question of looking at funds—cutting the coat according to the cloth-looking at the funds available. That is the greatest constraint in our mind.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I fully agree with the hon. Minister that the University Grants Commission is not a policing authority. I disagree with the Estimates Committee on functioning of UGC. It is not correct that UGC should sit on every university and get into academic matters. What UGC should do is, it should ensure that there is minimum academic standard maintained in all colleges. At the same time, it should ensure regarding the quality of teachers and the welfare of teachers. If the UGC is going beyond that, it is going out of its role.

In the light of this, I would like to ask the Minister what are you going to do to ensure that the quality of teachers appointed in colleges is maintained and also their salary condition has stipulated by the UGC are enforced. For example, your UGC Scale is not implemented in many States including the State of Kerala. In the light of this, will UGC take up these two important aspects of the university education?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: I am in agreement with the hon. Member so far as his views about the UGC are concerned. With this end in view, UGC has introduced the scheme for training of teachers and also laid down revised qualifications. They have the system of appraisal of teachers so that they could take up some research work before going to higher grade as Reader or Professor. That system has been introduced. Up till now, there was a demand from every State that UGC scale should be implemented. We have also been writing to the State Governments to implement UGC scales. But now the teachers unions in some of the States are demanding amendments in the UGC scales or the scales are approved by the Government of India, in 1987. They want that their normal

promotions, after certain years of working should take place irrespective of the appraisal, irrespective of their performance or irrespective of the fact whether they do some research work or not, whether they get doctorate or not. That is also going on side by side. While on the one hand we are trying to improve, the UGC is also trying to improve their standards by bringing in these things into operation of the pay scales and promotion to higher grade, there is a demand from the other side also for their promotions. We are negotiating between the two. It is a fact that most of the States have adopted that scale. But some of the States have not been able to adopt it. One among them is Kerala. The other day, through newspapers, I learnt that Orissa Government has agreed to adopt it. Bihar Government has agreed to adopt it. Now the teachers are wanting something more than what is included in the UGC scale. It is like that, moving from one State to another.

SHRIE. AYYAPUREDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Prof. Kurien has said, he is not agreeing with the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. But I do not think, it is correct.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: What I said was with regard to policing authority.

SHRIE. AYYAPUREDDY: We respectfully agree with the recommendations of the Estimates Committee with regard to assessment of the UGC. It has also come in the Press today that some of the fake universities have been identified, especially Maithili University and some other thing.

Is the Government going to take any action to identify universities which are only fake and which are issuing substandard degrees. Will it take any action on that, without affecting the students who are victims of these fake universities? Are you going to identify and weed out these univer-

sities without affecting the students?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: The question of fake university is not so big, as can not be identified. The question is as to whether all the new universities started have adequate infrastructure necessary for giving recognition.

Kendriya Vidyalayas During Seventh Plan

*845. SHRI K. PRADHANIT:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:

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

(a) the number of names of places where Kendriya Vidyalayas have been set up so far during Seventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to open some new Kendriya Vidyalayas in Orissa during 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the places in Orissa selected for the establishment of these Kendriya Vidyalayas?

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). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan opens new Kendriya Vidyalayas every year within the sanction accorded by the Government for new Kendriya Vidyalayas. For 1985-86, the Government sanctioned opening of 41 new Kendriya Vidyalayas and these were opened by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. For 1986-87, the Government sanctioned opening of 100 new Kendriya Vidyalayas against which the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan opened 95 new Kendriya Vidyalayas. For 1987-90 the Government has sanctioned opening of 50 new Kendriya Vidyalayas in the civil and defence sector every year and as many in the project sector for which there may be suitable proposals. Against the sanction KVS has opened 52 new Kendriya Vidyalayas in 1987-88 and 42 new Kendriya Vidyalayas in 1988-89. The State-wise break-up of new Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during 1985-86 to 1988-89 is given in the Annexure below. The list of new Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened in 1989-90 has not been finalised yet.

2. During 1985-86 to 1988-89, five new Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened in Orissa at Mancheswar, Jharsuguda, Bondamunda, Baripada and O.P. Bolangir.

STATEMENT

State-wise Break up of Kendriya Vidyalayas Opened During the Period from 1985-86 to 1988-89

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during					
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	6	3	2		
2.	Assam	2	8	2	4		
3.	Bihar	2	5	4	6		
4.	Gujarat	2	2	3	2		
5.	Delhi	3	1	1	1		
6.	Haryana	—	2	5	—		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	4	—	1		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	3	1		
9.	Karnataka	—	4	—	1		
10.	Kerala	—	4	—	1		

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during					
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6	12	2	6		
12.	Meghalaya	1	1	—	1		
13.	Maharashtra	3	1	3	4		
14.	Manipur	—	2	—	—		
15.	Nagaland	—	—	1	—		
16.	Orissa	—	1	3	—		
17.	Punjab	6	5	4	—		
18.	Pondichery	—	1	—	—		
19.	Rajasthan	2	7	4	1		
20.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	1	—		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5	13	9	7		
22.	West Bengal	2	10	3	2		

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Kendriya Vidyalayas opened during					
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
23.	A & N Island	—	1	—	—		
24.	Goa	—	1	—	1		
	OUTSIDE INDIA						
25.	Moscow (U.S.S.R.)	—	—	1	—		

SHRI K. PRADHANI: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated "project sector for which there may be suitable proposals." May I know from the hon. Minister who gives these proposals to start Kendriya Vidyalayas and what are the conditions to open Kendriya Vidyalayas?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: We receive proposal on Kendriya Vidyalayas either from the State Government in civil sector or from public sector projects or from the Defence Ministry. These are the three normal avenues. But, besides this, if some association of employees, also is able to muster the necessary infrastructure, they can also submit proposals.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: He has not answered the second part of my question.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: What is that?

MR. SPEAKER: Put your second supplementary.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: The second part of my question was the conditions required to be fulfilled to open a school.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: The condition required for opening Kendriya Vidyalaya is that they should have 15 acres of land. There should be at least thousand Central Government employees who can provide at least 200 students minimum for the school and a temporary building to the staff on free or normal rent.

If these conditions are fulfilled, they can start a school.

So far as Orissa Government is concerned, some time back Orissa Government sent proposals for opening 12 schools. We wanted to know the details, but they have not come forward. We have been writing to them. Out of these 12 schools, only 2 schools

could be opened where the infrastructure was available.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: My second supplementary is this: The hon. Minister stated that many schools have been started in civil and defence sectors. May I know from the hon. Minister whether private parties who are not employed there either in civil or defence services have any quota in those schools and what are the curriculum in those schools, whether it is similar to that of Navodaya Vidyalaya or anything different from that?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: The curriculum is almost the same and the examination is conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education. The examination is of the same standard conducted by the same authority. So, there is no difference in curriculum.

So far as admission of other categories is concerned, first preference is given to transferrable Central Government employees. But if there are many transferrable Central Government employees more than the strength the school can admit, then we look into who has been transferred more than three times during the last two years.

But if the strength needed for a Section in a Class is 35, and if that is not filled up, then it can be filled up by civilian population also and there is one quota now and that is discretionary admission. That can be done to anybody.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that on the suggestion made by some associations, Kendriya Vidyalayas can be started. May I know from the hon. Minister what does it mean by 'Association'? At the same time, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in some Kendriya Vidyalayas if the children of the Central Government employees are not available in

required strength, in that case would the Government think of allowing the children of general public to fill the strength.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: That is not usually allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no proper provision of education for the children of defence personnel, especially those living in the rural areas. Besides, even the children of the junior commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers also have to face a lot of difficulties. People in large numbers, including young men from Alwar, Bharatpur, Jhunjhunu, Sikar etc. in Rajasthan are employed in army. Will the Government set up Central schools in areas from where maximum youth are employed in defence to provide education to the children of defence personnel? The Government has neglected them. Will the Government announce the opening of maximum number of Central schools during the 8th Five Year Plan in areas from where people in large number are employed in defence services, after conducting surveys and identifying such places? Today, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has the discretion to open Central schools where ever they want. Will the Government provide these facilities to the children of defence personnel, and promote the objectives of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I stated earlier, there are three normal avenues for opening Central schools viz., Civil Sector, Defence Sector and Public Sector. In case of opening a school in the Civil Sector, we do have some discretion but Central schools in the Defence Sector or Public Sector are opened only when we get a proposal to this effect. Therefore, we will

consider a proposal if it comes to us from the Ministry of Defence.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, it has been stated in the statement that there is a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Moscow. Of course, I had the occasion to visit that recently. The experiment which the hon. Minister has done outside India conducting schools under the Kendriya Vidyalaya seems to be a very good one for the people living outside India and those connected with the Embassy there. (Interruptions) They have got a very good school there. Our people are very much benefited. People who are working in our Embassy and Missions outside India find it very difficult to get admissions to their children. In Moscow, the Government has established a school. It is a very good experiment. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would establish such schools in other countries also where the same type of difficulties are faced by our people. In the proposal for future planning, is he considering any other country for the establishment of such schools? I would like to know the experience which they got in Moscow?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sir, we had closed certain schools outside India. One of such schools which we closed was in Bhutan. The Government of Bhutan has taken over it. In Moscow, it is run by us. But beside that there are Indian Schools in other countries also which are affiliated to CBSE and those schools in their respective areas are very popular. I have seen one such school in Bahrain. It has got 4600 students. In fact, in that school A to Z, all the sections are working well. It is a very popular school in Bahrain. That is also looked after by our Embassy there. We are considering as to how the Indian schools could be made more popular in some other countries also. That is a good idea. We will pursue it.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: As per this list, Andhra Pradesh has already been given 13 schools; Assam has been given 16 schools. As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, population-wise, area-wise and also illiteracy-wise, it is more than Assam. Why is this kind of discrimination shown to Andhra Pradesh? Why don't you set up more Kendriya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: There is no hesitation from our side to provide more schools in Andhra Pradesh. It is up to the State Government to come up with proposals to provide land and to provide infrastructure and then we will look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVIBAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through your medium I would like to know from the hon. Minister. Whether it is a fact that the list of schools which are to be opened in the civil sector has not yet been approved and there are some places where survey was conducted and the place was found fit as per Government's norms but even then it was delayed on some pretext or the other and the reasons were not disclosed? I would like to the hon. Minister to state categorically that if all the yardsticks set by the Government for example, 15 acres land, which is difficult to get in towns and other things like the place being a district head quarter are fulfilled in due course of time, how long would it take to open a Central School there?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the list of schools to be opened during the year 1989-90 has not yet been finalised but if there is any such proposal, we will certainly consider it. However, I would like to tell the hon. Members that once a school is opened, land is not given. Hence, it is better if we get the land at the first instance only.

[English]

Implementation of International drinking water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme

*846. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21 February, 1983 to the Unstarred Question No. 178 regarding implementation of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme and state:

(a) the progress in terms of percentage of population covered as on 31 March, 1989 keeping in view the specific targets under the Programme, State-wise;

(b) whether the target of hundred per cent coverage of the rural population by March, 1991 would be achieved in the Rural Water Supply Sector in respect of problem and non-problem villages; and

(c) the allocation for Rural Water Supply and Rural Sanitation utilised during the first four years of the Seventh Plan and the amount provided for these two programmes during the final year to the Seventh Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Approximately 80% of the rural population are covered with safe drinking water as per the norm of 40 litres per capita per day. About 1.69% of rural population has been provided sanitary latrines.

The percentage of coverage of rural population with safe drinking water and

sanitary latrines in different States is given in Annexure A below.

The target of 100% coverage of rural population in the Rural Water Supply sector is likely to be achieved by March, 1991 in case of both problem and non-problem villages.

The funds released to the States/UTs for Rural Water Supply and Rural Sanitation during the first four years of the Seventh Plan and the allocation for these two programmes during 1989-90 the final year of the Seventh Plan, with Statewise break up are given in Annexure B below.

STATEMENT

Population Coverage Under Rural Water Supply Programme (In lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Population as per 1981 census	Population covered as on 1.4.89	Percentage coverage (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	410.62	422.88	103
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.90	7.05	119
3.	Assam	178.50	107.17	60
4.	Bihar	611.96	561.53	92
5.	Goa	7.35	4.38	60
6.	Gujarat	234.84	240.57	102
7.	Haryana	100.95	83.49	83
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39.55	28.93	73
9	J & K	47.27	41.14	87
10.	Karnataka	264.06	337.76	128
11.	Kerala	206.82	105.45	51

Sl.No.	State/UT	Population as per 1981 census	Population covered as on 1.4.89	Percentage coverage (%)
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhaya Pradesh	415.92	422.61	102
13.	Maharashtra	407.01	372.28	91
14.	Manipur	10.46	9.92	95
15.	Meghalaya	10.95	6.88	63
16.	Mizoram	3.72	4.01	108
17.	Nagaland	6.55	6.42	98
18.	Orissa	232.60	256.33	110
19.	Punjab	121.41	41.56	30
20.	Rajasthan	270.51	209.11	77
21.	Sikkim	2.65	1.90	72
22.	Tamil Nadu	324.56	219.57	68
23.	Tripura	18.27	19.23	105

Sl.No.	State/UT	Population as per 1981 census	Population covered as on 1.4.89	Percentage coverage (%)
1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	909.63	428.38	47
25.	West Bengal	401.34	260.97	65
26.	D & N Haveli	0.97	0.90	93
27.	A & N Islands	1.39	1.85	133
28.	Lakshadweep	0.22	0.22	100
29.	Pondicherry	2.888	3.50	122
30.	Delhi	4.52	4.72	104
31.	Daman & Diu	Incliding against Goa		
32.	Chandigarh	0.29	0.29	100
Total		5254.57	4210.3	80.13

N.B. In the case of States/UTs where population coverage is shown as more than 100%, it reflects coverage of population growth beyond 1981 census figures/additional service vis-a-vis the norms of supply of safe drinking water at 40 litres per capita per day/one stand post for handpump for 250 persons.

Coverage of Rural Population Under Rural Sanitation Programme

(In lakhs)

State/UT	Rural Population as per 1981 census	Coverage upto March, 1989	% Coverage
Andhra Pradesh	410.62	13.122	3.20
Arunachal Pradesh	5.90	0.085	1.44
Assam	178.50	0.097	0.05
Bihar	611.96	2.353	0.38
Goa	7.35	—	—
Gujarat	234.84	1.095	0.47
Haryana	100.95	0.205	0.20
Himachal Pradesh	39.55	1.515	3.83
Jammu & Kashmir	47.27	Not reported	
Karnataka	264.06	0.341	0.13
Kerala	206.82	4.434	2.14
Madhya Pradesh	415.92	0.328	0.08

State/UT	Rural Population as per 1981 census	Coverage upto March, 1989	% Coverage
Maharashtra	407.91	0.665	0.16
Manipur	10.46	0.190	1.82
Meghalaya	10.95	0.787	7.19
Mizoram	3.72	0.167	4.49
Naglanad	6.55	0.158	2.41
Orissa	232.60	1.799	0.77
Punjab	121.41	1.129	0.93
Rajasthan	270.51	2.281	0.84
Sikkim	2.65	0.086	3.24
Tamil Nadu	324.56	51.451	15.85
Tripura	18.27	0.002	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	909.63	5.385	0.15
West Bengal	401.34	0.617	0.15
D & N Haveli	0.97	0.025	2.60

State/UT	Rural Population as per 1981 census	Coverage upto March, 1989	% Coverage
A & N Haveli	1.39	0.08	5.76
Lakshadweep	0.22	0.074	33.64
Pondicherry	2.88	0.130	4.51
Delhi	4.52	0.036	0.84
Daman & Diu	Included in Goa	—	—
Chandigarh	0.29	0.17	58.63
Total	5254.57	89.02	1.694

ANNEXURE-B

Utilisation of Allocation During First Four Years of VII Plan and Allocation for 1989-90 Under ARWSP and CRSP

(Rs in lakhs) (Rs in crores)

(CRSP) (ARWSP & Mini Missions etc.,)

State/UT	Total Amount Released During 1986-87 to 1988-89	Allocation (1989-90)	Total Amount Released During 1985-86 to 1989	Allocation (1989-90)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	141.00	102.60	88.140	23.010
Arunachal Pradesh	26.00	3.09	3.288	4.170
Assam	34.00	37.20	56.120	13.700
Bihar	98.00	181.35	86.002	27.100
Goa	7.00	1.47	2.010	0.500
Gujarat	22.00	49.80	68.800	14.640
Haryana	21.00	16.95	29.403	8.670
Himachal Pradesh	49.00	16.35	39.170	6.400

State/UT	Total Amount Released During 1986-87 to 1988-89	Allocation (1989-90)	Total Amount Released During 1985-86 to 1989	Allocation (1989-90)
1	2	3	4	5
J & K	65.00	20.10	79.824	19.130
Karnataka	59.00	81.90	75.076	21.160
Kerala	30.00	73.95	47.918	10.760
M.P.	91.00	121.20	122.920	25.470
Maharashtra	53.00	131.85	105.874	30.630
Manipur	13.00	4.20	15.200	3.080
Meghalaya	20.00	5.40	15.063	4.200
Mizoram	13.80	1.95	8.500	1.170
Nagaland	16.50	3.90	18.158	4.220
Orissa	96.00	63.00	50.330	12.060
Punjab	13.00	18.45	27.390	3.840
Rajasthan	89.00	66.60	132.463	36.660

State/UT	Total Amount Released During 1986-87 to 1988-89	Allocation (1989-90)	Total Amount Released During 1985-86 to 1989	Allocation (1989-90)
1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	19.52	1.65	13.040	3.720
Tamil Nadu	106.00	111.15	75.710	18.240
Tripura	34.35	8.25	15.010	3.500
U.P.	167.00	265.05	163.980	42.680
W.B.	76.00	109.35	56.930	16.480
D & N Haveli	0.00	0.30	0.060	0.120
A & N Island	5.00	0.03	1.350	0.400
Lakshadweep	5.00	0.30	0.150	0.100
Pondicherry	5.00	1.20	1.040	0.260
Delhi	0.00	0.63	0.065	0.130
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.63	0.140	0.200
Chandigarh	0.00	0.75	—	—

State/UT	Total Amount Released During 1986-87 to 1988-89	Allocation (1989-90)	Total Amount Released During 1985-86 to 1989	Allocation (1989-90)
1	2	3	4	5
Capart	269.00	500.00	7.500	4.750
Minimisitions	—	—	—*	48 950
Other Schemes	—	—	35.656	—
Total	1644.170	2000.00	1442.280	410.000

CRSP : Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme:

ARWSP : Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(ARSPRAS) ** CRSP was introduced in 1986-87

* : Included in the releases for respective States.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

From the statement and the break-up given of the percentages for each State, it appears that there are 14 States which are below the national average of 80.13 percent in respect of coverage of the population for the supply of safe drinking water. Some of the State have as low a percentage as 30 in case of Punjab, 47 in case of U.P. and 73 in case of Himachal Pradesh. In view of the commitment of the Government for providing a hundred percent coverage for rural population by this water supply and to achieve the target by March 1991, would be hon. Minister state whether the States which are below the average will be covered by special drive for this purpose so that they do not lag behind? There are seven or eight States which have not only achieved the target but the performance is over hundred percent taking into account the increase in population in 1981.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: By

March 1991, all the problem villages in the country will be covered. And we have got 4,801 hard core villages to be covered by the year 1990-91. These hard core villages are those for which there is no accessibility, difficult terrain and also there are no infra-structural facilities. For this, a concerted effort is required and we are going to have it. We are going to cover all these villages by 1991.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

The Minister has just now used the word 'problem villages'. But in the statement which is laid on the Table of the House, he has given a different assurance.

The assurance is :

"The target of 100% coverage of rural population in the Rural Water Supply sector is likely to be achieved by March, 1991 in case of both problem and non-problem villages."

In his reply to the supplementary question, he has left out the non-problem villages. My specific reference was to the States which have very low coverage 30 percent in the case of Punjab, 40 percent in the case of U.P. and 73 percent in the case of Himachal Pradesh. I would like to know whether most of these States, in this group, which are below the national average and which are special category States and hilly States, would be given the benefit of a very quick and speedy drive for the coverage up to the level of hundred percent during this period.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I

have already said that 100% population will be covered. It includes all the States mentioned by the Hon. Member.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

My specific reference was to problem and non-problem areas.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTA-

WAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is the worst-affected State in our country with regard to the problem of drinking water. People pine for even a drop of water and it has been drought-affected since the past five years. As per the international yardstick, also the drinking water problem has become serious there and the criterion of the problem villages has also changed. In such a situation will all the villages of Rajasthan get covered by 31st March 1991 and is the Government going to provide some special facilities for them?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I

share the concern of the Hon. Member. We are going to cover the villages in Rajasthan also. In districts like Barmer, Churu and Nagaur there are mini missions. In these districts we have approved the detailed

project report and we are providing about Rs. 13 crores for these three mini missions. There are about 11 DDP districts to which we are giving special assistance of Rs. 13 crores every year without any matching provision from the State Government. In the 7th Plan we are going to get about Rs. 60 crores more under this special assistance programme.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was the criterion of the problem villages has changed in Rajasthan because there have been successive droughts during the past 5 years. Even the non-problem villages have fallen in the category of problem villages. Will the hon. Minister conduct a survey and take some remedial measures in that direction?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I have already said that special efforts are being made. Not only that, about the change in the criterion, I will keep in mind the hon. Member's suggestion. So far as this plan is concerned, there is no such proposal.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated just now that provision of drinking water will be made in the problem as well as non-problem villages by 1991. At present due to change in climate, in the meteorological division like U.P. and Rajasthan arrangement for drinking water was made by installing hand pumps. But the water-level there has gone so low that 50 percent of the hand pumps have gone out of order. Recently the hon. Chief Minister of U.P. stated that water can be provided only if 50 thousand handpumps, apart from those for drought-prone areas, are installed. Will the Govern-

ment also bear it in mind that separate funds have to be provided for the repair of the handpumps which have already been installed, and 50 percent of which have gone out of order, while implementing the drinking water scheme which is likely to be completed by 1991.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is the effort of both the State Government and the Central Government to give the safe drinking water to the villages. As the Hon. Member has said, the fact that efficiency of the hand-pump is going down has been brought to our notice also. We have intimated it to the notice of the State Government and funds will also be provided for the repair of these pumps or providing alternative arrangements.

For the information of the Hon. Member I may say that for the 7th Five Year Plan the outlay was Rs. 1282 crores. As against that, the Central Government has provided Rs. 1867 crores. So from the State Government and the Central Government during the 7th Five Year Plan the total outlay is Rs. 3535.57 crores. The total outlay was Rs. 3,535 crores; as against that, we spent both State and Central Government Rs. 4,382.65 crores. For the benefit of the House, I may point out how the performance of India was praised by the International community and in fact, people from foreign countries come here and see our performance and they want to adopt our guidelines. This is what is happening. So we have gone a long way. There are deficiencies and we are going to rectify them also.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I do not know what the hon. Minister means when he says that the coverage is 133% or 120% and so on. Secondly how is this based on 40 litres per head, per day? Has it been brought to the

notice of the Government that this is too low a supply and this should be increased to 50 litres?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The hon. Member has raised a very pertinent question. What he has stated is true. Some States have shown their performance and some States have not followed the guidelines. They did not give priority to cover the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe areas. It is the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for which the priority should be given they should be covered first. What has Andhra Pradesh done? As per 1981 census, the Scheduled Caste population was 67.52 lakhs and the Scheduled Tribe population was 29.79 lakhs. The population covered was: Scheduled Castes - 29.15 lakhs and Scheduled Tribes - 7.36 lakhs. The percentage of coverage was: Scheduled Caste - 43% and Scheduled Tribes - 25%. So instead of covering other sections of the population, we have to give more attention to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population and this applies to all the State Governments, including Andhra Pradesh. They should adhere strictly to the guidelines. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: While giving the statement, the hon. Minister had given some figures. He had given the population figure of 1981 census of problem-villages. But in the meantime, the population has increased ten-fold, and so the problem-villages should have been added with old list. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the problem-villages, so added would be covered and provision of drinking water would be made available before 1990?

Regarding rural sanitation, you may kindly go through what the hon. Minister had stated in the statement. The figures he quoted are very very low even 0.1% in many of the States. So, what do the Government pro-

poses to do, so that we can achieve at least 50% of the rural sanitation to meet the target fixed by the Eighth Plan?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will see to it.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, there was a Calling Attention for the drinking water scarcity in our country. The Minister is an expert in demography and statistics. The crux of the question is provision of protected drinking water supply throughout the country—rural drinking water or urban drinking water. First and foremost is that 80% of the communicable diseases in our country are water-borne. In the Calling Attention I would have raised all these points but as far as my information goes in the Seventh Plan they should have spent more than Rs. 6525.24 crores. My statistics also show that 47% of the rural population and 80% of the urban areas have been covered by the so-called protected drinking water supply. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will consult the technology mission which was formulated by Shri Rajiv Gandhi to give scientific temper to this scheme and also how many hydrologists in our country are working in this direction. The hon. Minister is well aware that the statistics coming from the bureaucrats are not correct. I would like to know whether we will go to the Technology Mission for drinking water whose nodal agency is Ground Water Selection Board?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As regards the point raised by Mr. Jena and answer is given in Annexure 'A'. Footnote is there. as far as population coverage is concerned we have taken into consideration the present population of 80 crores. As far as Dr. Bhoi's point is concerned nearly 2000 hydrologists are employed and all the districts will be covered by the hydrological map in the year. We will keep in mind the suggestion about Technological Mission.

Assistance to Cultural Organisations in Assam

*847. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance granted to different Cultural Institutions/Organisations of Assam during each of the last three years with 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): The Department of Culture during the last three years (1986-87, 1987-88 & 1988-89) through its own schemes and through the schemes of its subordinate/autonomous organisations has sanctioned grant to 58 institutions in Assam. The amount sanctioned comes to Rs. 28,80,423/-.

The details of institutions and amount sanctioned to them yearwise are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

I. Scheme of Building Grants to Cultural Organisations

Name of the organisation.	Amount of financial assistance		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Charmora Model Satra Hills & Plains Cultural Association, Lakhimpur	95,000	—	—
2. Luninous Unit sipajhar, Darrang.	50,000	—	—
3. Sri Sri Bhogpur Satra Srimanta Sankardev Kala Parishad, Bengena, Jorhat	50,000	—	—
4. Jorhat Theatre, Jorhat, (Grant not yet issued as they did not complete the preliminary formalities)	2,00,000	—	—
5. Dibrugarh Sangit Mahavidyalaya, Dibrugarh (did not complete the preliminary formalities, grant not yet sanctioned)	25,000	—	—
6. Goalpara Srimanta Sankardev Sanskrit Sangha, Baladimari Goalpara	—	1,50,000	—
7. Bishnujyoti Sanskrit Samaj, Chalihanagar, Tinsukia	—	1,20,000	—
8. Assam Academy for cultural relations Chandimari, Guwahati.	—	1,75,000	—
9. Srimanta Sankar Krishi Bikash Kendra (Srimanta Shankar Natghar)	—	1,75,000	—

Name of the organisation.	Amount of financial assistance	
	1986-87	1987-88
	Rs.	Rs.
Sri Sri Sankardev Mandir, Soalkuchi, Kamrup (Assam)		
10. Kachua Sanskritik Sangha, Kachua, Lakshimpur	—	2,00,000
11. Shastriya Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Tihu, Nalbari,	—	90,000
12. Salaguri Natya Samaj, Salaguri, Sibsagar	—	80,000
13. Silchar Sangeet Vidhalaya, Silchar Distt. Cachar.	—	1,25,000
14. Sri Sri Madhab Dev Kristi Sangha, Latapukhuri Lakshimpur.	—	2,00,000
15. Nazira Sangeet Mahavidyalay, Nagira, Sibsagar (Preliminary documents not furnished grant not yet sanctioned)	—	2,00,000
16. Dudhnoi Cultural Bhavan, Dudhnoi, Goalpara (not yet issued as they did not furnish UC for earlier grant)	—	1,00,000
17. Gharmora Aadarsh Satra Hills & Plains Cultural Samity, Likabali, Silapathar, Lakhimpur	—	72,000
18. Srimanta Sankar Krishi Mandir Samity, Atilagaon, Jorhat	—	1,20,000
19. Pathalipahar Sanmilita Natya Samaj Pathalipahar	—	80,000

Name of the organisation.	Amount of financial assistance		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20. Baligaon Sanmilani Natya Mandir, Koratatoli, Jorhat.	—	—	2,00,000
21. Barnagar Music Club, Sorbhog (Assm) Barpeta.	—	—	1,70,000
22. Sankari Kala Kristi Bikash Samiti, Kamlabari Majuli Jorhat.	—	—	50,000
23. Shilpi Sangha Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Diphu, Karbi, Anglong	—	—	45,000

Scheme for Financial Assistance to Dance, Drama and Ensembles

Name of the Organisation.	Amount of financial assistance		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ramdhenu, Aoronday Path, P.O. & Dist. Sibsagar, Assam (Failed to claim the amount which was redeposited in Govt. Acs).	10,000	—	—
2. Rapiyoti Kala Mandal, Jorhat, Assam (Not released as the institution failed to furnish details of the project)	—	20,000	—
3. Manipuri Sangeet Ashram, Silchar, Assam. (Details of project were called for sanction of grant. Yet not received.)	—	—	Amount not decided

Name of the Organisation.	Amount of financial assistance		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. Asom Natya Sanmilan, Nalbari (Details of project were called for sanction of grant. Yet not received)	—	—	Amount not decided
III. Scheme of Financial Assistance by Sangeet Natak Academy			
1. Assam Manipuri Kala Akademy Itkhola. P.O. Silchar, Cachar.	5,000	4,000	6,000
2. Dasharupak Cultural Organisation, Ullaskar Dutt Sarani, Silchar-788004 Cachar.	5,000	4,000	6,000
3. Nata Sainik, K.B. Road, North Lakhimpur	—	—	6,000
4. Rupam Cultural Organisation, Nazrapatty Silchar 788001	5,000	4,000	6,000
5. Shri Shankardev Kala Kristi Kendra, Dibhowmukh, P.O. Bharalava, Timi Ali Distt. Sibsagar.	3,000	4,000	6,000
6. Manipuri Sangeet Ashram, Village Singari, Sub. Div. Silchar, Distt., Cachar.	2,000	4,000	6,000
7. Nabik-Natya Bikash Kendra, K.B.Road, North Lakhimpur	—	6,000	
8. Uttar Kamalabari Sata Sankardev Kristi Sangha, P.O. Kumalabari, Majuli, Distt Sibsagar	3,500	4,000	—

Name of the Organisation.	Amount of financial assistance		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9. Jagatguru Shrimanta Shankardev Kristi Kala Sangha Village Natuan Kamalabari Satra, P.O. Kamalabari Majuli, Distt. Sibsagar.	2,500	—	—
10. Hatbor Kendriya Natya Samaj, P.O. Hatbor, Dist., Newgong	4,000	—	—
11. Kharghuli Sangeet Kendra, Kharghuli, Guwahati 781001	3,000	—	—
IV. Scheme of Financial Assistance for Re-Organisation & Development of Other Museums			
1. Commercial Museum Gawahati University, Gawahati, Assam	60,000	—	—
2. Purvabharat, Nalbari, Assam	—	10,000	—
V. Scheme of Financial Assistance for Research Support to Institution/Organisations /Societies, Engaged in Cultural Activities.			
1. Luminous Unit, Sipajhar, Assam	—	—	10,000

VI. Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations for Centenary/Anniversary Celebration

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Name of the Organisations

Amount of financial assistance

1986-87 1987-88 1988-89

Rs. Rs. Rs.

1. Financial assistance to Subansiri Seva. Samithi, North Lakhimpur Assam for the 5th birth Centenary celebrations of Mahapurush Madhab Dev. — — 80,000

VII Scheme of Financial Assistance for Preservation of Manuscripts.

1. Gauhati University, Guwahati (Assam) 1,00,000 — —
2. Central Tal Academy, Patsaku, Dist. Sibsagar (Assam) — 1,00,000 —
3. K.K. Handiqui Library, Gauhati University (Assam) — 1,00,000 —
4. Kamrup Sanskrit Sanjiveni Sabha, Nalbari (Assam) — 33,000 —

VIII Scheme of Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations Providing Public Library Services.

1. Bamundi Tarun Sangha and Puthi Bharal, Bhamundi 10,000 — —

IX. Scheme of Assistance to Children's Libraries or Children's Section of General Public Libraries (Scheme Adopted in 1987-88)

1. Distt . Library, Dhulri Assam. — 2,500 —
2. Distt. Library, North Lakshimpur — 2,500 —

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Name of the Organisation.	Amount of financial assistance		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Distt. Library, Nalbari	—	2,500	2,500
4. Distt. Library, Nowgaon	—	2,500	—
5. Distt. Library, Tejpur	—	2,500	—
6. Distt. Library, Berpeta	—	2,500	—
7. Distt. Library, Karimganj	—	2,500	—
8. Distt. Library, Kakrajahar	—	2,500	—
9. Distt. Labrany, Halflong	—	2,500	—
10. Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Assam Shisu Aru Mangal Sansthan, Guwahati	—	1,800	645
11. Jawahar Lal Bhavan, Purubarti, Nalbari	—	—	3,978

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Sir, from the Annual Report of the Department of Culture it will be seen that in 1986-87 the grant to voluntary organisations came to Rs. 1.80 crores. The number of States covered is nine. In Delhi alone the total involvement is to the tune of Rs. 1.13 crores leaving only Rs. 70 lakhs to be distributed in the rest of India. In 1987-88 the total grant was Rs. 1.90 crores and the States covered are nine. Here again in Delhi the figure is Rs. 1.13 crores.

We do not grudge Delhi having a lion's share but it is only one-third of the total grant which is given to the rest of India. This is discriminatory. Further I would like to point out that not a single State in the North-East has been covered under this scheme. Sir, Assam and North-East India are noted for their rich and variegated cultural traditions. Will the Minister keep in mind and come to the help of the people and institutions of North-East devoted to propagation of Assamese culture? Assam's culture is particularly indebted to Shri Shankar Deva who was the fountain head of the Assamese culture and literature.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

National University of Electro-Complex Homoeopathy, Kanpur

*844. **DR. PRABHATKUMAR MISHRA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 1st December, 1988 to USQ. 2819 regarding the 'National University of Electro-Complex Homoeopathy, Kanpur' and state:

(a) whether the institution by the name of "National University of Electro-Complex Homoeopathy, Govind Nagar, Kanpur" is still functioning as University;

(b) whether the degree awarded by it are legal; and

(c) if not, the further action proposed to be taken against this institution?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission Act, 1956, provides that 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. Under the UGC Act, no institution other than a University established under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act is entitled to have the word 'University' associated with its name. The so-called National University of Electro-Complex Homoeopathy functioning from Kanpur does not fall under any of the categories provided in the Act and is not, therefore, empowered to award degrees. The UGC have advised the institution to delete the word "University" from its name and to stop awarding degrees. The Department of Education and the UGC have written to all State Governments and Union Territory Administration bringing to their notice the names of certain fake institutions including the so-called National University of Electro-Complex Homoeopathy, Kanpur, requesting them to take penal action against them under the provisions of the UGC Act as well as other penal laws including the Indian Penal Code.

The ministry of Health and Family Welfare have also advised the State Governments as well as Central Council of Homoe-

opathy and Central Council of Indian Medicine to maintain vigil against unauthorised institutions awarding degrees/diplomas/certificates in Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy and initiate criminal proceedings against them.

[English]

Security Arrangements for Indian Nationals Living in Afghanistan

*848. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals who have died as a result of the current attacks by rebels in Afghanistan;

(b) the number of Indian nationals residing in Afghanistan and the security arrangements made for them;

(c) whether Government of Afghanistan has been requested to provide facilities for travel for those who wish to come to India; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Afghanistan Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) None.

(b) At present there are 55 Indian nationals in Afghanistan. General Warden system is in practice for their security. Embassy is in constant touch with all Indian nationals and the local authorities.

(c) No, Sir. Until now Indian nationals have faced no difficulty in returning to India.

(d) Question does not arise.

Development of Sports in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have submitted a proposal to Union Government for the development of sports in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Several proposals sponsored by various Agencies have been received from time to time from the Government of Rajasthan for development of sports infrastructure in the State.

(b) and (c). During the last two years, 29 proposals were received under the "Scheme of Grants to State sports Councils, etc." for creation of sports infra-structure, out of which 7 have been approved, 2 rejected and 18 referred back to the State Government for rectification of lacunae. The remaining 2 proposals are under consideration.

Similarly, 43 proposals for Central assistance for the creation of basic sports facilities in rural schools have also been received from the State. Out of these, 25 have been rejected and the remaining 18 referred back to the State Government for rectification.

Agricultural Production in Orissa

*850. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of foodgrains in Orissa during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the agricultural production in the State of Orissa has gone down; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to increase the production of foodgrains, oilseeds, fibre crops and sugarcane in the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) to (c). The total production of foodgrains in Orissa during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Production (in lakh tonnes)
1985-86	68.8
1986-87	63.9
1987-88	50.5

According to present assessment, the production of foodgrains during the current year 1988-89 is likely to be about 69 lakh tonnes.

During the period 1967-68 to 1986-87, production of total foodgrains and total oilseeds in the State has shown compound growth rates of 2.46 and 9.16 per cent per annum respectively. Jute, Mesta and Sugarcane have also shown positive rates of growth during the same period. However, agricultural production in the State received some setback in 1987-88 due to unfavourable weather conditions.

In order to increase the production of foodgrains, oilseeds, fibre crops and sugarcane in the State, the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented:—

- (i) Special Foodgrains Production Programme—Rice including Special Rice Production Programme.
- (ii) National Oilseeds Development

Programme (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP).

- (iii) Special Jute Development Programme.
- (iv) Transfer of Technology for increasing Sugarcane Production under general strategy for augmenting agricultural production.

Supply of Seeds to Farmers

*851. SHRIM.R. JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made for distribution of guaranteed quality seeds to the farmers;

(b) whether the distribution of good quality seeds is covered under the Crop Insurance Scheme; and

(c) the steps taken to distribute at least seeds of crops like Rice, Wheat and Cotton through Government Depots only?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Production and distribution of certified/quality seeds to the farmers is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Seed is produced through institutions like State Seed Corporations, State Government Seed Farms, Private Seed Companies, etc. Their efforts are supplemented by the National agencies like the National Seed Corporation and the State Farms Corporation of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Minikits of seeds of crops like rice, wheat and cotton are distributed through various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes like Special Foodgrains Produc-

tion Programme, Special Rice Production Programme and Intensive Cotton Development Programme. Some State Governments are also distributing seed through Government depots.

Banerjee Committee on Pesticide Use

*852. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised its decision on the reports of Banerjee Committee received in 1986 and 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these reports have been made public; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.N. Banerjee submitted in 1986 and 1987 two reports covering six pesticides. A decision has been taken in respect of BHC.

(b) The Government has decided that:

- (i) Use of BHC in agriculture and public health restricted to the present level;
- (ii) The manufacturing capacity of BHC may be frozen at the present level;
- (iii) Use of BHC on vegetables and fruits, oilseed crops and for preservation of grains, pulses, etc. should be restricted.

(c) and (d). The question of making the

reports public would be decided by the Government after decisions are taken on all the reports.

Closure of Iron Ore Mines

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

(a) whether a large number of iron ore mines have been forced to close down and there has been reduction in the strength of mine workers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to solve this problem and to ensure that the production of iron ore does not decline in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) There are numerous iron ore mines in the country. Ministry of Steel and Mines does not maintain information regarding private iron ore mines in the country. Some iron ore mines have been reported to have closed down in Bihar and Orissa.

(b) Specific reasons for closure of each mine are not known. However, the international market for iron ore was depressed over the past few years, and consequently the total export quantity declined by about 4 million tonnes in 1987-88 as compared to the previous year. This compelled MMTC to reduce off-take from the Bihar-Orissa sector during 1988-89, which may have affected some of the mines which were wholly dependent on export purchases by MMTC.

(c) Private iron ore mines in the country largely cater to the export market through the agency of MMTC. Over the last few years, the international iron ore market was depressed. However, there has been a signifi-

cant improvement in the international iron ore market recently due to an up swing in the steel industry world-wide; consequently export quantities improved during 1988-89 and increased order have been booked for 1989-90.

Implementation of Three-Language Formula in Kendriya Vidyalayas

*854. DR. SUDHIR ROY:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE:

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

(a) whether Government propose to make any changes in the 3-Language Formula for Kendriya Vidyalayas during academic session 1989-90 as compared to the formula given effect to during 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). All the Kendriya Vidyalayas are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). As such they follow the scheme of studies prescribed by the CBSE. The CBSE revised its scheme of studies for Secondary Classes in September 1988 requiring study of Hindi, English and a modern Indian language up to Class X. Sanskrit was to be studied as part of Hindi 'A' level course. The Kendriya Vidyalayas started implementing this scheme of studies in 1988-89. However, in a petition filed before it the Supreme Court has passed an interim Order on 17.3.1989 restraining the CBSE from implementing its revised scheme of studies. Pursuant to this directive of the Court the Kendriya Vidyalayas have been instructed to restore the position regarding teaching of languages as it obtained before September, 1983.

Waiver of Interest on Loans given to Agro Service Centres

*855. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1982 there was a proposal to direct the Commercial Bank to waive the interest charges on the loans to Agro Service Centres to mitigate the hardship faced by Agro entrepreneurs connected with the Agro Service Centres scheme;

(b) if so, whether the interest has since been waived off by the Commercial Banks; and

(c) if not, the follow up action taken in this regard?

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

(b) It was decided after consideration not to issue a general direction to banks to waive off interest as banks cannot afford to write off interest uniformly in all cases.

(c) The Supreme Court has directed the Government of India to submit a considered scheme to them in consultation with all the parties to resolve the problem in a reasonable manner.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas during Eighth Plan Period

*856. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of Kendriya Vidyalayas, with and without hostel facilities separately for boys and girls, which are expected to be opened during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the estimated allocation of funds for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No decision has yet been taken regarding the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened during the VIII Five Year Plan period.

(b) The requirement of Kendriya Vidyalayas would be met from the Non-Plan budget of the Central Government on year to year basis. Accordingly, there would be no Plan provision for Kendriya Vidyalayas during the VIII Five Year Plan period.

Development Assistance to Kerala Agriculture University, Mannuthy

*857. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to the Kerala Agricultural University, Mannuthy during the Seventh Five Year Plan as developmental assistance;

(b) the projects for which the allocations have been made; and

(c) the amount released so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Sir, Rs. 465.26 lakhs.

(b) (i) Establishment and Development of Agricultural University.

(ii) National Agricultural Research Project.

(c) Rs. 370.69.

Construction of Indira Gandhi University Building in Delhi

*858. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi Open University building is being constructed in Delhi;

(b) if so, when the construction was started, the progress made so far and the amount of central assistance given;

(c) the amount earmarked and spent on the construction of the building; and

(d) when the construction is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The construction of the main buildings of the IGNOU at Delhi has not yet started. Pending construction of these buildings the University has decided to construct certain semi-permanent structures at the Campus. Accordingly a contract for construction of about 1,20,000 sq.ft. built up area has been assigned to M/s Hindustan Prefab Ltd. a Public Sector Undertaking. The work started in September, 1988.

(c) and (d). The total estimated cost for the construction of the semi-permanent structures is about Rs. 2.63 crores. Of this an expenditure of Rs. 1.69 crores has so far been incurred. The construction is likely to be completed by the end of August, 1989.

Unctad Offer to Train Maritime Personnel

*859. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing acute shortage of maritime personnel;

(b) the number of institutions imparting training to maritime personnel;

(c) whether the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) have offered technical assistance to train maritime personnel;

(d) if so, the details of the assistance offered; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Indian National Shipowners Association including Shipping Corporation of India, have reported the Shortage of officers due to engagement of merchant navy personnel on foreign flag ships.

