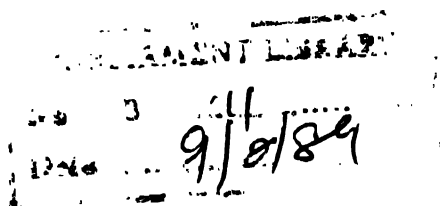


LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Twelfth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



[Vol. XLIII contains Nos. 1 to 10]

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6.00

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[Eighth Series, Volume XLIII, Twelfth Session, 1988/1910 (Saka)]
No. 2, Thursday, November 1988/Kartika 12, 1910 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, November 3, 1988/ Kartika 12,
1910 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

(ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS)

[English]

**Review of Comprehensive Crop
Insurance Scheme**

***21. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the review of Comprehensive crop Insurance Scheme undertaken by Government to reduce losses has been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reduce the financial burden of Government in the field of crop insurance?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) to (c). A Group was constituted by Government to conduct an indepth study and critical review of the functioning of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS). The recommendations of the Group have been considered and modification of the Scheme from Rabi 1988-89 onwards is presently under examination of the Government.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not an encouraging reply. Govern-

ment has been incurring losses ever since the Crop Insurance Scheme has been implemented. In 1985 there was a loss of Rs.83 crores and in 1987 of Rs. 290 crores. We want to give protection to the agricultural economy, whether it is by means of fertilizers, or by giving subsidy through energy, or else by allowing support price to the farmers. But in the event of natural calamities, the question arises as to how to give protection to the farmers. In that event, insurance alone can chiefly provide a solution.

It has come to notice that instead of promoting the insurance scheme, there has been slackness in it. I want to know whether the reason behind this slackness is that the govt. are incurring constant losses on this account? Are you going to increase the amount of premium and include sugarcane, banana and other cash crops in it so that your premium collections may increase and the losses may be reduced? In this way all the crops will be covered under the scheme. What steps are you going to take in order to reduce the extent of loss, for the proper implementation of the scheme?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has asked a very valid question. This is right that many a times farmer's crop gets destroyed due to hail storm, drought or floods. Keeping this in view, Government has introduced the crop Insurance scheme. But there is some lacuna in it due to which there have been many complaints during the last two years. The Government has collected an amounts of Rs. 56.84 crores as premium during the period 1985-86 to 1987-88. The Government has come to pay an amount of Rs. 550 crores as claims during these three years. Complaints have been received from many quarters, especially Maharashtra and Gujarat, that some people have filed wrong claims. Complaints have also been received to the effect that at many places, a loan of Rs. 150 crores was raised in a single day to get the

benefit of claim after covering the people under this scheme. Keeping in view all this the hon. Prime Minister has constituted a Committee, under the chairmanship of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao with the hon. Finance Minister and myself as the members of committee to suggest the steps for the proper implementation and continuance of the scheme. Two or three meetings of this committee have been held and it has been decided that this scheme should be continued. Once a situation had arisen when we had been compelled to drop this scheme. But now this scheme is continuing and some changes have been effected in it. Earlier farmers were paid at the rate of 150 per cent of the loan amount raised by them. Suppose one had taken a loan amounting to Rs. 3000, he was paid Rs. 4,500. Now this has been reduced to 100 per cent whereby only the loan taken from the bank is covered. There has been no increase in the amount of premium and its limit has also been raised to Rs. 10,000. It is being seriously considered as to how to continue with it in the future and to cover all the farmers under it, irrespective of the fact that the farmers have taken loan or not. The amount of premium may be raised and anyone who wants to get his crops insured may do so. At present block is the unit and a farmer can get his claim in case there is 80 per cent loss in the entire block unit. Each block consists of 100-200 villages and all the villages are not hit at the same moment by floods and hailstorm. This happens only once in a while, and the patwari also maintains the land records of his area. Therefore the committee is considering to take this patwar circle as the unit and to cover all the farmers under the scheme. The present scheme will be applicable to Rabi crop too and any further decision taken in this regard will be announced in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Does a factory in the city get its claim only when all the factories of that city have been gutted in fire?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Such is the present provision.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: I have not got reply to my question as to whether sugarcane, banana and other cash crops are also going to be covered.