(b) There are two Government run maritime training institutions imparting pre-sea training o maritime personnel.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Indian Nationals in Pak Jails

*860. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Embassy at New Delhi is reported to have refuted charges made by the Indian Government in connec-

tion with the Indian nationals in Pakistani jails;

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

(c) whether Government propose to have a dialogue with the Pakistan Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi has refuted the reported statement allegedly made by an official of the Indian Embassy in Islamabad critical of Pakistan's approach to the question of Indian nationals in Pakistani jails. In point of fact no such statement was made.

(b) to (d). Since no such statement was made by the Indian Embassy official these do not arise.

Complaints about Non-payment of Wages under NREP in Jammu and Kashmir

7964. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry (Department of Rural Development) had called a report from Jammu and Kashmir Government in January, 1988 in respect of complaints regarding non-payment of wages under National Rural Employment Programme and fake cases financed under Integrated Rural Development Programme in hilly areas of Bamhag Nagote Khani-Dhanour, district Udhampur;

(b) if so, the details of the report received;

(c) whether in view of other works connected with the execution of Salal and

Sawalkote Hydro Electric Projects in the area, there is need to co-relate the normal development activities with the infrastructure of development being created with national project; and

(d) whether any evaluation of the IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and DPAP is proposed to be made in these hilly areas?

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

(a) Two complaints regarding non-payment of wages under National Rural Employment Programme and fake cases financed under Integrated Rural Development Programme in hilly areas of Bamhag Nagote Khani-Dhanour, district Udhampur have been received by the Government of India. One complaint was received in 1986 which was sent to State Government for appropriate action in January, 1986. The second complaint received in 1988 was sent to the State Government in July, 1988 for report.

(b) Report from the State Government has not been received as yet.

(c) Views of the State Government are being ascertained.

(d) Concurrent evaluation of IRDP and NREP is already being done regularly throughout the country. Now NREP and RLEGP have been merged and have become part of the new employment pro-

gramme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Evaluation of DRAP is proposed to be started soon.

Memorandum from Punjab Khet Mazdoor and Punjab Kisan Sabha for Flood Relief Assistance

7965. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Khet Mazdoor Union and Punjab Kisan Sabha had sent a memorandum regarding flood relief and rehabilitation of the flood affected people of Punjab;

(b) the main demands in the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Government of Punjab had received a memorandum on 1.11.1988 from Farmers' Forum (Punjab Krishak Samaj) in this regard. The details of the main demands made by the Farmers' Forum and action taken by Government of Punjab are given in the statement below. On submission of the memorandum by the Government of Punjab to the Central Government seeking assistance for flood relief Government of India has approved ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 150.30 crores to the State Government for the flood relief.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Main Demand	Action taken by Government of Punjab
i.	Punjab Land Reclamation Corporation Limited should cultivate their lands and carry out all the necessary operations for sowing their next crops.	Punjab Land Development Corporation Limited has formulated schemes to desilt lands of affected farmers. It is not possible for the concerned State Government agency to cultivate lands of the farmers and carry out all the operations for sowing the next crops.
ii.	On maturity of the crop the actual cost of cultivation may be recovered from the farmers.	
iii.	Seed and fertilizers should be provided to them by the Government	State Government have decided to distribute free wheat grains for use as seeds @ 40 kg/ acre to those who have holdings not exceeding 5 acres and where the damage to the crops exceeds 50 per cent. Cooperative institutions in the State are working for providing fertilizers to the affected farmers.
iv.	All pending loans drawn by the farmers for tubewells, tractors etc. that have been lost for left unfit for working may be remitted.	State Government has stayed the recovery of loans in respect of farmers who have suffered more than 50% damage to their crops, pending the conversion/ rescheduling of short-term and medium term cooperative agricultural loans.
v.	An Officers/official of the Department of Agriculture should be associated with the assesment, which according to the present practice is done by the patwari alone, so as to ensure fair play and justice to the affected farmers.	State Government has issued necessary instructions to the district authorities to assess the damages due to natural calamities through Gazetted officers and get the same verified by Supervisory officers. The State Government has further directed that village elders should also be associated with the assessment.

S.No.	Main Demand	Action taken by Government of Punjab
2.	The owners of the poultry farms, which have been washed away by floods, should be given suitable amounts of loans on easy terms so that they may rehabilitate themselves.	The demand is under consideration of Government of Punjab
3.	Each farmer who has lost his cattle should be given grants for the purchase of atleast two buffaloes, any loan drawn by the flood affected farmers for purchase of cattle may be remitted.	The State Govt. have decided to allow relief at uniform scale of Rs. 1000/- for the loss of large animals and Rs. 200 for loss of goat and sheep per head subject to restriction of relief to a maximum of two large animals and 4 small animals respectively per family. Loans for purchase of cattle which are generally advanced under Integrated Rural Development Programme and such animals are generally insured.

Fire Incident at Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant

7966. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the losses due to recent fire incidents at the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) whether any enquiry has been re-conducted in this regard; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the step taken to prevent the recurrence of such fire incidents in future, in the plant?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Based on original prices and contractual rates, the loss due to the fire which broke out in VSP on 28.11.1988 was about Rs. 1.70 crores.

(b) A one-man Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government on 1.12.1988 to investigate the fire incident furnished its report on 14.1.1989. Its Conclusion briefly was that the fire had occurred due to negligence on the part of workers engaged in welding or gas cutting operations. The Committee specifically ruled out sabotage or electrical short circuit as the cause of fire.

(c) The steps proposed for implementation by the project Authorities are:

- (i) Stricter enforcement of security and safety precautions.
- (ii) Strengthening of Safety Engineering Department.
- (iii) Intensification of patrolling, both during day and night.
- (iv) Training of workers in fire fighting measures.

(v) Total prohibition of smoking in certain sensitive areas of the Plant.

(vi) Periodical checking of earthing system.

SAIL's Contract to American Consultants

7967. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) handed out a contract to American Consultants in the field of safety, environment and occupational health in the steel plants of SAIL instead of offering it to Indian Consultants; and

(b) if so, the reasons and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). M/s.Arthur D. Little (ADL) were engaged by SAIL, as one of the several initiatives taken in 1986, to study safety and occupational health in the steel plants and to suggest measures which would help in promoting safer working environment in the steel plants. M/s ADL were commissioned by SAIL considering their wide range of expertise and long standing experience in the field. M/s ADL had as their Indian associates M/s Bharat Technologies. The study has since been completed and implementation steps initiated.

Contract to Australian Consultants for Pollution Control at SAIL Plants

7968. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract for the development of a master plan for the environmental

management and pollution control at four steel plants of Steel Authority of India, has been awarded to two Australian Engineering consultants;

(b) if so, the details of the contract with terms and conditions;

(c) the details of other International Consultants who took part in the bid for contract;

(d) the names of the Indian agents for the above Australian consultants; and

(e) the details of the activities included in the contract?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). SAIL have concluded a contract with M/s BHP Engineering Pty. Limited—Kinhill Engineers Pty. Limited, a joint venture of Australia for a consultancy study on Environmental Management and Pollution Control in the integrated steel plants of SAIL under a Technical Assistance loan granted by World Bank.

The terms and conditions of this contract conform to the guidelines prescribed by the World Bank. The study, including the time required to implement the recommendations is 23 months from the date of commencement.

(c) Two other international consultants who took part in the bid were M/s UEC Environmental systems Inc. U.S.A. and M/s British Steel Corporation (Overseas Services) Ltd., U.K.

(d) The Australian Consultants have declared that they have no Indian Agent for the contract.

(e) The activities included in the contract include assessment of the pollution levels in SAIL plants and captive mines,

setting up a comprehensive pollution monitoring network, recommending appropriate pollution control measures and evolving a comprehensive environmental management programme.

Termination of Services of Regular and Daily Wage Employees of DTC

7969. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) total number of regular employees and daily wage earners, with more than 240 days service at their credit category-wise, whose services were terminated during 1988 and 1989 till date separately in Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) the number of those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities in each category separately;

(c) the total number of persons employed on regular and daily wage basis after this termination category-wise;

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons among them separately; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken to fill up the vacancies reserved for SC/ST in each category of posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

(e) In DTC the total representation of SC/ST as on 1-1-1989 is 23.34% as against total requirement of 22%. However, for want of adequate number of ST candidates, the quota meant for them could not be filled fully and vacancies filled up by appointing SC persons as per norms for exchanging vacan-

cies between ST/ST. Efforts are invariably made to locate suitable SC/ST candidates by notifying vacancies to employment exchange, association/organisation for SC/ST and advertisement in Newspapers.

Non-Availability of Milk to Infants and Young Generation

7970. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to non-availability of milk to the infants and young ones their mental and physical health is being hampered and if so, the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(b) whether Government propose to ban all milk products till milk needs of population at fair prices are fully met; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Generally, the nutritional requirements of infants are met through breast feeding and the energy requirements of children are provided through foods other than milk, such as cereals and pulses. At any rate, the per capita availability of milk is estimated to have increased during the period 1971-72 to 1987-88 from 112 grams per day to 161 grams per day.

(b) and (c). While there is no proposal under consideration to ban manufacture of milk products completely, the Government assigns priority for meeting liquid milk demand. The dairies in the cooperative and public sector have consistently been marketing increasing quantities of liquid milk to meet the demand.

Education to Women in Rural Areas

7971. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made on the progress made in launching of the 'Mahila Samakhya' scheme for providing education to women specially in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the number and names of States along with the number of villages district wise covered by Mahila Samakhya Scheme in a phased manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir. The 'Mahila Samakhya' project has been launched formally only in October, 1988.

(b) Following ten districts have been covered by the Mahila Samakhya Project:—

Gujarat	—	Baroda
		Rajkot
		Sabarkanta
Karnataka	—	Bidar
		Bijapur
		Mysore
Uttar Pradesh	—	Banda
		Tehri Garhwal
		Varanasi
		Saharanpur

At this stage orientation/training of potential project functionaries has commenced in the districts. Actual implementation of this programme in the villages would soon follow.

Aluminium Producing Units

7972. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether aluminium producing plants are manufacturing the aluminium components required for the production of aircrafts etc., and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Aluminium producing units are supplying aluminium sheets, plates, billets, extrusions to Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. for the production of components of aircrafts etc.

Literacy in Kerala

7973. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of illiterates in the State of Kerala as per latest available reports;

(b) the literacy percentage in Kerala; and

(c) the progress made in schemes of adult education in rural areas in Kerala during 1988-89?

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 total number of illiterates and literacy percentage in the State of Kerala as per 1981 Census Report were 75.29 lakhs and 70.24% respectively.

(c) During 1988-89 1,67,150 adult learners were enrolled for providing functional literacy in 5542 centres operating under various schemes of adult education in the State.

Vacancies of Vice-Principals in Kendriya Vidyalayas

7974. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacant posts of Vice-Principals in Kendriya Vidyalayas as on 20 November, 1988 and as on 1 April, 1989; and

(b) the details of those vacancies which have been filled up after 20 November, 1988 upto-date along with the made of filling up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The number of posts of Vice-Principals lying vacant as on 20.11.1988 and 1.4.1989 are as under:—

Date	Vice-Principals
20.11.1988	44
1.4.89	12

(b) 44 posts of Vice-Principals have been filled up by promotion.

Rise in Aluminium Prices

7975. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rise in aluminium prices after the lifting of price and distribution control over aluminium with effect from 1 March, 1989;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to control this situation; and

(c) the number in which National Aluminium Company Ltd. supplies the ingots to the actual users in the small sector particularly those manufacturing aluminium utensils?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). It is reported that primary producers of aluminium have generally increased the exfactory price of aluminium ingots by about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per kilogram, whereas the open market price has shown a downward trend despite an increase in excise duty which works out to about Rs. 3 per kilogram. It is further reported that the primary producers have not increased the ex-factory price of semi-fabricated items such as rolled sheets, extrusions etc. after decontrol of aluminium. The market is in the process of stabilization.

(c) National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) supplies aluminium ingots to actual users in small scale sector including manufacturers of aluminium utensils on the basis of their demand and off-take in the past. After assessing the requirements and scrutiny of their indents, allotments are made by NALCO to various consumers, taking into account the availability of stock of commercial grade aluminium metal on monthly basis.

Production of Cereals in Andhra Pradesh

7976. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a market improvement in the production of cereals in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The production of Cereals in Andhra Pradesh during 1985-86, 1986-87 had been 97.5, 85.5 and 90.5 lakh tonnes respectively. According to preliminary assessments, the likely production of cereals in the State during 1988-89 is expected to be significantly higher than in the previous years.

[Translation]

Polytechnic College in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

7977. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the financial budget for 1989-90 to open polytechnic colleges in the tribal sub-plan areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria for opening such college in the tribal sub-plan areas?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Filling up of Reserved Posts In Directorate of Education, Delhi

7978. SHRI MAURICE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of teaching and non-teaching posts in the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration reserved for Scheduled Tribes have been filled by non-Scheduled Tribe persons ignoring the claims of the officers working in the Directorate; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir. The posts are filled up as per the roster maintained in the Directorate of Education. The reserved posts are filled up according to the roster as and when suitable candidates from reserved categories become available.

(b) Does not arise.

Applications for Setting up of Food Processing Units in Maharashtra

7979. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Government of Maharashtra for setting up of food processing units in that State:

(b) the number out of such applications which are for rural areas with particulars of areas where they are proposed to be set up; and

(c) the number of such applications cleared and the time by which the rest are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Audited Accounts of Aided or Unaided Schools of Delhi

7980. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under Section 18(5) of the Delhi School Act, 1973 it is obligatory on the part of every school whether aided or unaided to file their audited accounts with the Director every year;

(b) if so, whether some of the schools in Delhi have not filed audited accounts for the last many years and are charging heavy fee without the prior approval of the Director;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

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

Outcome of Talks Held with Pak's Interior Minister

7981. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan's Minister for Interior visited India in April, 1989; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held on various issues with him?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the discussions with the Pakistan Interior Minister on matters of mutual interest, it was agreed that the two countries should continue to work for the improvement of bilateral relations.

Free and Compulsory Education to Children

7982. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children boys and girls in the age group of five to fourteen years dropped out of school during 1988-89, in rural and urban areas of Delhi;

(b) the percentage of children employed in domestic shops and factory-areas and engaged in begging; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government for providing free and compulsory education for all such children and protecting them from forced employment and begging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) According to the latest information available, the dropout rates for children in classes I-VIII for the cohort completing class VIII in 1983-84 was 30.33% in Delhi (27.29% for boys and 33.98% for girls).

(b) According to 1981 census about 1.76% children in the age group of 5-14 years were engaged in economic activity in Union Territory/District Delhi. The percentage of children engaged in domestic shops, factory areas or engaged in begging is not available.

(c) The National Policy on Education, 1986 envisages free and compulsory education to all children upto 14 years of age by 1995. Education has been made free at elementary stage by all States/UT in schools run by Government and local bodies. A large programme of non-formal education is in operation for providing part-time education to working children and dropouts at timings suitable to them. Under the National Child Labour Policy, a number of schemes are being taken up by the Department of Labour in certain areas where there are concentrations of child labour. Under the scheme, special schools have been set up for providing non-formal education, vocational training, health care, supplementary nutrition etc. to such children.

CLUSA and CIDA Gifts for Productivity of Oilseeds

7983. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) and Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) have given large gifts aimed at improving productivity of oilseeds since 1980 and if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether these gifts have been given to Andhra Pradesh for improving the productivity of oilseeds;

(c) the criteria of releasing of funds for oilseeds production to various States and

(d) the funds actually released to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL

YADAV): (a) The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has so far received 1,59,535 tonnes of refined soybean oil from CLUSA and 2,04,527 tonnes of crude rapeseed oil from CIDA for its Vegetable Oil Project, "Restructuring edible oil and oilseed production and market". The year-wise details of gift oil received are given below:—

Quantity of Edible Oil Received (Tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>CLUSA</i>	<i>CIDA</i>	<i>Total</i>
1979-80	49368	—	49368
1980-81	6513	3260	9773
1981-82	26660	—	26660
1982-83	21506	29649	51155
1983-84	12951	18297	31248
1984-85	9675	—	9675
1985-86	—	20050	20050
1986-87	21115	85709	106824
1987-88	11747	19992	31739
1988-89	—	27570	27570
Total	159535	204527	364062

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The funds are released based on the State's proposal and the progress of the project;

(d) During the last three years, Rs. 808 lakhs have been released under the project to Andhra Pradesh. The year-wise details are as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1986-87	335
1987-88	157
1988-89	316
Total	808

Promotion of Banana and Potato Cultivation in Andhra Pradesh

7984. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central assistance has been released so far to Andhra Pradesh to promote banana and potato cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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 (c). During the 7th Five Year Plan, no Central assistance has been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to promote banana and potato cultivation.

[Translation]

Bodh Vihars of Nalanda

7985. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bodh Vihars located in the mountains of Bihar Sharief in the Nalanda District of Bihar are fast deteriorating;

(b) whether twenty-four idols of Hindu deities have recently been found there, if so, the place at which they are kept; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the preservation of Bodh Vihars?

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. There are no exposed

remains of any Buddha Vihara on the hill near Bihar Sharif town.

(b) There is no information available about the reported discovery at the above site with the Archaeological Survey of India.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Central Haj Committee

7986. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of members in the Central Haj Committee at present;

(b) whether any of the member in the Central Haj Committee represents Tamil Nadu;

(c) if not, whether any representation requesting nomination of some persons from Tamil Nadu to the Central Haj Committee has been received by Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government so far in this regard; and

(e) the criteria followed in selecting the members for the Central Haj Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Under Section 4 of the Haj Committee Act, 1959, the Haj Committee consists of 19 members.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Government are not involved with the nomination of eight members of the Central Haj Committee by the Speaker

of the Lok Sabha, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, the Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly or the Government of Maharashtra. The six ex-office members are nominated by the Government Departments they represent. Three members are coopted by the 16 nominated members. While nominating two members the Central Government seeks to ensure balanced regional representation and effective care of pilgrims' interests. A few representations were received by Government from some Members of Parliament and other persons recommending nomination of some individuals from Tamil Nadu to the Central Haj Committee. Government gave due consideration to these recommendations while nominating members to the Central Haj Committee, on the basis of the criteria mentioned above. Since Government can nominate only two members all requests of which several were received could not be accommodated.

Food Processing Units in Punjab

7987. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any food processing units have been set up or proposed to be set up in Punjab during the current Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shifting of Head Offices of Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited and Bisra Stone Lime Co. Limited

7988. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift the Head Offices of Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited, Thakurani and the Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited from Calcutta to Barbil, Rourkela or any other parts of Orissa;

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

(c) if not, whether there is a proposal to shift these Head Offices during the year 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (c). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline Soil in Karnataka

7989. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:
SHRI H.G. RAMULU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project proposal for reclamation of Saline and Alkaline soils in Karnataka is pending clearance since 1986;

(b) if so, the reasons of the delay in clearing the proposal; and

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be cleared?

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 Reclamation of saline and alkaline soils in Karnataka was received from the State Government of Karnataka. In September, 1987 the State

Government was requested to send a revised proposal along with additional information. The revised proposal has been received in March, 1989 which is under consideration.

Appointment of Staff in Academic Staff Colleges in Universities

7990. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have established Academic Staff Colleges in some of the Universities; and

(b) if so, the details of rules being followed in regard to the recruitment of teaching and non-teaching staff for these colleges?

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 University Grants Commission has so far approved establishment of 48 academic staff colleges in various universities in the country.

(b) The Commission has approved the following core/supporting staff (both teaching and non-teaching) for each academic staff college:

Core Staff

Director — one (in the scale of pay of Professor)

Reader — one

Lecturer — one

Supporting/Administrative Staff

Steno- — one
typist

Librarian/ — one
Technical

Peon — one

The appointments to the above posts are to be made by the University concerned in accordance with the recruitment rules formulated by them for appointments to the similar post in the university. However, to ensure that the academic staff colleges started functioning immediately, the Commission authorised the vice Chancellors of the universities to adopt a method in finalising the appointment of the Director by relaxation of the normal selection procedure. It was stipulated that the person selected for the post fulfilled all the qualifications prescribed for the post of a Professor.

For the appointment of the core staff, the Universities have been requested to associated a nominee of the UGC also in the Selection Committee.

Free and Compulsory Education to all

7991. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to provide free and compulsory education for all children till the age of fourteen years; and

(b) whether Government have decided to ban the privatisation of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The National Policy on Education 1986 envisages free and compulsory education to all children upto fourteen years of age by 1995. Education is already free in all States/Union Territories for children studying in elementary classes in schools run by

Government and local bodies.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Training to Women Agricultural Workers

7992. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance is provided under the project "Training of women in Agriculture"; and

(b) if so, the details of assistance released to States during 1988-89, 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) The details of the financial assistance released to States during the year 1988-89 are as follow:—

<i>State</i>	<i>Amount released</i>	
Karnataka	Rs. 56	lakh
Tamil Nadu	Rs. 70	lakh
Orissa	Rs. 63.65	lakh

Development of Sports in Andhra Pradesh

7993. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has recently submitted any proposal to Union Government, for the development of sports in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) In the year 1988-89, Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted 7 proposals for the development of sports infrastructure and 12 proposals for the creation of basic sports facilities in rural schools. During the current financial year, 2 proposals for the development of sports infrastructure and 23 proposals for the creation of basic sports facilities in rural schools have also been received so far.

Central financial assistance for the creation of sports infrastructure at Gudivada and Eluru has been approved and so far Rs. 54.00 lakhs released. 5 proposals have been referred to the State Government for rectification of defects. The proposals for the creation of basic sports facilities in rural schools are under process.

Proposal for Second Watershed Development Project Submitted by Karnataka

7994. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has sent a revised proposal of second watershed development project with the World Bank assistance to the Union Government for clearance;

(b) whether Union Government have since taken any decision in this regard; 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) The revised proposal submitted by Government of Karnataka includes two watersheds in addition to the on-going first watershed for Kabal Nala under World Bank assisted project.

(b) and (c). The proposal of the State Government to take up two additional watersheds has been technically cleared in consultation with the World Bank and the State Government have been advised to send detailed project plans.

[Translation]

Sale of Delhi University Answer Book

7996. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports regarding selling of answer books in Delhi University have come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check such irregularities in the conduct of examinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) A news item which appeared in "Hindustan", New Delhi on 15.2.89 on this subject has come to the notice of Government.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, they have not received any complaint from any of their

Examination Centres regarding alleged sale of answer-books. Adequate precautions are being taken by the University while issuing answer-books, the University has requested the Police to enquire into the veracity of the news report.

[English]

Science Advisory Council's Recommendation on Food Problem

7997. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWAR!:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Science Advisory Board to the Prime Minister has reported that India is likely to face food crisis reminiscent of the 1960s crisis;

(b) if so, the main points put forward by them in predicating such crisis;

(c) whether the plans for food production at present will be sufficient to meet the crisis; and

(d) if not, the other steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The Science Advisory Council to the Prime Minister while making a perspective projection of food production, in a document entitled "An Approach to a Perspective Plan for 2001 AD: Role of Science and Technology—Recommendations for Action", have expressed the fear that if the projected level of food production is not achieved by the turn of the Century, India is

likely to face a food crisis that will be reminiscent of 1960s.

(c) and (d). The Government is fully aware of the country's requirement of food and to meet these requirements, several programmes and schemes have already been initiated to push up the production to the required level.

Diversification of Foodgrains Under NREP in Uttar Pradesh

7998. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether labourers working under National Rural Employment Programme are paid wheat as a part of daily wages;

(b) if so, the total quantity of wheat supplied to Uttar Pradesh Government during the last three years;

(c) whether the huge quantity of wheat supplied under the NREP is sold out in the market; and

(d) if so, the number of such cases that came to the notice of Government during the last three years and the action taken to check these irregularities in future?

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

(b) The total quantities of wheat allocated to Uttar Pradesh and lifted by them during the last 3 years are as under:—

(MTs)

Years	Allocated	Lifted
1986-87	276,340	234,811
1987-88	264,262	191,489
1988-89	87,480	34,253 (upto December, 1988)

(c) No specific complaints of the wheat supplied under NREP in Uttar Pradesh being sold in the market have been received.

(d) Question does not arise.

Foreign Awards/Honours/Distinctions to Indian Citizens

7999. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether awards, honours and distinctions given by foreign countries to Indian Citizens are channelised through Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Any proposal for the conferment of an award, honour or distinction by a foreign country to an Indian Citizen who is a Government official has to be channelised through Government. Government of India do not permit the acceptance of such awards, honours or distinctions by Government officials. In all other cases, while not encouraging the acceptance of foreign awards, honours and distinctions, Government have not placed any ban on it.

Charter of Demands by Bhartiya Krishak Samaj

8000. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a charter of demands was submitted at the convention of Bhartiya Krishak Samaj at Kekri (Rajasthan) in February, 1989;

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

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) A Memorandum was submitted by Bharat Krishak Samaj at the convention held at Kekri (Rajasthan) in February, 1989.

(b) A list of demands presented by the Bharat Krishak Samaj is given in the statement below.

(c) The demands have been examined and the position has been intimated to the Chairman, Bharat Krishak Samaj.

STATEMENT

List of demands presented by Bharat Krishak Samaj

1. The price of agricultural produce should be remunerative. It would be possible only if the economists connected with the fixing of prices of agricultural produce are the people who have got practical experience in the field.

2. The working of the Central Organisations like Food Corporation of India and Cotton Corporation of India which come to stay more or less as traders should be streamlined to save top heavy expenses being incurred and to check the on-going bungling which is destroying the very thesis behind their creation.
3. The land cannot take any further load. Diversification of Agriculture into Agro-based Industries is, therefore, the only solution to check the increasing frustration and make the profession attractive and remunerative.
4. The prices of agricultural produce may be linked with prices of agricultural inputs like the price index as in the case of salaried persons so as to bring Parity and remove an all time irritant.
5. The loans for agricultural purposes may be freely made available at reduced rate of interest of 6% so as to encourage growth of food production.
6. Special incentive may be provided for encouraging production of oil seeds, fruits and vegetables.
7. Ex-gratia compensation may be provided for the farmers and farm labourers who fall victim of accidents during the course of their profession.
8. A National "Natural Calamity Revolving Fund" be created to meet the menace of drought, floods, hailstorm etc.
9. The commodities like edible oil, sugar and others are imported by spending huge foreign exchange. On the other hand the farmers who are producing

pulses and oil seeds feel discouraged in the absence of incentives. These are essentially required and should be made available.

10. A uniform pricing pattern and margin of profit should be fixed at every level so that the interest of the producer, trader and consumer is adequately protected.
11. Farmers credit cards be introduced to facilitate taking of loans from the banks.
12. Loans policy be liberalised to encourage the sprinkler and drip system of irrigation which would help conserve water.
13. PVC pipes have proved very useful in bringing water to the fields. The duty on raw material of PVC pipes used for irrigation purposes which is now imported with 100 per cent duties be exempted to encourage optimum use of scarce water.
14. The seed Production in the country may be entrusted to agricultural scientists and progressive farmers and their organisations be actively associated. The State farms which are now serving no purpose be properly utilised.
15. An independent commission be set up to monitor the rise in prices of agricultural machinery and its spares so as to keep them within farmers reach.
16. The storage of foodgrains may better be entrusted to the farmers themselves. The Government may advance 80% of the price of foodgrains, retain 20% as security for the

foodgrains left to the care of the farmer, and in turn, pay him some reasonable storage charges. This would save a lot of expense and botheration to the Government.

17. Agro-based industries may be set up in the rural areas to utilize agricultural and horticultural produce. This will open employment avenues and earn foreign exchange through finished products.
18. In some cases the construction of small dams to utilize available water for agricultural purpose is not being permitted on the plea of preserving forests in that particular area. This policy needs reconsideration. Where the beneficiaries undertake to plant double the number of trees, damaged or affected by the construction of the dams, the restrictions be relaxed.
19. Extension of marketing infra-structure and price support operation to dry land crops like pulses and oil seeds is required.
20. Development of long term measures for drought prone areas, maximising area under irrigation, full exploitation of ground water in high rainfall areas and stepping up programme of afforestation and ecological balance to reverse the loss of fertile soil, be promoted.
21. Development of optimal cropping pattern with adequate extension support in rainfed and dry land area be encouraged.
22. Modern techniques like remote sensing be exploited to identify ground water reservoirs, Monitor pest and drought situation.

23. Development and use of high yielding varieties, quality improvements and better resistance to pests and diseases be encouraged.
24. Effective measures to check adulteration in insecticides and pesticides fertilisers be taken.
25. The customs duty on the machinery imported for agriculture, processing of fruits and preparing fruits juices, insecticides and pesticides as also State taxes may be abolished. This will augment export potential and earn foreign exchange for the country.
26. The Central Sales Tax on agricultural machinery, seeds, fertilisers, insecticides may be abolished so as to give relief to the farming community. State should also be advised accordingly.
27. The price of Naptha supplied for manufacturing of Ammonium Sulphate and other fertilisers should be reduced to make fertilisers cheaper.
28. Seeds reserves should be built up to meet the requirements of droughts, floods and late rains.
29. A commission should be appointed to examine the cost of production of Fertilizers, pesticides and tractors and other agriculture machinery
30. The subsidies being given by the Government in different shapes and forms in the agriculture sector do not reach the farmers. Therefore, the total amount on account of various subsidies be given to be Banks as deposit and the Banks, should, in turn, advance interest free loans.
31. The loan ceiling for agricultural purposes should be suitably raised. The

interest on such loans should not exceed the principal amount.

32. Quality control may be exercised by the farmers through Bharat Krishak Samaj Units in the States. Adulteration in fertilisers insecticides and pesticides may be effectively checked. The farmers should have a right to get samples of these items. Laboratories may be established at Block levels for this purpose.
33. In order to promote conservation of water, interest free loans may be encouraged for Drip and Sprinkler irrigation, underground pipes and other similar schemes.
34. Preference may be given to the farmers societies, sponsored by Bharat krishak Samaj to issue of various licences, by the Food Processing Ministry. Special training programme in food processing be introduced for farmers.
35. Special attention may be paid towards harnessing the rivers so as to put the river water to optimum use.
36. The use of 7 to 9% fruit juices in all the soft drinks may be made compulsory to promote horticulture and improve public health.

Restoration of Alienated Land to Scheduled Castes

8001. SHRI R.P. SMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to take steps legal or otherwise regarding Land Alienation problem relating to Scheduled Castes in order to get retored such aliented lands within the stipulated period; 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) There is no proposal on the part of the Union Government to introduce legislative or other measures for checking alienation of land belonging to Scheduled Castes and restoration of such alienated lands to them. Land is a State subject and it is for State Governments to consider making such a provision in their land laws. In fact, a few States already have provisions in their laws to deal with problem of alienation of land belonging to Scheduled Castes.

(b) Does not arise.

Collaboration Project for Manufacturing Potable Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages

8002. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation and the United Breweries Group have entered into a collaboration and sought Government's permission to set up a project for manufacturing potable alcohol and alcoholic beverages from damaged grains and potatoes;

(b) if so, whether Government have granted permission to set up the project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Roads in Idukki District of Kerala under RLEGP and NREP

8003. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for construction of roads under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Generation Programme in Idukki and Pathanamthitta district of Kerala awaiting clearance; and

(b) the time by which the proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Projects under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) were finalised and approved at the district level. In case of projects under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) however it was necessary that the same were approved by the Central Government before these could be implemented. The details of the project proposals for construction of roads under RLEGP in Idukki and Pathanamthitta district of Kerala received during 1988-89 are as under:—

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Value of roads works approved (Rs. lakhs)</i>	<i>Length of roads (kms)</i>
Idukki	66.50	26.40
Pathanamthitta	58.32	28.25

The above projects were approved during the year 1988-89 itself.

Enrolment of Students for Vocational Courses

8004. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOL:

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

(a) whether Government propose to enrol 35 percent of the higher secondary students in various vocational courses by 1995;

(b) if so, the total number of students that are likely to pursue the vocational courses during the year 1989-90;

(c) the total assistance provided to Karnataka during 1987-88 for starting vocational courses; and

(d) the assistance being provided during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The National Policy on Education 1986, inter-alia, provides that vocational courses would cover 10% of higher secondary students by 1990 and 25% by 1995.

(b) Keeping in view the number of vocational courses sanctioned so far, the likely enrolment in vocational courses during 1989-90 will be 1.47 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The Government of Karnataka was sanctioned assistance amounting to Rs. 93.00 lakhs in 1987-88 for starting 100 vocational courses and Rs. 244.70 lakhs during 1988-89 for starting 140 vocational

courses. Proposals for 1989-90 have yet to be received from the State Government.

Applications from Gujarat for starting Classes of Adult Education

8005. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Gujarat during the year 1988-89 for starting Adult Education classes;

(b) whether a number of applications, forwarded through Government of Gujarat with necessary recommendations, are pending with for a long time;

(c) if so, the details of such applications, students expected to be covered and amount involved thereon, under Central and State sectors; and

(d) the reasons for keeping the applications pending and when these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) 117 proposals were received from voluntary agencies from Gujarat for starting adult education classes during 1988-89.

(b), to (d). There are 43 proposals of voluntary agencies, recommended by Government of Gujarat pending in the Ministry. A list pending cases and the cases and the reasons for pendency is given in the statement below. The total number of beneficiaries expected to be covered and the amount involved in these 43 proposals would be 88400 and Rs. 0.9 crores.

On 5 proposals out of the above are complete and shall be considered by the Grants-in-Aid Committee when it meets next.

Other proposals will be considered as and when required documents/information are received.

STATEMENT

List of Pending Proposals of Voluntary Agencies Recommended by the Government of Gujarat During 1988-89

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Voluntary Agency with address</i>	<i>Reasons for pendency</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Bhagini Samaj, Sanand, Distt. Ahmedabad, Pin- 380001.	Documents called for awaited from the agency.
2.	Shri Methan Kelvani Mandal, Methan, Distt. Surendranagar.	The agency has not completed three years of existence. Hence not eligible for grant under the scheme.
3.	Lokanad Trust, At & P.O. Raikhal, Taluk Dehgam, Distt. Ahmedabad.	Documents called for awaited from the Trust.
4.	Shri Indian Conference of Social Welfare, At & P.O. Zilia, Distt. Mehsana.	Documents called for awaited from the agency.
5.	Rajkot Jilla Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Mota Bhela, Taluk Malia, Dt. Rajkot.	Documents called for awaited from the Sangh.
6.	Chhipa Seva Mandal, Nadiyadwad, Al-Hilal Hotel, Beside Jamalpur, Ahmedabad.	Accounts of previous projects not settled.
7.	Welfare Social Group, 3rd Floor, Kamadenu Building, Moti Tank Chowk, Rajkot.	Accounts of previous projects not settled.
8.	Shri Nirav Shantiniketan Education Trust, Bhetali, Post Himatpur, Taluk Idar, Distt. Sabarkantha.	Documents called for awaited from the agency.
9.	Jyoti Sangh, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.	Documents called for awaited from the agency.
10.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Koba, Gandhi Nagar.	Accounts of previous projects not settled.
11.	Gram Vidhyalay, Dudhala Po., Taluk. Patlitana, Distt. Bhavanagar.	Documents called for awaited from the agency.

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1	2	3
12.	Gayatri Education Trust, Talod, Taluk. Prantij, Distt. Sabarkantha.	Documents called for awaited from the Trust.
13.	Jana Kalyan Nidhi Trust, C/o Navyug Higher Secondary School, Usman Pur Char Rasta, Ahmedabad.	Documents called for awaited from the Trust.
14.	Gayatri Shixan Samaj, Vanthali. Grant-in-aid Committee for approval.	Proposal complete. To be placed before
15.	Shri Sarvodaya Ashram, Sonali, Taluk. Danta, distt. Banaskantha.	Documents called for awaited from the agency.
16.	Radheshyam Public Charitable Trust, Mahila Udyog Mandir, Mahua, Distt. Bhavnagar.	Documents called for awaited from the Trust.
17.	Mahikantha Seva Mandal, Salol, Taluk. Borsad, Distt. Kheda.	Documents called for awaited from the Mandal.
18.	Swami Sunyanand Seva Trust, 13 Swastik Society, Govari Road, Palanpur, Distt. Basankantha.	Documents called for awaited from the Trust.
19.	Shreeji Education Trust, Piprala, Distt. Bhavnagar.	Documents called for awaited from the Turst.
20.	Ahmedabad City Social Education Committee, Labour Welfare Building, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad.	Documents called for awaited from the agency.
21.	Gayatri Kolvani Mandal, C/o Ambica Commercial Institute, Dehgam, Ahmedabad.	Accounts of previous projects not settled.
22.	Shri Sindhaj Sarvagnanik Kelvani Mandal, Sindhaj, Tq. Kodinar, Distt. Amreli.	Proposal complete. To be placed before Grant-in-aid Committee meeting for approval.
23.	Shri Rajput Kelvani Sahayak Mandal, Dudiawadi, Palanpur, Dt. Banaskantha.	The Mandal has to refund Rs. 13,000/- towards unspent balance of eariler Project.
24.	Amar Bharati, Motipavathi, Via Bahiyal, Tq. Dehgam, Distt. Ahmedabad.	Documents called for awaited from the agency.

1	2	3
25.	Shri Ramakrishna Education Trust, At & P.O. Lilchha, Tq. Bhiloda, Dt. Sabarkantha.	As financial position of the Trust is unsatisfactory grant cannot be sanctioned.
26.	Lok Niketan, Ratanpur, Tq. Palanpur, Dt. Banaskantha.	Proposal complete. To be placed before Grant-in-aid Committee meeting for approval.
27.	Jiwan Shala Trust, Ambardi, Tq. Jasdan, Dt. Rajkot.	Documents called for awaited from the Trust.
28.	Akhil Bharatiya Samaj Seva Charitable Trust, I-Sanathan Society, Kokhara, Mehmabad, Ahmedabad.	Documents called for awaited from the Trust.
29.	Mangal Prabhat Trust, Athiawadi, Compound Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.	Documents called for awaited from the agency.
30.	Labour Welfare Trust, Gandhi Mazdoor Sevalaya, P.B. No. 110, Badhra, Ahmedabad.	Accounts of previous projects not settled.
31.	Shri Navchetan Kelvani Mandal, 1-3-19, Patel Kunj, Azad Chowk, Saijapur Bogha, Naroda, Ahmedabad.	Documents called for awaited from the agency.
32.	All India Women's Conference, Suvas, Near Moti Tanki, Rajkot.	Documents called for awaited from the agency.
33.	Shri Valmiki Kalyan Samiti, Rintoda, P.O. Bootavad, Tq. Bhiloda, Dt. Sabarkantha.	Documents called for awaited from the agency.
34.	Gujarat Pradesh Anusuchitajati Vikas Trust, 220-1, Manzurichal, Saraspur, Ahmedabad.	Report from Government of Gujarat awaited.
35.	Udatt Trust, L-4/5/66, Shastri Nagar, Ahmedabad.	Documents called for awaited from the Trust.
36.	Shree Padusan Group Kelvani Trust, Padusan, Tq. Prantij, Distt. Sabarkantha.	Documents called for awaited from the Trust.
37.	Shri Jamnagar Jilla Samaj Kalyan Sangh. Pandit Nehru Marg, Jamnagar.	As 100 centres were sanctioned during 1988-89, new proposal will be considered after the completion of the project.

1	2	3
38.	New Mahila Agarbathi Udyog Kendra Charitable Trust, Ahmedabad.	Investigation report on a complaint is awaited from Government of Gujarat.
39.	Sheth Shree M.P. Balmandir Trust, Near Gamgawadi, Raja Ratnamaganlal Prabhudas Marg, Sidhpur, North Gujarat.	Documents called for awaited from the agency.
40.	Lalbhai Group Rural Development Fund, Anandji Kalyanji Blocks, Opp. Arvind Mills, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad.	Report from Govt. of Gujarat is awaited.
41.	Shri Saraswati Mahila Jagruti Mandal, At/P.O. Bhabhar, Taluk Deodar, Dt. Banaskantha.	Proposal complete. To be placed in the next grants meeting for approval.
42.	Gujarat State Crime Prevention Trust, Ahmedabad.	Proposal complete. To be placed in the next grants meeting for approval.
43.	Patani Sheri Seva Sangh, Pavagadh-chawk Ahmedabad.	A project of 60 Centres was sanctioned to the Sangh during 1988-89. The new proposal will be considered after completion of the present project.

Classification of Laboratory Assistants and Attendants of Kendriya Vidyalayas as Group 'C' Employees

8006. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons due to which Laboratory Assistants and Attendants serving in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are not classified as Group 'C' employees;

(b) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has received any representations in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Sangathan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Classification of posts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been done on the lines of the orders issued by the Government of India for Central Government employees. According to these orders, posts carrying a scale of pay, the maximum of which is Rs. 1150/- or less is classified as Group 'D.' Accordingly, Laboratory Attendants carrying the pay-scale of Rs. 775-1025 are classified as Group 'D' posts.

(b) and (c). Representation from the Laboratory Attendants of Kendriya Vidyalayas have been received asking for revision of the scale of pay of Laboratory Attendants and classifying the post of Laboratory Attendant as Group 'C'. There is no proposal to revise any of the pay scales and

nor to classify the Laboratory Attendants' post as Group 'C'.

Additional Facilities in New Mangalore Port

8007. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide additional facilities at New Mangalore Port to handle ships of more than one lakh DWT;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cost involved therein;

(c) whether assistance of Japan International Co-operation Agency has been sought in formulating the improvement plan of the port for accommodating ships carrying large-size iron ore and oil tankers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). It is proposed to study the feasibility of providing facilities at New Mangalore Port to handle ships of more than 1 lakh DWT.

(c) and (d). Assistance of the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) has been sought to conduct such a feasibility study. The Scope of Work to be done under the study has been finalised in March, 1989. The report of the study is expected by the end of 1990.

Grants to Universities by UGC

8008. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with the University Grants Commission (UGC) for providing grants to various universities;

(b) since when these applications are pending and the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the applications are likely to be cleared by the University Grants Commission?

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). Universities which have been declared fit under Section 12-B of the UGC Act, provided financial assistance by the UGC for their development under two major categories of Schemes viz. general development and implementation of specific schemes. The pattern followed by the Commission for providing general development grants so far has been to indicate, within the overall outlay approved in each plan a tentative allocation for each university and then to ask each university to prepare its plan within that allocation and submit it to the Commission. During the 7th Plan the Universities have been categorized into the following four categories, Rs. 125 lakhs, Rs. 100 lakhs, Rs. 75 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs. The Commission invited the Vice Chancellors of the Universities and then senior faculty members to discuss their proposals under the 7th Plan with officials of the UGC, experts and representative of the State Governments. According to the Commission, proposals of 99 Universities for their general development have been approved during the 7th plan period. The development proposals of Magadh and Patna Universities, however, are still to be finalized and will be discussed with the concerned universities shortly. These universities have already been provided grants for the purchase of books and journals and equipment in the current

Plan period.

Amount Allocated for Agriculture and Irrigation Scheme

8009. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for agriculture and irrigation scheme during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether State Governments have utilised the allocated amount; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The amount allocated for agriculture and irrigation during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan is about Rs. 15,805.39 crores.

(b) and (c). The amount utilised is about Rs. 15,503.19 crore during the same period which amounts to 98.09 per cent of the allocation. The shortfall has been very marginal despite the fact that the aforesaid period was affected by adverse weather condition.

[English]

Request for Extension of Letters of Intent for Chartering of Fishing Vessels

8010. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests for further extension of the letters of intent for chartering of fishing vessels received from the entrepreneurs of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Fourteen.

(b) Their requests are under consideration.

[Translation]

Milk Production

8011. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether effective efforts are being made by Government in the direction of bringing white revolution in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have fixed milk production target in the country for a particular period;

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

(d) the target set for milk production in the country for 1989-90 under this scheme; and

(e) the average per capita milk yield to Indian citizens after achieving this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Effective efforts are being made the Centre and State Governments to increase Milk Production. This includes controlled breeding, better feeding, management practices and effective animal

health cover.

(b) Yes, Sir. Milk Production targets in the country are fixed at the beginning of each Plan period and annually.

(c) During Annual State Plan Discussion held during 1988-89, State-wise Milk Production targets were fixed for 1989-90 and are given in the statement below.

(d) The target set this year for Milk Production in the country for 1989-90 is 50.61 million tonnes.

(e) After achieving the targets set up for 1989-90, the average per capita Milk Production will be 171 grams per day (with projected human population of 811 millions).

STATEMENT

Target Milk Production-1989-90

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Milk (0.00 tonnes) Targets 1989-90
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3400.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.50
3.	Assam	670.00
4.	Bihar	3000.00
5.	Goa	27.00
6.	Gujarat	3100.00
7.	Haryana	3125.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	515.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	492.00
10.	Karnataka	2550.00
11.	Kerala	1500.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3500.00
13.	Maharashtra	2930.00
14.	Manipur	92.00
15.	Meghalaya	52.00

1	2	3
16.	Mizoram	13.00
17.	Nagaland	5.00
18.	Orissa	425.00
19.	Punjab	5000.00
20.	Rajasthan	4250.00
21.	Sikkim	27.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	3300.00
23.	Tripura	29.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9210.00
25.	West Bengal	3000.00
26.	A and N Islands	17.50
27.	Chandigarh	32.00
28.	D and N Haveli	0.50
29.	Daman and Diu	0.50
30.	Delhi	285.00
31.	Lakshadweep	.20
32.	Pondicherry	22.00
Total:		50613.20

[English]

**Recommendations of Expert Group on
Archaeology**

8012. SHRI M.R. SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Group on Archaeology has made certain recommendations regarding administrative and professional requirements of the Archaeological Survey of India for better preservation of ancient and historical monuments in the country;

(b) whether these recommendations have been accepted by Government;

(c) whether these recommendations include in situ promotion to the next higher grade to directors of the specialised branches of archaeology like Science, Conservation and Epigraphy to allow the general cadre directors to have their promotion in the normal course; reduction of the existing four tier system of hierarchy to three tier system and change in the designation of the officers of the Archaeological Survey of India;

(d) if so, the steps taken to implement these recommendations; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The recommendations have been accepted by the Government in principle.

(c) Yes, Sir, except that it has not been suggested specifically in these recommendations that the general cadre Directors be allowed to have their promotion in the normal course.

(d) and (e). The recommendations can only be implemented after examining all related aspects of the matter.

[Translation]

Study Regarding Apiculture

8013. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to find out the possibilities of Apiculture in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for popularising Apiculture in hill areas of the state?

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

(b) (i) Research on various aspects of honey bee management is being conducted at the Government Horticulture Research Centre, Chaubatia, Ranikhet under the ICAR. All India Coordinated Research Project on Honey bee Research and Training.

(ii) Central Bee Research Institute, Pune, under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), is operating three Bee Keeping Research Centres located at Haldwani, Nainital and Pithoragarh. KVIC also has a Bee Keeping Development Centre in every hill district of Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) Uttar Pradesh Government is operating two Honey Bee Training Centres, eight Honey Bee Breeding Centres and eight Bee Extension Centres.

[English]

Grants-in-Aid to Minority Schools

8014. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minority schools in Delhi sanctioned grants-in-aid during 1988-89;

(b) the number of minority schools in Delhi not sanctioned grants-in-aid as yet whose requests are still pending;

(c) the reasons for not sanctioning them the aid; and

(d) the steps taken to provide these schools grants-in-aid?

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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Investment made in Orissa State Road Transport Corporation

8015. SHRISOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have made any investment in the Orissa State Road Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, the amount invested to far;

(c) whether Union Government have received any dividend from the Corporation on the amount so invested;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Union Government have paid any subsidy to this corporation;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the cumulative losses incurred by the Corporation and the reasons therefor; and

(h) the steps taken to safeguard the amount invested by Union Government in

the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 11.86 Crores has been provided so far as capital loan assistance.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Capital loan assistance provided under Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 is an interest bearing loan and no dividend is payable thereon.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The State Government of Orissa have intimated that the Corporation has suffered a cumulative loss of Rs. 50.86 Crores till January, 1989. Reasons for losses indicated are inadequate fleet strength, over-aged buses, lack of supervision on unauthorised operations by private operators on nationalised routes etc.

(h) Interest amount due till March, 1988 on the Central Capital Contributions has already been paid by the Corporation. In order to ensure improvement in the physical and financial performance of SRTCs, the release of Central Capital loan assistance to SRTCs has been, from the year 1987-88 onwards, made dependent on criteria of break even/profitability on operations.

Synthetic Track in Bangalore City

8016. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far released by Union Government for laying of synthetic track in sports complex in Bangalore City;

(b) the amount required to complete the above work;

(c) the contribution of the State Government for the above work; and

(d) the time by which this work is likely to be completed?

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 synthetic track is not being laid in Bangalore City but at the South Centre of the Sports Authority of India at Kengeri, out of its own funds.

(b) The amount required for this work (excluding civil works) is DM 7,88,800/- which is about Rs. 56.91 lakhs.

(c) Nil.

(d) Except for a small portion of the top layer of the 'D' area the laying of the track has been completed.

Construction of Fishing Harbours at Paradip

8017. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the earlier proposal and have arrived at a decision to construct two fishing harbours one at Paradip, for Deep sea fishing Trawlers and other for small mechanised fishing vessels at Mahanadi river mouth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of both these projects; and

(d) the funds sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). According to the feasibility report submitted by the Paradip Port Trust in April, 1988, the fishery harbour at Paradip is to be developed in two parts. One part is to be developed at the mouth of the river Mahanadi for the operation of about 500 mechanised fishing vessels at an estimated cost of Rs. 2134 lakhs. The second part of the fishery harbour is to be developed inside the commercial Paradip Port for the operation of about 50 deep sea fishing vessels at an estimated cost of Rs. 443 lakhs. The estimated cost of the project with two parts together is Rs. 2577 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 26 lakhs has been released to Port Trust so far for conducting model studies and preparation of feasibility report.

Development of HYV Seeds by Indian Institute of Horticulture

8018. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Hesaraghatta, Bangalore has developed new varieties of crops resistant to diseases and pests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Institute has also successfully developed pest-control measures without the use of insecticides; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Pest and disease resistant varieties developed are Watermelon—Arka Manik, triple resistant to anthracnose, powdery

mildew and downy mildew; Muskmelon—Arka Rajhans resistant to powdery mildew; Pumpkin—Arka Suryamukhi resistant to fruit fly and Onion—Arka Kalyan resistant to purple blotch.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Biological control of grape mealybug without the use of insecticides has been achieved with releases of Australian Lady bird beetle @ 10 adults/vine.

Import of High Toxic Pesticides

8019. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some highly toxic pesticides have been permitted to be imported if so, their names;

(b) whether on an earlier occasion, the Registration Committee for pesticides had rejected the case of methomyl and thiazophos being manufactured in India on the grounds that they were not effective enough to fight heliothis and whitefly apart from being highly toxic and manufacture of fenprothrin provisionally allowed for data generation but not for use;

(c) whether any additional scientific data was supplied to the Committee to change its earlier decision;

(d) whether Government propose to canalise imports through the public sector concern Hindustan Insecticides Limited: and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Only pesticides, registered

after verifying their efficacy and safety in use are permitted to be imported. Some highly or extremely toxic pesticides are also registered for import in view of the country's requirements and the Registration Committee permits their use in reasonably safer formulations and with appropriate handling precautions. Recently Methomyl and Triazophos belonging to these categories have been allowed to be imported.

(b) No, Sir. The applications for registration of Methomyl and Triazophos for import were not rejected on grounds of their bio-efficacy. M/s Rallis India were allowed to import Fenprothrin Technical and to formulate the same indigenously for data generation and for commercialisation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Public Sector Companies are permitted to import insecticides if they hold registration certificate under the Insecticides Act for the concerned pesticides.

[Translation]

Levy of Tax on Nepal Vehicles Entering India

8020. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Nepal is charging tax from the Indian vehicles entering Nepal through Kosi barrage on Nepal Border and Saharea (Bihar);

(b) if so, whether Government are also considering to levy tax on Nepal vehicles entering India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a)

to (c). Government have seen reports to this effect, and are examining all the issues involved, including reciprocity.

[English]

**Upgradation/Redesignation of Posts/
Scales of Non-teaching Staff**

8021. SHRIDAL CHANDERJAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether School of Planning and Architecture have requested his Ministry to upgrade and redesignate the posts and scales of non-teaching staff as recommended by University Grants Commission and adopted by Executive Council of School of Planning and Architecture;

(b) if so, the details of the posts and their revised pay scales;

(c) whether the same has been approved and communicated to the School of Planning and Architecture; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the posts and their respective pay scales will be approved and communicated?

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 proposal includes details of designations of various posts, present pay scales and proposed new pay scales.

(c) and (d). After examining the proposal, the School has been advised to revise it giving information on recruitment qualifications, duties and responsibilities, and the revised pay scales of comparable positions in similar other institutions. The revised proposal will be examined on receipt of the

same from the School.

Outcome of Visit of Cyprus President

8022. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the president of Cyprus visited India during the month of April, 1989;

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

(c) whether any agreement has also been signed between the two countries during his visit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the talks the President of Cyprus had with our leaders both sides agreed on the need to intensify bilateral cooperation particularly in the economic and cultural fields. Among international issues of mutual interest discussed were the Cyprus question and the challenges facing the Non-aligned Movement.

(c) and (d). An Agreement on Economic, Trade, Scientific, Technical and Industrial Cooperation between India and Cyprus was signed on 13th April, 1989. The Agreement aims at promoting economic and trade relations between the two countries.

**Mineral Exploration Corporation
Limited, Nagpur**

8023. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Projects handled by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur during the last three years;

(b) the number and details of Projects closed during the same period;

(c) the number of contingent workers employed in each of the Projects during the last three years;

(d) the number of contingent workers Project-wise retrenched and re-employed during the same period;

(e) the amount of retrenchment compensation paid to such workers Project-wise;

(f) whether contingent workers are being paid on par with regular workmen; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Central University In Assam

8024. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Central University in Assam Shortly;

(b) if so, whether there is any provision for any campus of this University in Dhubi district of Assam; 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.

SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance to West Bengal Under Soil Conservation Schemes

8025. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the financial assistance provided to the State of West Bengal under soil conservation schemes during 1985-86 to 1988-89, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): During 1985-86 to 1988-89, following financial assistance was provided to the State of West Bengal under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of soil conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects and Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers and Central Sector Scheme of strengthening of State Land Use Boards:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1985-86	177.82
1986-87	161.50
1987-88	176.85
1988-89	183.90 (Provisional)

Irregularities in the Appointments of Teachers in Government Aided Schools of Delhi

8026. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been some complaints regarding irregularities in appointments of Principals in Government aided schools under the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry was held to investigate these irregularities; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No such complaint has been received by the Delhi Administration in this regard.

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

Purchasing of Milk Powder Plants by NDDB

8027. SHRI MODH. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:
CH. KHURSHID AHMED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board purchased 8 large size milk powder plants while the capacity utilisation of the existing plants is only 20 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the cost involved in purchasing of these plants; and

(c) the manner in which these plants are being utilised or proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). National Dairy Development Board has purchased 8 milk powder

plants each of 30 M.T. capacity, costing around Rs. 24 crores. These plants are in various stages of installation.

As of January, 1989, the capacity utilisation of existing plants under Operation Flood was 60%.

Powder plants are needed for conservation of milk mainly during flush season and to meet the demand of liquid milk during lean season by recombination. The creation of adequate powder plant capacities is also dictated by the needs of future planning for meeting the ever increasing demand for liquid milk. Large size powder plants with advanced technology are considered more cost effective.

Utilisation of Funds Under IRDP In Madhya Pradesh

8028. SHRIDILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
DR. DATTA SAMANT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amounts of assistance given by Union Government and the State Government to the District Rural Development Agencies in Madhya Pradesh under the IRDP during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) remained unutilised with the District Rural Development Agencies and Banks;

(b) if so, the amount with the Banks during the said period and how much of it has been refunded by them to the DRDAs since 1985-86; and

(c) whether the unspent balance as on 1 April, 1988 comprises largely the amounts which remained unutilised during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Establishment of Prawn Hatchery in Orissa

8029. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa had submitted a proposal to Union Government for the establishment of modern prawn hatchery at Paradip in Cuttack district and another at Kutakudi in Puri district;

(b) when these proposals were submitted to Union Government; and

(c) the steps taken to clear these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Government of Orissa submitted proposals for development of a prawn hatchery at Paradip and a prawn farm at Keutakudi in April, 1987. Government of India approved the proposals for seeking loan assistance from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECSF) of Japan. The matter is receiving attention of the Government of Japan.

Consolidation of Holdings

8030. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the State Governments to prevent fragmentation of land by operating consolidation of holdings;

(b) if so, the name of the States which have undertaken consolidation of holdings; and

(c) the details of the performance of different States in consolidation of holdings during the first four years of the Seventh Plan?

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

(a) Successive Five Year Plan have laid stress on the importance of the programme of Consolidation of holdings. Accordingly, a number of States enacted legislation of carrying out consolidation of holdings but all of them did not pursue its implementation with equal vigour.

(b) 15 States and two Union Territories viz. Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area), Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi (UT) and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT) have legislative provisions for undertaking consolidation of holdings. The Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and Tripura do not have law for undertaking such operations. Conditions in the north-eastern States like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland do not offer sufficient scope for consolidation. In Sikkim also, 80% of the land holdings are such that they do not require consolidation.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan had undertaken consolidation work earlier but presently there is not scheme in operation in these States. The States and Union Territory where the consolidation of holdings is currently in progress are Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh.

Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi (UT). Of these States/UT, Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi (UT) have provisions for compulsory consolidation while in Gujarat, Maharashtra, though the provisions provide for compulsory consolidation, in practice the Scheme is undertaken on voluntary basis. In Madhya

Pradesh the scheme is voluntary.

(c) The details of the performance in consolidation of holdings during the first four years of the Seventh Plan as reported by the States where the operations are presently in progress are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Progress of Consolidation of Holdings

Name of the State	Area in lakh hectares					
	Area consolidated during first four years of the Seventh Plan				Total	
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Bihar	1.64	1.21	0.06	NR	NR	2.91
Gujarat	0.96	0.83	0.39	0.30		2.48
Haryana	0.05	0.03	0.05	NR		0.13
Himachal Pradesh	0.35	0.35	0.29	0.01		1.00
Maharashtra	7.72	6.95	8.23	NR		22.90
Orissa	0.66	0.87	0.58	0.04		2.15
Punjab	0.07	0.06	0.06	NR		0.19
Uttar Pradesh	3.17	3.35	3.30	0.02		9.84
Total	14.62	13.65	12.96	0.37		41.60

NR : - Not Reported

Different Streams in Kendriya Vidyalayas, Delhi

8031. SHRIMATID.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi are having Science subjects only in 11th and 12th classes;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide Commerce and Humanities subjects in Kendriya Vidyalayas of Delhi at Senior Secondary levels in addition to science subjects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; 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) to (d). There are 18 Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi having plus 2 stage. Of them, 10 schools have all the three streams of Science, Humanities and Commerce and 6 schools have Science and Humanities streams. Only 2 Schools have Science stream only. Opening of streams at +2 stage depends upon the number of eligible children and availability of physical facilities.

Harassment of Indians Visiting Pakistan

8032. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian visitors to Pakistan are being harassed by customs and immi-

gration officials who extort money from them and sometimes even seize their passports and belongings, as reported in the 'Times of India' dated 30 March, 1989;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with the Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Government have seen reports to the effect that some Indian visitors to Lahore have been harassed by Pakistani officials. This matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan.

Profit/Loss of FACT

3033. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of profit/loss of Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) whether there are any proposals for modernisation of FACT; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) earned a pre-tax profit of Rs. 42.70 crores and Rs. 15.62 crores during 1986-87 and 1987-88, respectively. During the financial year 1988-89, as per unaudited accounts, FACT has shown a profit of Rs. 3.35 crores.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The requisite details have already been given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1249 answered on 2nd March, 1989.

Accumulated Stock of Fertilisers

8034. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of fertilisers are accumulated in the various fertiliser plants;

(b) if so, the quantity of fertiliser accumulated in each plant and the approximate value thereof;

(c) the reasons thereof;

(d) whether such accumulation affects the production of fertilisers; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to clear the

stock so that the production may not suffer.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The stock of fertiliser material with the plants as on 31.3.89 was 4.85 lakh M.T.

(b) The plantwise stock as on 31.3.89 and the value are given in the statement below.

(c) It is normal for plants to have some stocks at the plants.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Material is continuously being moved to godowns in various parts of the country depending on the anticipated consumption/ ECA allocations for the coming months/ season.

STATEMENT

Indigenous Stock of Product at Plants as on 31.3.89 and Their Approx Value

Name of Company	Name of Product	Quantity	Approx. Value (Rs. in lakhs)*
i) Public Sector :			
Fertilizer Corporation of India			
: Sindri Modn.	Urea A/S	1436 429	33.75 7.08
: Gorakhpur	Urea	3143	73.86
: Ramagundam	Urea	200	4.70
: Talcher	Urea	10306	242.19
National Fertilizer Limited			
: Nangal-I	CAN	3097	52.65
: Nangal-II			
: Bhatinda	Urea	7372	173.25
: Panipat			

Name of Company	Name of Product	Quantity	Approx. Value (Rs. in lakhs)
: Vijaypur			
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation			
: Namrup — I	A/S	289	4.77
: Namrup—II	Urea	14584	342.72
: Namrup-III	Urea	12300	289.05
: Durgapur	Urea	6465	150.52
: Barauni	Urea	4873	144.52
Fertilizer and Chemical Travancore Ltd.			
: Udyogmandal	A/S	980	1.62
:	SSP	305	3.36
	A/C	10	0.17
: Cochin - I	Urea	17	0.40
* Cochin-II	20:20	122	2.93

Name of Company	Name of Product	Quantity	Approx. Value (Rs. in lakhs)
Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers			
: Trombay	Urea	2395	56.28
	15:15:15	2410	50.61
	ANP (20.7:20.7)	1922	49.97
: Thal	Urea	34528	811.41
Madras Fertilizers Limited Urea	Urea	380	89.30
:	17:17:17	666	17.32
:	19.19.19	1885	55.61
Steel Authority of India Ltd.	CAN	4369	70.27
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Urea	Urea	15685	36.86
Peradeep Phosphate Ltd.	DAP.	11640	419.04
By Product	AS	700	11.55
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	SSP	4544	49.90

Name of Company	Name of Product	Quantity	Approx. Value (Rs. in lakhs)
ii. Coop. Sector:			
Indian Farmers Fert. Corpn.			
: Kalol	Urea	20147	473.45
: Kandla	10:26:26	5216	153.87
	12:32:16	3971	129.06
	DAP	640	23.40
Phulpur	Urea	14954	351.42
Aonla	Urea	6107	143.51
Krishak Bharati Co.	Urea	4500	105.75
iii. Private Sector:			
Gujarat State Fert. Company			
	Urea	1290	30.32
	A/S	680	11.22
	DAP	960	34.56
Coromandel Fert. Limited			
	28:28	1948	70.13
	14:35:14	14	0.48

Name of Company	Name of Product	Quantity	Approx. Value (Rs. in lakhs)
Shriram Fert. & Chemicals	Urea	16836	395.65
Indian Explosive Ltd.	Urea	6700	157.45
Zuari Agro Chemicals	Urea	1704	40.04
	19:19:19	197	5.81
	28:28:0	—	—
	DAP	—	—
Southern Petrochemicals	Urea	18573	436.47
Ind. Corpn.	DAP	1798	64.73
Mangalore Chem. & Fert.	Urea	3354	78.82
	DAP	1130	40.68
E.I.D Parry (India) Ltd.	16:20	401	9.22
Hari Fertilizers	A/C	—	—
Gujarat Narmada Fert Co.	Urea	3052	71.72
Tuticorin alballi	A/C	525	8.93

Name of Company	Name of Product	Quantity	Approx. Value (Rs. in lakhs)
Hindustan Lever Ltd.	DAP	—	—
By Product	A/S	255	4.21
Punjab National Fert.	A/C	114	1.94
GSFC : Sikka	DAP	8403	302.51
GFC : Kakinada	DAP	487	17.53
IGFCC : Jagdishpur	Urea	10220	240.17
SSP Units	SSP	200500	2205.50
Grand total :	All products	485088	8828.29

i. e. 88.28 Crores Rs.

*Value has been calculated taking the consumer prices as announced by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Suppliers on Turn Key Sugar Mill Project

8035. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 4145 regarding registration for execution of turn-key sugar mill project and state:

(a) the details of the suppliers for turn-key sugar mill project as maintained by the National Cooperative Development Corporation as on 31 March, 1989 on the recommendations of the Standing Committee at the National Level;

(b) whether applications from suppliers are still pending since 1985 for inclusion in the list maintained by N.D.D.C.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken to include in the list of Government owned companies for supply of complete sugar mill plant to cooperative sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The list of suppliers of complete sugar plants is given in the statement below.

(b) to (d). The Standing Committee was constituted by the Central Government in 1986. After constitution, the Committee received requests for registration of suppliers for supply of complete sugar plants on turn key basis. The present list already contained the suppliers from all sectors viz. private, public and cooperative sector organisations. Decision on the requests of only 3 parties is yet to be taken. The cases of suppliers are considered for registration on merits by the Standing Committee.

STATEMENT

Suppliers of Complete Sugar Plants

1. M/s Andhra Foundry & Machines Co. Ltd.,
Moula Ali, Hyderabad.
2. M/s Buckau Wolf India Limited,
Pimpri, Pune—411018.
3. M/s Binny's Engg. Works Limited,
Post Box No. 111, Meenambakkam,
Madras—600061.
4. M/s Engineering Projects (I) Limited,
Himalaya House, Kasturba Gandhi
Marg,
New Delhi—110001.
5. M/s Indian Sugar & General Engg.
Corpn.,
5 and 6, Community Centre, P.B. No.
7007,
New Friends Colony,
New Delhi—110065.
6. M/s The K.C.P. Limited,
Tiruvottiyur,
Madras—600019.
7. M/s National Heavy Engg. Co-op.
Limited,
16, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Pune—411001.
8. M/s Prem Heavy Engineering Works
Pv. Ltd.,
Rani Mills, Delhi Road,
Meerut (U.P.)
9. M/s Richardson & Cruddas (1972)
Limited,
Byculla, Sir J.J. Road,
Bombay.
10. M/s Texmaco Limited,
Belgharia Road,

Calcutta—700-056.

11. M/s Triveni Engineering Works Limited,
P.O. TSL-Naini,
Allahabad (U.P.)
12. M/s Walchandnagar Industries Limited,
(Marketing Division),
16, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Pune—411001.
13. M/s Anand Tanks & Vessels Pvt. Limited,
D-8, MIDC, Street No. 16,
Marol, Andheri (E),
Bombay—400093.
14. Sumac International Pvt. Ltd.,
506-507, Kushal Bazar,
32-33, Nehru Place,
New Delhi—110019.

Registration is provisional and would be confirmed after watching the performance of 1st plant commissioned by them.

Development of Culture in Orissa

8036. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop culture in the State of Orissa, such as the publication of Tantra Manuscripts, preservation and development of Patta chitra art of Ragburajbir and also for promoting and propagating the Odissi Dance; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken taken by Union Government to provide financial assistance to the State 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) No specific proposal has been received from the State Government. However, a scheme for preservation, purchase, listing, cataloguing, evaluation and publication of manuscripts lying with voluntary organisations/institutions is being operated by National Archives of India. The Central Lalit Kala Akademi had given grants of Rs. 20,000/- as assistance to the Orissa State Lalit Kala Akademi, Bhubaneswar for a project of Palm Leaf manuscripts. The Sangeet Natak Akademi, has been promoting and propagating Odissi music and dance by way of documentation and dissemination through audio/video recordings, photographs and slides viz. documentation of 14 eminent odissi artists/gurus who have received Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowship/Awards. The Akademi sponsors 'Yuva Utsav' for promoting young odissi musicians and dancers. It also provides financial support to voluntary cultural organisations for training of odissi dance and music.

(b) Financial assistance is given to the voluntary cultural organisations/institutions by the Union Government and not to the State Government.

Identification of Districts Under Grow More Rice

8037. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar districts of West Bengal, have been identified under the Grow More Rice programme;

(b) if so, the total amount allocated to the State of West Bengal and to the above three districts separately;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the contribution of the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Special Rice Production Programme is being implemented in selected two blocks of Jalpaiguri and four blocks of Coochbehar districts from 1985-86.

(b) and (d). The allocation of Central share for rice development programmes under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1989-90, for West Bengal is Rs. 626 lakh. The amount of Central share for Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar districts is Rs. 6 lakh and Rs. 12 lakh respectively. The State is required to contribute Rs. 208 lakh in all as their 25 per cent share.

Darjeeling district could not be included under this scheme as it is not a major rice growing district of West Bengal.

Resistance of Vectors to Pesticides

8038. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether resistance to pesticides in vectors has become a serious matter;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed in this regard;

(d) whether there is any coordination between pesticide-user departments such as Industry, Health, Bio-technology and Science and Technology;

(e) if so, the details of joint meetings held during last three years; and

(f) the concerted action taken by these Departments in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Some species of mosquitoes have developed resistance to some pesticides like DDT and BHC.

The remedial measures taken are:—

- Change to alternative insecticides such as Malathion.
- In phases on source reduction methods.

(d) to (f). Inter Departmental Consultations/Meetings are held by the Pesticide-user departments on various issues concerning pesticides, as and when considered necessary.

Education System

8039. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present education system do not take into consideration physical readiness and maturity level of pupils;

(b) whether in case of many nursery students neither their hands and eye coordinate nor their concept formation ability is fully developed before admission;

(c) whether insistence on use of western dress in our schools also creates a feeling of inferiority for Indian dress and culture; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be 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) The present system is designed keeping in view the physical readiness and maturity levels of pupils. The curricula for pre-school and all stages of school education are developed keeping in view the physical readiness and maturity levels of pupils at different stages of their development.

(b) Generally, the children in the age group 3 to 5 are admitted to nursery classes. By the age of 3+, children develop a fair amount of hand and eye coordination. During the nursery schooling period efforts are generally made to further develop this coordination through various kinds of activities and play-way techniques, language games, number games, and activities directed to promote environmental awareness etc. The activities are expected to be used to make the learning experiences joyful to the children.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Seminar on "Protect Water, Protect Life" Organised by National Fishermen's Forum

8040. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

(a) whether the Delhi Support Group of the National Fishermen's Forum organised a Seminar on the theme "Project Water, Protect Life" during the last week of March, 1989 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the salient points discussed at the Seminar particularly about the problems faced by the fishermen in the country;

(c) whether Government have received

any representation or memorandum on the subjects emanating from the seminar; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government to the points raised in the memorandum?

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

Inclusion of Jalandhar-Mandi Road into National Highways Network

8041. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has sought the opinion of the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for the inclusion of Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur-Amb-Hamirpur-Rewalsar Mandi Road in the National Highways network;

(b) if so, whether the opinion of the State Government has since been received; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) On receipt of demand from various quarters, opinion of the State Government has been sought.

(b) No, Sir.

—(c) Does not arise.

Seed Industry

8042. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seed industry is proposed to be governed by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in order to treat it at par with other priority sector industries for expenditure on research and development;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the other benefits proposed to be given to the seed industry for export earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The Seed industry is not included in the schedule 1 to the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act 1951. However, the production of certified high yielding hybrid seeds and hybrids of plantlets developed through plant tissue culture has been recognised as a high technology area, and has been included, in 1986, in the Appendix I to Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act 1973 for participation by MRTP/FERA companies.

(c) Under the New Policy on Seed Development the following benefits have been given to seed industry for export earnings:

(i) (a) Pre-shipment credit upto 180 days is allowed at 9.5% rate of interest per annum.

(b) Beyond 180 days and in all upto 270 days, with the prior approval of Reserve Bank of India, the rate of interest is 11.5% per annum.

(c) Post-shipment credit is also allowed at 9.5% per annum.

(ii) Cash compensatory support at

the rate of 10% on the exports of seeds is allowed.

Beside, the seed industries who pay income tax can avail the benefits provided under Section 80 HHC of the Income Tax Act 1961 which exempts 100% of export earnings from the payment of income tax.

Tackling Pesticides Adulteration Problem in Andhra Pradesh

8043. SHRI T. BALA GOUD:
SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturers and dealers of Pesticide/Insecticide are manufacturing and dumping sub-standard material in market in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached Union Government with a draft quality control order for tackling pesticides adulteration problem;

(c) if so, the likely date by which the control order is likely to be issued as requested by Government of Andhra Pradesh; 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) The Government has not received any reports to this effect.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh sought the concurrence of the Central Government to issue an Order, namely, 'The Pesticides (Quality Control) Order 1988', under Section 3 of the Essential Commodi-

ties Act, 1955.

(c) and (d). Since the matters, envisaged to be regulated by the proposed special Order of the Government of Andhra Pradesh are adequately covered under the Insecticides Act, 1968, the State Government has been advised that the issuance of the said Order would not serve much purpose.

Remunerative Price of Oilseeds

8044. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board has intensified its efforts to help oilseed growers to get remunerative prices;

(b) whether Government have set up a Market Intervention Fund to help National Dairy Development Board; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the Integrated Policy announced by Government, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was appointed as the Market Intervention Agency to maintain the wholesale prices of edible oils, at levels which give incentive to farmers and are yet reasonable to consumers. NDDB and seven State Oilseed Growers' Cooperative Federations financed by NDDB have accordingly purchased oilseeds and edible oils of the value of about Rs. 300 crores to be supplied to the market in the lean season to moderate prices

for consumers.

It has been decided to built up a market intervention fund of Rs. 30 crores by NDDB to meet possible losses from market intervention operations in edible oils and oilseeds.

(c) The Government have arranged a concessional line of credit from Reserve Bank of India for NDDB's market intervention operations.

Production of Cotton

8045. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of production of cotton during current season i.e. upto March, 1989, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): The final estimates of production of cotton for 1988-89 are yet to be received from the States. However, according to present assessment, total production of cotton in the country during the current year is likely to be around 80 lakh bales.

Vacancies in Non-teaching Cadres in KVS

8046. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a large number of vacancies in different non-teaching cadres of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan which have not been filled up;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up those posts?

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 219 posts (excluding Group 'D' posts) sanctioned for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (headquarter), 43 posts are lying vacant.

(b) and (c). Action has been initiated to fill up these vacancies as per rules.

Performance of Voluntary Agencies in Adult Education

8047. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any evaluation about the performance of voluntary agencies in adult education; and

(b) if so, the outcome 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) During 1987-88, the Government had constituted Joint Evaluation Teams for evaluating the performance of voluntary agencies to whom grants were sanctioned during 1986-87.

The Joint Evaluation Team have evaluated the work of 347 voluntary agencies.

On the basis of reports submitted by the teams, voluntary agencies have been categorised as below:—

A	—	27
B	—	118
C	—	126
D	—	76
Total:	—	347

'A' category was assigned to those agencies whose performance was found to be absolutely satisfactory.

The agencies whose performance needs some improvement were categorised as 'B' Grade agencies.

'C' category agencies are those whose performance is unsatisfactory but there may be no complaint regarding their bonafides.

Agencies whose performance was not at all satisfactory and/or whose bonafides could also be in doubt were categorised as 'D' Grade agencies.

After a review of the reports of the Joint Evaluation Teams and a discussion with some members of the Joint Evaluation Teams, a need was felt for further categorisation among 'C' category agencies. Accordingly, re-categorisation was done in respect of 126 'C' category agencies as per the following guidelines into C-1 and C-2 categories:—

- (i) Voluntary Agencies in the first group could be those which have been found implementing the programme sincerely despite the shortcomings. In their cases, assistance could be continued by refixing the number of centres according to their capacity for implementation. The second instalment could be released on merit of the case. 56 agencies

were to be invited to the Zonal correctional workshops to be held later.

- (ii) Regarding the second group of Agencies which are not capable enough for continuing the programme and which will not be able to improve themselves, further grant for additional programme may not be given. For the centres which are already on-going, second instalment could be released on merit after careful scrutiny of the observations made by the Evaluation Teams about the actual number of centres run by them. Assistance could be limited to that extent only. Those Voluntary Agencies which are not considered suitable or fit for such release of second instalment were to be informed to settle their accounts finally. Seventy agencies were categorised as C-2 grade agencies.

Out of 76 'D' grade agencies, bonafides in respect of 27 voluntary agencies have been specifically found to be in doubt by the Joint Evaluation Teams. Letters have already been issued requesting them to refund the grant and possibilities of launching criminal proceedings against them for misappropriation of funds are being examined in consultation with Central Bureau of Investigation.

Prizes for Excellence in Sanskrit Literature

8048. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sanskrit has been recognised as one of the modern Indian Literary languages by the Sahitya Akademi as there is a continuous stream of creative literature;

(b) whether prizes are awarded every year for excellence in Sanskrit literature by the Akademi since the scheme for Annual Awards was introduced; and

(c) if so, the number of Awards conferred so far since the inception of this scheme and the particulars of their recipients and their books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Sanskrit is one of the languages recognised by the Akademi as an independent literary language at the time of its inception along with the other language enumerated in the VIII schedule of the constitution of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Akademi has so far given awards to 21 books in Sanskrit. A statement is given below. However, no prizes for excellence in Sanskrit literature have been awarded by the Akademi during the year 1955, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1965, 1969, 1971, 1975, 1976 and 1978.

STATEMENT

List of books which have won Sahitya Akademi Award in Sanskrit

1956 History of Dharma Sastra, Vol. IV (Research) Mm. P.V. Kane

1961 Vaidik Vijnan aur Bhartiya Sanskriti
(A study in Hindi) (research)

Girdhar Sharma Chaturvedi

201	<i>Written Answers</i>	VAISAKHA 14, 1911 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i>	202
1963	A History of Dvaita school of Vedanta and its Literature (Research)	B.N. Krishnamurti Sharma		
1964	Tantrik Vangmaya Men Shaktadrishti (Treatise in Hindi) (Research)	Mm. Gopinath Kaviraj		
1966	Bhoja's Sringara Prakasha (Aesthetics)	V. Raghavan		
1967	Chitrakavya Kautukam (Poetry)	Ramaroop Pathak		
1968	Srigurugovindasimha charitam (Poetry)	Satyavrat Shastri		
1970	Shabadatarangini (Treatise on verbal cognition)	V. Subramanya Sastri		
1973	Sritilakayaṣṇavah (Epic)	M.S. Aney		
1974	Shrishivarajyodayam (Epic poem)	S.B. Varnekar		
1977	Buddhavijayaakavyam (Poetry)	Shanti Bhikshu Shastri		
1979	Keralodayah (Epic)	K.N. Ezhuthachan		
1980	Krishtubhagavatam (Epic)	P.C. Devassia		
1981	Kapishayani (Poetry)	Jagannath Pathak		
1982	Visvabhanu (Epic)	P.K. Narayana Pillai		
1983	Shri Sambulingeswar Vijaya Campu (Biography)	Pandharinathacharya Galgali		
1984	Sindhu-Kanya (Historical novel)	Shrinath S. Hasurkar		
1985	Vindyavasini Vijaya Mahakavyam (Epic)	Vasant Trimbak Shevde		
1986	Sri Radhacarita Mahakavyam (Epic)	Kalika Prasad Shukla		
1987	Avinasi (Novel)	Biswanarayan Shastri		
1988	Ikshugandha (Short storeis)	Rajendra Mishra		

(No Awards in 1955, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1965, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1975, 1976 and 1978)

Findings of the all India Educational Survey

8049. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Fifth All India Educational Survey has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof especially those relating to the number of teachers, buildings, sports, extra curricular activities, libraries, laboratories etc. at each of the three levels i.e. Primary, Secondary and Sr. Secondary in the schools;

(c) the number of schools without any teachers, any buildings any laboratories, libraries and drinking water statewide in each of the three categories; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government to provide the teachers, buildings and other facilities during the final year of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The preliminary report of the 5th All India Educational Survey entitled "Fifth All India Education Survey-Selected Statistics" has been brought out by the N.C.E.R.T. The final comprehensive report is under preparation.

(b) According to the Survey, the reference date of which was 30th September, 1986, the position is as below:

Teachers

<i>Stage</i>	<i>No. of teachers</i>
Primary	25,41,194
Secondary	7,25,935
Sr. Secondary	4,25,622

Out of 6,68,079 primary schools, 84,057 were having kuchha buildings, 1,11,085 were having partly pucca buildings and 3,95,752 were having pucca buildings. The information about secondary and higher secondary schools will form part of the main report.

Playgrounds

<i>Stages</i>	<i>No. of schools</i>	<i>No. of playgrounds</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Primary	6,68,079	4,11,463
Secondary	52,208	45,021
Sr. Secondary	15,498	13,940

The information relating to sports, extra curricular activities, libraries, laboratories etc. will constitute a part of the comprehensive report.

(c) According to the Survey as on 30.9.1986, there were 77,195 primary schools which run in thatched huts, in tents or in open space. The information relating to

school without teachers, buildings etc. in respect of upper primary, secondary and higher secondary was not collected.

(d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Operation Blackboard scheme, efforts are being made to provide minimum essential physical and educational facilities to primary schools in the country. The scheme envisage a phased drive with central assistance for improvement of primary schools by ensuring availability of : (i) two reasonably large rooms that are usable in all weather conditions; (ii) necessary toys and games materials, blackboards, maps, charts, and learning materials required for effective transaction of the curriculum; and (iii) an additional teacher, preferably a lady teacher, wherever there is only one teacher in a school.

Promotion of Primary Education

8050. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made for elementary education during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the amount released for the purpose

and the actual expenditure incurred so far;

(c) the reasons for shortfall in the amount allocated and actual expenditure and the action proposed to be taken during the final year of the Seventh Plan for improving the situation; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure (i) and investment of 6 per cent of national income for education as envisaged in the National Education Policy 1986 and earlier recommended by the Kothari Commission in 1966 (ii) to realise the objective of attaining universal literacy by 1995; and (iii) to ensure 100 percent enrolment in the Primary Schools for the age-group 6-14 years and to reduce the drop out rate at each of the three levels viz. Primary, Secondary and Senior Secondary level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) to (c). An outlay of Rs. 1963.70 crores was provided for promotion of Elementary Education in the Seventh Plan. The annual allocations made and the actual expenditure incurred during this plan period have been as follows:

Year	Approved outlay	Expenditure	(Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	
1985-86	274.77	267.15	(actual)
1986-87	360.98	377.66	(actual)
1987-88	626.33	632.21	(actual)
1988-89	753.36	736.56	(anticipated)
1989-90	1037.21*	*Tentative Outlay form so some of the States is still to finalised.	

(d) The National Policy on Education 1986, lays down that "While the actual requirements will be computed from time to time on the basis of monitoring and review, the outlay on education will be stepped up to the extent essential for policy implementation in the Seventh Plan. It will be ensured that from the Eighth Five Year Plan onwards it will uniformly exceed to 6 percent of the National income." Proposals for the Eighth Plan are being formulated.

National Policy on Education, 1986 does not aim at Universal literacy by 1995 but at Universalisation of elementary education by that date. After the National Policy on Education was introduced in 1986, a Programme of Action was drawn up after a comprehensive appraisal of the existing educational situation. Several new schemes, such as Scheme of Operation Blackboard, the revised and enlarged programme of Non-Formal Education, improvement of science teaching, vocationalisation, the Teacher Education Scheme including establishment of District Institutes of Education and Training, Colleges of Teacher Education and Institutes of Advanced Study in Education, etc. have been launched towards achievement of the goals adopted under National Policy on Education.

Transfer Policy Regarding Physically Handicapped Teachers

8051. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand for special consideration for physically handicapped teachers in transfers in transfer policy by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, the detailed thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Sangathan 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). All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Association has suggested for making special provision for transfer of physically handicapped employees under the category of transfers on compassionate medical grounds.

The suggestion would be duly considered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Management.

Reservation of seats for Admission for SC/ST students in 1st standard in Kendriya Vidyalayas Delhi

8052. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA:
SHRI GANGA RAM:

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

(a) the number of seats reserved for admission of SC/ST students in Standard I in different Kendriya Vidyalayas of Delhi Region in 1988-89;

(b) the number of students of SC/ST categories actually admitted therein; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to fill up the remaining reserved seats of SCs/STs by admission in 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) 15% of the seats in Class I are reserved for SC students and 7-1/2% of the seats for ST students.

(b) 963 students from SC/ST Community were admitted to Kendriya Vidyalayas of

Delhi Region.

(c) The Assistant Commissioner Delhi Region has issued advertisement in leading Newspapers to publicise the facility of reserved seats for 1989-90.

[Translation]

**Budget Provision for Expansion of
Nehru Yuva Kendras**

8053. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase budget provisions for the year 1989-90 for expansion of the activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras in remote and difficult hilly areas and in desert regions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Nehru Yuva Kendras are managed and administered by an autonomous organisation called Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan which is fully funded by Government. A plan provision of Rs. 450 lakhs and a non-plan provision of Rs. 218.36 lakhs have been proposed in Budget Estimates 1989-90 for Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan. It is expected that all the districts whether situated in remote, difficult hilly areas or desert regions will be covered by Nehru Yuva Kendras by the end of 1989-90. Keeping in view the expansion in the activities of the Sangathan, efforts will be made to allocate more

resource, if necessary, for the programmes of the Sangathan, during 1989-90.

[English]

**Assistance to Rajasthan for Supply of
Drinking Water in Villages**

8054. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Assistance made available to Government of Rajasthan to create better infrastructure to provide drinking water to all villages during the last four years;

(b) the amount actually utilised by State Government;

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

(d) whether Union Government propose to augment the resource support so that these desert districts specially Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur can be helped in a big way; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Details of Central assistance released to Government of Rajasthan under the Central Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and various activities under the National Drinking Water Mission to provide safe drinking water to problem villages during the last four years are given as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>ARWSP</i>	<i>Mini Missions</i>	<i>Sub missions</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1985-86	27.32	—	—	27.32
1986-87	27.00	2.06	—	29.06
1987-88	26.64	0.20	—	26.84
1988-89	46.23	3.00	3.46	52.69
Total (4 years) 1985-88	127.19	5.26	3.46	135.91

(b) An amount of Rs. 135.68 crores was actually utilised during the four years from 1.4.85 to March, 1989 as per reports received from the State Government.

(c) As a results of the above central assistance and Rs. 82.73 crores spent under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP), 6020 problem villages were covered with safe drinking water facilities during 1985-89 in the entire state leaving 1290 problem villages to be covered in 1989-90.

(d) and (e). A sum of Rs. 25.22 crores under ARWSP, Rs. 11.44 crores for ARWSP for Desert Development Programme Areas, Rs. 14.05 crores for mini mission project areas of Barmer, Churu & Nagaur depending upon progress of schemes, Rs. 1 crores for setting up of druoridation plants and Rs. 2.46 crores for conversion of step wells into sanitary wells for eradication of Guineaworm are likely to be made available to Rajasthan in 1989-90.

Development of Mines in Rajasthan

8055. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mines which are in operation in Rajasthan, district-wise;

(b) the facilities extended by Union Government for their development; and

(c) the particular of mines which export their minerals and the countries to which these are being exported?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 890 mines reported production of minerals (other than fuel, atomic and minor minerals) during 1988. District-wise details are given in the statement below.