The main reason of the losses incurred during the last three years is also that a major part of India was struck by drought. Even this year, due to excessive rains, crops have been damaged in Punjab, Assam etc.

SHRI K.S. RAO: This has happened in Andhra Pradesh also.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: In Andhra Pradesh also it is the same situation. The amount of claim given there during the last years is 60 per cent. Wherever the number of claims sanctioned there was more, the losses incurred also have been proportionately higher.

You are going to implement this scheme in the whole country for all the farmers, but my suggestion is, that it should be implemented at the earliest. The enthusiasm which marked the beginning of the scheme seems to be sliding down and the people are gathering the impression that this scheme was meant to mislead the people by the Central Government and that the Government is not serious about it. What steps are the Government going to take in order to remove this misconception of the people.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present 3-4 cash crops -- i.e. sugarcane, cotton, tobacco etc. have not been covered under this scheme and it is being considered to include them. Premium etc. is also being considered very seriously and these will be kept in view while taking an decision in this regard.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: When will you do it?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We will do so before the sowing of the next Kharif crop and will reach at some decision. The people should not gather any such impression before the next crop that the Government is against

the farmers and is not interested in doing anything for the farmers. This scheme has been initiated for the welfare of the farmers and there is no question of suspending it. A committee has been formed to improve it and we will tell you about it in the next session when it is improved.

[English]

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has always been a feeling that we have been doing a lot of things for the farmers but whenever occasion arises we always shirk our responsibility. There appears to be a contradiction between the Minister and the Ministerial source. I would like to know whether this Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme will be extended to all the farmers or only to the loanee farmers because there is always a lack of trust in the farming community. So, I would like to know whether this comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme will be extended to all the farmers or only to the loanee farmers.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just submitted in the House that at present we cover only those farmers who take loan from the banks and not all the farmers. A committee has been set up recently and it is considering it seriously as to how all the farmers may be covered under the scheme. A decision about it will be taken before the next Kharif crop.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, you have aptly commented just a few seconds back whether all the factories will be left out for the matter of compensation. The main crux of the problem in this scheme is the definition of the defined area which till now is a block or a mandal or a taluk. You have also agreed that some time damage may not occur in all the villages but you have not made it clear that the Government has agreed to make a change in the present definition of defined area and take the revenue village or a small group of villages relating to that revenue

village as a unit to really benefit the farmer whose crop is very badly damaged. I would like to have a categorical answer for this from the Hon. Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan have not accepted this scheme. I was myself the Chief Minister of Haryana at that time and had refused to accept tehsil or block unit as appropriate. Under this scheme a farmer will get his claim only when there is loss in the whole tehsil area. Following me all the three states had refused. Now I am in charge of that department. I can not say as to what extent can bureaucracy prove an impediment. As I had submitted earlier, that I think so and Shri Narasimha Rao as well as Shri S.B. Chavan should also be of the same view. But there are some hindrances, the solutions of which are under consideration. The hon. Prime Minister also wants that all the farmers should be covered under the scheme and no matter whether we charge extra premium, the farmer should get compensation for the crop which gets damaged. For this purpose, Patwar circle should be taken as a unit because it is patwari who maintains all the land records.

[Translation]

If the villages are small, then one 'Patwari' can look after two or three villages. Then the people will not have to face problems. All the farmers should be covered, whether they take loan or not, premium should be taken from them. This matter is being considered in depth. I total agree with you that something should be done for the farmers. We will try to do something to the extent possible.

MR. SPEAKER: I agree to it also that I am unable to understand what you are saying.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: What can be more clear than it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister can shift all the responsibility on bureaucracy.

[English]

But the bureaucracy has to work under him. He does not work under the bureaucracy.

SHRI K.S. RAO: I have admiration for the hon. Minister for his sympathy and support towards the kisans. The entire farming community of the country has felt extremely happy when the crop insurance scheme was introduced. The farming community is by and large known to us as peace-loving and it is still maintaining our traditions and values. But in the recent past, we observed that they are losing their patience and coming to the conclusion that only by violent methods or by organizing associations or strikes, can they get their genuine demands served. They come to this conclusion when they see that several of the other sections which are organised are getting their privileges sanctioned one after another by various Governments. I only request the hon. Minister to come out with that scheme which will help the farming community before they lose patience and come to the streets and resort to violence.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, details have already been given. I don't want to waste precious time of the House by repeating it. For the welfare of the farmers, a committee has been set up by the hon. Prime Minister and that committee is considering seriously as to how best farmers could be helped. As owners of factories and vehicles are given compensation on damage if insured, farmers should also be given compensation for their crops destroyed by floods, drought or diseases. Factories and cars are insured. So the farmer's crops should also be insured. The committee will take a decision with regard to it very soon.