(b) Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has opened a Zonal office at Ajmer and two Regional offices at Ajmer and Udaipur to cater to the promotion of conservation and development of minerals. Mining Plans for both existing and new leases are approved by IBM to ensure systematic development of the mining leases in the State. IBM also takes up inspection of mines as a result of which suggestions are issued to the mine owners covering exploration, development as well as environmental aspects. About 50 technical consultancy studies have been carried out on various minerals viz. Asbes-

tos, barytes, felspar, garnet, limestone, quartz, mica, rock phosphate, soapstone, tungsten, vermiculite, wollastonite, etc. Further, programme of geological mapping of small lease holds in respect of barytes and soapstone in Alwar, Dungarpur and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan covering about 15 mines was also taken up. Besides IBM, other Central Government organisations and companies like Geological Survey of India, Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Cooper Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Ltd. etc. are

also engaged for carrying out exploration and mining in Rajasthan.

(c) Mine-wise or State-wise details of minerals exported are not available; however the export of wollastonite from the mine in Udaipur district of Rajasthan was 8802 tonnes in 1987 and of gypsum to Nepal from a mine in Sriganganagar district was 7000 tonnes in 1988. Bulk of the mica produced in Rajasthan is also exported.

STATEMENT

Mines Reporting Production in Rajasthan, 1988

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Mines</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Metallic Minerals</i>		
Cooper	Total	4
	Alwar	1
	Jhunjhunu	3
	Udaipur	(a)
Iron-Ore	Total	15
	Jaipur	9
	Jhunjhunu	3
	Sikar	3
Lead (conc)	Total	4
	Udaipur	4
Zinc (conc)	Total	(c)
	Udaipur	

215	Written Answers	MAY 4, 1989	Written Answers	216
1	2	3		
Tungsten (conc.)	Total	1		
	Nagaur	1		
Silver	Total	(b)		
	Udaipur			
<i>Non-metallic minerals:</i>				
Asbestos	Total	61		
	Ajmer	15		
	Bhilawara	1		
	Dungarpur	1		
	Pali	5		
	Udaipur	39		
Phosphorite	Total	7		
	Banswara	1		
	Udaipur	6		
Ball clay	Total	55		
	Bikaner	53		
	Jaisalmer	1		
	Pali	1		
<i>Non-metallic Minerals</i>				
Barytes	Total	13		
	Alwar	7		
	Sikar	2		
	Udaipur	4		

1	2	3
Calcite	Total	15
	Ajmer	1
	Jaipur	3
	Jhunjhunu	2
	Pali	1
	Sikar	4
	Sirohi	2
	Udaipur	2
Corrundum	Total	1
	Tonk	1
Dolomite	Total	12
	Jaipur	2
	Jaisalmer	2
	Jhunjhunu	2
	Sikar	6
Emerald	Total	—
	Ajmer	—
Felspar	Total	88
	Ajmer	56
	Alwar	1
	Bhilwara	13
	Jaipur	4
	Pali	4

1	2	3
	Sikar	2
	Tonk	5
	Udaipur	3
Fire Clay	Total	29
	Alwar	2
	Bikaner	23
	Jhunjhunu	3
	Sawai-Madhopur	1
Flourite	Total	9
(Graded)		
	Dungarpur	4
	Jalore	5
Garnet (Abrasive)	Total	8
	Ajmer	2
	Bhilwara	2
	Sikar	2
	Tonk	2
Garnet (gems)	Total	(d)
	Bhilwara	
	Tonk	
Gypsum	Total	33
	Barmer	5
	Bikaner	6

221	Written Answers	VAISAKHA 14, 1911 (SAKA)	Written Answers	222
1	2	3		
	Jaisalmer	2		
	Jalore	1		
	Nagaur	7		
	Pali	1		
	Sriganganagar	11		
Jasper	Total	20		
	Jodhpur	20		
Kaolin	Total	47		
	Bhilwara	12		
	Bikaner	1		
	Chittorgarh	18		
	Jaipur	11		
	Swai-Madhopur	3		
	Udaipur	2		
Kyanite	Total	1		
	Udaipur	1		
Sillimanite	Total	1		
	Udaipur	1		
Limestone	Total	38		
	Ajmer	1		
	Banswara	3		
	Bundi	3		
	Chittorgarh	5		

1	2	3
	Churu	1
	Jaipur	3
	Jaisalmer	1
	Jhunjhunu	1
	Jodhpur	2
	Kota	2
	Nagaur	4
	Pali	2
	Swai Madhopur	3
	Sikar	3
	Sirohi	2
	Udaipur	2
Magnesite	Total	8
	Ajmar	7
	Pali	1
Mica (crude)	Total	32
	Bhilwara	28
	Ajmer	3
	Jaipur	1
Mica (Waste & Scrap)	Total	(e)
	Bhilwara	
	Ajmer	
	Jaipur	

1	2	3
Ochre	Total	11
	Alwar	2
	Chittorgarh	8
	Udaipur	1
Pyrophyllite	Total	8
	Udaipur	8
Quartz	Total	108
	Ajmer	66
	Alwar	1
	Bharatpur	1
	Bhilwara	5
	Jaipur	5
	Jhunjhunu	1
	Pali	10
	Sikar	12
	Tonk	6
	Udaipur	1
Quartzite	Total	1
	Sawai-Modhopur	1
Silica Sand	Total	61
	Bundi	1
	Alwar	2
	Barmer	2

1	2	3
	Bhilwara	1
	Bharatpur	11
	Bikaner	1
	Jaipur	17
	Jaisalmer	1
	Jhunjhunu	1
	Sawaimadhopur	18
	Sikar	2
	Tonk	4
Slate	Total	1
	Alwar	1
Steatite	Total	196
	Ajmer	10
	Alwar	7
	Banswara	3
	Bharatpur	2
	Bhilwara	20
	Dungarpur	23

1	2	3
	Jaipur	7
	Jhunjhunu	5
	Pali	2
	Sawaimadhopur	5
	Udaipur	112
Vermiculite	Total	1
	Ajmer	1
Wollastonite	Total	1
	Shirohi	1

(a) Mines covered under lead concentrates.

(b) Silver as a by-product recovered from zinc concentrates.

(c) Mines covered under lead concentrates.

(d) Mines covered under Garnet (abrasives)

(e) Mines covered under mica (crude).

[Translation]

Drought Relief Assistance to States

8056. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance sought and released by Union Government to the drought affected States during 1989;

(b) whether no Central team has been

deputed to Rajasthan so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which Union Government are likely to provide assistance to Rajasthan State by sending a study group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) During the year 1989, only the Governments of Rajasthan and Kerala have submitted memoranda seeking central assistance of Rs. 222.48 crores and Rs. 47.92 crores respectively for drought relief. The memoranda are being processed.

(b) and (c). A team of officers is visiting Rajasthan from 2nd May, 1989 for an assessment of the drinking water situation in the State.

(d) The report of the team will be processed as per the established procedure.

[English]

**Interview for the post of Principal in
Kendriya Vidyalaya**

8057. DR. SUDHIR ROY:
SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether interviews were held in November, 1988 for the post of Principals in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details of the posts filled up;

(c) whether there are still vacant posts of Principals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). Interviews were held in December, 1988 and January, 1989 for the posts of Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas and a panel has been drawn up. Action is in progress to fill up the vacant posts of Principals by promotion/direct recruitment.

**Rehabilitation Scheme for Agro-
Entrepreneurs**

8058. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether entrepreneurs of Agro Service Centres are facing great hardships;

(b) whether the Supreme Court had directed Union Government in 1985 to formulate a rehabilitation scheme for entrepreneurs of Agro-Service Centres and to slash

down the financial liabilities of the Agro Service Centres; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Surveys conducted by Government of India show that nearly 25% of the entrepreneurs were not doing well.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Government of India filed a rehabilitation scheme for sick Agro Service Centres in the Supreme Court in May, 1986.

Setting up of Agro Service Centres

8059. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had fixed a target in 1970-71 to establish ten thousand Agro Service Centres all over the country to provide agricultural inputs to the farmers under one roof, at proper time, fair price and at their door steps;

(b) if so, the number of centres established;

(c) whether the target set has been achieved;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the scheme has been discontinued; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The scheme of establishment of Agro-Service Centres formulated in 1971-72 envisaged a target of 2500 Agro Service Centres during the fourth plan period. A similar target of 2500 Agro Service Centres was fixed for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) 3036 Agro Service Centres were established upto 31.3.79.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Sufficient number of entrepreneurs were not interested to set up Agro Service Centres and some of the project reports submitted for grant of finance were not found viable by the banks.

(e) and (f). As per the decision of the National Development Council, the scheme has been transferred to State Sector with effect from 1.4.1979.

TGT Scale to Music Teachers in KVS

8060. **SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is considering grant of T.G.T. Scale to its Music teachers, and

(b) if so, when a decision is expected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) and (b). Since Music is taught as a co-curricular activity in the Kendriya Vidyalayas, it has not been considered appropriate by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to appoint Music Teachers in a higher scale of pay.

Loan Assistance for an Alternate Road Link from Khuntuni to Bhubaneswar under ISEI

8061. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had agreed to provide loan assistance for construction of an alternate road link Khuntuni National Highway No. 42 to Bhubaneswar under Centrally sponsored scheme of roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the loan assistance agreed to be provided therefor;

(c) the reasons for not releasing the funds so far; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for releasing adequate funds for early completion of the project?

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

(b) Rs. 342 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Detailed proposals for sanction of the scheme have been received from the State Government. Funds will be released after technical and financial sanction thereto.

Rope-way between Khandagiri and Udaygiri in Orissa

8062. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the provision of a Rope-way between Khandagiri and Udaygiri in Orissa is awaiting approval of the

Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the reasons for not according approval so far; and

(d) the steps taken for early clearance?

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). Do not arise

Hindustan Copper Limited

8063. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of Directors including Director (Finance) in Hindustan Copper Limited are lying vacant;

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

(c) the action taken to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (c). Action has already been initiated to fill up the only vacant post of Director (Finance) on the Board of Directors of Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL). Appointments to all other vacant posts and the Board level have already been made.

[Translation]

Indian Players' Match against Israeli Players

8064. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

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

(a) whether Indian players did not play against Israeli players in a recent world table tennis championship at Dortmund;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Indian players were not permitted to play against Israel in the past also;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Palestine Liberation Organisation and Israel participated in the same world tournaments held recently; and

(f) if so, the reasons for not reviewing its earlier decision in view of the changed circumstances?

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

(b) India's previous match ended at 2.00 AM and the match against Israel was to start at 9.00 AM the same day and the players were very tired.

(c) and (d). In the 39th World Table Tennis Championship held in New Delhi in 1987, visas were not granted by the Government to the Israeli Table Tennis Team to participate in the Championship. In July, 1987, Israeli Davis Cup Team was allowed to play matches against India in New Delhi.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The decision not to play against Israel was taken by Table Tennis Federation of India without any reference to Government.

[English]

Study on Regional Growth of Agriculture

8065. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-WARI:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a set of new policy measures for more balanced regional growth of agriculture in the country have been recommended by a study undertaken by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the main features of the study made;

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the study report; and

(d) if so, the details of 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). A study on "Patterns in Indian Agricultural Development—A District Level Study" on growth performance was undertaken by the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development and was presented to the Planning Commission. The study analyses in depth the nature of developments and changes in the levels of production, cropping pattern and intensity of input use since Independence. In particular, it focuses on regional dimensions of agricultural development in India as a consequence of the adoption of new technology during the last two decades.

The important recommendations of this

study include investments in Water Management, Flood Control, Provision for Irrigation, Watershed Management and Development of Infrastructure in new areas.

(c) and (d). It may be pointed out that a number of thrust programmes like Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme, now unified with the Special Foodgrains Production Programme, National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture, National Pulses Development Programme, National Oilseeds Development Project, Oilseeds Production Thrust Project, Minikit Programme of Wheat, Rice and Coarse Cereals and Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers are already being implemented with a view to increasing agricultural production and productivity and securing a better regional balance in the growth of agriculture. These programmes take care of the main recommendations of the study.

[Translation]

Purchase of Television Department of B.E.L. by NFL

8066. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Fertilizers Limited has ventured into the electronics field by purchasing Television Department of Bharat Electronics Limited; and

(b) if so, the justification for diversifying its activities by this public undertaking instead of fulfilling its basic aims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Bihar Sharif city (Bihar)

8067. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya in Bihar Sharif city of Bihar for the benefit of children of Central Government employees despite a number of Central Government Offices in that area;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open Kendriya Vidyalaya in that area in that near future; and

(c) if not, 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has not received any proposal from any of the sponsoring agencies for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Bihar Sharif.

[English]

Educational Facilities to weaker and Minority Sections by Kerala

8068. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala is fully implementing the new education policy of Union Government in so far as provision of education to weaker and minority sections is concerned;

(b) the lapses noted in the implementation of the policy regarding education to

minorities by the Kerala Government;

(c) whether Union Government have issued any specific instructions to the State Government regarding educational facilities to minority and weaker sections; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Certain restrictions allegedly placed by the Government of Kerala on the recognition and affiliation of new educational institutions established by the minorities were brought to the notice of the Chairman, Minorities Commission.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir; having invited the attention of the State Government to Chapters XIII and XIV concerning "Education of SC/ST and other backward sections" and "Minorities Education" respectively, they have been requested to furnish periodic reports to Government of India regarding implementation thereof.

The Chairman of the Minorities Commission has also written to the Chief Minister of Kerala, inviting his attention to Article 30 (1) of the Constitution and urging that the rights of minorities under this provision are not denied.

Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Contracts of Cochin Shipyard

8069. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cochin Shipyard has been able to keep up its shipbuilding and ship repair commitments under contracts over the three years; and

(b) if not, the details of contracts delayed with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). There have been slippages in the three vessels built by CSL in the above mentioned period. Commitments under ship repair work are generally maintained except in one instance where slippages have occurred on account of delay in receipt equipment ordered, additional steel work and in rectification of defects in equipment and material supplied. Slippages in shipbuilding contracts have arisen mainly on account of delays in receipt of material, power cuts imposed and unwillingness of the owners to take delivery.

Development of new Mangalore Port

8070. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the development of New Mangalore Port during the Seventh Plan so far; and

(b) the details of the schemes executed during the period for the development of the port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) An amount of Rs. 1532.59 lakh has been spent on Development of New Mangalore Port during the 7th Plan upto 31st March, 1989. This includes expenditure during 1988-89 as finalised provisionally.

(b) Some of the major schemes executed so far during the 7th Five Year Plan in New Mangalore Port include Construction of Additional General Cargo Berth, acquisition of tugs and mobile crane, provision of Infra-

structure Facilities for container handling work and Development and Improvement of road net work system.

Improvement and extension of lighting arrangements, procurement of additional fire-fighting equipments, and construction of another general cargo berth are in various stages of implementation.

Differences between CDLB and CPT on Stevedoring Business

8071. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether differences have arisen between Calcutta Dock Labour Board and the Calcutta Port Trust, regarding stevedoring business;

(b) whether this development is likely to adversely affect the working of the Calcutta Port; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to resolve the differences between the two bodies?

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

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

Illiteracy Ratio in Rural Areas

8072. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the illiteracy ratio in the rural areas of the country as on date;

(b) the total number of illiterates both male and female, separately in the rural

areas in the country at the end of 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1986; and

(c) by when the constitutional directive in this regard is expected to be fully implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The illiteracy rates for males and females in the rural areas of the country as per 1981 Census are 59.21 and 82.04 respectively. The estimates of illiteracy rates as on date are not available.

(b) A statement giving data on total number of illiterates both males and females in the rural areas of the country for 1961, 1971 and 1981 is given below. Figures for 1986 are not available.

(c) In so far as achievement of Universalisation of Elementary Education is concerned, NPE-1986 and Programme of Action have envisaged coverage of children in the age-group 6-11 years by 1990 and 11-14 years by 1995. The National Literacy Mission aims at imparting functional literacy to 30 million adults in 15-35 years age-group by 1990 and 50 million by 1995.

STATEMENT

Number of Illiterates in the Rural Areas

Census Year	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1961	291,848,745	130,159,345	161,689,400
1971	334,848,441	149,262,429	185,586,012
1981*	357,909,814	153,987,806	203,103,008

*Figures for 1981 exclude Assam where census could not be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

[Translation]

Seeds Production

8073. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a target was fixed for the production of various seeds by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether this production target has since been achieved in past years;

(c) the estimated demand of seed in the country by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the immediate measures being taken to abridge the gap between its demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Though no separate target for seed production has been fixed yet the distribution target fixed for certified/quality seed by the Ministry of Agriculture is 70.00 lakh quintals by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) The actual distribution of certified/quality seeds is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity in lakh quintals</i>
1985-86	55.01
1986-87	55.83
1987-88	56.30
1988-89 (tentative)	56.80

(c) The targetted distribution of certified/quality seed by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan is 70.00 lakh quintals.

(d) The seed production is organised by the State Governments through their State Government Seed Farms, State Seed Corporations, Private seed companies, etc. to meet the immediate demand of seed. The efforts of the state Governments are supplemented by the National agencies like the National Seeds Corporation and the State Farms Corporation of India.

[English]

Development of Sports in Orissa

8074. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for development of sports in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the target for development of sports in Orissa during Seventh Plan have been achieved?

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

(b) One proposal for central assistance for laying of artificial hockey surface at Rourkela and two proposals for central grant to rural schools for creation of basic sports facilities are under process. Thirty four cases of sports infrastructure under the scheme of "Grants to State Sports Councils, etc.", have

been referred back to State Government for rectification of lacunae.

(c) There are no state-wise targets for development of sports.

Discussion between K.V.S. and Teachers Associations

8075. SHRI M.R. SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of meetings of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Authorities and Officers held with delegation of All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association during academic session 1988-89; and

(b) the details of decision arrived at in each of these meetings?

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 delegation of All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association called on the Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on 28th November, 1988. The delegation had preliminary discussions on matters relating to transfer of teachers and Principals, enhancement of promotional quota of teachers; pay scale of Music Teachers; teaching allowance to laboratory Assistants; revival of cadre of Laboratory Assistants in Kendriya Vidyalayas; introduction of optional subjects like drawing, Music etc. in Secondary and Senior Secondary levels; provision of Class IV employees for schools libraries; representation of employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on the Board and payment of salary to the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas who went on Mass Casual Leave in August 1984.

In pursuance of the above mentioned discussion, the Kendriya Vidyalaya San-

gathan decided that the requests for transfer of teachers suffering from terminal illness would be considered all through the year. Also, since a substantial proportion to teachers promoted/selected as PGT and Vice-Principal in 1988 did not join in the posting offered to them in distant states under the extent transfer guidelines, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has decided that these would be offered a posting in nearby states to the extent feasible. The matter regarding grant of teaching allowance to Laboratory Assistants has been taken up. The suggestion for increasing the pay scales of Music Teachers has not been found acceptable. Also, the suggestion for a revival of the cadre of Laboratory Assistant introduction of a larger number of subjects like Drawing, Music etc. at plus 2 stage and provision of class IV employee for School Library have not been found acceptable.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh

8076. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who get admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) whether any yearly target for admission in these Vidyalayas has been fixed in this State; 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) 1,016 students and 1,320 students were admitted during 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A maximum of 80 students (with two sections of 40 students each) are admitted to Class VI in each Navodaya Vidyalaya on the basis of an admission test held every year.

Kendriya Vidyalayas opened in Uttar Pradesh

8077. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years in civil areas and military areas separately;

<i>Year</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Defence</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4
1986-87	5	7	12
1987-88	4	1	05
1988-89	2	3	05
Total	11	11	22

(b) No decision has been taken so far.

(c) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has not received any proposal from any of the sponsoring agencies for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Dihihat, Dharchula and Bageshwar in Uttar Pradesh.

Construction of Houses in Uttar Pradesh under Indira Awas Yojana

8078. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed in Uttar Pradesh under Indira Awas Yojana

(b) whether there is any proposal to open some more such Vidyalayas in this State during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(c) if so, whether these Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened in Dharchula Didihat (Charma) and Bageshwar also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The number of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened in the last three academic sessions in Civil and Defence Sectors in Uttar Pradesh is as under:

during 1988-89 and the percentage of the houses out of them allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether his Ministry propose to increase the percentage of such houses to be allotted to caste weaker section;

(c) if so, the extent to which this percentage is likely to be raised; 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) During the financial year 1988-1989 (upto December end), in Uttar Pradesh, 14691 Nos. of houses are reported to have been constructed/allotted, under Indira Awas Yojana, for the target group consisting of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes below the poverty line and the freed bonded labourers in the rural areas.

(b) Under the Yojana, houses are constructed/allotted only for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes below the poverty line and the freed bonded labourers in the rural areas.

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

[English]

Formulation of SFPP

8079. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines and dates of commencement of the Special Thrust Programme for increasing the production of foodgrains, oilseeds and pulses;

(b) the results achieved of each such programme during the last three, year-wise and the current year; and

(c) whether any other similar programmes are being formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government of India have launched the following Special Thrust Programmes for increasing the production of foodgrains, including pulses and oilseeds:—

Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP)

This Programme was launched in 1985-86 in the States of Assam, Bihar, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, eastern U.P. and West Bengal. Under this Programme, assistance is provided to the farmers for use of inputs and adoption of improved rice production technology. Initially the pattern of funding under the Programme was 50 : 50 as between the Centre and the States and for 1989-90, it is 75 : 25. The average annual production of rice in six eastern States increased to 332.1 lakh million tonnes during the triennium ending 1987-1988 as compared to 282.5 lakh tonnes during the triennium ending 1984-85. Tripura was included under the Programme from 1988-89.

Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP)

This Programme was launched in 1969 selected districts in the 14 selected States from Kharif 1988-89 with 100% assistance by the Government of India. The names of the selected States are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, U.P. and West Bengal.

The focus crops under the programme are—rice, wheat, maize, gram and arhar. SFPP-Rice covers all the SFPP States except Rajasthan. SFPP-Wheat covers the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P. SFPP-Maize covers Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. Under pulses, gram and arhar are covered. SFPP-Gram covers Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. and SFPP-Arhar covers Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and U.P.

As a result of the Special Thrust Programme the total production of foodgrains

during 1988-89 is expected to exceed the target of 166.57 million tonnes.

Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP)

This Programme was launched in 1987-88 to reinforce the programmes of National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP). The project at present covers 250 districts in 17 States. The oilseeds crops included under the project are groundnut, rapeseed-mustard, soybean, and sunflower which account for about 85% of total oilseeds production. OPTP provides 100% central assistance to the States on key components of development such as production of certified seeds, distribution of plant protection chemicals and equipment and application of gypsum/pyrite. As a result of effective implementation of OPTP, production of oilseeds during 1987-88 increased to 123.8 lakh tonnes as against 112.7 lakh tonnes during 1986-87 despite severe drought. During 1988-89, the production of oilseeds is expected to exceed the target of 156.5 lakh tonnes under OPTP and NODP.

(c) No, Sir.

Replacement of Octroi

8080. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether alternative sources of income to replace octroi were discussed recently at the Transport Development Council;

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at the meeting;

(c) whether Government have written to the State Governments to take steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the State-wise response

thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Transport Development Council in its meetings have been discussing and suggesting for the consideration of the State Governments the entry tax or surcharge on sales tax or surcharge on Motor Vehicle Tax as possible alternatives to Octroi-levy. In its last meeting held on 18-11-88, the Council, reiterating the need to abolish octroi, have urged the State Govts./UT Administrations to take speedy action in this regard.

(c) and (d). The State Govts. have been addressed in the matter. The replies from most of the octroi-levying States have as yet not been received. The Govt. of Punjab has intimated their inability at this stage to effect any change. The U.T. of A & N have planned to introduce transit tax in place of Octroi and the U.T. of Pondicherry have decided to examine the matter after receipt of recommendations of the Committee on alternate sources set up by Ministry of Urban Development.

Allocation and Expenditure on National Highways

8081. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and utilised for the construction, maintenance and repairs of National Highways so far during Seventh Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the amount allocated for the development, maintenance and repairs of National Highways during 1989-90, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI RAJÉSH PILOT): (a) and (b). State-
ments I and II are given below. An amount of
Rs. 129.50 crores has been provided for

maintenance for National Highways during
1989-90. State-wise allocation for mainte-
nance will be made from time to time de-
pending upon the requirements.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Allotments and expenditure (as intimated by States) during 1985-86 to 1988-89 for Development, maintenance & repairs of National Highways.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Development				Maintenance		
		Allotment 1985-86 to 1988-89	Expenditure 1985-86 to 1988-89	Month upto which expenditure included	Allotment 1985-86 to 1988-89	Expenditure 1985-86 to 1988-89	Month Upto which expenditure included	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6231.82	6018.02	Feb. 89	3046.17	2747.42	Feb. 89	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	217.00	258.87	"	84.49	112.11	"	
3.	Assam	3660.21	3269.54	"	2015.63	1988.91	"	
4.	Bihar	5692.59	5066.47	"	3514.19	2805.64	"	
5.	Chandigarh	38.00	33.66	March.89	52.59	52.41	March.89	
6.	Delhi	1020.50	999.92	"	282.19	463.83	"	
7.	Goa	2180.04	2254.64	"	562.78	616.79	"	

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Development			Maintenance		
		Allotment 1985-86 to 1988-89	Expenditure 1985-86 to 1988-89	Month upto which expenditure included	Allotment 1985-86 to 1988-89	Expenditure 1985-86 to 1988-89	Month Upto which expenditure included
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Gujarat	9275.20	8746.73	Feb.89	2559.96	2800.05	Feb.89
9.	Haryana	3264.92	3175.03	"	785.17	761.62	"
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2600.00	2270.65	"	1091.28	1061.57	"
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2445.32	2380.40	March.89	530.44	468.91	March.89
12.	Karnataka	5537.46	5653.68	March, 89	1997.86	2407.03	March, 89
13.	Kerala	4011.43	3099.51	"	1256.68	1581.54	Feb.89
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6514.00	6550.33	"	2699.35	2829.22	Mar.89
15.	Maharashtra	7978.00	7207.89	Feb.89	3984.09	3908.65	Feb.89
16.	Manipur	1142.00	1043.82	"	275.77	270.44	"
17.	Meghalaya	2555.00	2246.99	"	625.28	621.71	"

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Development				Maintenance		
		Allotment 1985-86 to 1988-89	Expenditure 1985-86 to 1988-89	Month upto which expenditure included	Allotment 1985-86 to 1988-89	Expenditure 1985-86 to 1988-89	Month Upto which expenditure included	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
18.	Nagaland	387.50	287.80	March.89	7.35	11.37	Mar.89	
19.	Orissa	4113.45	3655.39	Feb.89	2129.63	1930.06	Feb.89	
20.	Pondicherry	181.00	124.72	"	36.04	30.54	"	
21.	Punjab	5404.08	4462.25	"	1350.20	1472.37	"	
22.	Rajasthan	5439.40	5491.49	"	2723.98	2805.29	Mar.89	
23.	Tamil Nadu	6347.40	6156.76	Feb.89	2166.05	2016.90	Feb.89	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11895.40	10548.43	Feb.89	4324.90	4524.31	"	
25.	West Bengal	3760.00	3368.46	"	3092.11	3465.60	"	

STATEMENT-II

Amount allocated for the development of National Highways during 1989-90

(in lakhs of Rs.)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Allotment 1989-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1800.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00
3.	Assam	1100.00
4.	Bihar	1200.00
5.	Chandigarh	15.00
6.	Delhi	300.00
7.	Goa	1300.00
8.	Gujarat	3500.00
9.	Haryana	2100.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	900.00
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	300.00
12.	Karnataka	1600.00
13.	Kerala	1200.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1900.00
15.	Maharashtra	2700.00
16.	Manipur	400.00
17.	Meghalaya	700.00
18.	Nagaland	100.00
19.	Orissa	1200.00

1	2	3
20.	Pondicherry	125.00
21.	Punjab	3000.00
22.	Rajasthan	2000.00
23.	Tamilnadu	2900.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4000.00
25.	West Bengal	1700.00

Road Accidents in Delhi

8082. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI SODE RAMAIAH:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accidents in Delhi by buses and lorries during the last one year;

(b) whether any plan was drawn up a few years ago for control of accidents;

(c) if so, to what extent it was implemented; and

(d) the effective steps proposed to be taken to curb rash driving by all heavy vehicles and taxis in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) During 1988, there have been 1323 accidents caused by goods vehicles and 1476 by buses.

(b) According to the Delhi Police Authorities, the Plan of action drawn up for control of accidents comprises of the following:

i) strict prosecution proceedings against offenders of traffic rules regarding over-speeding, drunken-driving, overloading etc.

ii) Constant improvement of road designs;

iii) Emphasis on Standards expected before issue of driving licence to the applicant;

iv) ensuring that mechanical defects in vehicles are minimised;

v) Prohibition in plying of heavy and Medium Motor Transport vehicles during certain hours in accident prone areas.

(c) Delhi Police have stated that in 1988, prosecution proceedings launched were 2,01,421 in respect of HTVs and 35,577 in respect of buses, for different types of traffic offences. Besides road improvement, warning blinkers, traffic light signals installed, one way system introduced and also put in yellow-line, stopline at different places. Authorities issuing driving licences and vehicles fitness certificates have been addressed for strict checking.

(d) It has been proposed by the Delhi

Police to launch a campaign against vehicles indiscriminately changing lanes and indulging in negligent driving to continue to enforce traffic rules strictly especially during peak hours, and to pursue the matter of shifting of wholesale markets of certain communities, from congested areas in the heart of the cities to the outskirts of the city.

Recognition of Private Institutions offering Computer Courses

8083. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Council for Technical Education has been recognising private institutions offering computer courses in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such private institutions recognised by the Council for computer courses in Karnataka;

(c) whether the Council also prescribed the fees to be levied by these recognised institutions;

(d) whether a large number of unrecognised private institutions are offering computer courses in Karnataka; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to close all those unrecognised private institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education has not recognised any private institution offering only computer courses.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A scheme of the Department of Electronics for recognition of private institutions conducting computer training courses is being examined by the All India Council for Technical Education which has recently been vested with statutory powers for coordinated planning, promotion and regulation of technical education system.

Matches Played by Women Cricket Team in India And Abroad

8084. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of test matches played with different countries by Indian Women's Cricket Team during the year 1988;

(b) the countries visited by Indian Women's Cricket Team to play test matches in those countries during the year 1988;

(c) whether the Indian Women's Cricket Team has played any one day International Cricket Match so far;

(d) whether any encouragement is also being given to women cricket players through any cricket club in the country;

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

(f) the amount spent by Union Government for promotion of Cricket among women during the year 1988?

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 MAGARETALVA): (a) Nil

(b) Nil

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes Sir, through the Women's Cricket Association of India.

(e) Government gives encouragement to Women Cricket players through the Women's Cricket Association of India by giving financial assistance for conducting National championships holding Coaching/ Training Camps and for salary of paid Assistant Secretary.

(f) The Government spent Rs. 1,12,560/- in 1988.

Proposal to Start New Engineering Colleges In Karnataka

8085. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has sent any proposal for opening of new Engineering Colleges in Karnataka during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the number of colleges to be opened in Government and in the private sector, separately;

(c) the details of places where these are proposed to be opened; and

(d) whether the All India Council of Technical Education has given its approval for these proposals?

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 Karnataka Government has sent a proposal for setting up a new Engineering College at Bangalore in the

private sector during 1989-90. An Expert Committee has been appointed to examine the proposal and submit its report for the consideration of the All India Council for Technical Education.

Construction of Fishing Harbour in Orissa

8086. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present revised estimated cost of Gopalpur Fishing harbour in Orissa; and

(b) the share of State Government and Union Government in the construction of the Fishing harbour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The present estimated cost of Gopalpur Fishery Harbour received at the Ministry in January, 1989 in Rs. 648 lakhs.

(b) The cost of the Fishery Harbour is to be shared equally between Government of India and Government of Orissa according to the pattern of assistance applicable to a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Financial Assistance to Engineering Colleges

8087. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide financial assistance to modernise the laboratories of different Engineering Colleges; and

(b) if so, the Central assistance given for that purpose to the Burla Engineering College, Orissa in 1987-88 and 1988-89?

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) 1987-88 — Rs. 27 lakhs
1988-89 — Rs. 20 lakhs

Setting up of Livestock Development Board

8088. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Livestock Development Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to set up a Livestock Development Board.

(b) Does not arise.

Request for Diversion of National Highways Passing Through Cities

8089. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has urged Union Government to divert some of the National Highways which are presently passing through the cities to outside the cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard so far?

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

Sir. Construction of bypasses around cities is a continuing Plan activity, and schemes are selected keeping in view the availability of finances, traffic requirements, and other *inter se* priorities. VII Plan for National Highways in Maharashtra, which was formulated keeping in view the State Government's recommendations, contains provision for the following bypasses:

(1) Panel Bypass on N.H. 4

(2) Puhe Westerly Diversion on N. H. 4

(3) Nagpur Bypass connecting N. H. 7 and N. H. 6

(4) Lonavala- Khandala Diversion on N.H. 4

(Land Acquisition only).

Setting up of Regional Office of A.S. I. in Nagpur

8090. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up regional office of the Archaeological Survey of India at Nagpur;

(b) if so, whether the said regional office will cover at least nine districts of Vidarbha region; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Union Government in this regard and the time by which it is likely to be set up?

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). There is a proposal to set up a Mini Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India for the Vidarbha region covering 9 districts. The staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance has yet to undertake the study.

Setting up of Mini Steel Plants in Nagpur

8091. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up mini steel plants in the Nagpur District of Maharashtra during the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the plants are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). One Letter of Intent was issued on 20.2.84 to M/s. Sharda Industries & Engg. Works Ltd. for setting up of a mini steel plant in Nagpur district of Maharashtra for manufacture of 50,000 tonnes per annum of Steel Ingots/Billets. The Letter of Intent is valid upto 31.12.1989. It is difficult to indicate the time by which it would be set up.

Promotion of Orange Crops in Maharashtra

8092. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research has undertaken any studies to give a new thrust to promote orange crops in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the Indian Council of Agricultural Research propose to implement its know-how for promoting orange crops in the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) to (c). Sir The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established a National Research Centre for citrus at Nagpur. The centre has identified thrust areas to promote orange crops in

Vidarbha region.

The thrust areas are—Integrated pest management particularly black-fly; water and nutrient management, crop regulation, and post harvest management.

The centre has already laid out demonstration trials for rejuvenation of orange orchards in Nagpur and Amravati districts of Maharashtra. The centre has also organised a number of farmer's meetings to educate the farmers about the latest technology available for improving the productivity of orange crop.

Profit/Loss of State Road Transport Corporation

8093. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: SHRIKAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the profit/loss of each State Road Transport Corporation during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 and also the cumulative profit/loss and investment made in each case?

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

Bangladesh Refugees

8094. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fresh and heavy influx of refugees from Bangladesh due to increasing religious intolerance; and

(c) if so, since when and how many persons have arrived as on date?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) (a) and (b). The problem of illegal immigration from Bangladesh into India has been grow-

ing. The recent trend in the number of members of Bangladesh's minority communities entering India illegally, has been one of expansion. People who enter the country illegally do not register themselves and, therefore, no accurate figures of illegal immigrants are available.

[Translation]

Coconut Cultivation in Bihar

8095. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts selected for coconut cultivation in Bihar;

(b) the places where the offices of Coconut Development Board are situated in the State; and

(c) the amount of grant provided by Union Government to Bihar for the year 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The districts selected for coconut cultivation in Bihar are Madhepura, Saharsa and Purnea.

(b) The Regional Office of the Coconut Development Board is situated at Patna and the State Centre of Coconut Development

Board is situated at Madhepura.

(c) During 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 1,07,500 was provided for area expansion scheme of coconut. An amount of Rs. 5,21,797 was spent by the Coconut Development Board in the 40 ha. demonstration-cum-seed production farm at Madhepura, in addition to Rs. 5,83,679 spent on Board's Regional Office at Patna.

[English]

Revised Pay Scale of Registrars in Central Universities

8096. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the pay scale of Registrar etc. in the Central Universities and "Deemed to be Universities" from 2 November, 1988; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.L. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The pay scales of Registrars and other Administrative officers in Central Universities and institutions deemed to be universities fully funded by the University Grants Commission have been revised by the Government vide letter No. F. 10-52/87-Desk (U) dated 2.11.1988 as follows:—

Registrar/Controller of Examinations/ Finance Officer	4500-7300
Dy. Registrar and their equivalents	3700-5700
Asstt. Registrars and their equivalents	2200-4000

The revised scales of pay are effective from 1.1.1986.

Geologists of G.S.I.

8087. SHRINARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Junior and Senior Geologists in Geological Survey of India as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) the number of geological investigations projected and taken up during the Field Season of 1988-89;

(c) the number of Geologists working in the field associated with those projects;

(d) the number of Geologists working in various offices of G.S.I. who are not associated with any of the Geological Investigation Projected during 1988-89;

(e) whether such Geologists are surplus to the requirement of Geological Survey of India;

(f) if not, the reasons thereof;

(g) whether promotion of Geologists from one grade to another is based on the number of Geological investigations carried out by the Officer; and

(h) if not, the basis on which suitability of an Officer is judged for promotion from one grade to another?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Geologists in position:

Geologist (Senior)- 797

Geologist (Junior)-688

Assistant Geologist- 100

(b) 921 Geological Investigations including expeditions are projected during 1988-89 field season. Most of the items are likely to be taken up.

(c) 1249 Geologists including those undergoing Training for professional orientation and upgradation.

(d) to (f). 301 Geologists are not associated with geological investigations. They are however engaged in other essential and allied duties like geological map compilation, publication, geodata resources survey, management information system, technical coordination programmes and monitoring, planning and related activities.

(g) and (h). Promotions of Geologists from one grade to another grade are governed by Recruitment Rules, Confidential Reports and parameters of Departmental Promotion Committee etc. Number of geological investigations carried out by an officer is not the sole criterion for promotion. Parameters to be considered at each level for promotion includes nature of assignment, additional accredited assignment, attitude to work, decision making ability, initiative, Co-ordination ability, ability to express, Planning ability, Supervisory ability, evaluation on management control, leadership quality and integrity, among other things.

Proper Facilities in Delhi Schools

8089. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government schools in Delhi are most unhygienic in that lavatories/toilets stink, no potable drinking water is available and yet no attention has been paid towards these basic things;

(b) whether the authorities have noticed these deficiencies in various schools; and

(c) the details of concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken this year to provide cent per cent hygienic environment in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) to (c). In some of the new schools located in resettlement/Jhuggi Jhopri colonies, Delhi Administration has observed lack of basic amenities. These schools have been identified by Delhi Administration and action initiated to provide the basic amenities. Further, the Heads of the schools have been instructed to purchase water tanks for storage of drinking water.

Funds to States for Soil Surveys

8099. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and utilised for soil surveys during the Seventh Five Year Plan, Year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the districts covered under the soil surveys, State-wise; and

(c) the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Central Sector Scheme of

strengthening of State Soil Survey Organisation is under implementation in the States/ Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Mizoram and Pondicherry during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The requisite information is given in the statement below.

(b) According to information furnished by concerned States/Union Territories, all districts in Pondicherry and one district in Goa are covered. In respect of Mizoram and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, information is awaited

(c) Soil Surveys provide basic information on land capabilities and resource inventories and found useful in formulation of land based development programmes.

STATEMENT

State-wise and Year-wise information on the funds allocated and utilised for soil surveys during the Seventh Five Year Plan under the Central Soil Conservation Sector Scheme for States/UTs (trengthening of State Soil Survey Scheme)
(Rs. in Lakhs)

States/UTs	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89*		1989-90
	Allocated	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised	Allocated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	3.000	3.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
Goa	2.000	0.770	1.125	1.025	—	1.330	2.000	1.670	2.000
Mizoram	8.600	8.600	5.225	5.225	7.000	7.000	8.000	8.000	6.000
Pondicherry	1.400	1.400	1.650	1.650	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	3.000
Total	14.000	12.770	10.000	9.900	12.000	13.330	16.000	15.670	15.000

* Provisional

Stopping of Production of Weapon Grade Uranium by Soviet Union

8100. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent announcement made by the Soviet President in London about Soviet intention to stop production of weapon-grade uranium and closing down of three nuclear reactors; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto in the context of prospects of World peace?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have welcomed President Gorbachev's announcement. A copy of the statement made by the official Spokesman on the 11th April, 1989 is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Official Spokesman's Statement

Government welcomes President Gorbachev's announcement in London on the 7th April, 1989, of the decision of the Soviet Union to cease the production, from this year, of enriched weapon-grade uranium. This is a major advance towards halting the nuclear arms race. The qualitative significance of this decision goes much beyond the quantities involved.

We hope that the Soviet initiative would lead to all the nuclear weapon States agreeing to a complete out-off in the production of

fissionable material for weapons purposes. India has for long advocated the cessation of the production of weapon-grade fissionable material by all the nuclear weapon States, as constituting an important step towards halting the nuclear arms race. We have piloted several resolutions on the subject in the UN General Assembly and have included it as an Integral part of our three-phase Action Plan for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

It is a matter of particular satisfaction to us that in his speech in London the leader of one of the most important nuclear weapon States has reiterated the need to do away with the doctrine of nuclear deterrence and to completely eliminate nuclear weapons, the objectives that constitute the very core of India's disarmament policy, duly reflected in the Action Plan.

Setting up of Milk Processing Plant

8101. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:
SHRI HET RAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

Whether National Dairy Development Board have spent over Rs. 400 crore on processing plant having capacities to handle only 200 lakh liters of milk per day while milk procurement is only around 75 lakh litres per day; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor stating the manner in which the capacities of the milk processing plants are proposed to be utilised to the maximum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 389.8 crores has been spent towards creating milk processing, conservation and marketing facilities under Operation Flood from the commencement of the Programme in 1970 until February, 1989. The following capacities are available under Operation Flood (January, 1989):—

Processing	—	128.9 llpd
Chilling	—	52.4 llpd
Metro Marketing	—	36.4 llpd
Milk powder production capacity	—	624.5 MT/day

(llpd = lakh litres per day).

Processing facilities are created to provide essentially to meet the peak season procurement, which is generally 50% more than the lean season procurement. The average capacity utilisation of milk plants in January, 1989 in the Operation Flood project area, was about 86% and in 34 milksheds, the utilisation exceeded the capacity.

Utilisation of Tetra Pack Machines

8102. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20 per cent capacity of 18 Tetra pack Machines purchased by National Dairy Development Board in 1981 is being

presently utilised;

(b) if so, the reasons for low utilisation of the capacity of these machines;

(c) whether the Tetrabrick machines purchased on single tender basis in 1986-87 with the cost three times more than Tetra Pack machines are also lying unutilised; and

(d) if so, the reasons for buying these machines and their lying unutilised and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). National Dairy Development Board received 16 Tetra Pack machines during 1980-82. The capacity utilisation of these machines during 1988-89 was about 13 per cent. Low utilisation has been mainly due to reduced availability of milk for aseptic packaging following drought conditions in the recent past.

(c) and (d). Of the 31 Tetra Brick machines purchased, 24 have been installed and 7 have been allotted. Tetra brick machines are technologically superior to Tetra Pack machines. Single tender purchase became necessary since only Tetrapack had quoted for such machines and at that point of time Tetrapack were the only internationally renowned manufacturing firm for aseptic packaging machines.

Being new to our country, aseptic packaging would naturally take time to establish itself.

Abandoned Mines

8103. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the abandoned mines in the country;

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

(c) whether an expert committee has been set up by Government on the restoration of abandoned mines; and

(d) if so, the broad features of the report of the Committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The Indian Bureau of Mines had made a study of closed mica mines in 1985 covering the status of the closed mines, reasons for closure, status of development and exploration, past history of production and identified mines whose further exploration for assessing the potential of mica could be carried out. The report was sent to the State Governments concerned for follow-up action.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme to SC Fishermen

8104. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are providing assistance under the centrally Sponsored scheme to scheduled caste Fisherman for the mechanisation of country crafts;

(b) if so, the number of country crafts provided to the Scheduled Caste Fishermen

in Orissa during 1987-88 and 1988-89 under the Scheme;

(c) the total amount spent or making available the country crafts to the Scheduled Caste Fishermen in Orissa during the last two years; and

(d) the details of share of Union Government and State Government in the expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Motorisation of Traditional Craft" 50% of the cost of engine for traditional craft is subsidised equally by Central and State Governments subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/- per engine. The remaining 50% is linked with bank loan. This assistance is provided to traditional fishermen including Scheduled Castes fishermen who have traditional craft. There is no separate allocation for Scheduled Castes fishermen for motorisation of country craft. During 1987-88 and 1988-89 sanction has been issued to motorise 80 and 161 traditional craft respectively in Orissa releasing a central grant of Rs. 9,03,750/-.

Idol theft

8105. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of idol theft are on the increase in different States;

(b) if so, the number of cases which have come to the notice of Government from different States during the last one year;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to start special drive to check idol

hefts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir. Total number of 241 cases in 1987 and 211 in 1988 were reported. In some States, there is a marginal increase.

(b) A statement of theft cases Statewise, which have come to notice of the Government in the last one year, is given below.

(c) and (d). The Government has taken following steps to check theft of idols:

1. Enforcement of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, which *inter alia* provides for the following:
 - (i) Compulsory registration of certain categories of antiquities (Sculptures in all media, paintings and illustrated and illuminated manuscripts) with the Registering Officer;
 - (ii) Registering Officer to be informed regarding movement of such registered antiquities;
 - (iii) Dealing in antiquities to be restricted to licensed dealers;
 - (iv) Restriction on export of antiquities.
2. In addition, Armed Guards have been posted in some of the important centrally protected monuments and museums under the control of Archaeological Survey of India, besides tightening of watch and ward arrangements and appointment of Security

Officers in some Circle Headquarters. Sculpture-sheds to house the loose sculptures safely and new site museums to display the antiquities at the site itself have been constructed.

3. In the year 1977, India has rectified the Unesco Convention on the Means of Prohibiting Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Properties. The convention *inter alia* provides that the contracting parties would take steps for preventing illicit import into their territories, of stolen cultural properties to the countries concerned. The rights of the contracting parties under the Convention are, however, prospective to the signing of the Convention and not retrospective.
4. An Antique Cell has been opened in Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation into cases of thefts and loss of antiquities.
5. Steps have already been initiated for documentation of loose sculptures, paintings, illustrated manuscripts etc.
6. Archaeological Survey of India has posted its officers at important international sea-points and air-ports in India to help the customs authorities in preventing illegal export of antiquities by identifying objects which are antiquities. Further, Expert Advisory Committees have been set up in important towns in India to examine the objects meant for export in order to find if any of the objects is an antiquity in terms of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

STATEMENT

Number of Cases of Idol Thefts During 1988

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>1988</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	12
2.	Bihar .	-
3.	Gujarat ..	-
4.	Haryana .	-
5.	Himachal Pradesh	8
6.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	3
7.	Karnataka ..	6
8.	Kerala .	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh ..	46
10.	Maharashtra ..	3
11.	Manipur ..	-
12.	Orissa ..	15
13.	Punjab ..	-
14.	Rajasthan ..	17
15.	Tamil Nadu ..	41
16.	Uttar Pradesh ..	47
17.	West Bengal ..	5
18.	Chandigarh .	-
19.	Delhi ..	-
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu ..	7
21.	Pondicherry ..	-
Total		211

Improvement In Science Education

8106. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Science Education in the country needs improvement;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the University Grants Commission in this regard; and

(c) the details of directions given by Government to University Grants Commission and National Council of Educational Research and Training to foster better standard of science education in the country?

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—1986 provides that science education will be strengthened so as to develop in the child well defined abilities and values such as the spirit of inquiry, creativity, objectivity, the courage to question and an aesthetic sensibility. It, also envisages that every effort will be made to extend science education to the vast numbers who have remained outside the pale of formal education.

The UGC which is responsible for maintenance and co-ordination to standards in higher education has taken a number of measures for improvement of science education in universities and colleges. These include the following:

- (i) The Commission launched a College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP) with a view to bringing about qualitative improvement in the teaching of science at undergraduate level;

(ii) The Commission has also been implementing a programme of strengthening the infrastructure in selected Departments in Science and Technology (COSIST);

(iii) Under its Special Assistance Programme to promote excellence in teaching and research in science, engineering and technology, the Commission is providing support to selected university Departments.

(iv) The Commission has recently established a Nuclear Science Centre in Delhi and an Inter-University Centre in Astronomy and Astro-Physics at Pune;

(v) The Commission provides grants to universities and colleges for improvement of library/laboratory facilities.

As far as the school sector is concerned, a Centrally sponsored scheme of Improvement of Science Education in Schools has also been formulated by the Department of Education and circulated to all the States/UTs in January, 1988. Under this scheme financial assistance to the States/UTs to the extent of Rs. 58.41 crores has so far been given in 1987-88 and 1988-89 for

(i) science kits to upper primary schools and upgradation of laboratories for secondary and higher secondary schools

(ii) purchasing books for library on science and mathematics

(iii) in-service training of teachers

(iv) setting up district resource centres.

Training of science and mathematics teachers is an important component of the scheme. NCERT has been assigned the nodal responsibility for coordination and liaison with various premier institutions, universities, SCERTs, DIETs etc. for organisation of training of teachers. NCERT has also been entrusted the task of organisation of training of science teachers of secondary/senior secondary schools

Improvement and Maintenance of Roads in Delhi

8107. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the roads in Delhi particularly the inner and the outer ring roads are not maintained properly and are in a bad shape; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to improve the standard infrastructure and provide better quality roads in Delhi including their proper maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). It is indicated by Delhi Administration and Municipal Corporation of Delhi that roads under their charge in Delhi are generally being maintained in proper condition. Special attention is given to the main roads and in any reach where the surface deteriorates, specially due to very heavy traffic, fresh bituminous layers are being provided periodically to bring the surface to the required standard.

Academic Session in Kendriya Vidyalayas

8108. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of public schools in Delhi are having their new Academic Session from April each year;

(b) whether Kendriya Vidyalayas are still having their Academic Session from May each year;

(c) whether Government propose to commence Academic Session in Kendriya Vidyalayas from April each year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is required to have uniformity throughout the country in regard to commencement of academic sessions etc. The existing system has been found satisfactory and no change is considered necessary.

Quota for Higher Education for Students from Sikkim

8109. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed some quota for higher studies in engineering courses, medical courses and other academic studies for students of such States where there is no provision of these studies;

(b) if so, the details of such quota for Sikkim as on 1, April, 1989;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the quota of Sikkim;

(d) if so, the details thereof and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAH): (a) to (e). There is no fixed quota for any state/U.T. for Higher studies in Engineering, Medical Courses and other academic studies for students of such states/ U.Ts where there is no provision of these studies. However, the Departments of Health, Education, Agriculture obtain every year on request, some seats in Medical, Engineering and Agricultural Sources for such states/ UTs. The allocation of seats varies from year to year depending upon the availability and demand. The position of seats for Sikkim as on 1.4.89 is as follows:-

Engineering ...	21 (for 88-89)
Medical ...	24 (for 88-89)
Agriculture ...	21 (for 89-90)

Facilities for Higher Education in Eastern Region

8110. SHRIMATID.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether States and Union territories in Eastern region do not have provision of higher studies starting from degree level;

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

(c) whether Government propose to make some perspective plan to provide higher education in these States and Union territories during the years to come;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) Most of the States and Union Territories in the Eastern Region have Universities and affiliated colleges for providing facilities for higher education starting from degree level.

(b) The names of such States and UTs are: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal. There is also a Government degree college at Gangtok in Sikkim, affiliated to North Bengal University teaching up to Bachelor's degree.

(c) to (e). The Government has decided to establish Central Universities in the States of Nagaland, and Assam and in Indian Institute of Technology in Assam.

Setting up Mineral based industries in Maharashtra

8111. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposals to Union Government for setting up industries based on minerals in the State in the Deccan Plateau area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken on the proposals; and

(d) the financial assistance likely to be given to the State Government for setting up these industries?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Area under Sugarcane

8112. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE

PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the State-wise total area under sugarcane cultivation since 1981-82 onwards, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): A statement giving state-wise estimates of area under sugarcane from 1981-82 to 1987-88 is given below.

STATEMENT

State-wise Estimates of Area Under Sugarcane, 1981-82 to 1987-88

(Area in '000' hectares)

State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	179.7	169.7	141.5	137.7	133.2	137.8	150.4
Assam	49.4	49.4	49.2	53.0	47.8	46.5	43.2
Bihar	123.6	130.4	127.6	111.8	119.0	112.0	119.6
Goa	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Gujarat	84.3	95.2	102.6	103.3	90.8	69.2	81.7
Haryana	147.0	147.0	134.0	124.0	106.0	124.0	142.0
Himchal Pradesh	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.8
Jammu & Kashmir	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Karnataka	175.3	187.1	172.7	172.0	171.5	180.8	168.4

State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala	8.0	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.8
Madhya Pradesh	42.6	47.2	44.6	42.6	37.2	45.6	66.1
Manarashtra	297.1	325.8	294.0	292.6	265.3	279.9	291.9
Manipur	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	2.6	2.6
Meghalaya	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Mizoram	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.0
Nagaland	4.3	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3
Orissa	50.0	51.2	42.3	57.0	57.8	45.5	42.3
Punjab	106.0	104.0	84.0	78.7	78.0	97.0	104.0
Rajasthan	37.1	38.1	33.6	30.8	26.5	29.3	26.6
Tamil Nadu	201.3	174.5	151.7	169.5	191.1	196.4	207.6
Tripura	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9

State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	1651.7	1782.7	1688.0	1543.2	1490.0	1677.7	1806.8
West Bengal	23.0	31.1	20.3	13.4	12.9	12.5	11.0
All India	3193.3	3357.6	3109.7	2953.2	2849.4	3078.7	3286.9

Growth of Literacy in Maharashtra

8113. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of growth of literacy in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) the areas which have not recorded adequate progress and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The literacy data in the country is collected only through decennial census. The growth in literacy rate after 1981 would be made known only after the next census is conducted in 1991.

(c) Universalisation of elementary education, a systematic programme of non-formal education and massive programme of adult education are an integral part of a larger scheme to promote literacy throughout the country.

Area under Cultivation

8114. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the manner in which the area under cultivation has increased in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has helped in the increase of production; 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). According to latest land use statistics available, the area under cultivation in the country during the last three years i.e. 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 has constantly been around 156 million hectares.

(c) and (d). The Agricultural Production has increased on account of rise in productivity, area sown more than once due to extension of irrigation facilities, increased use of fertilisers as also large scale adoption of modern technology.

Imported Phosphoric Acid

8115. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import raw materials for Di-ammonium Phosphate and other fertilizers, after a temporary reprieve from the international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an international cartel led by OCP, Morocco, is selling phosphoric acid ammonia for the production of DAP; and

(d) if so, the manner in which it is proposed to fight the fertilisers cartel infatigable of jacking up of the selling price of phosphoric acid by Moroccan Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The Government proposes to import rock phosphate, sulphur, phospho-

ric acid and ammonia which are raw materials for the manufacture of di-ammonium phosphate.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

(c) CCP, Morocco have been suppliers of phosphoric acid for the production of DAP.

(d) It will not be in the public interest to divulge the details of the Government's strategy?

Projects under NREP

8116. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the details of the projects taken up so far under the National Rural Employment Programme in Andhra Pradesh during the years 1987-88, 1988-89; and

(b) the details of the projects proposed to be taken up under the said programme, pending for clearance of Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the authority/responsibility to approve and implement the projects vested in the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs). The details of the projects approved/taken-up under the programme by different DRADs are not monitored by the Union Government.

(b) Since DRDAs themselves are competent to approve the projects under NREP, they are not required to be submitted to the Union Government for clearance. Hence, no projects are pending with the Union Government for clearance.

Non-Utilisation of Power Supplied by DVC to SAIL

8117. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has not drawn adequate power for its Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant as per its commitment resulting in a monthly revenue loss of nearly Rs. 50 lakhs to DVC;

(b) if so, SAIL's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it has resulted in the DVC not being able to divert this power to other consumers who may be willing to buy more power, it being bound by its commitment on maximum demand with the SAIL plant; and

(d) whether any inter-ministerial meeting has been held to solve this dispute between the DVC and the SAIL; if so, its outcome and if not, how it is proposed to sort out the matter and prevent such loss to the DVC?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reservation of Export Cargo in Indian Bottoms

8118. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether no decision has been taken on reservation of 40 per cent of export cargo in Indian bottoms even after three years of deliberations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its impact on the Indian shipping industry's fortunes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Government have not so far decided on cargo reservation. The main reason is that export organisations have voiced their opposition to any element of compulsion in the proposal. Ministry of Commerce have also expressed certain reservations about modalities and time frame in which cargo support should be given to national lines.

(c) In addition to improving the economics of operation of Indian lines, assured cargo support would facilitate planned investment in liner and cargo vessels by shipping companies.

Shortage of Pig Iron in Foundry Units

8119. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether foundry units have been suffering on account of recurring shortage of pig iron during the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the demand for pig iron from foundry and castings units during 1988-89;

(d) the quantity of pig iron supplied by Government to such units; and

(e) the time by which this problem of shortage of pig iron is likely to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). There has been a shortage of pig iron in the country in the recent past as demand has been more than the domestic production and imports.

(c) About 9,80,000 tonnes.

(d) Pig iron is supplied by the producers and not the Government. The total supply during 88-89 of pig iron is estimated to be 10.40 lakh tonnes.

(e) The availability of pig iron is expected to improve during the current year.

Recognition to B.A. Degree Awarded by Mahila Gram Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.)

8120. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether B.A. Degree (Bharti) awarded by the Mahila Gram Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh) is not recognised for recruitment by the public sector Banks and the Reserve Bank of India, though this Degree is recognised as equivalent to the B.A. Degree for recruitment by the U.P. Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to accord recognition to this Degree for employment in the public sector Banks/ Undertakings of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) to (c). The Government of India has a Board of Assessment for Educational Qualifications to consider recognition of the Degree/Diplomas of Private Bodies and institutions (Indian & Foreign) for purposes of employment under Government of India. The B.A. Degree (Bharti) of the Mahila Gram Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad has not been recognised, so far.

**Phasing out of Uneconomic Mines by
Hindustan Copper Limited**

8121. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Copper Limited has phased out its uneconomic mines; and

(b) if so, the particulars of those uneconomic mines?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Phasing out of uneconomic mines is a matter of constant concern for all the public sector undertakings under the Department of Mines, including Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL). However, at the current level of copper prices, no mine of HCL is really uneconomic for immediate phasing out.

Sickness of Orissa Mineral Development Company

8122. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing sickness of Orissa Minerals Development Company Limited at Thakurani in the district of Keonjhar in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of mines under the control of this company and the reasons of the growing sickness of those mines;

(c) whether there is a proposal to take over this company and the mines under it on order to protect the interest of the workers; and

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

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). Orissa Miner-

als Development Corporation which was a private company under the erstwhile Bird & Co, Ltd has three mines under its control, became sick on account of past neglect by private owners and lower offtake of iron ore by steel plants. Under section 4 (1) of the Bird and Company Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking and other Properties) Act, 1980 some shares of this Company stood transferred to the Central Government. As a consequence the affairs of OMDC are looked after the Central Government as a shareholder on behalf of the President. Subsequently, Government have been giving financial assistance towards its rehabilitation.

**Misleading Advertisements about
Foreign Universities**

8123. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some misleading advertisements have appeared in newspapers in the name of some foreign Universities and progressional Institutions which claim to award degrees, diplomas and titles which are not recognised in India;

(b) if so, the name and the number of such Institutions which are functioning in Delhi;

(c) whether Government propose to takeover some such Institutions and give due protection to the students; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to recognise those Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) It has brought to the notice of Department of Education that a number of

misleading advertisements appear in the newspapers in the name of foreign universities and professional institutions whose qualifications and awards are not recognised either in their own country or in India. The Association of Indian Universities have cautioned the general public through press releases from time to time about the misleading advertisements and have advised the public to seek information on the status of such universities/ institutions.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Association of Indian Universities, these institutions function from a number of places and their contact address is changed from time to time.

(c) and (d). There are no such proposals under consideration.

**Rate of Interest paid on Provident Fund
Contribution of Teachers of Aided
Schools in Delhi**

8124. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers working in the aided schools under Delhi Administration are required to contribute to Provident Fund;

(b) if so, the rate of interest being paid for deposits under the said Provident Fund;

(c) whether the rate of interest is comparable to the one being paid to Government employees and to the teachers working in the Government schools under Delhi Administration;

(d) whether the scheme of Provident Fund in these schools is a recognised one under any State Government or Central Provident Fund Act, the contribution to which is eligible for income tax rebate; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to have a Provident Fund Scheme for these teachers comparable to the one available for the Government school teachers or make them contribute to the Central Provident Fund or the Public Provident Fund?

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 contribution towards GPF in respect of the teachers working in aided schools under Delhi Administration are being deposited in the Scheduled Banks/Post offices which earn interest at rates as are admissible for such deposits.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

**Hi-tech Equipment lying unused in
Delhi University**

8125. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Hi-tech equipments imported from Japan by the Delhi University has since been installed and put to use;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to make use of the equipments as far as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the University had imported 17 Hi-tech equipment from Japan

during the year 1986. The installation and commissioning of the equipment depends on the schedule fixed by the Japanese firms which have supplied the equipment. This equipment has been installed in the premises of the University's Scientific Instrumentation Centre, II equipment have also been put to use. The remaining equipment is likely to become functional soon.

Iron Ore and Manganese Deposits in Sukinda, Orissa

8126. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron-ores and manganese ores deposits in Sukinda of Cuttack District in Orissa;

(b) the quantity of iron-ore and manganese ore exported to various countries during the last three years;

(c) the name of companies engaged in extraction of such ores at Sukinda;

(d) the number of labourers, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes-wise engaged in those mines;

(e) the amount of foreign currency earned by Government on account of export of such ores during last three years;

(f) the efforts made by Government and these companies for the betterment of that area and labourers engaged in these mines; and

(g) whether there is any proposal to set up any new industry based on charge chrome etc. in that area?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) As per the Mineral Inventory maintained by Indian Bureau of

Mines the total estimated recoverable reserves of iron ore in Sukinda tehsil of Cuttack distt. in Orissa are 7.4 million tonnes. No manganese ore reserves are reported in Sukinda.

(b) Quantities of iron ore are despatched from mines located in Cuttack district for export during the last 3 years are as under:-

1986	64,000 tonnes
1987	77,000 tonnes
1988	47,000 tonnes

(c) Orissa Mining Corporation is mining iron ore in Cuttack District.

(d) Average daily employment in these mines as per information received from Indian Bureau of Mines was around 118 during 1988. Break-up of SC/ST employees is not available.

(e) Export value of iron ore despatched from mines located in Cuttack district for last 3 years is as follows:

1986	Rs. 1.28 Crores.
1987	Rs. 1.54 Crores.
1988	Rs. 0.98 Crores.

(f) Efforts are being made to improve exports via Paradip port which would result in prosperity for the iron ore mining industry in the Bihar-Orissa sector.

(g) A Chromite beneficiation plant is under construction by TISCO. Indian Charge Chrome Limited, a private Company, is erecting a charge chrome plant at Choudhar in the District.

Availability of Public Transport to H. Nizamuddin Railway Station

8127. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers travelling by rail from Nizamuddin Railway Station are hit by non-availability of public transport which is inadequate and unsatisfactory; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to improve the availability of public transport to H. Nizamuddin Railway Station from all directions of the city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir, DTC services operating on routes 413, 427, 431, 623, RL-44 and RL-45 connect H. Nizamuddin Railway Station with ISBT, New Delhi Railway Station, Mehrauli, Vasant Vihar and Pushap Vihar. In addition to this, there are several routes of high frequency on Mathura Road which is just walking distance from H. Nizamuddin Railway Station. For the convenience of the passengers coming by trains, provision for stand-by buses has also been made, which are pressed into service whenever required. According to the DTC, repeated announcements are also made over public address system about the availability of buses

(b) Does not arise.

Persons killed in road accidents during Road Safety Week in Delhi

8128. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD, SIDDIQ:
SHRI SODE RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed in road accidents in Delhi during the Road Safety Week; and

(b) the action taken against the erring drivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Twenty-nine.

(b) Delhi Police Authorities have intimated that the erring drivers have been arrested and cases registered. Investigations are going on. In fatal accident, except in un-identified hit-and-run cases, notices for disqualification of driving licence of the accused have also been issued.

Funds to Maharashtra for School Buildings

8129. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned to Maharashtra for the construction of school buildings in the State in the backward and tribal areas under the new education policy;

(b) the details of school buildings likely to be constructed together with location thereof in the State; and

(c) the time by which necessary funds will be made available to the State?

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). No scheme has been formulated under the National Policy on Education, 1986, to provide central financial assistance to States for construction of school

buildings in backward and tribal areas. Therefore, the question of according any such sanction to Maharashtra does not arise.

Tribal Districts Education Development Programme

8130. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in the matter of Tribal District Education Development Programme in the States where there is a large population of tribals;

(b) the details of the amount allocated and actually utilised for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the amount to be allocated during 1989-90; and

(d) the number of tribals expected to be benefited as a result of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): (a) No programme named 'Tribal District Education Development Programme'

is under implementation by the Government of India.

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

Financial Assistance for Development of Mines in A.P.

8131. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide financial assistance to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh during the year 1989-90 for the development of mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount provided by Government to the State Government in this regard and the manner of its utilisation for the development of mines during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The Union Government provides outlays for the State Annual Plan which also include the outlay for mineral development.

The approved outlays for mineral development in Andhra Pradesh during the period 1986-87 to 1989-90 are as follows:

Approved outlays in Lakhs of Rupees

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Schemes of Department of Mines & Geology.	25	25	25	25
Projects of Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation	25	35	35	35
Singareni collieries	600	1000	1000	1000
	650	1060	1060	1060

No separate financial assistance has been provided to the State Government by the Union Department of Mines during 1989-90 for the developing of mines.

Medical Facilities for Teacher of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Secunderabad and Hyderabad

8132. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA
RAO:

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

(a) the details of Medical facilities available to the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers are entitled to utilise the CGHS facilities;

(c) whether the prescribed facilities are available to the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas at Secunderabad and Hyderabad; 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) to (c). The employees of Kendriya Vidyalayas are governed by medical attendance rules. However, employees of some Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are availing of the CGHS facilities.

(d) CGHS facility is meant for employees of the Central Government. The employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, which is an autonomous body under the Government of India, are not Central Government employees and are, therefore, not automatically eligible to be covered by CGHS facility. For CGHS coverage in respect of non-en-

titled categories, prior concurrence of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is required.

In view of the limited capacity of the CGHS, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are not willing to extend this facility to other Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Proposal to start Kendriya Mahavidyalayas

8133. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA
RAO:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Kendriya Mahavidyalayas (Degree level colleges) on the lines of Kendriya Vidyalayas for the benefit of Central Government and Defence personnel;

(b) if so, the details of such proposal and the action taken 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 RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present to start Kendriya Mahavidyalayas (Degree level colleges) on the lines of Kendriya Vidyalayas for the benefit for Central Government and Defence personnel. However, a seminar 'Four Decades of Development' (Review conference) was organised by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration from 15th to 17th April, 1989 at New Delhi and one of the recommendations made at the Conference in the higher education sector was that in order to promote mobility of teachers and

students throughout the country, a large number of Nehru Mahavidyalayas on the pattern of Kendriya Vidyalayas should be established.

Aluminium Phosphide Poisoning

8134. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been deaths due to aluminium phosphide poisoning in Rajasthan and other States during the last three years;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

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 and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Water Purification Plant in Visakhapatnam fishing Harbour

8135. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 20th April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 6276 regarding Supply of clean drinking water in Visakhapatnam Fishing Harbour and state whether there is any proposal to set up a water purification plant in the Visakhapatnam Fishing Harbour to solve the problem of clean drinking water in the coming fishing season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): No, Sir. filtered and treated water from the Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation is being supplied at the Fishing Harbour.

Foreign visits by Staff of NIRD Hyderabad

8136. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Faculty Members and the other academic staff of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad who went abroad officially during the last three years;

(b) the criteria adopted for selecting the Faculty and other academic staff members in this regard; and

(c) the particulars of persons who are still abroad and the reasons for the stay?

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

(b) and (c). The visit abroad of Faculty members and other academic staff can be in connection with higher studies, employment on deputation basis and representation at meetings/conferences and training programmes. The criteria kept in view by the National Institute of Rural Development while selecting those persons are Institute's requirement in training & research as well as the relevant academic excellence and performance of the personnel and their potentiality for future growth. Visit abroad is also allowed if personnel are sponsored by institutions for higher studies.

Presently five persons are abroad. Three of them are pursuing higher studies, one has gone for employment on deputations basis and one for a training programme.

Milk Production

8137. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Committees have questioned the milk production estimates in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and corrective steps taken;

(c) whether the various recommendations of Jha Committee made in 1984 specially in the area of estimates of milk production in the country have been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and further action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) The report of the Evaluation Committee on Operation Flood-II has indicated that there is need for improving both the methodology and instrument for collecting the relevant data. Various corrective steps taken are:-

- i) Persuaded the various States to carry out sample survey for the estimation of major live-stock production including milk and most of the States/UTs are conducting the sample survey for the estimation of major livestock products. The Union Government has re-

leased Rs. 191 lakhs for this scheme toward its share during the first four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

- ii) Conducted various training programmes in order to have uniform concepts and definitions in various States.

- iii) published the finalised statewise milk production data at the earliest and the milk production data upto 1986-87 has already been published.

(c) and (d). Most of the recommendations of the Jha Committee have been accepted and communicated to States for their information and necessary action as dairying is a State subject. The recommendation relating to milk production estimates has been accepted. A High Powered Technical Committee of Direction for Improvement of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Statistics set up by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation under the Chairmanship of Director Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (ICAR), New Delhi which has on its members representing various statistical organisations at the Centre and in the States, besides the subject matter specialists in the field of animal sciences identifies the important data gaps; proposes relevant statistical schemes or collection, analysis and dissemination of information; evolves suitable statistical methodologies and provides approval from time to time for release of results at the State/national level.

MOU with Switzerland on Criminal matters

8138. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI BHADRESWARTANTI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India have not yet made any request for help from Switzerland under the recently concluded Memorandum of Understanding on mutual assistance on criminal matters as per statement of Swiss charged Affairs in New Delhi as reported in 'The Statesman' dated 19th March, 1989;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) A démarche has already been made by the Government of India in the form of a letter rogatory which has been handed over to the Swiss Department of Justice and Police.

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

Integrated Schools for Disabled Children

8139. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of integrated schools for disabled children in each State and particularly in Orissa;

(b) whether there is a demand for

opening more such schools;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to open *more new integrated schools* for disabled children in the country during the year 1989-90, if so, their number State-wise; and

(d) whether Government of Orissa has requested to release more funds for the purpose, if so, the details thereof and the action 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. SHAH): (a) a statement indicating the number of schools covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC) in each State/UT is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of new schools to be covered during 1989-90 under the Scheme of IEDC will depend on the proposals received from the States/UTs and the availability of the financial resources for the scheme.

(d) No request has so far been received from the State Government of Orissa for release of funds for the current financial year.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>No. of schools covered</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46
2.	Bihar	35
3.	Gujarat	53

1	2	3
4.	Haryana	9
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5
6.	Karnataka	173
7.	Kerala	4471
8.	Madhya Pradesh	17
9.	Maharashtra	32
10.	Mizoram	20
11.	Nagaland	39
12.	Orissa	20
13.	Punjab	16
14.	Rajasthan	22
15.	Sikkim	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	17
17.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30
18.	Delhi	36

The scheme is being implemented in Tamil Nadu also but precise information about the number of schools covered is not yet available.

Art objects sent Abroad

8140. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of objects of art which were sent to USSR in connection with Festival of India and have been returned in a damaged condition;

(b) the amount claimed from the Insurance Company in respect of damaged items and the amount actually passed by the Insurance Company; and

(c) whether Government propose to ban the export of unique objects of art of foreign countries; whatever the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a). 861 art objectives of Classical and contemporary Art were sent to the USSR

under the aegis of Festival of India in six different exhibitions. Out of these 30 art objects suffered damage in varying degrees.

(b) A sum of Rs. 7,65,480/- has been claimed from the Insurance Company and so far the Insurance Company have passed the amount of Rs. 5,38,500/-

(c) Guidelines have been issued in this regard which inter-alia specify that rare, unique or too fragile art objects may not be sent abroad.

Pesticides in Baby Foods

8141. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that apples are exposed to heavy doses of pesticides;

(b) if so, whether baby foods including weaning foods, containing large quantities of apple have been found to be contaminated with pesticides, thereby endangering health of children;

(c) the surveillance and testing carried out by States/Union territories during the last three years in this regard;

(d) whether Alar (Daminozide) pesticide is used in the country; and

(e) if so, the quantity and value of this pesticide produced/imported for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The apples are not exposed to heavy doses of pesticides because only 5-7 sprayings of recommended

pesticides are given in the season.

(b) No report on contamination of baby foods including weaning foods has come to the notice of Government.

(c) Food (Health) Authorities of States/UTs have been advised time and again to analyse all articles of food for presence of pesticides.

(d) Alar (Daminozide) is not registered for use in the country under Insecticides Act, 1968.

(e) The question does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Sir, five volunteers of Akhil Bharatiya Bhasha Sanrakshan Sangathan are observing fast unto death and today is the seventh day. They are demanding equal rights and privileges for all the recognised Indian languages at par with English, in the UPSC examinations.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You had raised it earlier also.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You have already supports these demands. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. It is rele-

vant. Why do you behave like that

(Interruptions)

[English]

I will allow one of you....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. Listen to me.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Your intervention is required to save their lives You direct the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already requested them.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: A grave situation will arise if they die. You direct the Minister to contact them and assure them that something will be done in this regard. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question in which, I think, all hon. Members are interested...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me say something.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTTRI: In the "Shatabdi Mail" newspaper, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Member of Parliament and leader of the Janata Party, who always speaks about value based politics has said..I have given a notice about it.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTTRI: Renovations have been made about smugglers. When he was the Finance Minister in 1985..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. You should speak only when I allow you,

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I was saying something. Only if I allow somebody, it will go on record and not otherwise. I can allow one by one. Not like this.

[Translation]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTTRI: I spoke only after you had allowed me.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I requested you to wait.

[Translation]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTTRI: I will wait for your orders.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This problem of the students should be resolved.

[Translation]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: I could not listen.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said it more than ten times. I have said it at the pitch of my voice. I cannot raise my voice louder than that.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Sir, I could not listen it.

MR. SPEAKER: Why cannot you hear it.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Sir, anyway, I shall speak only when you permit me.

MR. SPEAKER: I was saying that apart from him, this issue has been raised by Bairagiji and other as well. I want to tell the hon. Minister...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me have my say, I want to say...I am saying what you want.

[English]

He will take it up and it should be done immediately.

[Translation]

I had said earlier also....I want to tell the hon. Minister.

[English]

You give me in writing. Not like this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have this newspaper in my hand. I had given a notice that Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh who speaks about value based politics has said in this newspaper.. (Interrup-

tions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not done like this. Please resume your seat. Not like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: When he was the Finance Minister, in spite of cases against the smugglers, pressure was wielded and verbal orders...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not done like this. Look, it is wrong.

[English]

No. Not like this. Not allowed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice regarding a very disturbing news which has come from the United States. In a Senate Sub-committee hearing, it has been revealed that the chairman of the Sub-committee has already given orders or rather requested the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce to see that certain sophisticated equipments are not exported to India. India wanted these equipments for climatic verifications. But these can also be used for Agni missile launching.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the Government. You give it to me.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Now the popular impression is that the US Government is putting pressure on the Indian Government so that the Agni missile launching does not take place and it has failed two times. There should be discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): There is a disturbing news from the States that the Ministry of Rural Development or the Agriculture Ministry has been directly sending funds to the Panchayats even before the Panchayati Raj Bill has been passed and this has been assured by the Prime Minister that no funds will be sent over and above the State Governments. A discussion should take place on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed

a discussion on this. You did it yesterday also. We have allowed it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice day before yesterday regarding the connection of the Janata Dal with the smugglers. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: The point raised by the hon. Member, Shri Nirmal Khattri, today regarding that party and Dal....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not done like this

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow it; not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

[Translation]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 21 members of scheduled tribes have died during the last 10 days due to a mysterious disease in Bastar district.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give it in writing.

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No body is going on record. Papers to be laid.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thousands of college and University students in Bihar are on strike for the last 80 to 85 days due to which education in these institutions has been

completely disrupted. The Central Government should intervene in it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject. It can not be discussed here.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Yesterday you have us as assurance that you will give you ruling on the Statesman issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I have written; I gave initiated action. Whatever I could do, I have already done.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Kindly allow a discussion....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If I can allow, I will allow.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed, it is a State subject.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur): Mr. speaker, Sir, kindly listen to me. I want to speak under the rules....(Interruptions). On 30th of the last month, 13 persons were shot dead by the people of Jangal party in village Marichahwa in our district. This village is situated at the borders of Nepal, U.P. and Bihar. I had given a calling attention notice on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: No decision has been taken till today. It is a very important question. It is a national issue....(Interruptions) I had also, given a notice under Rule 193 that water of Gandak is blocked due to which there is great hue and cry in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. But no decision has been taken on it till today.

MR. SPEAKER: You have approved the report of the Business Advisory Committee. I cannot help in this matter.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I have not received any reply.

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask. Report of the Business Advisory committee is before you. Shri Vasant Sathe.

[English]

12.07 hrs.

the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Bharat Gold Mines for 1987-88 and a Statement Showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Oorgaum, for the year 1987-88.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Oorgaum, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7825/89]

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for 1987-88 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): On behalf of Shri Bhajan Lal, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Auditor Report thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7826/89]

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended on 31-3-1988—Union Government (Posts and Telecommunications) Union Government Appropriations Accounts (Postal Services) and (Telecommunications Service), 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARHDANA POOJARY): On behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1988—Union Government (Posts and Telecommunications), under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in library—See No. LT-7827/89]
- (2) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Postal Services) for the year 1987-88 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7828/89]
- (3) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Telecom-

munication Services) for the year 1987-88 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7829/89]

Annual Report of and Review on the Working of Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. for 1987-88 and a Statement Showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7830/89]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the National Seeds corporation for 1987-88 and a Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following papers

(Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7831/89]

12.08 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sri, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1989, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1989, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.09 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Seventy-first Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Seventy-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd May, 1989."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Seventy-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd May, 1989."

The motion was adopted.

12.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (I) **Need to take urgent measures to control the spread of 'Monkey disease' in general parts of North and South Canara districts of Karnataka.**

SHRI. G. DEVARAYA NAIK (Kanara): Monkey disease is posing serious threat in North Canara and South Canara districts in Karnataka. It has so far claimed 35 lives and several hundreds of persons are under treatment.

The State Government has not been able to rescue the people from this deadly disease. The people who are worst affected

are children and women of the weaker sections of the society.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to send a team to the area to assess the loss. Immediate measures have to be taken to manufacture serum for this disease. A factory should be set up in the State to manufacture Serum and other medicines to check this disease. I request the Union Government to arrest this disease immediately and to save the people.

[English]

- (II) **Need to fill up posts in Khurda Road Division and other Railway Stations in Orissa.**

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cut-tack): Railway reservation and other activities have been seriously affected on several Railway Stations in Orissa under Khurda Road Division in General and Cuttack and Bhubaneswar Railway Stations in particular due to large number of posts lying vacant. It is regrettable that efforts are not being made to fill up the vacancies despite the fact that these posts are lying vacant for the last four years. The vacant posts include those of Commercial Clerks and Station Booking Clerks. A few years back the Railway Service Commission had prepared a panel of candidates after conducting tests and forwarded it to the South Eastern Railway headquarters at Garden Reach, Calcutta for recruitment. It is reliably learnt that 90% of them were from Orissa. Since then the list has been gathering dust in the Personnel Department at the headquarters.

The Khurda Road Division authorities had drawn the attention of S.E. Railway, Calcutta, several times pointing out the acute shortage of staff and the resultant crisis.

12.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In view of this, I demand that all the

vacant posts on different stations in Orissa should be filled up without any further delay. The candidates kept on the panel should be immediately given appointment orders.

[Translation]

(III) Need to fix remunerative price for mustard

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the price of mustard was Rs. 1100 per quintal last year but it has crashed down to Rs. 500 per quintal this year. The farmers toiled hard and produced a good crop of mustard by using costly seeds, insecticides and fertilizers, but they are not getting due reward for their efforts. Similarly, prices of *Taramira*, *Toria* and gram are also falling. Mustard crop has reached the market. If the Government does not take any action in this regard, it will adversely affect the farmers, and their economic condition will further worsen.

Therefore, it is my submission to the hon. Agriculture Minister that the minimum price of mustard should be fixed at Rs. 1000 per quintal so that it is not sold at a cost lower than the actual cost of production in the market.

[English]

(iv) Need to Open a T.V. Centre at Bhanjanagar (Orissa)

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): A television Centre was to be opened at Bhanjanagar, Orissa, as per the decision of the Government. The building in the local B.Ed College was remodelled to facilitate opening of the T.V. Centre as per the suggestion and decisions of the T.V. engineers. Some centres for which permission has been given much after Bhanjanagar have already been opened. The apparatus obtained for T.V. Centre at Bhanjanagar has been diverted.

The people of Bhanjanagar and its adjoining areas have been holding high hopes as decision for a T.V. Centre at Bhanjanagar was made known long back. There is now no

reason to thwart the long cherished desire of the people of the area.

Monsoon as usual will break out in the second week of June. It is thus imperative that the T.V. Centre is opened at Bhanjanagar without any delay.

Bhanjanagar is the nucleus of Chumsur Sub-division in the State of Orissa. The opening of a T.V. Centre at Bhanjanagar thus needs no emphasis.

It is requested that a specific date for opening a T.V. Centre at Bhanjanagar be made known immediately.

(v) Need to start 'Light and sound programme on the life of Sita In Madhubani, Darbhanga and Sitamarhi in Mithila region of Bihar.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mithila in North Bihar is the birth place of Sita. Sita has a special place in Indian history. Here is the story of sacrifice, the like of which is not found anywhere in the world.

The present generation of youngmen are not aware of the full life history of Sita.

Thousands of pilgrims from India and abroad visit Mithila every year. In order to acquaint the people with the life of Sita, it is requested that Sound and Light programme, the like of which is shown at Red Fort and Nehru Museum be shown at least at three places in Mithila, i.e. Madhubani, Darbhanga and Sitamarhi.

It is earnestly requested that the Union Government should take initiative and exhibit these shown in Mithila.

[Translation]

(vi) Need for Immediate Steps for providing drinking water in the districts of South-East Rajasthan which have been badly affected by drought

PROF NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) Sir, there is acute scar-

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

city of drinking water in Rajasthan. Rivers, Canals, ponds and wells have all dried up.

People are facing a lot of difficulty in Bhilwara, Chittorgarh and Udaipur districts of South-East Rajasthan. The condition in my constituency Chittorgarh is very serious. Even the tubewells and handpumps have dried up. Situation will take turn for the worse in the month of May and June. If the depth of the handpumps and tubewells is not increased adequately to solve the problem of drinking water immediately, the cattle as well as the human beings will perish. The Central Government should immediately make arrangement for high pressure rigs to provide drinking water, especially, in Chittorgarh area.

[English]

(vii) Need to provide S.T.D. in Mettur, salem district of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI. K. R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul): Sir, I wish to raise a matter of urgent public importance relating to inadequate telephone facility in Mettur, Salem District of Tamil Nadu. There is no STD facility connecting Mettur with the rest of the country. Trunk calls do not materialise quickly and on time.

Mettur is a big industrial town, having various industries of public utility and a thermal power station. It has also a big dam nearby. People have to contact various places from Mettur in connection with their day to day business activity and other purposes. Also, people from other areas of the country have to contact often the people of this town. The general public and also the business community have get, for a long time, the necessity of STD facility so that other parts of the country could be contacted easily.

I therefore, request the hon. Minister of

Communications to consider the early provision of STD facility for Mettur.

(viii) Need to raise the monthly allocation of rice and wheat to West Bengal.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): From June 1988, the Central Government's monthly quota of both rice and wheat for West Bengal came down to 90,000 MT. Again from February 1989, the monthly quota of rice was further reduced by 16,000 MT and was brought down to 64,000 MT only. Thus within a period of about one year, the monthly quota of rice has been cut down by half. The situation has been worsened by the supply of sub-standard foodgrains and by despatch of inadequate quantity, much below the already cut down quota. For example in the last three months, arrival of wheat was only 49,000 MT, 14,000 MT and 47,000 MT and in April upto 14th, the arrival was only 6,000 MT. This is threatening the entire Public Distribution System in West Bengal and needs immediate rectification.

Issue price of rice has been enhanced seven times within a period of 5.10.82 to 25.1.89, common rice from Rs. 188.00 to Rs. 244 per quintal, fine variety from Rs. 200 to Rs. 304; and superfine from Rs. 250 to Rs. 325. Even the price of rice from ITDP areas was raised severely by Rs. 34 (common), Rs. 71 (fine) and Rs. 77 (superfine) per quintal. Similar situation prevails with regard to the issue price of wheat too.

Orient Jute Mill godown, Budge Budge used by the FCI is lying closed with a huge issuable stock. No measure is being taken for its opening. Union Government should immediately intervene for its opening.

I urge upon the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to immediately raise the monthly allocation of rice and wheat for West Bengal and guarantee that the arrivals are adequate and sub-standard grains are not issued. I also urge for the reduction of issue prices for the whole country.

- (ix) **Need to extend the copy-right of Tagore's works from 50 years to 100 years.**

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch-Bihar): The copyright of Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore's works is due to expire in 1991 when fifty years will be completed after the death of the author. Tagore's works are not only read very widely, but are taught to the students of all categories beginning from primary upto research level. In the event of the expiry of the said copyright, the unscrupulous publishers, those who are bent upon making easy money, are sure to bring out unauthentic and substandard editions of Tagore's works.

Rabindra Sangeet has a special unique position in as much as both its text and tune were framed and composed by Rabindra Nath Tagore himself. To preserve the sanctity of Tagore's writings, extension of copyright is the only answer. Many countries in the world, a number of which are signatories to the Berne Convention have already extended copyright from 50 to 100 years. The principle of equal treatment to all authors should not stand in the way as Tagore's writings stand on quite a separate footing and are unique in character.

Tagore's writings deserve a special treatment also because the beneficiaries in the copyright are not individuals but the Institution Visva Bharati, which is a Central University.

The working groups of UNESCO, on the subject, was unanimous in recognising the two categories of measures which are likely to ensure preservation of intellectual works, safeguard the interest of the public and prevent abusive uses.

Hence, I would like to draw the attention of the Prime Minister who is the Chancellor of Visva Bharati also and the Minister of Human Resource Development to do the needful so that the copyright of Tagore's works could be extended from 50 to 100 years.