[English]

Development of High Yielding Variety Rice by IARI

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*22. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether scientists of Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) have developed a variety of paddy that has the potential of being harvested within sixty days;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any experiment has been conducted to grow this quality of paddy, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the areas identified for growing this variety of paddy; and

(e) the steps taken to popularise its cultivation and to release the seeds to farmers in sufficient quantity?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). No rice variety maturing within 60 days has been released so far by Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI). However, research work is in progress to develop short duration varieties of paddy which are currently under evaluation.

(c) to (e). Questions do not arise.

[English]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Sir, my question is whether the scientists of Indian Agricultural Research Institute have developed a variety of paddy that has the potential of being harvested within sixty days. And the answer is that no rice variety maturing within sixty days has been 'released so far'. But the Scientists of IARI claim that they have developed such a variety which is the fastest growing paddy in the entire world and it has been published in the papers also. I honestly believe that we as Members of Parliament have a right to know whether this high claim of the scientists of IARI is true or not.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are some varieties, which has the potential of being harvested within 70 days. Research is going on with regard to variety of the paddy maturing within 60 days. That is why, it has been neither released in the market, nor given to the farmers. So long as full research is not done regarding its yield and time of sowing etc., it cannot be given to farmers and it is not proper to give details about it.

[English]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: I understand that we have released more than 270 high yielding varieties of rice during the last 25 years. I would like to know as to how many of them are disease resistant and also whether any attempt has been made to develop any rice culture which is drought resistant?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the last 20 years, I.C.A.R. released 312 varieties of rice after research. Some of the varieties released require less water. We are making efforts that not only of rice but of other crops also, such varieties should be developed which give good yields and require less water, because there are many dry areas in our country, where rainfall is very less. We are making efforts to develop such crops which give more yields and require less water. Research is going on it and as soon as research is completed, we will release that variety. So research is going with regard to many early maturing varieties and we will release those varieties as soon as research is completed about them.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should congratulate our scientists, for their contribution. I would also like to submit that on the one hand we are paying attention to developing early maturing varieties, on the other a large number of plants and crops get destroyed every year due to diseases. Our scientists should do research work to control these diseases. Nothing much has been accomplished in this regard. They are not paying

their much attention to it. When oranges or cotton crops are inflicted with diseases, the whole crops get destroyed. Recently in Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur districts, standing crops of paddy destroyed due to disease and the farmers have to incur heavy losses. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what research is being done by our scientists to control the diseases in crops. Details should be given in the House. Once a crop gets diseased, the whole labour goes waste and farmers become helpless spectator. Is the Government aware of the damages done to paddy crops in Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur districts? What relief is proposed to be provided to the farmers by the Government in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Diseases kill even human being.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole country recognises that our scientists have played a great role in increasing food production: Our production has increased three times. At the time of independence, our country's total production was only 50 million tonnes, which has increased to 152 million tonnes today. It was not possible if quality seeds and fertilizers were not provided and crops were not saved from the diseases. It is a fact that whenever a crop, whether it is paddy, sugarcane or cotton, get diseased, our scientists tell the farmers as to kinds of insecticides should be sprayed on the crop or applied to the soil before sowing or the volume of water mixed with it. They provide all the information to the farmers from time to time. We are making efforts to develop disease resistant varieties of crops because when pesticides are sprayed on standing crops, they affect the plants which in turn affects the yields. In a meeting of scientists held recently it was considered to develop diseases resistant varieties of crops. As a man of good health is less prone to diseases than a man of ill-health, the same is the case with the crops. Such varieties of crops should be developed which are least prone to diseases. Our scientists are conducting research on this line. I do agree what the hon. Member said that crops of paddy and oranges in his constituency had destroyed due to diseases. I myself visited

Nagpur and the people also told me about it. In the meeting held by the scientists, this issue was also discussed to protect orange crops from diseases and improve its quality and yield. For this, we have opened a research centre at Nagpur, which gives demonstrations to the farmers about the method of spraying on orange crops. Regarding rice, we give full information to the farmers as to the kinds of its diseases and how to check those diseases, programmes are run by the Agriculture Department the I.C.A.R. and the University. The three of them are making efforts so that crops of farmers can get less affected by the diseases.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Basmati rice has also been included in this research being undertaken as it takes a long time in maturing. Its export has increased a great deal and it is also popular in our country, so research should be done as to how it could be made early maturing variety with more ear of corn. May I know whether any research is being conducted in this regard and if it is so details thereof?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Basmati and Pannal varieties, which take long time in maturing are also included in this research. We want that Basmati rice should mature early, so that the farmer can sow another crop. But until a variety is developed I cannot say anything. We are making efforts to develop a variety of Basmati rice having more ears of corns.

New Seed Policy

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*23. SHRI R.M. BHOYE:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have recently formulated 'New Seed Policy' which seeks to secure for the farmers-high quality of seeds available anywhere in the World to maximise their yield and increase productivity and farm income; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it has been put into operation?

[English]

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

(b) A copy of the New Policy on Seed Development is laid on the table of the House [Placed¹ in Library See No. LT-6706/88]. The New Policy has come into effect from 1st October, 1988.

[Translation]

SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Mr. Speaker, the reply has been given. But my question about the various diseases which inflict high yielding crops has not been replied by the Minister. My question is whether the Government propose to do something about the disease which inflict the high yielding crops?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, there is a separate arrangement for the disease which is raging in the country at present, but your question was about the crops under the New Seed Policy and I have stated in this connection that whatever seed is imported from abroad will be fully tested to find out its growth rate and whether it is inflicted by any disease or not. Then only the seed will be taken after getting custom's clearance. The seed will not be taken and will remain stocked there till the time it is tested and found that it is not inflicted by any disease. These are the arrangements which have been made in this regard.

SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Mr. Speaker, have any arrangements been made to supply the seeds of high-yielding crops to the farmers at subsidised rates because they do not get much money from the crops sown by them? Have some improvements been made in the New Seed Policy in the interest of the poor farmers, so that they may get some assistance?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker the small and medium farmers can purchase imported seeds and the other facilities which are provided otherwise, will also be available to them. If farmers themselves

want to import seeds, they can do so. This facility has been included in it.

[English]

SHREEMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In reply to the question, a long statement has been laid on the Table, but the kernel of the new policy is the import of seeds. The rest is all verbose. Therefore, I would like to know this: Are the Government aware that eminent scientists and intellectuals and peasants' organizations, either without party affiliations or belonging to different parties, both ruling and the Opposition, such as Amir Singh, First Head of the Division of Seed Technology at the Agricultural Research Institute and founder-president of the Indian Society of Seed Technology, Prof. S.S. Joshi, Chairman of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices and member of the Economic Advisory Council of the Prime Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: Are you reading a statement, Madam?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing-or, are you making a statement?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: No, Sir, I am asking whether they know this. Do they know that in addition to those persons, peasants organizations having different political views have also strongly disapproved of this seed import policy, saying that this has harmed the country?

From the point of view of the fact that it sabotages the indigenous R & D, this quality control under OGL will be impossible. These steps will affect the production and unnecessarily give profit to multinationals resulting in outgo of foreign exchange. Is the government aware of this criticism and the different views? In view of this, will the government give a second thought to it and change this disastrous seed import policy?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: I think the hon. member has not cared to look into her question. The question itself relates to the new seed policy that has been de-

clared. Therefore, this whole policy has been laid on the Table of the House. Secondly, the objections that are raised or the different opinions that have been expressed are bound to be there. But the fact is that in the field of coarse cereals, vegetables, flowers and fruits, we have not been able to develop a hybrid variety and there has been a stagnation. I must say that it goes to the credit of the hon. Prime Minister that he took an initiative in this matter in July this year and within two months this policy was prepared and placed before the country in September and was made effective from the First of October.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: It is not a good policy.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: It is not like that particularly in wheat and paddy no import is being allowed. On the major crops that we sow, there is no relaxation.