[Translation]

- (x) **Need to compensate the farmers of Pali, Balotra and Jodhpur districts whose crops have been damaged as a result of polluted water discharged from factories**

SHRI SHANKAR LAL (Pali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, nothing has been done by the Government so far to provide compensation to the farmers, whose irrigation wells and land measuring thousands of bighas have been damaged by the polluted water discharged from the dyeing and printing factories of Jodhpur, Balotra and Pali in Rajasthan, although the affected farmers had submitted their representation before the collector of Pali on Nehru's birth day, the 14th November, 1988. The Government of India should provide compensation to the affected farmers. Technical assistance should be provided to those factory owners who want to set up treatment plant or who has adopted ways to prevent pollution. Under the law, strict action should be taken against those industrialists who are indifferent towards setting up treatment plants or to solve the problem of pollution. Justifiable decision should be taken to reopen the factories about whom the Pollution Board has already given report to the effect that their pollution has since stopped. It is necessary to take immediate actions to compensate the affected farmers and to stop the pollution in rest of the factories.

12.24 hrs.

DISCUSSIONS UNDER RULE 193

[English]

- (i) **Communal Situation in Various Parts of the Country—
Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, We will take up further discussion on the communal situation in various parts of the country, raised by Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia on 24th April, 1989. Shri Charanjit Singh Walia.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are all discussing a very serious problem facing the country, as we are all concerned about it.

The country is being rocked from length to breadth by the communal incidents and communal clashes whether it is in Bihar Sharif, Hazaribagh, Jammu, Bidar or Aligarh. We cannot count the number of places where these communal flare-ups had taken place in the past.

My friend Mr. Raghunandan Lal Bhatia said sometime back that the Britishers followed the policy of divide and rule; and after the independence of the country, we thought that this policy of divide and rule, whether this division is on the basis of caste or religion, will vanish. But I am sorry to point out that after, say, four decades of independence, we are discussing this menace of communal clashes. Communal divide is increasing day by day. This is going on rather with increased frequency. So, I must say that my hon. Colleagues on the Treasury benches and the Central Government must own this responsibility, because I think that they have got this legacy from the British rulers—this policy of divide and rule—and they are successfully and sincerely following this policy of divide and rule.

Communal violence has claimed so many lives. It has claimed hundreds of crores worth of property; but an end to this communal divide and clashes is not in sight. We practise something, and we preach something else. There cannot be two opinions about the secular character of politics in India. But I must say that the responsibility for maintaining communal harmony lies on the majority community in the country. So many friends—particularly Mr. Indrajit Gupta—have also pointed out that there is no communal divide or clash in Punjab. I am proud of it. We can raise our heads in pride that in spite of the trying situation in Punjab, in spite of the complicated situation in Punjab, the majority community there has been able to maintain communal harmony, and to ward off the menace of communal clashes in Punjab.

I appeal and request to my brothers of the majority community throughout the country that they should learn from the Sikhs how the majority community can work to make communal harmony. We have shown the direction. We are happy that we have not aroused the reaction which we saw; we have not aroused the reaction of the incidents of 1984 communal riots. The Sikhs received everything on the one hand. On the other hand, what was their fault? Their fault was that they were Sikhs. What did they get in Bidar? What did they get in Jammu? They did not do anything wrong. Simply they were Sikhs and they had to pay a heavy price for that.

Those Sikhs who did everything for the sake of this country, those Sikhs who fought very bravely and sacrificed their lives so that India should become independent, they suffered. They sacrificed their lives in three wars which India saw after the independence whether it was Chinese aggression: whether these wars were started by Pakistan in 1965 and 1971. They laid down their lives for the independence of this country. But what have we got in return? We spurned all lurement of the Britishers; they were ready to give us a separate Sikh State, a separate country, but we put our lot with the main country, with India. But what did we get? We were viewed with suspicion; we were called traitors to this country. Now the Sikhs feel insecure in this country. This is what we have got by putting our lot in India; this is what we have got in return for laying down our lives for the sake of independence of our country. This is being done by the Press and the Media. We are painted as separatists; we are painted as secessionists.

Our hon. Prime Minister, some days ago, said in Shimla that the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, as reported in the Press, was equal to that of the Muslim League Resolution. This is injustice to Sikhs. He fought 1984 election on the basis of this Resolution. He propagated throughout the length and breadth of the country, in every nook and corner of this country that the Anandpur Sahib Resolution was a secessionist document which would disintegrate the country.

But when he won the election, he reached an Accord with Longowal and he himself referred this Anandpur Sahib Resolution to the Sarkaria Commission. If it was a document for secessionism, then what was the need for referring it to the Sarkaria Commission? I say that the Anandpur Sahib Resolution is not a document to disintegrate this country; this is not a document to secede from India. It seeks more powers for the States. We want a strong India, but we want a strong India not at the cost of States. We want States to be equally strong. So, this is for giving more powers to the States. So, this is for giving a true and practical shape to the federal structure or federal character of the country. So, I would request that we should not follow the policy and politics keeping in view the sectarian and narrow political interests. And this is the job, this is the moral duty of the majority community throughout the country and this is the constitutional responsibility of our Government, of the Central Government and they should win the confidence of the minorities. They should safeguard and protect the rights of the minorities in India. They should protect the rights enshrined in the rules and regulations and the Constitution of the country and there should not be any feeling among some people that they are treated separately, or that the rules are different for the minorities and for the majority community. In 1984 thousands of people, thousands of Sikhs, were killed and butchered not at one place, in so many cities, in the countryside in towns and even in the capital right under the very nose of our Government. Could not the Government stop those killings? It was the responsibility of the Government to stop such killings.

Some people had demanded and I also demanded, that to stop communal clashes, to check the recurrence of communal conflicts the officials of the district administration, the head of the police of the particular district or the district Magistrate, at the place where they happen, should be held responsible and they should immediately be suspended. Strict action should be taken and suitable punishment should be given to them. They should be held personally re-

sponsible for these clashes. They must be taught a lesson. It must be shown that the Government has the will, that it wants to stop and finish these clashes. If you take strict action against those responsible for the clashes or against the administration officials at a particular place it would act as a deterrent.

I would suggest that we politicians and public men also owe certain responsibility in refusing the communal situation I would suggest and I will request my colleagues, whether they are representatives of the people representing people in the legislatures or in the Parliament, if any communal clash takes place in their constituency they must also come out and resign their jobs because they are the persons who are supposed to be responsible to curb the communal tensions in their particular area or constituency.

We are proud that in Punjab the communal clashes do not take place. They occurred in Karnataka, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra but there have been no communal clashes in Punjab, whatever be the situation in the other parts of the country. The example of Punjab should be followed to learn how religious toleration can be taught, and how the majority party or the majority community should behave.

Our Prime Minister says it so many times that politics and religion cannot go side by side.

They should be separated. Mahatma Gandhi never advocated that religion and politics should be separated. Mahatma Gandhi was basically a religious man and he felt if they go side by side, religion can have a sobering effect on politics, which will lead to development of value-based and principle-based politics. Secularism means toleration and respect for other religions. For Sikhs, religion and politics are inseparable. If they are mixed, it can give a right direction to our politics. The Government should come out and take strict action against those responsible for 1984 riots in Delhi and other

[Sh. Charanjit Singh Walia]

parts of the country, who have been indicated and held responsible by the Inquiry Commission. The Government should not drag its feet and it should immediately come out and take strict action and restore the confidence of the minorities in the functioning of the Government. It is their responsibility to protect and safeguard the interests of the minorities and punish the culprits. Because of the confidence of the minorities is shattered, this is a very sad affair for the country.

We all want unity and integrity of the country. But the Government must restore its credibility in the masses by doing practically what they say. The Government should not try to misuse or exploit the media, and a particular community is painted otherwise. So, secularism has to be seen with the positive mind and with the positive outlook. Our Prime Minister has himself admitted in this very House yesterday that the Fifteen point formula envisaged by him is not properly functioning. If it is not functioning properly, who is responsible for it. If it is the responsibility of the Central Government to see that it effectively works and it should also ask the States to implement it in a proper manner.

With these remarks, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the alliance of religion and politics is against the basic spirit of democracy. Yesterday, the Hon. Prime Minister expressed in clear cut terms the feelings of the whole country and said that the existence of only the secular India can remain forever. These are the words of the leader of the nation and certainly they are going to have positive effect on the prevailing conditions.

If we go by the figures, the death toll in communal riots has been going down since

1985-86 but figures alone do not reflect the true situation. Statistics are just like signs appearing on the surface of the sea. It is dangerous for the country as well as for the Government to under estimate the communal feelings which are being spread in the villages and in the streets. Today the people who play politics in the name of communalism, caste, religion and religious places are spread to the village and street level. They are trying to create such a poisonous atmosphere, in which each person will hate the other person. People belonging to one religion will hate the people belonging to another religion and the common man will think that the person belonging to another religion does not respects his religious feelings, his religious places and the people having faith in his religion. The people who practise politics may be a divided lot among themselves. The so called leaders of different religions can be said to be divided among themselves for their selfish interests, but fortunately for India, the common masses have never been seen divided on the basis of religion. For a particular period, those people were successful in instigating the masses, but ultimately the feelings of mutual love and brotherhood for one another came out victorious. But I would like to express my concern to the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs about the atmosphere that is being created by some of the political parties.

The State Government has requested the High Court to set up a separate bench to decide on the question of Ram-Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue in Ayodhya. In a country like, India, where the judiciary has been accepted as the supreme authority, every person, belonging to any religion or any community should have faith in the wisdom of judiciary. But it is a matter of regret that not only the members of Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Shiv Sena, Bajrang dal and R.S.S. but even the members of Bhartiya Janta Party are also creating obstruction in it. My friend Shri Janga Reddy is not present here. I have much sympathy for him. He has to face the volley of attacks on his party and look for answers. Although his point of view his conviction and programmes are always

like those of Congress, but it is ironical that he has to face such things. The reality is that the members of the B.J.P. are also saying today that to win over the minorities, the Government has referred this issue to a bench of the High Court. Everyone accepts the fact that there can be no other solution to the problem. The people belonging to the B.J.P. are fully engaged in making such propaganda to instigate the feelings of the people of a particular religion. I would urge the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs to go deep into the matter. This is not the doing of only some political people. Their Pracharaks and activists are also trying to instigate the feelings of the people in such a way that it has become a matter of serious concern. They are telling the people to carry a stone and a brick, get them bathed in Allahabad and donate them for the construction of Ram-Janam Bhoomi temple to be constructed in November. This is not a small thing. They are trying to create a volcano in the country before the elections. They are thinking that those who used to do politics in the name of religion are almost dead. So they are thinking in terms of reviving the spirits of their dead on the basis of this issue. I would request you to ban such political parasites, who thrive on religion by sucking its blood. If you cannot put ban.... Shri Janga Reddy has come. I shall repeat it again.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wanted to apprise you that he has come. That is why he has come from that side.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: This is because of his old alliance with us, Sir. By heart he is a Congressman.

[Translation]

SHRI. C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): It is not so, it will never be.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha): There is no need.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: He is himself

saying that I was never in your party and will never be.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: There is no need.

SHRI. C. JANGA REDDY: It is not that you do not need me.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I would like to urge the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs that it is being demanded by every prudent person and by the cross section of the people for a long time that the Government should take some effective steps to separate religion from politics. Yesterday only the Hon. Prime Minister stated in this House, that some political parties will have to make some amendments in their constitution. I would also request you that after consultation with the Election Commission, all the political parties should be made to undertake that they will not associate themselves with any type of religious activities, religious names and religious institutions directly or indirectly, whatever be the condition and will not try to draw political power from them. Those who try to do so, will be disqualified. I would like to express my gratitude to Shri Indrajit Gupta for stating the facts which are quite touching and that he has appealed to all the political parties which believe in secularism and want to challenge the communal forces that they should not only unite in the House but also work in the field unitedly. The Hon. Prime Minister has welcomed this proposal and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has been asked to chalk out a plan for negotiations. I welcome the feelings of the Hon. Prime Minister and Shri Indrajit Gupta, and Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker through you, I would like to urge upon all the leftist friends that in the present circumstances in the country, different forces are trying to form a rightist reactionary political alliance irrespective of any issue, point or principle. You can see anywhere that all the rightist reactionary forces—no matter their politics may be based on any religion, caste or regional issues, are trying to form a single front. They do not criticise each other and our leftist friends should understand their game. They may criticise

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

the Congress in order to achieve their political ends but the fact is that there is no other party more secular than the Congress which can maintain unity of the country, which can run the administration while taking people into confidence and which can face those elements which encourage communalism, Shri Hannan Mollah, I would like to warn you against the danger. If you do not restrain yourself from making false allegations against the Congress party and its leadership, neither history nor your conscience would forgive you because it would be a historical fact that leftists worked to strengthen the rightist reactionary forces. History and not we would say this.

[English]

.....(Interruptions) Sir, I have all appreciation for CPI and CPI (M).

[Translation]

I believe that the leaders of CPI and CPI(M) try to follow secularism in politics not only theoretically but also in practice, but at present they are confused. They make alliances sometimes with the political parties like Janata Party and others and share platform with them. Rather they should try to identify them and think over that what sort of combination it is? I need not say anything about the Janata Dal.... But you know it very well and the whole House and the country knows it well that the leader of a very important component in the Janata Dal often talks about AJGR. He asserts that component should be made of AJGR—i.e. a combination of Ahirs, Jats, Goojars and Rajputs, because it is a majority component. So my submission is that communalism poses as serious a threat to the nation as casteism. But our communist friends do not understand these things. They are making alliance with Janata Party just for the sake of opposing the Congress....

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: In Gujarat,

there is a combination of castes and communities known in the name of "kaum", who invented this and who exploited it for election purposes?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It was only the opposition Members who were projecting that they were leading the "KAUM"

[Translation]

We have always been making efforts to provide protection to the minorities, backward classes and Harijans and enabled them to make progress. We are following the same principles even today. We do not bother whether you call it "KAUM" or something else we would continue to support and strengthen these classes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was talking about the politics of AJGR, which means casteism. Some people are trying to strengthen these elements. You can take the example of Allahabad elections. Shri Arif Mohammad Khan and Shri Shahabuddin are good friends of mine. There was a controversy about inviting Shri Arif Mohd. Khan or Shri Shahabuddin to launch the election campaign in Allahabad election and it appeared in the newspapers and it perplexed the Janata Party itself for many days. Today it has become evident as to who sought the help of Haji Mastan in Allahabad elections. Haji Mastan stated that I was assured that I would get the constant support in the issues of Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid. So I helped these people. But today, Shri V.P. Singh is not supporting me. What is the cause? The very first day when the discussion on this issue was taken up, Shri Thiruppan Thomas was speaking as a spokesman for the Janata Dal made the allegation that this Government is communal because it is telecasting the serials like 'Mahabharat' and 'Ramayana' on television. It may be that Janata Party had been following this stand. Telecasting of serials like 'Mahabharat' and 'Ramayana' may be communal in the views of the Janata Dal.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: You are utilising his speech to appeal to the Hindus for your benefits. You are misquoting him.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It is in the record. Mr. Thampan Thomas said so. I do not think that you are the spokesman for the Janata Dal. You are from CPM.

[Translation]

We consider you as an hon. Member of CPI(M) and a man of ideology. Why do you consider yourself as a member of Janata Dal. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I said that it is good if Shri Thampan Thomas and other members of his party deny this. They may criticise it but Shri Thampan Thomas forgets that with whose assistance his party is in power in Haryana. The Deputy Chief Minister was elected from BJP, which constitute the staunch supporters of RSS and the person has got a strong background of RSS.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: In Kerala.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I am talking of Haryana. Shri Mangal Sen was elected because he has a strong background of RSS. But while criticising our Government, Shri Thampan Thomas forgets that his party is sharing the Government of Haryana. I was urging the leftist friends that as the Hon. Prime Minister has stated our party is ready to sacrifice anything in order to fight communal forces. We should comprehend the atmosphere which the rightist reactionary forces are creating and the circumstances in which they are thriving and strengthening their power by sucking blood like parasites and therefore, we should join our hands together to crush the rightists. Because the reality is that there is no alternative for the Congress at present in India. It is also true that Shri Rajiv Gandhi hails from a family which believed in secularism. No one ever suspected Nehruji's firm faith in the secularism. Similarly, everyone has firm faith in the secular feelings of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his impartiality. Everyone in east or West North

or South, a Hindu or a Muslim has faith in Shri Rajiv Gandhi. So I would like to appeal all the parties to fight against these forces unanimously. People of all castes and religions should understand the situation and come forward to work in this regard.

In the end, I would urge upon the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that the situation is explosive, the fact is quite different to what it appears on the surface. The reality is that the motive of all these forces whether they incite communal feelings among Muslims or Hindus, is same. They have the same intentions of inciting communal feelings among people in rural areas. They are trying to create an explosive situation so that they might gain some strength in the coming elections. In these circumstances, it is essential that the Government should curb the activities of these elements strongly.

With these words, I welcome the discussion initiated by Shri Ramoowalia.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2 PM

13.01 hrs

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch
at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Amar Roypradhan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today communalism and regionalism is raising its ugly head in the country. This is not confined to any one place. Riots have taken place even in Hazaribagh and Mathura, where there had been no such disturbances since independence. We should go into the causes behind these disturbances. The seeds of communalism were sown in India at the time of Partition when the country was divided into two parts on communal basis with the result that riots are occurring in our country. Till now no appropriate steps have been taken to deal with these riots. What causes these riots in places like Meerut, Hazaribagh and Mathura? Muslim League or the Vishwa Hindu Parishad is behind these riots and the confrontation between these two suits the convenience of the Government, so they want it to continue. India got the first taste of communalism when the British adopted a policy of divide-and-rule to create a rift between Hindus and Muslims. Forty-two years after Independence, we are the victim of the same bitter pill, courtesy our Government. The Government is not interested in solving this problem as it helps them to stay in power.....(*Interruptions*)

Sir, I shall not go into details, but if the Government really wants to deal with riots in an effective manner, they will have to pay attention to three points. The Government talks of secularism, but are you secular in the heart of your heart? I don't think so. You merely put up a show of paying obeisance to the religious heads and are interested in getting yourself photographed with them. You are not secular from the core of your heart.....(*Interruptions*) Before Independence, Mahatma Gandhi gave a call for secularism and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose went ahead with it and put it into practice. Similarly, Shahnawaz, Sehgal and Dhillon of Indian National Army were men of action when it came to secularism and they urged Hindus, Muslims and Christians to unite. Government's thinking is quite different. It has worked for creating rift between commu-

nities. We have always said that religion should not be mixed with politics. This matter has been discussed in the Lok Sabha several times. May I know the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: They have developed cold feet and find it difficult to take any steps.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: All Muslims offer 'Namaz' and say "La Illaha Illallah Muhammadur-Rasulullah." They proclaim that Muslims should help everyone rather than just fellow Muslims. For the guidance of Christian community, Jesus Christ has said, "I believe in truth." Similarly, for Hindus, Lord Shri Krishna says in the Geeta "Sarvadharmā Paritajya, Mamēkam Sharanam Vrajaha." Who is this 'maam'. "Aham brahma, aham Vishnu, shuhang dharma." Expressing the same philosophy in simpler language, Swami Vivekananda says in Bengali "Jeeve daya korijei, seijaan sev-eechhe ishwar jaan." I shall translate this in English:

[*English*]

"Those who serve the downtrodden serve God. You have forgotten all this and you are far from truth."

[*Translation*]

You have forgotten everything. It seems as if you deliberately want to remain ignorant. We all want the Government to take steps to separate religion from politics. Hindus and Muslims should be allowed to pursue their respective religions. If a Hindu wants to worship "Kali", let him do it. But all religious rituals should be performed by him in his house and not at public places. The hon. Minister might be having a list of countries which are sending money to bodies in India in the name of religion and culture. According to official figures, Rs. 300 crores is sent into India every year in the name of religion and culture. Among the countries who give funds are U.S.A., Britain, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait,

Nepal and even Pakistan. It is no secret as to what is the motive behind sending this money and how it is being spent. This has led to the growth of communalism in the country, be it through the Vishwa Hindu Parishad or the Muslim league. These people are acting against national interest under the cover of religion. They could be Christians too. Has the Government ever tried to investigate this matter? The Government lets the money flit into the country which creates an atmosphere of communalism, an atmosphere which suits the manifestations of Congress (I). I request for a ban on all parties with a communal bias. The Government knows which are these parties but it is not taking any action against them. All religions can co-exist in India. So why communalism is not being banned when it breeds violence. Even 42 years after Independence, the Centre has failed to realise the factors responsible for communal disturbances.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr Chairman, Sir, the rising communalism in the country is doing great harm to the nation. It seems as if the Opposition is accusing the Government of favouring communalism. Terrorism has caused immeasurable suffering to the people of Punjab and people have suffered on account of communalism. Opposition has lent its support to the demands made by terrorists. They also expressed their support for the Anandpur Sahib Resolution which was framed along the lines of the Resolution passed by the Muslim League. Although a demand for 'Khalistan' has not been specifically made, an independent state has certainly been demanded within the framework of the constitution. What was its objective? Its objective was to create chaos in the country. Some hon. Members of the Opposition belonging to the C.P.I. (M) did oppose but some people covertly expressed their support. These are the people who want to break up the country and the Government should take strict action against them. Jammu and Kashmir is also facing communal disturbances. Even though nationalist forces are united, communal elements in India and abroad are creating obstacles in their path. These elements are

bent upon tarnishing the image of the Hon. Prime Minister and the Government. The public extends its full support to the Government in its efforts to deal with such elements. These elements want to weaken the nation. As far as Punjab is concerned, our Government has done its best to restore peace in the State. Still we have not been able to completely root out terrorism from Punjab. Though the people of the State may blame the Centre for this, the reality is that the Centre has made all efforts to check terrorism through the Longowal Accord and other such steps. The decision arrived at in case of Punjab and Haryana was passed through a voice-vote in the House. All the Parties are eager to restore peace in Punjab but there are such anti-national elements in Punjab and Haryana, which are trying to defeat our efforts. The present ruling party in Haryana was earlier called Janata party, its name was later changed to Lok Dal and now it is called Janata Dal. The thinking of that Janata Dal is that the policies and schemes formulated by the Government of India for the poor in our country do not suit that state and people living there do not stand to benefit by them. Himachal Pradesh bordering Punjab and Haryana is also affected by this. The leaders of Janata Dal said that they would first waive all the loans of the poor and the harijans, discourage communalism, make efforts for the upliftment of the minorities and take everyone along in their march towards progress. But what happened in Karnal? Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma told us the other day that 120 harijan families were rendered homeless by the Devi Lal Government by bulldozing their houses. My submission is that those who are concerned about the welfare of harijans, the *adivasis* and minorities etc. are not going to be cowed down by any one, be they Brahmins, rajputs or communalists. All the leaders of the Opposition should extend their support to us in rooting out such elements. If we want to eliminate pernicious communalism from our country, the Government should in the first instance ban the misuse of temples, mosques and gurdwaras for carrying on political activities, as is being done these days. No political meeting should be allowed to be held there. Our experience

[Sh. K.D. Sultanpuri]

is that political speeches are delivered in every gurudwara in Punjab and the religious morality has become extinct there. Rather efforts are made to desecrate our temples, mosques and gurudwaras. The Government should make all efforts to control the situation. If necessary, effective laws should be formulated so that the people spreading communalism may not be able to raise their heads. Today we find that efforts are made to divide people on the basis of caste at places where poor people work in large numbers. Efforts are made to arouse communal feelings in the matter the use of public places, temples, mosques and even for providing drinking water. Today no one remembers God, Allah or Guru Nanak who were the pioneers of these religions. Can any pundit give a cogent reason as to why harijans, or other poor people, who have also inherited life from God, can not be allowed to enter temples or to offer 'Namaz' in a mosque. We should beware of these communal forces, which are bent upon destabilising and disintegrating the country.

We feel that if our country is safe, everything is secure and our politics can keep our country safe and secure. The opposition Members allege that we do not want to end communalism. It is not as if they want to extinguish communalism. They have joined hands to inflame communalism. You can see what is happening in Haryana, where R.S.S. and Janata Dal are alleging that Congress (I) wants to grab power and is not working against communalism. It is absolutely wrong. We do not want to dislodge or grab Government in any State. We are making concerted efforts to fight communalism. I would like to tell the House that foreign money is being received by some organisations in the states where such Governments are in power.

Sir, my submission is that a point has been raised here that there are a number of organisations in our country which are receiving foreign money in lakhs of rupees. I would like to submit that this inflow of foreign

money should be banned. The programmes and activities of these organisations should be monitored to find out the source of receipt of money and the purpose for which it is used? Is it being utilised for the benefit of our country and for its progress? If there are institutions in our country, which want to weaken our country and which are inciting communal feeling, they should be banned, their activities should be kept under close watch.

Sir, in the end, I would like to submit that so far as checking communalism is concerned, the state Governments have a major role to play. But we must deal with an iron hand with the Government, which shows communal tendency. The Governments formed by the opposition are encouraging it because people of diverse thinking have come together. These people after defecting from our party become leaders there. They should understand that they have no leadership qualities in them. Keeping all this in view, we must realise that all these forces want to weaken the nation and we should keep strict vigil on their activities. I would like to congratulate our Government for taking all measures to check communalism. I would appeal to the entire House to lend support to Shri Rajiv Gandhi in his efforts to integrate and strengthen the nation.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman Sir, communalism is one of the most pernicious of the divisive forces of our country. It is therefore quite appropriate that the house shows its deep concern. I, however, humbly submit that the time has come when we should not be content with mere pious declarations; but effectively take collective measures for curbing the communalism.

The report of the Home Ministry notes with satisfaction that the communal situation received a slight set back towards the middle of the year with unfortunate incidents which

took place in Bidar in Karnataka and in UP in October 1988 mainly on account of tensions generated by the Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid controversy. I may however say that the term 'slight set back' is rather an exercise in understatement. The atmosphere is surcharged everywhere; especially after the brick worship programme announced on the occasion of Kumbh Mela by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad every village in India is likely to be engulfed in communal tension.

Every village is likely to be made the centre of the communal propaganda on the Ram Janambhoomi and Babri masjid. Therefore these under-currents and dangerous potentials may kindly be not overlooked by anybody under a mischief that we are in the comfortable place in the matter of communal situation. There is not one Ram Janambhoomi or Babri Masjid; even Mathura temple is there. About 300 places of worship have been identified by Hindu communal forces as potential places or instruments of their communal propaganda. I am not going into the details because there is not time. The Government must examine the possibility of having a well-knit policy declared as a national policy on the question of disputed places of worship. We must fix a cut-off line i.e. 15th August 1947. The status-quo as obtained on that date should be accepted by all the parties concerned Hindus and Muslims, so that no new dispute can be aroused on that basis. However since a dispute has already arisen. We have to find a solution for Babri Masjid and Ram Janambhoomi. When no mutually acceptable solution is available, the best course would be that the judicial process must be applied and expedited. Here, of course, I must point out that unlocking of the places on 1st February 1986 was a signal of communal propaganda. I do not recall who was in charge of the internal security at that time. The Government must examine whether Mr. Arun Nehru has played a special role in this matter. Unfortunately that point became a trigger point. This is a matter which the Government must examine and the hon. Home Minister may kindly look into it. However, it is good that at least some forces have recognised that judicial process

must be applied in order to resolve the dispute. After all, subjective feelings must not have any priority of preference over objective processes. Fortunately even that section of Babri Masjid Action Committee which was once very vehement on certain points, has accepted that the judicial process is the correct way to solve the problem. Even some respected Hindu leaders have accepted this I am told that Sankaracharya of Dwaraka has accepted the judicial process as the correct process to solve the problem. I think the Government will expedite the judicial process and defeat the game of the Hindu communal elements., like Vishwa Hindu Parishad, R.S.S. and supported by Dr. Patel's party - wittingly or unwittingly they have given support. The places of worship should not be used as instruments of communal violence. Let us try to bring all communities together under the common bond of spiritualism and humanism rather than allowing them to be victims of communal violence.

The programme of brick-worship has to be seen by the Government with great caution. It has got a great potential of public mischief. I have seen it in Gujarat and elsewhere that interested people are raising communal slogans and shouting around the place. This is creating communal tensions. Therefore communal propaganda should be curbed. However what are we doing? We are allowing the atmosphere to be surcharged. Then we are allowing the ignition to be made. Only when fire takes place, we are doing something. No. This should not be so we must curb communalism. Whether it is 'A' community or 'B' community communal propaganda must be stopped. We must take strict action against them, at the initial stage itself. Otherwise it becomes too late. Therefore, I would wish that the Government should see that the situation is not allowed to deteriorate. First of all, I believe that we could have taken these actions and decisions on Ram Janambhoomi and Babri Masjid even earlier. Coming from a riot-prone city, I may point out that every Hindu and every Muslim is not a communalist. Common Hindu and common Muslim are not interested in fight-

[Sh. Haroobha Mehta]

ing with each other. It is the communal propaganda which makes them mad so as to take up arms against their own brethren. Therefore, we should firmly deal with the communal propaganda. We should see that communal forces are not allowed to divide the people any more. We should now declare that enough of communal violence. India should at least declare itself free from communal violence. We have the respectability in the world to call for a nuclear free and non-violent world as we did through the Delhi Declaration signed between Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Gorbachov.

Sir, a word about Shiv Sena. Prime Minister yesterday referred to the judgement given by Justice Bhargava of Bombay High Court in a case where a Shiv Sena MLA was unseated on the ground of religious appeal resorted to in order to enhance his election prospects. It was not a rough communal propaganda but a very subtle propaganda that India should be a Hindu Rashtra so that Hindus should be organised on the basis of the demand to make India a theological State. On that basis Shiv Sena and other people tried to gather votes. Unfortunately in this country communal propaganda pays political dividends. That is why such forces gain respectability and legitimacy. We have to nip this in the bud. Shiv Sena being an advocate of Hindu militancy with its aggressive anti-Muslim..., anti-Sikh and anti-Dalit forces and militant parochialism it is one of the most pernicious forces working in our country. We should take strong action against such forces.

Sir, we read communal propaganda in the media and elsewhere day in and day out but we hardly have taken any action under Section 153 A of the IPC. It remains a dead letter. Such provisions will be atrophied if the State does not use them vigorously. I would like to know how many such offences have taken place in India, the action taken and prosecutions made. Government owes an answer to the people and Parliament as to what action has been taken by the Govern-

ment curbing communal propaganda or propaganda which creates ill-will in one community against the other. Unfortunately the State media like TV also operates in such a way that one particular religion is projected, whether it is a dance or a drama programme there is pre-dominance of overtones of majority religion. It is highly objectionable. This tendency should be curbed. In our television programmes we should promote scientific temper. At present we are promoting superstitions, obscurantism and conservative religious beliefs through such media rather than secular thought. Public media should be channelised to spread secular thoughts and promote scientific temper. If we fail in the duty of utilising State machinery in order to curb communalism and strengthen secularism posterity will not pardon us.

With these words I also join the voice raised in this House to be more vigilant to take steps to curb communalism. I appeal even to those parties and organisations which are accused of communal approach to shed the narrow outlook and join the mainstream of secular India.

[Translation]

*SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many Hon. Members while participating in the debate have criticised bitterly the role of Bhartiya Janta party. We have much documentary evidence before us to show who really is secular and who is not.

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja): Everyone will be able to understand if you speak in Hindi.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: If I speak in Hindi, they will try to interrupt me. Therefore, I want to teach them a lesson.....

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): His principle is "kuch na kare, khuda kare koi". I will not read out the first part of this saying lest you may take offence. I am only narrating the second part.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Both the ruling party as well as the Opposition Members are trying to label the B.J.P. as communal. I would like to tell you that in 1952, when neither Jana Sangh nor R.S.S. had been established in the South, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while addressing a mammoth gathering in my constituency Hanamkonda had said that Bhartiya Jana Sangh was a communal party and they should not vote for it. Such statements at a place, where people were unaware of the existence of Bhartiya Jana Sangh, only showed their attempt to divert the attention of the people from their communal bias. Similarly, all the Members of various parties start defaming and scolding us. I would like to quote from the manifesto issued during the last elections held in Mizoram. The Mizo Congress (I) Committee's election manifesto read as under.

[English]

The MCC (I) is committed to establish a Government in tandem with Christian principles.

[Translation]

Under the heading "Secularism" it reads as follows:

[English]

As Christians it is our bounden responsibility to proclaim the gospel.

[Translation]

I know very little English but I would like to tell you what does gospel and all that mean.

[English]

It is but reasonable that the Christians should lend support to the Congress (I). This is the manifesto of the Mizoram Pradesh Congress (i) Committee.

[Translation]

It is not limited to this alone. Now, I tell

you about the Congress socialism.

[English]

God of the Bible is God of the poor. This is Congress socialism.

[Translation]

It further says:

[English]

Under the heading 'Source of fund', it is said 'To explore the ways and means of sending pilgrims to the Holy Land, Jerusalem.' This is the theme of the election manifesto of the Congress (I)

[Translation]

I would like to tell as to what changes Congress wants to bring in education.

[English]

Under 'Education', it is said 'To revise school syllabus on the basis of Mizo culture and Christian principles.' This is the election manifesto of the Congress (I). It is recently published. It is a documentary evidence of secularism of Congress (I). If this is secularism, we are against this. This is communalism.

[Translation]

They rather charge others of being communal and call for a ban on such parties. they have seen the consequences of imposing a ban on the R.S.S. in 1975. What happened in 1977. Try a ban once again and face the consequences. We are with it but I would like to tell you as to who is secular. There was no reaction after 1947 riots when Hindus were killed in large number. But I am sorry to say that communalism is raising its head because of the attitude adopted by you during the past 42 years after independence. We are against it. B.J.P. will be the first to deprecate it. You are trying to make people communal by taking such steps. Apart from this, I would like to tell you how secular

[Sh. C. Janga Reddy]

are the Congress Members.

[English]

This is secularism of Congress (I) in Allahabad election and Udaipur election.

[Translation]

Who did they bring for the propaganda? They carried out their propaganda with the help of the person who played Rama in the T.V. serial Ramayana. It means that they want to incite Hindu sentiments, Christian sentiments in the elections. They formed the Government in Kerala in alliance with the Muslim League. This is the method of their contesting the elections and then they talk of secularism. They indulge in theft and instead of accepting that they are the culprits, they ask the policeman to tell the whereabouts of the thief. It is just like the case of the thief threatening the policeman. This is the policy of the Congress. It is not your policy but a policy, I may tell you, adopted by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1952. At that time, I was a child and studying in class 9 to 10. Shri Nehru had said this very thing about Jana Sangh and the same tradition still continues and it will continue in future as well. You will get the reflection of your image in the following passage which I would like to read out to you:

[English]

"The Congress (I) has openly asked the electorate to vote for it in Mizoram, for the sake of Mizos and Christianity. The style in Mizoram is familiar to those who watched Arun Govil, the star of Television serial, Ramayana, being projected as the real-life Rama by the party in the by-elections in June, 1988." That is your secularism.

[Translation]

Do you call it secularism? Please let me know. You talk tall. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has mentioned about the deliberations that took place in Lahore in 1942—the two nation

theory. Who accepted this two nation theory? The Congress in alliance with the Muslim League accepted this theory. The people who were instrumental in bifurcating the country are present in this august House today also. You have entered into an alliance with the Muslim League. What have you done in these 42 years? In these 42 years you entered into alliance several times and contested the elections. My colleagues, the members of the C.P.M. and Shri Namboodripad accepted Muslim League as a partner in the Coalition Government just to come to power and Shri Mohammed Koya was made the Minister of Education in that Government. He started teaching Arabic in the schools and changed the syllabus. Do you know what else did Shri Namboodripad do? No other Government, not even the Congress Government, has done so. Just to continue in power and continue as the Chief Minister, Shri Namboodripad carved out the district of Malapuram and left it to Muslim domination. It is being called Muflistan. This is the policy of C.P.M. This is the point on which we have a difference of opinion with them. Riots are taking place between the C.P.M. and the Muslims, and the R.S.S. and the B.J.P. are coming to the rescue of Muslim brethren and protecting them. You should be aware of it. This is the policy of our C.P.M. friends. These three having been untied are always in a move to assault us. They are trying to portray us as communalists. Shri Arun Govil is carrying out the propaganda for them which is in very bad taste. Here is a documentary evidence. An M.L.A. belonging to the Shiv Sena was unseated and they congratulated the hon. Justice for that.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI. AZIZ QURESHI:

"Bak raha hoon, Kinhone kya kya kuchh,
Kuchh na samjhe, khuda kare kio"

SHRI. C. JANGA REDDY: You are an Urdu poet. That is why I was thinking of speaking in Telugu. But for your sake and to make you understand I am speaking in Hindi.

The poor man as you are in the matter of language, you do not know any other language than Hindi. You are the Hindi fanatic.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Though my mother tongue is Urdu, I am proud that I know Hindi.....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I know that Urdu is not a language, it is only "khari boli.".....(*Interruptions*). Three days ago,.... the former President of the A.P.C.C. was disqualified for contesting the elections for 6 years by the Supreme Court on the charge of fanning communalism in 1967.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Who?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Shri Chenna Reddy, the President of the P.C.C. Shri Chenna Reddy, the symbol of communalism. The Chief Minister of Mizoram is the symbol of communalism. The Allahabad election is the symbol of communalism.....(*Interruptions*)....What do they do? I would like to tell you that there is no communalism wherever there are non-congress Governments. Communalism is there in Bihar and U.P. Their objective is to remain in power by winning the elections through these gimmicks. They have been in power for the last 42 years barring a two years period. This is the reason why the Congress Party started inciting the people for riots. What did they do in Hazaribagh? On the Ram Navami day, the procession was proceeding day and night. All of a sudden, the light went off. Thereafter a bomb exploded. 350 people were arrested for making bombs. But who were the people who were injured? They did not belong to that village. They had come from other towns. Will you please tell us the community to which they belong? You set up a number of Commissions on communalism. You make the reports of those commissions public. The riots that took place in Ahemdabad were

engineered by people who had come from outside the country. They had come from Pakistan. They are coming without visas. I had put a question in this regard in this august House. People come from Saudi Arabia and spread communalism in this country. They are paid for that. You cannot understand this. I would say that you take an oath not to take the help from any communal elements in the elections. Today you say that the C.P.M. people are good and want to know as to why they are entering into an agreement with the Janata Dal. We know who are good and who are bad. You people only want to continue in power. You only want that the rift among the opposition parties should continue, so that you could come to power in the States where your party is out of power. You are making this type of attempts. you say that the C.P.M. are progressive people, but why do they joint hands with the Janta Dal. On the other hand, you say that the people of Janata Dal are good but why are they entering into an alliance with the communal B.J.P. What a strange thing! This is your propaganda but the people are not going to be misled by your propaganda. Some people were misled by your propaganda and the Janata Government was toppled in 1979. The people should learn a lesson from this. If the people's attitude is not changed, nobody will be able to save the country.....(*Interruptions*)...I warn you not to make attempts to divide the opposition parties so as to come to power. Your congress people, wherever they are trying to topple the Government. When there was Janata Government in Karnataka, old Congressmen were there in it. But nobody is going to listen to you in the forthcoming elections. Under no circumstances and for any reasons, the people will vote you to power. Do not try to divide others.

The Ram Janmabhoomi issue was taken up here. Why don't they agree to abide by the verdict of the Supreme Court in this regard? Similarly, the Supreme Court had ruled in the Shah Banu case that she should be provided maintenance. Why was it not implemented? Our party has a poor representation in the House and so many people speak against

[Sh. C. Janga Reddy]

our party. I, therefore, request you to give me at least 5 more minutes. I would like to ask them as to why did they not implement the Supreme Court verdict in Shah Banu's case. You are referring to Ram Janmabhoomi. It was under lock and key for the last 42 years. Who opened it? It was opened in accordance with the orders of the court. Who had gone there to take its possession? Our colleague, Shri Shahbuddin has asked the people to march to Babri Masjid on cycle. The foreign invaders invaded our country and constructed the Babri Masjid on Ram Janmabhoomi. Is there anybody left of Babar dynasty today? Whoever is sitting here was Hindu at one time. All of them were Hindus 4 to 10 to 20 generations ago and were the inhabitants of India. They are in all respects Hindus and belong to Hindu families. Later, some of them were converted as Muslims, some as Christians, some as Jains, some as Vaishnavs and some as Shaivas. I do not know much about the Puranas and the Upanishadas. But I can say this much that these people did not come from Arabistan. They talk of these things just to mislead the people and fetch votes. The riots have declined in Hyderabad because a friend of the Itihadul Musalmin became the Mayor of the city. The elections will again be held and riots will take place again. Where they are in majority riots take place. Riots do not take place in the old city on one bank of river Musi, but on the other bank, where they are in majority, riots take place.

So far as the question of riots is concerned, the people who were involved in the riots in Hazaribagh were not the local people. Riots are engineered by the people coming from other cities. The 350 people who were injured in the riots have no concern with the city. I, therefore, ask you to inquire into the incident and refrain from mud slinging.

I would like to make yet another submission. Shri Inderjit Gupta is my senior colleague and is a respected person. He is pretty senior person and I cannot say anything against him. I am neither so witty, nor

a professor or a knowledgeable person. In spite of that, all that I would like to say is that it has been clearly stated in article 370 that.

[English]

"Temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir"

Now, what is the meaning of temporary?

[Translation]

The article says that it is temporary. Temporary could be for two years, there years. What is happening there? the population of the minority community there was 70,000, which has since been reduced to 20,000. Please let me know how all this happened? Nobody can build a house in Kashmir, not even the President of India. The national flag of Pakistan is being flown in Kashmir on 26th January. When some other team wins there, riots take place and when the Pakistan team wins, sweets are distributed. When the President of Pakistan, General Zia died, riots took place there. What are the reasons for this? Why do riots take place there? There are Pakistani agents in the State. Pakistani elements are active there.

I would like to tell you that the community of Kashmiri Pandits is in minority in the State. They came here and apprised Shri Rajiv Gandhi as to how many temples were demolished. You know that Shri Farooq was not allowed to hoist the national flag there. This sort of activities are taking place there. I therefore, demand abrogation of article 370 in its applicability to that State.

I would like to make a submission about the human rights. You have set up the Minority Commission. Justice Beg has made a recommendation to set up a Human Rights Commission. It is not we, who say so. It is Justice Beg who has said it.

I would like to tell you that Shri Kashi Ram has formed his party. Shri Hazi Mastan is also with him. These people want to seg-

regate the down trodden and the minorities. These people are thinking of Dalitstan. Divisions are being created on this pretext. The backward people are trying to undergo a change for the sake of their rank, for the sake of their rights. Today what type of things do the people do? They talk of spreading regionalism, communalism and casteism. Shri Mohan Ranga Rao, the Congress M.L.A. was killed in Andhra Pradesh. he belonged to the 'Kapur' caste. He was a friend of Shri Shiv Shanker. property worth Rs. 300 crores was destroyed after his death just within three hours. Who was behind it? One of our Cabinet Minister, Shri Vengala Rao inaugurated the 'Virlam Sangam'. A commission should be appointed to hold an enquiry into this. Recently casteism was encouraged in Haryana on the issue of backward class of Gujar. So, I want:

[English]

You please look into this. In your party itself, there is casteism, communalism and every type of 'ism'. Only your party is capable of digesting all these 'isms'. We are not capable to digest all these 'isms'. except nationalism.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I would like to congratulate Shri Ramoowalia for raising discussion in the House on an important subject like the communal situation. Sir, I was listening to the speech of Shri Janga Reddy. While hearing his speech one thing struck me. He didn't suggest a single way how to solve the communal problem in our country. It is a matter of great regret.

15.00 hrs.

Those people who talk of communalism, only think in terms of Hinduism, Muslimism and Sikhism. No one thinks of Indianism. We should all realise, whether one is a

Hindu, a muslim, Sikh or a Christian, that we must be Indian in our heart. I would like to quote Shrimati Indira Gandhi:

[English]

"I cannot understand how anyone can be an Indian and not to be proud."

[Translation]

I have very little time. I am Indian. I belong to West Bengal. But it is a matter of great pride for our State that whether he belongs to Congress, C.P.M. or C.P.I. or Forward Block, there is neither religion based politics nor communal killings in our state. Just now, Shri Amar referred to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. I would like to quote a poem of Ravindra Nath Tagore from Gitanjali. I am proud that in this poem Tagore has held the Indian people on a very high pedestal.

[English]

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;

Where knowledge is free;

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;

Where words come out from the depth of truth;

Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;

Where the mind is led forward by there into ever-widening thought and action—

Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake."

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

[Translation]

I don't like to comment on anyone. I welcome the speech delivered by Shri Indrajit Gupta yesterday. He gave many constructive suggestions for tackling the communal situation. But nothing can be achieved by merely making speeches. We will have to go to the field and work for it. I was pained to listen the speech of Shri Janga Reddy in the House, which was very much like an election speech aimed at winning votes but did not talk about the country. We may be members of the Congress Party, but we are proud that we don't practise casteism, we do not believe in casteism. Everyone is equal. Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian, all are equal. India is a secular state. One who worships sun in the temple says "namo jivakusum shankay kashaypam mahaditim." One who is a muslim reads Koran "la ilahi illallah, Mohammad Rasulullah". Christian holding the Bible says:

[English]

"There is none but one".

[Translation]

The Sikh says "Vahe guru da khalsa, vahe guru de fath". This is secularism. But it is a matter of regret that some political parties try to exploit it to gain advantage at the hustings. Now-a-days, a systematic conspiracy is going on to destabilise the country in the name of religion. Such parties should be ashamed of themselves. They abused the Congress Party. The person who works is liable to commit a few mistakes. We cannot say that we do not make mistakes. But the one who works, can only commit mistakes. Please tell me the party, which made sacrifices for the country. The Congress Party made sacrifices for the country before as well as after independence. Mahatma Gandhi, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, sacrificed their lives for the country. There is only one party, whose largest number of members made sacrifices for the country. I would like to congratulate the leftist parties,

who are fighting communalism, many of them have laid down their life for this cause. The Government should pay attention to those who talk of 'Ram' or 'Rahim'. Why does not.....*.....Shri Reddy call for disqualifying the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh? In Bombay, the High Court has disqualified an M.L.A. of Shiv Sena. Why have they done so? I would like to congratulate them for this....(Interruptions)..... what these people will do outside when they are creating so much disorder in the House. They will keep alive the communal situation and will encourage communalism. Why I am saying these things? An M.L.A. of Shiv Sena was disqualified by the High Court because he campaigned on the basis of religion. I would like to appeal to Shri Buta Singh that he should bring forward a comprehensive Bill to provide for a ban on communal organisations and guidelines should be issued to the political parties that they cannot fall back upon their religious performances during their election campaign. Just see Shri Rama Rao. He adorned the affair of Lord Krishna and went round in a chariot during the elections. One should be disqualified for carrying on election campaign in this manner. He fought the election by posing himself as God. Shri Rama Rao, changed into**....., so he should be disqualified. Muslim League is doing the same thing as the B.J.P. and R.S.S. are doing.....(Interruptions).....B.J.P. is raising the slogan of a Hindu nation. Muslim league will raise the slogan of a Islamic nation and we may give a call for a nation for the women. How can it benefit the country? The Government should issue guide-lines to enforce secularism in the country. Government must take action in this regard. A number of political parties get funds from foreign countries. They utilise this money for inciting religious feelings. These people exploit the religious sentiments of our masses, as they are religious, the Government should exercise a check to identify the countries which are providing funds and how they manage to escape Government's notice. I would like to make some suggestions to curb communalism. Every person in the villages does not see T.V. but he listens to the radio. Therefore, the publicity machinery

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

of the Government needs to be further strengthened, as all the communal organisations viz. Shiv Sena, muslim League or B.J.P. do not give priority to the country, but to their parties. Whereas the nation should be given the first priority and the political party comes thereafter. On this issue the ruling and the opposition parties do not differ. It is our duty to safeguard the interests of the minorities and to look after them. Everything must be done for the betterment of the common man irrespective of the religion, language and caste affiliations and to prevent the growth of the communal forces in the country.

[English]

Communalism is stronger than any kind of corruption. It is not less than cancer.

[Translation]

Communalism is getting strong, so urgent steps must be taken to curb it. One thing I would like to tell to...**... Reddy(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: This is unparliamentary.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Now I am speaking Shri C. Janga Reddy(Interruptions)Although I am grateful to Shri C. Janga Reddy that he has said a nice thing but would like to tell him one thing.....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be expunged.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I would like to appeal to all the hon. Members to fight the communalism and to safeguard the nation unitedly as the Prime Minister accepted the suggestion put forth by Shri Indrajit Gupta. In the end, I would like to say

"Kya Fark Tujhmein Mujhmein Tora

Dard Darde Tanha Hai,
Mera Dard Darde Zamana Hai."

Whatever we have to do, we have to do for the well being of the nation: As this is the month of Ramzan, I want to recite a couplet.

"Muddai Lakh Bura Chahe to Kya
Hota Hai,
Vahi Hota Hai Jo Manjoore Khuda
Hota Hai."

Therefore, "Eishwar Allah Tere Nam,
Sabko Sanmati De Bhaqwan."

Let all of us work collectively for the progress of the country.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when in the name of religion, people fight, spread hatred, kill each other and shed blood, then we feel that the ancient period was much better when religion was not in existence. Afterwards, slowly and steadily religions came into being for the betterment and refinement of human beings and not to infuse devilish tendencies, as is clear from the ideologies of the founders of various faiths. Religions inculcate God-like qualities and as well as devilish tendencies at the sametime. So why should we not purge the religions of the things which make the people devil. When we see violence in the name of religion, then we feel society free of religions faiths, as it was in ancient period, is better. Religions were founded by the Rishis, Saints, Mahatmas, Angels to guide the mankind to adopt right path and not to divide them. The fundamentals of all the religions are the same and similarly the aim of all the religions scriptures whether they be Quran Sharief, Gita, Ved, Guru Granth Sahab or Bible are the same. Vyasiji has said:

"Shrayatam Sarvadharma Sarvaswyam
Shrutwa Chaivadvhyatam, Atmanah
Praticoolani Pareasham Na Samacharet."

We must try to understand the fundamentals of the religion, there is no difference in them. The main thing is that we should not

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

[Sh. Umakant Mishra]

behave with others in the manner which we do not like ourselves. However, religion nowadays is being used for narrow selfish ends. If some religion makes a man devil, it would be better if the same is vanished from the world. It would be better to remain without religion instead of such religion. Manu has written:

"Dhriti Kshma Damosteyam Satyam
Shoucham Indriyanigrah,
Dheer Vidya Satyamkrodho Dashkam
Lakshanam."

Tell me which one of these elements viz. patience, forgiveness, tolerance, peace, self-restraint and love is anti-religion. Nobody wants to follow the true religion. However, the religion is being intermingled with politics, 'Dharam' is being understood as religion, it is being linked with power. There is moral degradation. Religion is being openly used as a platform for grabbing power. People are allowed to profess any religion inside their homes and within their families but the constitution of our country is based on secularism. We have equal respect for every religion. This ideology was propagated by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The Hon. Prime Minister in his excellent speech emphasised upon the need for secularism as the only option in our country. In our country people can be multi-lingual, multi-religious, they may be of various cultures, of various regions, but cannot be multinational. Our nation is one called Bharat. This is our religion and is the greatest of all the religions. Sir, we respect all the religions and have faith in Guru Nanak, Ram, Krishna, Allah or Khuda, Lord Buddha, but to worship mankind is the greatest religion. Manu has written:

"Na Manushat Shreshtataram hikinichit."

Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore has said the same thing as follows:-

"Sabar Uper Manush Satya Tahar Uper Nai."

Man is the greatest truth and is the creator of all the things. Man has founded all the religions, formed empires, set code of ethics and has also decided the path for the mankind to follow, then why the descendants fight. Sir, to my mind if communalism and fundamentalism are not curbed then it will not only be difficult but impossible to run democracy in the country. The unity and integrity of the nation are in danger. Country will break and the democracy will be no more in existence. Therefore, the need of the hour is to adopt a national religion while according due respect to all religion viz. Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims, Parsis and Christians and say that we are Indian and Indianism is our religion. Neeraj, a Hindi poet said:-

"Ab To Aisa Koi Mazhab Bhi Chalaya
Jai,
Jisme Insaan Ko Insaan Banaya Jai.
Aag Behati Hai Yahan Ganga Mein Aur
Jhelum Mein Bhi,
Koi Batlaya Kahan Jake Nahaya Jai."

For a long time the great ideal of India has been:

"Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah, Sarve Santu
Niramayah,
Sarve Bhadrani Pashyantu, Ma Ka-
shchid Dukhbhagbhavet."

Such national religion should be founded under which Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsis may follow their own religious faiths, live happily and peacefully and consider themselves to be the nationals of India. In the end, I would say that I am dead against communalism and serious efforts should be made to understand the true religion, the crux of all the religions and real religion. An effort in the direction was made by Emperor Akbar, by intermingling the tenets of Quran Sharief, Ved, Shastras, Guru Granth Sahab and Guru Nanak Dev's 'Vani'. One may practise his own religion but the national religion should be one. A national religion is must for unity and integrity of the nation, and for safeguarding the democracy, otherwise it will be difficult to safeguard

the nation.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I come to communalism, I want to answer to the two points raised by Shri Janga Reddy. He represents BJP and feels concerned about communalism. I want to assure BJP through Shri Janga Reddy and particularly, his teachers, that I denounce communalism from Kashmir to Kanyakumari in whatever shape it takes. Secondly, he talked about Article 370. I want to remind this august House and his teachers, who had prepared him through Sarkaria Commission to say that the article 370 should be abrogated. The position that has been accepted by the Supreme Court of India is that Article 370 of the Constitution of India is an integral part of the Constitution and it cannot be abrogated at all. Now because there is constraint of time, I will say why it cannot be abrogated. And this position has been accepted by the Supreme Court in three judgements. I quote from a book entitled "Development of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir" by author Mr. A S. Anand, who is currently the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature in Jammu and Kashmir State. I quote from page no. 130.

"The temporary nature of the Articles arises merely because the power to finalise the constitutional relationship between the State and the Union of India had been specifically vested in the Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly. The Constitution of India clearly envisaged the convening of a Constituent Assembly for Jammu and Kashmir and also provides that whatever modifications, amendments or exceptions that might become necessary either to Article 370 or to any other Articles in the Constitution of India in their application to Jammu and Kashmir State, were subject to the decision of the Assembly. Therefore, the temporary provision does not mean that the Article is capable of

being abrogated, modified or replaced unilaterally....."

That means, it cannot be abrogated unless the people of Jammu and Kashmir State are consulted through a Constituent Assembly. And this is the position that has been accepted by the Supreme Court of India.

Now I come to the topic of communalism. Since BJP is using abrogation of Article 370 as an element of a Hindu card, I was compelled to answer to the BJP propaganda outside the House.

Communalism is a great menace and it has to be rejected from all section of this House and by all the people of India because it will weaken our country. There are some statistics. I will not get down to statistics in detail because so many friends have spoken here. But the figures showing that, between 1981 and 1987, 1822 Muslims were killed; 753 Hindus were killed and 12 policemen were killed through communal riots, is something heart rendering. These figures do not seem to be correct. Actually the figure is on the higher side. I read an article. I am giving you only an outline of what I have to say. The article was written by Mr. Vibuti Narain Rai. He has made a complete study, giving complete figures and quoting Government statistics, and he has come to the conclusion that 75 per cent loss of life and property has been borne by the Muslim community. Here is a question, why do communal riots occur? We seen so many reports in the Library. It is because facts are misrepresented, Disinformation is floated in the country and there is an organised attempt to create misunderstanding by politicians. I agree with Shri Haroobhai Mehta. I always salute his sentiments. He is correct when he say that every Muslim or every Hindu in this country is not communal. I have seen it from my own personal experience. It is politicians who create a situation. I give some credit to the Government of India.

My grievance is that the Government of India is not trying to understand in simple

[Sh. Saifuddin Soz]

measure what is happening at the grassroot level. Another man, Syed Zuber Ahmed says how communalism grew in Chhota Nagpur. It is a very good article. Chhota Nagpur remained free from all communal violence all these four decades. But why is it that Chhota Nagpur is experiencing communal violence? I would request the hon. Home Minister to kindly institute a cell and assign a job to it to study why do people organise and exhibit communalism. That exercise is not being done at the moment.

We have to take serious note of what the people are speaking and what they are doing at the grassroot level in rural India. In urban India you have pronounced shades of communalism. But our rural India is still pure. An average Hindu is not communal at all whether it is a question of Babri Masjid or any other temple. But why do politicians play the game?

In Hazaribagh, all of a sudden you find corpses in gunny bags. And there is no explanation. There was a great hope that Mr. Sinha and Mr. Jagannath Mishra together will improve the situation in Hazaribagh. I raise a question. Tariq Anwar is a Congress MP. He is a secular and a nationalist. We cannot attribute any motives to him that he is speaking something which is not borne by facts. He issued a statement that Muslims in Bihar praise BSF, Army, para-military forces but they denounce BMP. Somebody will have to look into it how they have imposed curfew and how the Police did the same thing. These games cannot continue. This is what BJP does not understand. You cannot kill 13 crore people of the largest minority community in India. You cannot kill any minority which may be very small like Parsi or Christians. You cannot do away with these minorities through killings.

Now in Mathura the situation is totally communalised because Siva Sena wants to have a branch there. The Prime Minister was kind enough to mention the judgement that was delivered by the Bombay High Court. In

fact, that judge deserves a resolution from this House that he was bold enough to show that man out from the august House of the Assembly of Maharashtra because he had done 'communal propaganda during election. No Muslim or Hindu should be allowed in India to use religion as a tool for winning the election.

Now Siva Sena has become a menace. I find that this time it is organised. This is what I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister. This time it has a different formula. The same applies to BJP, Hindu Mahasabha, Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad. They are all playing a political game and they want to wrest power from the Congress Party I do not think, they can get it because I still hope that the Congress is the largest party and it will do its duty. I want the Congress Party to study the game they are playing. Why has Atalji, a senior leader, or Advaniji raised so many issues like abrogation of Article 370 and cancelling Minorities Commission? That cannot be done. We want that to become a statutory body. Why do you not do it? They do many things because they want to come to this House in a sizeable number. That game should be frustrated because you are the custodian of the people's right as you are the largest party. You are wedded to socialism and secularism. Why do you not study the game that they are playing?

I read out from the Times of India a small clipping of Mahasabha. It must be read entirely because it is potentially dangerous what Mahasabha is doing. This is the language BJP is speaking, Bal Thackeray is speaking, Vishwa Hindu Parishad is speaking. They have a common manifesto now. They have used Hedgewar centenary celebrations to the hilt to destabilise India because they cannot do away with Muslims.

They cannot do away with Parsis. They are wanting to have political power and, therefore, they want to destabilise Now I quote:

"The Hindu Mahasabha today an-

nounced that it would contest 300 seats in the coming general elections. it also called for a ban on the Congress party from contesting elections as it said, the Congress was a 'communal organisation'.

The president of the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha Acharya Balarao Savarkar, claimed that his organisation alone had interpreted the word secularism correctly.

Professing faith in all religions of 'Bharatiya' origin, he said a 'Hindu' was anybody who resided in 'Akhand Bharat' a stretch of land between the Indus river and seas.

Mr. Savarkar said Hinduism did not believe in caste as being linked to birth. 'The varna system (caste system) is based on the profession a person is engaged in and not birth', he said."

Now he says a very important thing

"But by permitting a different personal law for Muslims and through the policy of reservation for Scheduled Castes....."

They are against the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and they do a propaganda at the grass-root level that the Congress stands for minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, they want to gain urban votes from caste Hindus. Now, here he says:

"But by permitting a different personal law for Muslims and through the policy of reservation for scheduled castes, the Congress government is perpetuating caste division, Mr. Savarkar said."

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKORN PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

Then lastly he comes in true colours the report says:

"And, even while Mr. Savarkar espoused secularism, he said if a 'Hindu state' was established, 'anybody by the name Mohammad will have to rechristen himself mahadev or such like names of Bharatiya origin'."

Now, this is the situation at the grass-root level. I will take a couple of minutes more because I know there is a constraint of time. I was just explaining that there is a collusion between totally anti-national parties. I do not doubt their patriotism but this is misplaced because they are preaching communalism and this communalism will ruin the whole country.

What Tariq Anwar has said about Bihar Military Police, must be looked into by the hon. Home Minister. Out of all these places where riots took place, I visited Makrana and I want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Home Minister that in Makrana—I will not give the details—but on one person there was consensus among Hindus and Muslims that it is one Bhanwar Lal Purohit who is involved in twenty-five cases, who is convicted in nine cases, who is a security risk not only for Rajasthan but for the whole of India, who is responsible for Makrana riots. All the high-ups in the administration there said it is very difficult to haul him up unless the Chief Minister decides, unless the Government of India decides to do so. They said that he can concoct a situation against any officer. He can say that such and such officer has committed a rape and put up two women as witnesses. Everybody from Assistant Commissioner, right up to Divisional Commissioner, is shivering and they begged of us that we must also play role. That man wants the Congress ticket. He did not get the ticket and he created this situation. So, he must be arrested, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): He has been arrested.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: He has been arrested but he must go under NSA.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: He is in jail.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: he is in jail, Sir and we could not meet the Chief Minister that time as we were in a hurry. Now we are talking to the real authority, the hon. Home Minister. He must be hauled up under National Security Act for two years and removed from that place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I am concluding, Sir, I am not giving the details. I am briefly saying that radio and television should also do their duty. I am not going to Ramayana and Mahabharata as a serial. Those serials have good points also. But there has to be a balance. We must look into how radio and television are operated. This requires close examination. Some of our Government departments are also playing a communal game. I have objection to that. I will give an example. The National Sample Survey. Organisation is a Government organisation. I have got a calendar and in front of it, there was something displaying Jawaharlal Nehru's Centenary celebrations and that was something laudable. When I turned the page, I saw the pictures in the calendar pertaining to Hindu religion. I referred to it. Somebody heard it and it appeared in 'India Today'. How it is that the National Sample Survey Organisation, in the Centenary Celebration Year of Jawaharlal Nehru, can display a particular religion? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a true secularist. He was a nationalist. He wanted that India should be great and united. I raised this objection because it is a Government organisation. Sir, there is a weekly newspaper in Urdu called "Nayi Duniya". It has invited our attention through a report that NCERT books for 6th Class and 7th Class are teaching 'Ramayana' and 'Mahabharata'. Personally speaking, I read Gita, its translation in verses by Khan Sahib Abul Asar Lucknowvi and since then I have great regard for Lord Krishna because he stood for action. But teaching through, NCERT books to all people, - Parsis, Hindus and Muslims compulsorily is objectionable. How can NCERT do it. The

books are 'Sankshipt Ramayan' and 'Sankshipt Mahabharat'. Earlier my attention was drawn on a telephone call by a journalist saying that there were some derogatory remarks in the 11th Class book. So, somebody will have to look into this. These things cannot be allowed in India.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: What is your objection?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: My objection is that we are a secular country.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Ramayan teaches secularism.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Then you balance it. You cannot make it compulsory. You cannot introduce it for the school children. It is prescribed for the whole class.

SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: The State funds cannot be used for propagation of any religion.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You have to consider it. We must come to some conclusion. Sir, he was referring to Kashmir. Kashmir is a place where 'Rishis' and 'Munis' preached peace and, we know, what Islam gave to us. And the Hindu community there are as safe as our tongue between 32 teeth because Muslims in Kashmir I say - believe in 'Koranic injunction' that every nation of the world got somebody to guide the people there. So, that way Hindus also deserve respects from Muslims. I wish the rest of India could take a lesson from the torch of secularism that has all along been burning in Kashmir Valley. In the other House, somebody painted a bleak picture that there is terrorism and we shall solve it. Sir, there is no question of communalism in Kashmir and we shall not allow that. I request the hon. Home Minister to convene a meeting of Divisional Commissioners and Police Commissioners and explain to them that what Government of India wants to do when there is a communal problem in a particular place. Then, Sir, I want that a Vigilance Squad should be instituted Statewise. Then

awards should be instituted. For instance, in Makrana the Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Thakur, has done a very good job. He saved Makarana from blood-shed he tackled the situation in a better way. That Divisional Commissioner must be awarded and those officers who are working against norms must be punished. In this context, I would like to submit that Justice Barucha should be applauded for his judgement.

Sir, the Prime Minister was kind enough to say that the National Integration Council will be called. I want that proper representation should be given to minorities in the Police and Para Military Forces. Sir, regarding the 15-point Programme, the Congress Party has given a lot of attention to this 15-Point Programme recently and the hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to see that this Programme is implemented in right earnest. Even during Shrimati Indiraji's time, she was more eager to implement it, but some of our friends in the bureaucracy did not allow it to be implemented.

Certainly there may be some bottle-necks. I would request the Government to get this programme implemented properly. I would also wish that we have a standing committee of Parliament for taking notice of communal situation in the country and it moves out of Parliament and visits those places where riots take place and finds a solution.

Finally, Sir, let us resolve to make this country strong and let us work for the unity and integrity of India.

And while I conclude, Sir, I want to remind the Congress Party because I feel the Prime Minister is sincerely wanting to solve this problem, I want the Congress Party, since it is the largest party, to do its duty and eradicate the communal menace from the country. Thank you.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for calling me to participate in this debate on a

very important subject like communal situation.

Sir, our Prime Minister while intervening yesterday, has rightly said that if India has to survive, it can survive only as a secular country. This shows the importance he gives to secularism and the concern he has for secularism and also for the nation as a whole. In fact nobody can dispute the secular attitude of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's family. There can be nobody, no person, no family more secular than Pandit Nehru's family not only in India, but I can say, in the whole of the world.

It is unfortunate that a topic like this, the communal situation, is being debated several times on different occasions in this House because we have not been able to create a situation wherein there will be communal harmony prevailing in the country all the time. Of course, today communalism has not been only our concern here, or our problem here; in fact it is a global problem. In different parts of the world, in different countries, there are communal tensions of different nature, of varied degree. Somewhere it is religion versus religion, somewhere inside the religion between different factions like Shia, Sunni and something like that. What is happening in Pakistan? Are they free from communal tension? Are not a number of lives being claimed by the communal situation there? Violence is taking the life there. And also in America and also in Christian countries we come across communal tension and communal riots. And inside also, within Hindu religion we have conflict, sometimes very violent conflicts, between different sections or communities of that one religion. So, we need not over play it. I tell you, sir, that I appreciate the sentiments expressed by Pandit Uma Kant Mishraji. Sir, it is not bad to be religious, but it is bad to be communal and we should condemn communalism. Actually religion has a good role to play in any society, in any country. Gandhiji's popular bhajan was:

"Ishwara Allah Teronam
Sabko Sanmati de Bhagvan"

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahy]

That is the real crux of religion. Every religion has one purpose, one aim and one objective, that is, to better the life standard of man, the human race, to improve the quality of man and to awaken the goodness, humanism inside, in the heart of every man. As you know, in every heart and mind of every person there is a serious conflict going on and constantly that conflict is going on, that war is going on that is the war between the forces of virtues and the forces of vices. That war is going on inside every one, in our hearts and in our minds.

It is the religion, it is the Sastras, good epics the teaching that helps in this struggle that is going on in our minds, in our hearts—the force of virtues to defeat the force of vices. There lies the beauty, there lies the nobility of the religion. The need of the hour is peaceful co-existence between different religions, different castes. How can that be done? There is no harm if we feel proud of our religion, but the first requirement is that we have to be proud of our nation: that we are Indians first, we are Indians second and we are Indians last. At the same time, if we feel proud of our religion, we have no right to undermine any other religion. We can feel proud of the greatness of our religion, but we should not run down other religions; and that is why we should not hate anybody because hatred begets hatred, affection begets affection, courtesy begets courtesy. In that way, we have to shun hatred for mankind. I am reminded of one thing that is being shown on TV every day, this being the birth centenary year of Pandit Nehru. He said, 'all of us, whatever religion we may belong to, are the children of Mother India with equal rights, privileges and obligations.' This is *Amrit Vani*. These are golden words and if we practise them in letter and spirit, there will be no problem of communal riots, communal situation anywhere. The requirement is to have a sense of accommodation, to have a sense of appreciation, a fellow-feeling for other religions, of the culture of the culture of other people, while feeling proud about ourselves. We have no duty—as I said earlier - to

intervene in others' religion. It is a sin to run down others' religion, others' community, others' culture; and in this way, we can bring in improvement in our body politic, and in our social life.

Sir, I look at this problem from two angles. One is how to control communal tension whenever there is one, and the other thing is how we can prevent, how we can create a situation, so that communal tension does not occur for ever. I would say that we have taken up a beautiful Bill last year—I think there was a legislation here, and we have passed that Bill, namely separating politics from religion. I would like to ask the Hon. Home Minister: what is the follow-up action taken in this regard? For all purposes, we have to do it very sincerely. We make some speeches here expressing feelings of communal harmony etc.—many of us. What do we do outside? Communal elements are represented in this House. Communal parties are there. The communal spirit has been reflected in this very debate of this House. We should not be hypocrites. We should have sincerity of purpose. If all the leaders of the country, all political parties, all MPs are unanimous on this issue, who can create communal tension in this country? There will be none. If we practise all these things merely for political gains here and there, there will be no end to this. Naturally, it is a question of heart-searching. Some people have managed to come to this House by resorting to communalism. Here, they also speak so many things against communalism—this policy and that policy. We have to ensure that they will not be able to participate in the elections and see that they have no place in Parliamentary democracy. I would request the Hon. Home Minister to come forward with the necessary legislation in this regard.

Sir, I am summing up. In all these cases, wherever there is communal tension, we know there are particular *goonda* elements, anti-social elements who are out to create trouble, out to create communal tension. Such elements should be isolated. No community, minority or majority should give protection to such elements. If they could be

isolated, then a lot of problems will be over and such elements should also be dealt with very firmly. The criminal cases etc. Against them should be disposed of quickly and if necessary by separate benches or court.

I have also given my views earlier on holding a world conference of religions. It is time that such a conference should be held where different leaders would attend. I have told you about family planning because there are some reservations from some quarters. That also gives rise to communal tension in some areas. There are people who are out to exploit these things. There should be a conference and should all work together to promote peace.

As regards personal law, family code etc., it is time to give serious thought to go for uniformity as far as possible, of course keeping in view the suitability, the requirements of the nation and different religions. There should be an international conference on all religions also to sort out problem.

The other side is, how to prevent it. We can better prevent it if we can cultivate, create and promote an atmosphere wherein right from the school level where the children are going, it should be done. The children are our future generations, our citizens, our future hope of the country. Right from the schools, we have to see that syllabi are prepared in such a way that secularism goes deep into their minds. Therefore, there should be mixed education. At the same time, very relevant suggestions were given by some hon. Members on either side. I can name, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, who mentioned about joint meeting of leaders together. They can have meetings. They can also participate jointly in different festivals, social festivals and religious festivals, As you know, Roza fasting month is going on. We come across news-times about Iftar dinners. Leading people from all religions club together, meet together. Like that, in different festivals in different religious functions also, top leaders, leading people of different religions can mix together and can lead together in the procession etc.

We are the largest democracy in the world. We are a very big country, second highest populous country in the world. We have so many religions. In fact, we have the second largest Mohammedan population in India. There are so many Mohammedan countries in the world. But our population of Mohammedan is far more larger than many such Mohammedan countries themselves. We cannot think, for a moment that we can throw 10 crores of Mohammedans outside India or that number of Christians or this and that. Only India's improvement and prosperity lies in peaceful coexistence of all religions. As Panditji said, we are children of Mother India; whatever religion we may belong to whatever cast we may belong to, whatever community we may belong to, we are all children of Mother India: We are committed to Mother India; we are committed to defend her; we are committed to strengthen the integrity, solidarity of India. If we promote the spirit of brotherhood, it can be done. It is also essence of our culture, "Vasudeva Kutumbakam". That is the essence of our culture. Unity in diversity is also essence of our culture. This we have to keep in mind and we can work in this direction. That can strengthen the country and eliminate all difficulties, all these unpleasant situations, communal riots etc.

We hang our head in shame when we think of these unpleasant situations. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation Indiraji had done so much for the country. They were the symbols of national integration, secularism. But they had fallen victims to the fanatics of bullets.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many thanks for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on communal situation. Sir, in the violent incidents which took place in various parts of the country, a number of people lost their lives. The newspapers have carried reports about a number of other such inci-

[Sh. Arif Mohammad Khan]

dents of torture, and one of our colleagues just now pointed out that every Indian feels ashamed of such incidents. However, what disturbs me most is that after every incidence or riot, we simply fulfil our duty by expressing concern over them in the House. We discuss the communal situation after communal violence had taken place, figures about the dead as well as those responsible for it are presented and thereafter we forget it. I feel that merely expressing concern or debating over them in the House is not enough. Even if a single person dies in such riots, it is a most serious incident in itself. Why is it so that we should get motivated only when the death toll in a single incident is 40? I am making this submission because unfortunately, at some point we have felt so. I am not blaming the Government alone. Rather the views expressed by both the sides in the House reflect the wishes of the entire country. In spite of the fact that the speakers from all parties stand for communal harmony and communalism is being condemned, what is the reason of our being worried over the increasing communal situation? At times, I feel that the speeches made outside often lead to riots. I am reminded of a couplet here:

"Daman pe koi chheent na khanjar pe
koi daag,
tum katl kare ho ya karamat kare ho."

I do not consider these communal riots as basically communal riots. In order to be so, it is necessary to develop the communal thinking but communal thinking can spread even in the absence of communal riots. What should we be concerned about is the communal thinking and the community which gives birth to communalism. We should be concerned about the mentality which tries to create division and hatred among Indians on the basis of religion. As I submitted earlier also, even if a single innocent person dies in communal riots, it should definitely be a matter of concern. But the subject which deserves even more concern are those actions and thinking which aim at spreading nothing but hatred and creating division

among Indians.

16.00 hrs.

Therefore, first of all it is essential to understand the concept of communal thinking. It is not merely terrorism or communal riots. Then what is communal thinking? Communal thinking is.....

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): I shall give you an example of communal thinking. In spite of being an important Member of Jan Morcha, Shri Arif was not invited to Allahabad by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh during his by election. This is what communal thinking is. Therefore, it needs to be seen why the leaders of Jan Morcha did not invite a member of their own Party and instead preferred a public apology. Unless such feeling is removed, communal thinking will continue. Therefore, we need a radical change of heart.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan, you may continue tomorrow.

16.02 hrs.

[English]

(ii) **Liberalisation of Orders to Improve Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Communities in Central Government Posts/services.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall not take up discussion under Rule 193.

Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia..... not present

Shri. E. Ayyapu Reddy.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kumool): Mr. chairman, Sir, this year we missed the opportunity to discuss and debate the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The normal procedure for discussing even the report of the Union Public Service Commission is also not available to us this year. Only the statement of the hon. Minister made on 19th April 1989 has come up for discussion under Rule 193. Unfortunately, the data and the reasons for making this statement or suspending the de-reservation policy, for enhancing the percentage in the promotion policy have not been given to us. But, by and large, we welcome the reservation policy for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. We want its strict implementation. If possible, we want that the benefits of this reservation policy must be available to them and available to the poorest of the poor amongst these sections. I will take up that aspect later on. But the point which I am trying to say is this: In how many cases the reservations were de-reserved? How many posts and positions which were reserved earlier were de-reserved? Those vital data are not available to us. What are the compelling reasons which the Union Government took into consideration for suspending this de-reservation? That is also not available to us. Therefore, the discussion will be just conjectural in nature. Also, the hon. Minister has not even given as to what exactly was the provocation for him to come forward with this statement.

Now in a way, it is an admission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Election is the provocation.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Mr Choubey has stated that election is the provocation. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): It is a good thing and you should be prepared to welcome it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I have not told you anything, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. CHIDAMBARAM): He told us nothing. But he told you something in private. Please ask him privately whether he opposes these two notifications.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: You need not be apologetic about him. Taking into consideration the election, you want to strengthen your base, which every party would like to do. Probably, you are trying to strengthen your base. There is nothing wrong about it. Anything done good, even for the purpose of election, must be appreciated. We need not fight shy of it. But by admission and by implication, you are yourself indicating that you have not been able to get enough number of candidates, train them up, to fill up the vacancies which was reserved for them. That is a weak point. You are thereby admitting that your hitherto policy of giving special education, special type of coaching to the SC and ST candidates did not achieve its target. That appears to be the implication of your present statement. But it is not a fact.

I have got the Report of the Union Public Service Commission with me. This is the Report of 1986-87 which is the latest Report. I have to quote from this because this will clearly indicate that there is some justification for Mr. Choubey to say this. Probably, it is only for purposes of giving a shine to the policy of reservation which was hitherto followed. According to the Commission, there was no dearth of candidates at all. I will read out the Commission's Report. On page 10, it says,

"As mentioned in earlier reports, the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates applying for admission to the Civil Services Examination has increased steadily over the years. As may be seen from the following table, the number of Scheduled Caste candidates has risen from 14,952 in 1980 to 34,764 in 1986, showing an increase of about

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132%. Similarly, the number in respect of Scheduled Tribe candidates has registered an increase from 4,138 in 1980 to 10,424 in 1986, showing an increase of about 152%."

Then the Table has been given. You see, the number of candidates in 1980 was 89,277. Out of it, the number of Scheduled Caste candidates was 14,952 and the number of Scheduled Tribe candidates was 4,138. That mean, out of 89,277, there were nearly 15,000 Scheduled Caste candidates and nearly 4,000 belonged to Scheduled Tribes. Now in 1986, the total number was 1,63,530. Out of which there were 34,764 Scheduled Caste candidate and 10,424 Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Commission itself has made this comment.

It Says:

"The number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes competing for every reserved vacancy in respect of the Civil Services Examination, 1985 was almost the same as for the general category. For every reserved vacancy for Scheduled Castes, 120 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes competed."

That means, for one reserved seat, 120 candidates competed whereas for every general vacancy, 122 general candidates competed. So, it is almost the same.

As regards candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes the ratio was 74:1 as against 63:1 reported in the 36th Report of 1985-86. Therefore there has been no dearth of candidates. As a matter of fact in Chapter 7 relating to the performance of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, this is what the Commission says:

"The Commission were able to recommend candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes against all the vacancies reserved for them in the examinations

requiring general academic qualifications such as degree of a recognised university or equivalent as in the case of the Civil Services Examination, 1985, Assistants' Grade Examination 1985 and for Indian Economic Service on the results of the Indian Economic Service/ Indian Statistical Service Examination, 1986. the results of the Civil Services, Indian Forest Service and Assistants' Grade Examinations 1986 are, however, yet to be announced. In the case of examinations requiring technical or professional qualifications candidates to the full extent of reservation quota could be recommended for theServices....."

The Commission again says:

"The commission, however, could not recommend the requisite number of Scheduled caste candidates to fill up all the vacancies reserved for them on the basis of Engineering Services Examination, 1985, Geologists Examination, 1985, the Stenographers' Examination, 1985 and for the Indian Statistical Service on the results of the Indian Economic Service/Indian Statistical Service Examination, 1986."

Therefore It is only in these fields as mentioned by them in Chapter 7—in respect of Statistics, Stenographic, Engineering and Geological—there was dearth of candidates. But that was for the year 1986-87. We don't know the latest position in 1988-89.

There is a growth in the competitive rate. As stated by them, for every vacancy in the Civil Services Examination there were 120 candidates competing amongst the Scheduled Caste and 73 amongst the Scheduled Tribe. Therefore, probably your number one recommendation of suspending deservation must be of an academic interest. It may not be of a practical interest, it may not yield practical results. Of course, you have not given of figures. If you have provided the figures, we would have appreciated it.

With regard to promotions you have stated that the policy is slightly changed from 62 1/2% to 70%. There is no objection to that. But in making these promotions one important aspect which has to be remembered is that merit must not suffer. At the time of recruitment you give the necessary qualifications and all those things. They enter into the same cadre. When getting promotion from one cadre to the other cadre it must not give room for heart burning that merited candidates have been overlooked. The efficiency of the administrative services must always be kept in mind. Subject to that and within those limitations you are perfectly entitled to promote and encourage the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people.

I have only one or two more points to mention and with that I conclude my speech. So far as Scheduled Caste is concerned, the second generation of Scheduled Caste has come after independence. Originally some educated families took advantage. They become IAS Officers, Gazetted Officers, High Court Judges, doctors and other Administrative Officers. Now when I go to the villages, the representation which I receive from the Scheduled Caste people, generally, is that they are not able to get the benefit of these reservations, because their counterparts who earlier received these benefits, and their families themselves are exploiting them. That is because the educated and the forward amongst the Scheduled Castes have got all the additional advantages of having education; and, therefore, the second generation of these people who had already had the advantage, are succeeding far better in the competitive examinations than their counterparts, coming from the rural areas. This has been the representation which I have been receiving. They want that the benefits must also flow to them. The benefits are really intended for them. But on account of the fact that their counterparts who are living in towns and cities and whose fathers had secured these advantages earlier, are able to pass on the additional benefits to their sons, kith and kin, the rural Scheduled Caste people who remain illiterate and who could not catch up with the other people are not able to get

the benefits. Therefore you have to devise some method whereby this handicap by the rural Scheduled Caste families is removed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you also suggest that?

SHRI. E. AYYAPU REDDY: I am also suggesting that because after all, the benefits must flow and bring about a social transformation. What is happening now? as few families have already passed the period of social stigma. They have passed out of that. They have now accepted that they were able to pass. They have recognised this also. But the benefits have to flow to others who are really suffering from the handicap of untouchability, who continue to be suffering from the social handicaps and social stigmas. They must receive the benefits. Therefore I suggest that you must find a way by which this reservation policy benefits the poorest of the poor, the illiterate and those people who are not able to come out of their villages and who are still pursuing the old profession of cobblers or something like that. Therefore, you have to make some sort of a provision by which the benefits flow to the others.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not suggested a remedy. This is a very difficult problem. If your suggestion is accepted, then it becomes economic reservation.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Not like that. What I am suggesting is economic reservation amongst Scheduled Castes.

It goes only to Scheduled Castes and not to others.

The reservation will be only for Scheduled Castes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it a combination of both?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: It is a combination of both. (*Interruptions*)

I am not, for a minute, suggesting to

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change the quota. The quota must be there; the reservation must be there. But the benefits must go to some other families who have not received the benefit at any time. The distribution must be such that the benefit goes to them also, so that the social revolution which is contemplated is brought about, and the social stigma from which they are suffering is removed. That has to be brought about; and that is the real problem because a new elite among the Scheduled Castes has come in and is trying to manipulate all these.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are very correct. This is the real problem.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: In my State, there is another problem. The Harijan-Christians are there. They have been asking for recognition as Scheduled Castes. We go to the *Cheri*. Both the Harijans and the Harijan-Christians are living together. Practically there is not much of a distinction or difference. But they are not made eligible.

Somehow or other most of them are overcoming the difficulty because they identify themselves as Harijans and are filing their applications and taking examinations as Harijans. Therefore, on this policy of Harijan-Christians, Government has to take some correct decision so that social equalities are balanced.

With regard to scheduled tribes there is a clamor and a demand by a number of people to be included in the scheduled tribes class. There are some genuine cases which have not been recognised as scheduled tribes. I know of a case where some scheduled tribe people came to Kurnool for the purpose of eradicating rat menace. They were brought from the hills to the town to eradicate this menace and later on they settled down there. Over the last 30 years they have been living in the town areas. When they go and ask for a certificate from the Tehsildar he refuses to give them the certificate because they are not tribal. They

are now living in a town. That is the position. Therefore, the policy of listing tribals should be reviewed and here again the same problem of doing justice to various tribes also has to be taken into consideration and kept in mind.

With these few observations I approve broadly the statement made by the Home Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank Shri Ayyapu Reddy for having supported the Resolution moved by the Minister of State Shri Chidambaram. Sir, both Shri Reddy and Shri Choubey submitted that this resolution has been introduced for electoral gains. I would like to tell them that it has never been the tradition of the Congress to gain cheap popularity. During the war of independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi also, many important programmes like *Harijan-Uddhar*, *Harijan-Vikas*, removal of untouchability etc. were undertaken for the welfare of the Harijans and no elections were being held at that time. The aim of Congress Party has always been the progress of the country. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of State for having taken such a good step for the upliftment of the Adivasis. The steps taken by him to bring two changes in the reservation policy are timely and in accordance with the public aspirations.

Had our opposition Members been aware of the detailed discussion which took place in the meeting of the M. Ps belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, called by the hon. Prime Minister in August 1988 after listening to the grievances of different people there would have been no scope for their doubts. I would like to submit for their information that after that discussion, three committees of the Members of Parliament were constituted and it is on the basis of the report submitted by them that this resolution has been moved today.

The Hon. Prime Minister's concern about

the Harijans, Advasis and backward classes can be judged by the fact that he has been in touch with us from time to time.

I would like to read out some portions from the resolution that has been moved today:-

(1) "There will be a ban on dereservation in all cases of direct recruitment in Groups A,B,C, & D vacancies.

(2) The present restriction that reservation in promotion would be applicable only to those grades/posts where the element of direct recruitment does not exceed 66-2/3% will be liberalised by revising the ceiling to 75%, thus bringing more grades/posts within the ambit of the reservation orders." This is true that the policy adopted by the Government for reservation in services during the past 41 years has not met with expected success. Therefore, now when our Hon. Prime Minister, the Government and the hon. Minister of State Shri Chidambaram have introduced a Bill for making improvements in it, if they see electoral gains behind it then God alone can be their protector. My submission is that since the past many years the representatives of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes were feeling that despite possessing qualifications, they were not being selected in time. I would like to submit the hon. Minister that this has been welcomed by the whole nation and we all have thanked the Hon. Prime Minister as well as the Congress Government for it because this was the aspiration of the people. According to the existing rules, the officers used to deliberately make wrong entries in the character rolls of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes officers at the time of their promotion. Even if the concerned person's work has been good for 3-4 years, it was shown as unsatisfactory at the time of his promotion. However, now with the inclusion of such a provision, I hope the people with such mentality will come to the right track.

Not only this, even in the case of reservation in admission to medical courses, the

answer books invariably indicated that these candidates belonged to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes or other backward classes. Now, the people examining these answer books, are those who are not in favour of reservation and want the reserve seats to go to general category. Therefore, they used to mark low scores on answer books of candidates belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes so that other people belonging to the general categories may be selected. I thank the hon. Minister for having understood our problem. For this purpose, two checks have been introduced to stop that practise. This should be heartily welcomed.

I would like to say through this Resolution that there are 5.38 crore people belonging to the Schedule Tribes and 10.48 crore belonging to Scheduled Castes in the country and their population constitutes 7.85 per cent and 15.75 per cent respectively of the total population of the country. All of them belong to weaker sections. But in the matter of services their representation is very poor. Their percentage is very low in the field of educations also. whereas the literacy percentage is 41.30 per cent in general category, in the case of Scheduled castes it is only 21.34 per cent. Only 2 per cent women are literate. It is a very negligible percentage. From the above figures you can well imagine how backward these people are. There are adequate provisions in articles 15(4), 16(4), 19(5), 46, 164, 244, (d), 272, 330, 332, 334, 335, 338 and in 5th and 6th schedule of the Constitution that there should be no discrimination in the matter of welfare and the constitution also provides adequate safeguards against exploitation on the basis of caste, creed and religion. Through this august House I would like to congratulate the Government which is working in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution for the upliftment of these people and making amendments from time to time as and when it felt that something is lacking. The Government listened to our views and also to hopes and aspirations of the people and came up with these amendments. I would again like to thank the Government for this.