Only on coarse grains, pulses and oilseeds, there is a permission for importing by identified categories. But there is a written condition that they have to import seeds and they have to enter into a collaboration with the foreign senders, the breeders within two years; and after two years, they will transfer the technology of parent seeds in the country; and beyond two years, they cannot import. Therefore, there is no open OGL on that aspect. Only on vegetables and flowers, there is OGL but that is also for a hybrid variety. Therefore, this thing will not adversely affect any R & D in our country; and our scientists are engaged in this task and they can continue it. This policy on the other hand has been widely welcomed by our different sections of population, the farmers, the people and scientists and other people who are working in the agricultural field. You can kindly go through some of the papers related to it.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : In the case of imported seeds, the field trial will be conducted for one season only which is not sufficient. Before you import, the field trial should be conducted for three seasons and not for one season. We are witnessing

pests and other diseases on the seed fields. Will the Minister consider this suggestion of conducting the field test at least for a minimum of three crops and inform the concerned government from where we are importing them? This is an important item.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: We are testing it at the port of entry at the initial stage. As I said, in the case of coarse grains, pulses and oilseeds, it is only for two years that they will import them.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: It is written here that it is only for one season by ICAR.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: When it comes for the first time, then it will be tested and examined.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: It is mentioned here that it is only for one season. I want that it should be for three crop seasons as per the law.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: The seeds that come for the first time will be tested.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: He has not understood my question.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make this question somewhat more clear. Whatever seed is imported, it will be tested and certified by I.C.A.R. that the seed is suitable for the Indian soil and that it is free from any disease. Till the seed is certified by the I.C.A.R. it will not be supplied to the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is : will there be field trial for three seasons before it is released.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : When the seed is received it will be tested for one year by us and will be released thereafter. If we wait for three years, the value of the seed will be lost.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Still, he has not understood my question (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Your reply has come.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR: Mr. Speaker, I want to ask a question in connection with what has been said about the import of seeds from abroad. In a meeting of the Advisory Committee held in our State, non-availability of chicori seed was mentioned therein. The farmers of Jamnagar district have also demanded chicori seed from you. My request to you is that you must supply chicori seeds to them. Have you thought about the import of chicori seed?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker Sir, chicori seed is imported from abroad, about 5000 kg chicory seed has been imported from Holland till October this year.

[English]

Talks with Pakistan Regarding Assistance to Terrorists

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*24. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up with the present Government of Pakistan the matter for putting an end to direct or indirect assistance by them to terrorists in India; and

(b) if so, the response of Pakistan Government thereto?

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

(b) The Government of Pakistan has stated that it does not and will not provide any support to extremist activities directed

against India, but in reality such support continues unabated.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: May I know whether on the Jammu and Kashmir side there is a spurt of terrorist activity with the assistance of Pakistan? There are terrorists staying on the other side of the line of actual control in Kashmir and as a result there have been a number of explosions even concerning the Central Government buildings. So, has the Government drawn the attention of Pakistan to this, saying that there should be no encouragement and training etc., to terrorists activities on the other side of the line of actual control?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes, Sir. Of late, there has been a spurt in these activities and as is well-known, we have had these incidents of violence, subversion and sabotage in Jammu and Kashmir State; we happen to be aware of the fact that these were planned across the border. We have brought this to the notice of Pakistani authorities. But as usual, the answer is a denial and as usual, the fact is very much there. That is the position.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the way out?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: The way out is to defend ourselves, the way out is to be vigilant and to deal with these elements within the country in the firmest manner possible. That is the way out.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: The Prime mover of all these activities and attempts at destabilisation is really elsewhere. Now, may I know whether, after the commencement of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, as there has been no pretext available to the United States to provide military assistance to Pakistan, there is any reduction or contemplated reduction in their giving equipment or military aid to Pakistan?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, it is our information that there has been no perceptible reduction. In addition, they do have dumps already given to them long ago and, therefore, it is not possible to

quantify how much is there with them. They have enough to create trouble and they are creating trouble.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I would like to know from the hon. Foreign Minister whether the matter was taken up at the SAARC meeting. This is a bilateral matter and also has multi-lateral implications.

Further I want to know whether these activities of Pakistan are considered an unfriendly act by Government of India.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: The hon. Members are aware of the fact that SAARC is not the forum for raising the bilateral issues. SAARC is a forum for raising and sorting out issues with which all the seven countries are concerned and that is one of the ground rules of SAARC.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: The second part of my question has not been answered - whether it is considered an unfriendly act....