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I would also like to draw the attention of the august House to the fact that there is no part of the country where the Prime Minister has not gone and visited the huts of poor men narrow and muddy streets during the last 4 years. He saw the condition of the poor from very close quarters. He learnt about the standard of their education and their helplessness. If somebody castigates the present Prime Minister, I feel that there can be no bigger injustice than this. While going into details I would like to say that 303 lakh Adivasis live in 191 blocks which constitute 44.93 per cent of the total adivasi population. The credit goes to Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government which did more than what was envisaged in schemes meant for tribal welfare. The welfare programmes did not confine to those schemes only. The Prime Minister took note of the situation prevailing in sparsely populated areas also and extended his sympathy to them. Welfare programmes were launched for them. You may, perhaps recall that from 1977 to 1980 when the Janata Government was in power, reservation was going to be withdrawn. They were not able to come to a unanimous conclusion whether or not to continue reservation. On the other hand it was our Government which did the needful. When the elections were held, Shrimati Indira Gandhi declared very boldly and firmly that till such time the Adivasis and Harijans came at par with the other people in the society, the Government will continue to give them special facilities. She took bold step and amended the law. Now, when our Hon. Prime Minister went to Lucknow, he gave an indication that the facilities provided to these people in the Constitution will further be extended. The Prime Minister of the country, the Government of the country are aware that it is necessary to ensure welfare of the Harijans, Girijans and backward classes. Therefore he said that provision will be made to continue reservation for another 10 years. It is a matter of chance that the elections are going to be held next year.

That year was also an election year. I

would like to tell the hon. Members sitting on the opposition side that they could not take advantage of that election. They were not able to take a united stand and say firmly that reservation would be extended for a further period of 10 years. What type of head and heart have you?

Shri Ayyapu Reddy, originally you belonged to our culture, but you have crossed the floor and gone to the people who believe in cheap popularity. You are well aware that Shri N.T. Rama Rao became the Chief Minister within 10 months. Just to acquire cheap popularity he portrayed himself as Lord Rama and impressed Harijans, Adivasis and the people and become the Chief Minister. When he has come to power, he should also think of their welfare and launch programmes for this purpose. I am happy to note that our Government has launched programmes for them. Prior to Sixth Five Year plan, only some amount used to be spent for the Scheduled Castes. But the Congress Government, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government asked all the departments that there should be reservation of fund for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Where it was only 0.2 per cent earlier, from the Sixth Five Year Plan 6 per cent of the total allocation is being spent for them. Along with this it is also being ensured that these people get their rights from various Ministries dealing with development like the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Industry. It was Shri Rajiv Gandhi's intention which was obstructed by people of vested interests. Therefore, such amendments are brought from time to time. A component plan for the Scheduled Castes was formulated and a Financial Corporation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was also set up. Similarly other schemes were launched for the tribals. We implement these schemes under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. You may recall that all the Hon. Members in this House had in one voice demanded that there should be a separate Ministry for the Harijans and the Adivasis. Then separate Welfare Ministry was formed but I want that this Ministry should be linked with the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is very

necessary that the Welfare Ministry should be linked with the Home Ministry because all the laws passed by this House are implemented because of the fear of the Home Ministry and the Home Minister. Therefore I request you to look into this matter.

So far as the question of reservation is concerned, candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are getting through the I.A.S. and other competitive examinations and joining these services. But are the qualifications for the class III and IV posts so higher that the reserved quota for these posts is not filled. The Government will have to change its policy in this regard. It should issue strict instructions that if any officer did not fill up the vacancies as per reservation, necessary entry would be made in his character role in this regard. If some officer continues to do so for 3 successive years, he should be removed from service. The rules should be made more stringent for this purpose. Until and unless such instructions are issued, there can be no improvement in the living condition of these people. I would like to submit humbly that our constitutions guarantees the right to equality. In accordance with this provision we should ensure that people enjoy equal rights. Dr. Ambedkar had made the provision of equal opportunities in the Constitution. But at the same time it is very necessary that these facilities are made available to the people to enable them to avail of these equal opportunities. We have convent schools and public schools in the country. Whose children study in these schools? Only the children of Officers and rich people study in them. How is it possible that the children of people living in far flung areas, Terai regions of the Himalayas, desert areas and cyclonic areas at the sea shore could compete with the children of elite people. I want that the children of these people should also be provided with adequate resources so as to enable them to acquire equal opportunities as provided in the constitution. I am happy to note that our Hon. Prime Minister as well as the Government realised this thing and the Government has been opening. Navodaya Vidyalaya for the education of these children in every

district on the line of convent schools. Not only that, arrangements have also been made to provide food and clothes in some schools. Schools on ashram pattern have also been opened, but their number is very small. It is necessary to raise their number. It is all the more necessary that coaching centres should be set up for the candidates belonging to these communities so as to enable them to appear in competitive tests for medical, I.A.S., P.C.S. and other such services. The Central Government as well as the State Governments are trying to provide a number of scholarships to such students but it should be ensured that the scholarship is made available to needy students and that too on time. If they do not get the scholarship for the whole year, it would be practically of no use to them. The Central should issue suitable instructions to state Governments that, they should give the scholarships on time and make arrangements for their coaching. Then only it will serve the purpose.

As far as the question of atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis are concerned, first of all late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had issued instructions to State Governments in this regard and our Hon. Minister has also issued similar instructions. A little while ago there had been a discussion on communal riots. Riots took place in Gujarat on the issue of reservation in medical colleges and the youths belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes suffered in them. There was also loss to property of these communities. I would like to remind the opposition parties that a Resolution was unanimously passed in Maharashtra that a university will be set up in the State after the name of Shri Ambedkar. But some elements did not like this idea. Today, I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Prime Minister again who firmly announced that there should be a university in the country after Shri Ambedkar's name. He laid the foundation stone of this institution at Lucknow on 14th April, the birth day of Dr. Ambedkar. All the Harijans, the Adivasis and the entire weaker section of the society in the country express their heartfelt thanks to the Hon. Prime Minister for displaying enough courage in taking this step. While

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launching the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana on 21st, Shri Rajiv Gandhi announced that the Harijans, the Adivasis and the people belonging to weaker sections of the society will be provided with funds in proportion to their population. If you take out the figures of Adivasi population, you will find that 60 per cent of them are poor. Taking into account the deplorable condition of the Harijans and the Adivasis, our Government and our Ministers are launching various programme for their upliftment. It appears that some people are jealous of these programmes. It is those people who talk of communalism and who instigate the Harijans and allure them.

A little while ago, my hon. Colleague, Shri Arif was sitting here. During the Allahabad elections, a so called Harijan leader was brought to Allahabad to instigate the Harijans who gave him money and who encouraged him? They were being instigated by the opponents of the Congress and were being provided with all resources for this.

I would like to warn you that if you indulge in dirty politics, make politics of casteism and communalism and regional languages. Your politics will not work. That is why I was going to tell you, Mr. Reddy that all that has been done for the Harijans during these 40 years is before you. We are proud of it and the country is proud of it. Only one section of the society has made progress. That is why you were telling that facilities to those Harijans should be withdrawn who have made progress. But I would like to tell you that social facilities take a horrible shape. God has blessed every one with equal wisdom and it is nobody's monopoly. But every one has not got equal opportunities to develop this wisdom. All should get equal opportunities in the society.

I would like to submit that suppose two persons wearing same type of clothes are going in a village and one of them goes to a house and says that he is a poor brahmin and he may be given some alms. That fellow

being a brahmin will certainly get it. But the other person if he is a poor harijan and begs for some alms, he will driven off with a stick. The sectarian people can not understand it. It is realised by our Hon'ble Shri Chidambaram and by Shri Rajiv Gandhi and that is why they have said that economic disparities cannot be removed until social disparities are there. So the Hon'ble minister should take it into account.

Mandal Commission was constituted in the country. Report of the said commission is being examined by all the state Governments. You should also provide some reservation for backward classes. It is the time to think over it seriously. Backward classes also have a lot of difficulties. The ruling party and the opposition, both has to make some efforts in this regard.

Hon'ble Sir, I would like to make one more point that a survey has been conducted in respect of the castes which have been left out. For this, I would like to congratulate the Government and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He raised this issue even in the Cabinet. It should be done as early as possible with the cooperation of all the states. There is a caste, which has been given the status of Scheduled Castes in our state, but in Madhya Pradesh, it has been given the status of Scheduled Tribe. I would like to urge upon the Government of India to bring about our amendment in this regard with the cooperation of all the states, so that there may be no controversy on that account. 41 years have gone by since independence and if you start it even now, it will be for their welfare. I certainly agree with the views of Dr. Ambedkar that we don't want provision of reservation to continue for a long time but only to that point of time, when the whole society stands on an equal footing in respect of education and economic conditions. As at present, there are 250 government undertakings. There are 76 directors in Coal India, but no one of them is from Scheduled Castes. You can get it surveyed that there is not a single person from scheduled castes in the management of these undertakings. There are Scheduled Castes in I.A.S. and other

social fields, but there are many other fields, where people from other castes get representation, but Harijans and Adivasis are not given representation in these services.

In the end, on behalf of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I assure you, that none else but Shri Rajiv Gandhi is the only leader of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We all stand by him under his leadership and would like to follow in his footsteps.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heartily welcome the statement of the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs and rise to express my views.

It is a fact that the statement of hon. Minister of state for Home Affairs is like a ray of light, which will dispel the darkness besieging the minds of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Certainly, his statement will remove the restlessness and uncertainties, which have settled in the minds of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a long time.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to submit to the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs and the Government through you that only this statement cannot serve the purpose of Article 14 and 16 of the Constitution. You have stated that you intend to do away with the de-reservation of some posts. This announcement cannot be effective until arrangements are made to provide education and modern training to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I remember, when I was holding the charges of Minister in Madhya Pradesh for a short span and was also chairman of a public undertaking, I have seen how the rules are violated and how some of the political people and Government employees favour others and recruit general candidates on the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But I also think of the medical, engineering and other technical colleges, where these students are admitted with a very low percentage of marks. I, therefore, want that the seats reserved for Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes in medical, engineering and technical colleges should be filled with the candidates belonging to the reserved categories, only. But once a problem arose before the Madhya Pradesh cabinet when general students with 70 per cent of marks were admitted, but the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students with only 33 to 35 per cent of marks had to be given admission because adequate number of such candidates was not available. Hence I want that arrangements should be made to provide special training and education to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students. We make tall claims. However it is fact that after the independence, a lot of work has been done by this country for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward classes under the leaderships of Pandit Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi according to the policy of Mahatma Gandhi. History itself is testimony to it. But even after this, if someone says that all our objectives have been achieved and all work has been completed, I cannot agree with him. Certainly, a lot of it has been done and the present Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi also deserves our congratulations and our Hon. Prime Minister should be congratulated as he is taking personal interest in the welfare of Harijans and Adivasis. But this work cannot be complete until appropriate arrangements are made to provide education from the primary level or kindergarten level itself to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. I would like to ask the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs and the Government whether in any other country like India, which is a socialist and democratic country and believes in equality, there are hundreds of such public schools to which only a few selected number of children from affluent families have the right of admission. There public schools are a stigma on the country, because until and unless each and every child in this country gets an equal right to get education and admission in the schools, our all claims of socialism and equality will be meaningless. I would like to suggest that system of public schools should be abolished and number of Government schools

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should be increased so that there may be a uniform pattern of education for children all over the country. Hither to, Article 45 of the Constitution has been an unrealised dream. We have not been able to achieve the objective of compulsory primary education in the country. I would like to suggest that atleast 25 per cent seats should be reserved for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public and convent schools and it should be made binding on those schools to enforce it from primary and kinder garden level. Besides, hostel facilities should also be provided for them so that they can also put up there and get education with other children. Your aim of equality can be realised only when you have done this. There is always a difference between the students from village schools and the students from the public schools. The village students have a psychological feeling. Until, attention is paid towards them from the primary level itself, they cannot be brought at par with them. In spite of all facilities and security provided to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, they are still facing atrocities and exploitation in the country. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs that recently, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribe students of Raipur Medical College have sent a petition to the Hon. Prime Minister and to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, in which they have complained collectively that a professor of Rewa Medical College, who belongs to a high caste, deliberately fails the students of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and backward classes, resorts to strict marking in their case and deprives them of the opportunity to make progress. I don't know how far it is correct, but I would like to urge upon the Government in this House to enquire into the matter on the basis of that petition. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should see to it that if it is a fact, then most stringent action should be taken against the professor found guilty of it and full justice and protection should be given to the aggrieved students of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw

the attention of the House towards and incident in my constituency Satna. Chitrakoot assembly constituency is in the area of my constituency. Two tribal married women were gang-raped in this area. The criminals were from the local police and S.A.S. In the night, those policemen in a drunken state went to the house of those young married women and raped them and when the people of the whole village went to the police station to lodge and FIR, instead of filing their report, all of the 30 persons were locked up and beaten up by the police for the whole night. In the morning when some more people arrived there, they were released. After that, they went to the Satna district headquarters, but no one gave ear to the story of their plight. I got the information of the incident after two days when I had gone to Rewa to attend a meeting. I myself visited the village and felt ashamed to hear the details of the incident from the villagers, which indicated how the guardians of law had molested those tribal women.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This discussion relates to improve the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities in Central Government Posts/Services. You please speak on the subject.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: I am mentioning how they are exploited.

[Translation]

MR. Chairman, Sir, I want to just point it out how the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are exploited and atrocities are committed on them and nothing is done against the accused persons. This is not a single incident. Earlier also, in Jabalpur district, in the mines of Bokaro Steel Plant, some of which are in my constituency, a tribal woman was raped there and entire village had to face tortures when the local people lodged their protest against the incident.

Sir, the hon. Minister of State for Home

Affairs deserves to be congratulated for his statement. The Government also deserves congratulations. I am sure that with this provision the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of our country will get protection and go ahead on the path of progress.

*SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK (Durgapur): Sir, the Hon. Minister, Shri Chidambaram made a statement in this House on 19th April last regarding the reservation policy of the Government for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Government jobs. The object of that statement was to give more benefits and protection to these candidates. The Hon. Speaker admitted a discussion under Rule 193 on that statement and I thank him for this. In Articles 16 and 335 of our Constitution provisions have been made for giving protection to these weaker sections of our people in the matter of appointment and promotions in Government service. But Sir, in spite of these provisions we find that the Hon'ble Minister has to take fresh decisions about reservation in service and to make such statements in the House even after 42 years of independence! We have seen that in spite of the reservation policy of the Government, the guidelines are not properly adhered to in many cases. As a reason for dereservation it has been stated that de-reservation is resorted to as suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available. That is why further protection is sought to be given in the future and vacant posts shall remain vacant till suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are available for them. That is good.

Sir, I want to place some data before this House about the shortfall in appointment against the reserved quota. The Hon'ble Minister had stated on the 23rd March, in reply to a question, that the total number of employees in Group 'A' in Government service was 57,760. Among them Scheduled Castes numbered 4752, the percentage is 8.23. The number of Scheduled Tribes employees was 1182, the percentage works out at 2.05.

In Group 'B', the total number of employees was 75486, among them Scheduled Castes numbered 7,000, the percentage is 10.41 and Scheduled Tribes numbered 1450, which is 1.92%.

About the Public Undertakings has given another statement in which he has stated that in Group 'A' the number of employees is 1,16,825 out of which the number of Scheduled Castes is 7862 i.e. 4.83%. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes employees is only 1.17%.

From these facts it is seen, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, that the shortfall in Groups 'C' and 'D' is much less in comparison to groups A and B. The reason cited is, that candidates are available for groups C and D whereas for groups A and B suitable candidates are not available. If we are to get suitable and qualified Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for I.A.S., I.P.S., Medical and Engineering services and other high posts then we shall have to provide suitable training and coaching facilities for them so that they are able to compete with others in the U.P.S.C. and other competitive examinations. We have also seen that in Government offices and in the Public Undertakings the rules about reservation are not always followed. Here I will request the Hon. Minister to enact a legislation whereby the private/non-government employers also shall have to follow the reservation policy of the Government in this respect.

We have also seen Sir, that in the Schools, Colleges and Universities in fact in the entire education sector, this reservation policy is not followed. We have noticed it in the case of the Central Schools also. This has to be rectified.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, our objective is to see how we can bring about an upliftment in the lives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes economically, socially, politically and culturally. This is the objective of the Government. In Article 46 of our Constitution, under the

[Sh. Purna Chandra Malik]

directive principles, it has been provided that protection is to be given to the weaker sections particularly the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people in the educational, economic and social spheres and to ensure that they get social justice. Now Sir, the provision about protection in the economic and educational spheres is contained in the directive principles. This should be brought under the 'Fundamental Rights'. Otherwise they will not get equal opportunities and facilities in the economic, educational and social spheres as desired. We do not understand Sir, why there is this new thinking and the sudden eruption of sympathy of the Government for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in this election year ! Our Hon'ble Prime Minister has started shedding tears for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in all parts of the country. Sir, on 14th April last while inaugurating the Dr. Ambedkar University the Prime Minister said in Lucknow that with a view to ensure that the reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe is properly implemented in the coming 10 years, it is necessary to extend and renew the period and percentage of reservation. He further stated that not only in service, reservation should be provided for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in local bodies, panchayats Zila Parishads, Municipalities etc.

Here I will like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that if he really wants the welfare and upliftment of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people, than he must provide protection for them against the social atrocities that are being committed on them at various places all over the country. Our Congress friends just now delivered many impressive speeches. But what sort of atrocities are being committed on the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and adivasi people in Bihar I will like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the case of Shri Khilananda Jha of Bihar. He was dismissed from service and was driven out of Bihar, why? His crime was that he married a Harijan woman. For this crime of marrying a Harijan woman, he was tortured, his house was set on fire. He is

sitting here at the 'Boat Club' for over a year.

17.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Wind up, wind up. You see we are having three/four discussions under 193. Already we are continuing the discussion of Communal situation. If you take more time, this discussion will also be continued, and not much time is left for the session to be over. You please mention the points so that this discussion may be over today. There are many members to speak.

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: One more minute Sir. Therefore merely by reservation in service you will not be able to do much good for the adivasis and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people. What is really needed is, radical land reforms. Except West Bengal and Kerala, i.e. the States run by the Left front Government, no other State has carried out radical land reforms of the total area of land distributed among the poor landless in the entire country, one-fourth is in West Bengal and Kerala only. You have to protect the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe from the social atrocities and tortures that they are subjected to. On the other hand for their economic upliftment you have to give them land and to free them from the various feudal exploitations by big landlords, jatedars, mafias etc, who are burning down their houses and torturing them in various other ways; This will bring about their emancipation and they will be able to live like human beings with dignity. I will request you to pay attention to these things. Once more I will draw your attention to poor Khilananda Jha who has been driven out of his hearth and home for marrying a harijan woman. If you have the courage then reinstate him in service. He has not committed any crime. This will show how much real sympathy and concern you have for the poor Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and the Harijans! These are the things that will benefit the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people. Merely by playing with the reservation policy or by shedding crocodile tears for the har-

ijans and making misleading speeches in the election year you will be able to hoodwink the people. You give them land and make them economically stronger and protect them from the social atrocities and feudal exploitation if you have really any concern for them. With that Sir, I conclude.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have just listened to my hon. friend. He referred to certain political issues and in that referred to Shri Khilanda Jha. We should rather, come to the main issue.

The statement made by Shri Chidambaram on 19th April is very important in itself and it shows that the Government is following a very progressive policy. He said that the vacancies meant for the candidates of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the general category would not be filled until suitable candidates of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are available. It is very good. But I would like to ask one thing as for how long these posts would be kept vacant. If these posts are kept vacant for 2-4-5 years together, it would create a heavy backlog. How would this backlog be cleared? You have stated that the vacancies existing in category A would be decategorised after obtaining the permission of concerned Ministry and then would be filled from general pool. My submission is that the Government should create such conditions so that the candidates of scheduled castes scheduled tribes may not find it difficult to compete in the examination.

I differ with Shri Ayyapu Reddy but one of his points appealed me very much. It is my personal experience that there is a division among the persons of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. You may disagree with me but it is true that an officer belonging to scheduled caste never likes another candidate from the same community coming to the equivalent post. He raises a lot of hue and cry if a junior candidate is promoted to his cadre. I am submitting this on the basis of my personal experience. When the earthquake had hit my area I visited my constitu-

ency. When I visited a particular block. Some Harijans of a village made a complaint that BDO had not provided the relief materials to them and that he has committed bungling in this connection. I was displeased and asked how is it, BDO himself is Harijan. They said that his treatment is inhuman. I took the person to the block office. BDO asked me to take the seat I asked the Harijan brother also to sit down, but, on this the BDO went furious. He said how that Harijan dared to sit in the Chair. When I asked him not to treat people in this manner, he said that he was an occupier I emphasised that there should be no difference between an officer and and a common man. I said that the person is with me because he had made a complaint that the BDO is not distributing the relief material to the affected people. I said that about 200 Harijans are sitting out side to stand witness to the fact that no relief material has been distributed by you. I also warned him that I would take the matter to the Hon. Prime Minister. At this the BDO became nervous and said that all the material is lying in the storehouse and would be distributed at the earliest. And infact, he distributed the whole material immediately after this. Actually he did not intend to distribute the material.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Sir, I have just started, others have taken half an hour. I have made very few points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I had given you give minutes. You try to finish now.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: My submission is that the Government will have to sort out a way so that the Harijans who are poor may be given priority. The real tussle is between the haves and have nots, between the rich and the poor. A common harijan man is very poor. The economic condition of these people is really pitiable. I, therefore, urge that maxi-

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

imum attention should be paid to improve the condition of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The incidents taking place in Bihar for the last 5-7 years are really a matter of great concern. Naxalite forces are becoming more and more active and in that 90 per cent the total involvement is that of the Harijans. People of the scheduled tribes are involved in Jharkhand movement which is going violent in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana regions. It is a matter of great concern. It is serious matter and should not be taken casually. If we analyse the matter we will find that the reason behind the movement going violent is the deterioration in the economic condition of the people of scheduled tribes. Feudal lords exploited the people in Central Bihar to the extreme. As a result they took up arms. How can the Government suppress these forces by deploying CRPF and BSF there. The Government will have to reform the economic system of the society in order to remove the resentment among the people. Similarly autonomous status was given to Chhota Nagpur, Santhal Pargana but the results were not very encouraging. Contractors and forest officers in that area formed a nexus and exploited the tribals. You have allowed me to speak for a short time. I could have given details if I was given more time. The need of the hour is to improve the conditions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. They should be given house-sites or compensation and more and more educational opportunities. I was really shocked to see a number of people in tribal areas suffering from leprosy and there is none to look after them. We think that we have discharged our duty just by delivering impressive speeches in the House. I would make a humble request to you that whatever measures are taken they should prove beneficial for people in the real sense. The Government have incurred considerable expenditure for the upliftment of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. Shri Rajiv Gandhi in particular has done a special favour to them which was beyond the expectations. I would urge upon you that the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

should really be benefitted by the welfare schemes.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI HET RAM (Sirsa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the discussion regarding liberalisation of orders with a view to improving the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities in Central Government Posts/Services Sir, even after 40 years of independence, the condition of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has not improved at all. It shows that the Government has totally failed in their promise. After every 10 years or 20 years, reservation of posts in various Central Government Offices and Departments for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is extended and it is done in the interest of the ruling Congress-I party at the Centre as well as in States. Sir, in this connection, I would like to give a simple example. When a Negro girl was asked what punishment she will award for the crimes committed by Hitler, she replied, "make him Negro and make him live in the USA". The same thing I will repeat in regard to giving maximum punishment to a man and that is to make him a Scheduled Caste and make him live in India. This is the real position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in our country. Whether you go on extending the reservation for 10 or 20 years, the basic thing required is education. In my speech on previous occasion in this House, I advocated for allocation of more funds for education. It has been recommended by the Kher and Kothari Commission that 10% of the total budget of the country should be allocated for Education.

Sir, the Central Government has been stating that they would dereserve the posts in various Government Offices if suitable and qualified candidates are not available among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would appeal to the Government not to follow the definition of the word 'suitability' but to see that the Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given their due percentage of posts in Government Offices after giving them training. Sir, I would like to recall that Dr. Ambedkar passed his Matriculation in third Division but he rose to the highest level of intellectual giant not only of India but at the international level because he was provided with all the facilities of higher education, etc. In the same way, I would like to emphasise here that any person is capable of reaching the highest position. If a person belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe passes his examination at the school or University level, he should be considered for giving suitable post in the Government Offices.

Sir, another point I would like mention here is that no person belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe has been in service in the Prime Minister's Secretariat, RAW, etc. because suitable candidates are not available among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It shows that they have no faith in them or that they are not capable of discharging their duties.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: How can you say that? It is not like that.

SHRI HETRAM: Then, I am very happy that the Government is not having any such intentions. But when I look around, I do not find that the situation is in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But the Government claims otherwise. It is because there were no tenants rights, there was no proprietary right of the Scheduled Tribes on land and forests. But in the other area, in the known tribal area this right has been there. But the Government has not given the proprietary right to the Scheduled Tribes. The contractors there exploited the Scheduled Tribes and the forest, that is, the home of the Scheduled Tribes. Now, after 40 years of Independence they think that de-reservation should not be there. I do not know how they think that de-reservation should not be there, why this idea has come after 40 years, just before the election year. De-reservation was there earlier and posts reserved for Scheduled Tribes were not car-

ried over to the subsequent years. Now they have come out with the rules to carry them over and not to fill them from the general category of candidates.

For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons schools are not there, they are unable to get education and they are not getting into the Services as per the norms laid down by the Government. Secondly, as far as education is concerned, the Navodaya school has come in every District. But it is an old-fashioned system of gurukul. The Gurukul system used to be there in olden times. But it has totally failed because the poor people are taken out to the Gurukuls from their surroundings and put in the new surroundings out of the social context. As my colleague was telling, a Scheduled Caste officer has no rapport with the poor Scheduled Caste person. This is due to the fact that they are socially uprooted and they are in the neo-rich culture. You have to think that in the present set up it is the families that matter, not the individuals.

I am thankful to the Minister that after 40 years of Independence de-reservation has been done away with. I request the Minister that the criteria for suitability of the candidate should be changed considering the fact that any person who is born as Scheduled Caste without any facilities is getting education, living in this world, and is capable of doing any thing, whatever job is assigned to him.

Secondly, I request the Minister to know the mental torture of the Scheduled Castes persons. He should go through the novel by Giri Raj Kishore entitled *Parasist*, where it has been discussed how reservation has played with a Scheduled Caste person and how the Scheduled Caste person has to go through the mental torture for this reservation.

I will just refer to Amrit Lal Nagars classic,

Nacho Bahut Gopal, where the hero belonging to the Scheduled Castes is the leader of the dacoits and when he is asked

[Sh. Het Ram]

about his caste, he is unable to tell because he will lose his leadership, even of the dacoits. The same thing happened in the case of Dr. Ambedkar and the same thing happened with Babu Jagjivan Ram also. So, the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be improved, their education should be improved. Their all round development is very much needed. I am thankful to the hon. Minister for de-reservation which may help the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home-Affairs for making a statement about the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes on 19th April. I would also like to congratulate the Government and our worthy leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi for paying considerable attention not merely on the facility of reservation but on improving the socio-economic lot of the backward classes.

As time is short I would not go into details. But one thing is important that the Government should conduct a survey in the light of the advantages given to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to assess the improvement in their general conditions as well as in their socio-economic conditions. Survey should be conducted to assess whether cadre to cadre development has taken place or not and whether the Government policy has been implemented effectively or not. It would enable the Government to know that the works they wanted to be undertaken for the welfare of Schedules castes and scheduled tribes have been executed or not. It is high time now, survey should be conducted in this regard.

The Government has given a statement regarding the employment opportunities. I welcome it. But at the same time it is true that

employment opportunities are very poor. The Central Government has already imposed a ban on further recruitment. Whatever recruitment is there, I think only 2-4 per cent of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates are recruited in that. So my submission is that only reservation facilities in State Government and Central Government won't do. We will have to go from village to village at grass route level for their socio-economic development. We will have to raise their standard of living. The Government will have to implement a long term policy and bring about land reforms in order to achieve the purpose.

This is a problem not confined to a particular state. This is the problem of all the States. It has taken a serious turn in Bihar, North-eastern region and in Orissa etc the same thing is happening in Assam and West Bengal also. What is the basic reason behind this problem? Why does it happen? The primary reason in that the tribals are being neglected. Development opportunities are not being provided to them. The Delhi Development Council and the Tribal Development Council are not functioning efficiently. The Government should look into the matter.

It is true that foreign element is there in tribal movements but the political parties also want to take disadvantage of the situation.

They mislead them. They misuse their authority. They are poor, They are not aware of all these things. When a person is starving, he is easily mislead by someone, who offers him food. The Government should look into this.

That is why harijans are oppressed. In States, like Bihar and Orissa much atrocities are committed on the harijans. Why is this so? The State Government is not alone responsible for it. It is essential that we give a serious thought to the problems of harijans. the CPI(M) is supposed to be committed to their welfare. When atrocities are commit-

ted on them in Bihar and Orissa, they raise a lot of protest and make a hue and cry about the injustice being done to Harijans. But when the same thing happens in West Bengal, they keep silent. We are moving into the next century and we are advancing towards more modern age. Unless our outlook changes accordingly, we shall not be able to bring any radical changes in the society. Our friends belonging to the CPIM are not present in House at the moment. They have gone out. But I would like to inform Shri Choubey that he claims to be progressive when he opposes the atrocities being committed on harijans in Bihar and Orissa but refuses to comment when atrocities are committed on the harijans population in Phulpur district of West Bengal. It has received press coverage as well. But you are maintaining silence in this regard.

It is a fact that necessary development of the harijans has not taken place. The Government should pay attention in this direction. The Government is paying attention but development has not been uniform. There has been development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities but not to the desired extent. When a person occupies a position of some authority, he does not look downwards to see whether development is taking place properly. I would, therefore, like to inform you that Government should pay more attention to land reforms. I would like to request the Government to take action in this regard.

Along with it, the Government should take steps for the progress of harijan women in addition to men. Action should be taken to provide proper facilities for imparting education to them. Merely providing of jobs will not do. The problem of filling up the vacancies in the reserved quota will not be solved until necessary training is imparted, the lack of education is made up and concerted efforts are made by all the people of this country. Until this happens our country and society cannot progress. Although I do not belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community, I think that the backward classes should make progress and we should pro-

vide necessary moral support in this respect. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the statement which he has made in this regard.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, I welcome the statement made by the Minister. It is a fact that there are many instances where some posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are denotified on the plea-sometimes with real reason-that proper candidates are not found for those posts. The Government has done very correctly that, if proper candidates are not found then those posts should remain vacant, till proper candidates are found. I welcome this step.

I would like to suggest one thing here. Please see that proper training is given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people so that they can be really efficient in those posts. Otherwise, what happens is, there is a real heart-burning amongst non-Scheduled Castes people that sometimes a man working for 20 years does not get promotion but a Scheduled Caste man working for 9 years gets promotion. He not only gets promotion but he does not know how to do the work. Perhaps the man who is promoted may be officially lower in status as compared to non-Scheduled Caste man who has to do more job. This aspect has to be looked into, so that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes friends who are promoted are really made efficient to run the administration. As you are giving training for IIT examination, for other things, for other examination, you can give them training here also.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : How can you accept the idea that a Scheduled Caste person who is put to that post is not that efficient?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: When you keep a post vacant since proper candidates in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not available, you should train them.

[Sh. Narayan Choubey]

I want to bring one point here, as stated by Kumari Mamata Banerjee. You are running the Government. In the name of economy, you are not filling many vacancies. You are not following the yardstick. Atleast, in the Railways, I know that yardsticks are not followed. Many vacancies are there. On the one hand, you want to keep those posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. On the other hand, you have continued to put a ban on recruitment. These two things cannot go side by side. We must have harmonious economic policy. Of course, you should see that it should not incur losses. At the same time, if you also see that people should not enter in the new job, only by reservation, you cannot solve the problem. Therefore, the ban on recruitment should be withdrawn, at the Central level, State level and at the level of public undertakings etc.

While I was coming, I was told by some friends over telephone that in Bengal Chemicals Factory, they are not following any reservation policy up till date. Please inquire into it.

Bengal Chemicals is a Government of India concern.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comprise 22% of our population. Bulk of the Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribe population are either landless or agricultural labourers or are doing some odd jobs. Their main profession is not to work in the offices and the post offices. The main problem is land problem. I hope you will look into it and this Congress Government led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is committed to land reforms. When the Second Five Year Plan was being discussed, Jawaharlal Nehru said that land reforms is the bone for India's future progress. That land reform has not been properly implemented and, if implemented, it is implemented in the most tardy manner. See that land reforms are properly implemented and executed and that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given their share. They do not want your

IRDP and other programmes. They want that they must get their own land. you know that the history of India is the history of cheating the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for ages and ages and thousands and thousands of years.

I think you are a Brahmin. Dronacharya was a Brahmin.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I think you are wrong.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Eklaviya was Scheduled Caste. Dronacharya was a Brahmin. (*Interruptions*)

This tradition is there in India. Don't forget that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are wrong in this also.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Is Dronacharya wrong? Is Mahabharata wrong?

People will not take land reforms lying down and they will not accept what has always been happening. Jharkhand movement is growing. Naxalites are moving. We may differ with them. But they are taking up arms now. If you cannot solve their problem, they will pick up arms.

Regarding education, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the worst in education. If you want to give them jobs, you cannot give them jobs.

Where is the question of education? They are not even literates. What is the amount of drop outs among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? The drop outs in the upper classes is maximum 10% and among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it is 90% Kindly pay some special attention on behalf of the Government of India for the development of education in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe areas.

A Scheduled Caste person of Andhra

Pradesh lives in West Bengal for a number of years. He may be a Dhobi. Dhobi is a Scheduled Caste anywhere in India except in Andhra. Andhra Pradesh Government does not recognise that caste as Scheduled Caste. I am saying these things for the last six to seven years. You have been assuring me that these things will be properly looked into. The poor Andhra man stays in my place for 50 to 60 years. Now the West Bengal people say "You go to Andhra Pradesh and bring a certificate from Andhra Pradesh." Who knows him in Andhra Pradesh? He has nothing in Andhra Pradesh. Perhaps only his name is Ramaya or Papayya or Pentayya. Nothing else remains. How can he go there? Similarly, a poor Bengali lives in Benares for 200 years. If you ask him to go to Bengal and get a certificate, this is a knotty problem. I have told you personally these things a number of times. On a number of times, you are nodding your head, as you are nodding now. Kindly solve this problem.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not nodding my head.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki): Sir, I welcome the statement made by the hon. Minister regarding reservation. This is another example of the concern shown by the present Government led by our beloved Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He has shown the real concern for the Harijans, Tribals, Adivasis and poorer sections of the people. Due to historic necessity and historical reasons, after Independence we decided to have reservation for the Harijans and the Scheduled Castes and then reservation was introduced. We thought that within a period of time these poor people will improve their conditions economically and will become economically and socially at par with their counterparts i.e. the other sections of the society. But unfortunately even today, the Harijans and Scheduled Castes are in the lower strata of the society. In spite of the number of steps taken by the Government, their condition is not improved. This Government has not only introduced reservation for jobs and seats in educational institutions but also it has implemented a number of pro-

grammes for the uplift of the poorer sections of the people who are mostly Harijans, Tribals and Scheduled Castes. Our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi's 20 point Programme gives a great thrust on the improvement of the conditions of the Harijans and the Adivasis. Our present Prime Minister has also given great thrust in the new 20 Point Programme and also in the recently announced Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. All these programmes are aimed at improving the conditions of the Harijans, Adivasis and Scheduled Castes as also the other backward people. But in spite of all these things, there remains a wide gulf between these sections of the people and the forward communities or the other developing communities of the society. In spite of the fact that there is reservation in schools and colleges and also reservation for jobs, it is true that a Harijan student or a student coming from a poor family cannot equally compete with a student coming from a rich family. So, just reservation alone in schools and colleges does not help a poor Harijan student. The reason is that a student who comes from a rich family because of his background, environment and the special assistance he is getting from his house, he is able to do better than a Harijan student who is coming from a very poor family with poor background. So, what happens is in the educational institutions these Harijans either do not want to take up the examination or they become drop-outs. That is one of the reasons why when the Government notifies for the post, the Government is not getting sufficiently qualified Harijans and Scheduled Tribes etc. Therefore, the disease has to be treated at the root itself. In the educational institutions special training and coaching should be given to these Harijan students so that they can compete with other students who are coming from the upper classes. I have so many points to speak on. Since there is no time, I will deal with one or two more points.

I have got another point to make. Even though, for the last 40 years, reservation is there in force, as I told you earlier the conditions of these people are still pathetic. There

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

Is another point which I would like to make and request the hon. Minister to kindly note it. There are certain other sections of the harijans, very poor backward people who are not getting any benefits of reservation. There are so many petitions with the Government in this regard. Shri Ayyapu Reddy was referring to the plight of one particular community. At the same time, I would like to say that in Kerala there is also one community called the Chakmars community. Actually, this community is a Harijan community and it should be in the Scheduled Caste community. But unfortunately by some slip, it did not happen. Again, similarly the Harijans who were converted to other religions like Islam, Christianity or Buddhism, they are also equally or perhaps worse than their Hindu counter-parts. But simply because they are converted to other religion, they are not getting the benefit of reservation. These things are to be certainly looked into. Otherwise, these Harijans will feel.... (Interruptions) The Minister is not listening.

SHRI. P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is not fair. I am listening to you. I also have to accommodate other MPs who sit next to me.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I request you to kindly appoint a Commission to find out whether these people, who are converted to other religions, are equally in a bad situation. If not reservation, at least financial assistance should be given to the Harijans and it should also be extended to other Harijans who are converted or otherwise. I also request that after a period of time, you can certainly think of de-reservation in respect of those who are converted. But so far as first few years are concerned, there is no difference between the two. I request the Minister to consider this aspect.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Chidambaram for his statement

regarding reservation. Sir, this reservation has been made for those sections of society which have been most neglected and who have been deprived of the basic necessities of life and who do not have any source of income and have been treated like animals. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Ambedkar were committed to their upliftment and made provisions for reservation. I am thankful to the departed souls, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, for it and I also thank our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi in this regard. The efforts which he is making for the upliftment of the harijans and the adivasis are commendable. When Shri Ram Chandrajee ate the half-eaten berries offered to him by Shabari, he provided her due recognition and enhanced her dignity, similarly, Shri Krishna became the charioteer to effect the victory of good over evil and in the same way, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has also taken over the mantle of a charioteer to ensure that justice is provided to the teeming millions of the deprived sections of our society and provide them with justice and equal social status. The masses of our country are grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister for it.

Sir, provisions have been made for providing reservation facilities but the intention behind its implementation is doubtful. There are several such Departments where the reserved quota has not been filled so far. I would like to refer to Ramayana in this respect and I quote:

"Pujiye bipra sheel gun heena, tajiya shudra, gun, gyan praveena."

First it is said that Scheduled Caste candidates are not available and when such candidates are called for interview, it is said that they are not suitable and when they are found to be suitable, it is said that they are not capable. In this way, injustice is being done to the harijans and adivasis. When they are due for promotion, adverse remarks are made in their Confidential Report so that their promotion is suspended. Shri Chidambaram should kindly get this matter investigated. There are several Government De-

partments, Universities, Public Undertaking etc. where the vacancies in the reserved category have not been filled. The position in the Judiciary etc. is also similar. As regards, you resolution to fill up all the existing vacancies in the reserved quota, I would like to point out that it is not possible for an impoverished father to educate his children. Therefore, in this connection, I would like to submit that along with making reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes financial position should also be made a criteria for granting this facility. The poor landless and unemployed people in the rural areas who do not have any source of income should also be brought under its purview. Many hon. Members have suggested that the financial position should also be included as a criteria. It is essential to improve their economic position. It is imperative to implement land ceiling for this purpose.

The Hon. Prime Minister has given a guarantee to provide employment to such people under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. The land ceiling Act should be implemented fully. It is only the harijans who is the actual tiller but he is landless and those who own the land are not able to till the land and are absentee landlords living in big cities. In Bihar, such landlords own 18 thousand acres of land each. The distribution of surplus land has not taken place so far. Whatever, land was distributed, it was acquired by the State Government during the Janta Rule. There was much exploitation of the harijans during the Janta regime. Whatever land was distributed at Belchhi, Gharmura, Madhubani and Bharatpur was acquired by the Government during the Janta Rule and those people were made involved in litigations and many of them were also shot down. Whatever I am saying is not concocted, as a matter of fact, you may get it verified. The harijans will not be able to ever forget the kind of atrocities committed on them during the two and half years of the Janata Rule.

The Congress acted in the same manner as the legendary Shri Krishana who became a charioteer to ensure that justice is

provided to the Pandavas and Shri Ram enhanced the dignity of Shabari by eating the berries which were already half-eaten by her. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is today acting like the charioteer to provide economic and social justice to the harijans and other deprived sections of society. We are grateful to him in this regard.

The public school system perpetuates feudalism and the children of top officers study in such schools with the result that economic disparities start from here. A child who receives this kind of education with all facilities will always be superior to his counterpart who has studied under trees and has little food to eat. It is impossible to bring them at par. How can a deprived and a starving child have equal mental development to that of a child who has studied in public schools? Therefore, the public school system should be done away with and the Government should stop giving aid to such schools and a uniform pattern of education should be started so that the standard of education is the same everywhere and the harijans also get equal opportunities of education and upbringing. The harijan children are also quite intelligent and they have been the toppers in the medical field, they have done well in the judiciary and in the technical line. They have made considerable progress despite their poverty but until their financial position improves, they cannot make much progress in general.

I would like to urge Shri Chidambaram to pay attention towards the all round development of harijans so that whatever was envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar, Pt. JawaharLal Nehru and Indira Gandhi is realised.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been personally visiting the harijan homes to look into their financial position and is taking measures for the improvement of their living standards. Their dreams will be realised and poverty will be eliminated. It will ensure the unity of the country and exploitation of the harijans will stop. It will strengthen our nation and when we all become equal, poverty will be removed and there will be a feeling of fraternity

[Sh. Ram Bhagat Paswan]

in society. Who is committing atrocities on the deprived classes today? It is the Police, the feudalistic people and the senior officers who are responsible for such atrocities. They are not well intentioned. Therefore, it is imperative to constitute a commission against these people and they should not be spared under any circumstances. They are traitors because they fill up the reserved vacancies by candidates from the general category on the plea that harijans are not capable. Such officials should be awarded at least 10 years of imprisonment and at least 8 or 10 of such people should be to serve as a model and act as a deterrent to others. It will ensure the proper implementation of the Reservation policy and the achievement of your resolve. With these words, I thank you.

[English]

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I welcome the statement made by Shri P. Chidambaram on 19.4.1989. I heartily congratulate the Government of India for this. I would just like to say about women because many things have been said by the previous speakers; but they did not mention much about women. Unless we take special care of Harijan and tribal women nothing much could be done. We have to undertake a few projects for them. We have to open a number of Ashram schools for boys and girls of Harijans and tribals.

I would also like to say that coaching classes for Harijan women and Adivasi

women from the small age to the adult age must be opened. Age restriction for them should be removed.

I would like to say a few words about the services also. Restriction of age in service for them should also be relaxed.

18.00 hrs.

I would like to say that unless we take some special care for the improvement of Harijan and Scheduled Caste women, we cannot expect real improvement of the class itself. The only one point I would like to emphasise is that one section of the Harijans gets some position and that section goes up and up. But others do not get that improvement.

In this connection, I earnestly request the Minister to inquire into this and see that all the sections of the Harijans and tribals get equal opportunity—not only one class and only one sector, not only a few percentage, but all the classes and different sectors of Harijans and tribals.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I wanted to speak about the women.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Friday, May 5, 1989/
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