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: What is friendly about it? We know what it is and we are dealing with it.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, India did provide proof. Our official delegation went there and provided proof of direct interference by Pakistan and thereafter no follow up action was taken. I want to know whether the Government contemplate as to how to bring Pakistan to rectify this or to keep up its word and to bridge the gap between their statement and their performance.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: We have brought to their notice clinching evidence of what we know is happening there. As I have just submitted, the answer is a denial. We know that it is there. Now the only thing we can do is to go on telling them, giving fresh evidence as it comes to our notice, which we are doing. Only in the last month, in October, the latest information was given to them through diplomatic channels. There have been meetings between the Home Secretaries and the For-

eign Secretaries. It is not that we are not in touch with them. It is not that we are not telling them. But as I said, the result has been far from encouraging.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The Government of India from time to time has stated very clearly that we have got ample evidence to show that Pakistan has been aiding terrorists. Now I am putting the question which was asked by my learned colleague just now in a different form. In international law, an act of hostility or a hostile act has specific meaning. After the evidence which we have collected so far, have we officially declared the help given by Pakistan to the terrorists as a hostile act.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I tried to avoid answering this question because we have to take up this matter as one of the entire gamut of relations between the two countries. That is why, technically speaking, the answer to the question is 'no'.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to refer to something relating to my constituency. I want to tell you that 70-80 fishermen have been apprehended by Pakistanis.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker Sir, to the best of our information, the question was discussed at the Home Secretary level between the two Governments atleast on two occasions. In the formal announcement made after these discussions, a proposal was mooted that the border should be jointly patrolled. Now that joint patrolling has not yet come into effect. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the proposal still stands; when the patrolling is going to be introduced; and if not what are the reasons therefor; and whether this proposal shall be taken up at the next meeting of the Home Secretaries of the two countries.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I would like to have notice to find out the

latest position on this because I have to get it from the Home Ministry.

Damage Caused to Foodgrains by Floods

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*27. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:**
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the damage caused to Kharif foodgrains due to widespread rains and floods and its consequential impact on rabi crops;

(b) to what extent it will affect the current year targetted production of 17 crore metric tonnes of foodgrains;

(c) whether there has been any State Agriculture Secretaries meet in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the decisions taken thereon?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAIJAN LAL): (a) and (b). No precise assessment is available of the likely loss in foodgrain production because of the floods. The Kharif foodgrain production target is likely to be achieved.

(c) A National Conference on Rabi Campaign for 1988-89 was held on 29-30th September, 1988 in New Delhi and was attended by Agriculture Production Commissioners/Secretaries of the States.

(d) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The important decisions of the Conference are:—

- (i) A revised working target of 171.63 million tonnes of foodgrains for the year 1988-89 was accepted by the States as against

the official target of 166.57 million tonnes.

- (ii) The States were advised to place firm indents for their seed requirements for kharif 1989 and Rabi 1989-90 in time.
- (iii) To increase fertiliser consumption, the States were advised to further step up opening of additional outlets and also use PDS retail outlets for fertiliser sale wherever possible.
- (iv) Agriculture Production Commissioners were requested to monitor prices of pesticides from time to time.
- (v) While credit availability during 1988 kharif season was found to be considerably better than in the previous year, it was felt that higher recovery of cooperative dues should be attempted by the States to ensure credit eligibility of all CCBs in the States.
- (vi) Under Special Foodgrains Production Programme, the States suggested greater flexibility in diversion of funds from one component to another. It was agreed that 10 per cent of the total allocation for components other than seed could be diverted to pesticides.
- (vii) The States were apprised of the preparedness of NAFED to take up price support operations in coarse cereals, pulses and oilseeds. They were advised to gear up their Marketing Federations and Primary Cooperatives to actively collaborate with NAFED in these operations.
- (viii) The States were urged to draw up a detailed schedule of water releases and suitable cropping programmes to optimise use of available water and to cover larger areas.

- (ix) The States were advised to prepare special credit plan for the shallow-tube-wells / dugwells programme and speed up implementation of the programme after rains.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked from the hon. Minister about the damage caused to the kharif crop due to heavy rains and floods. According to the statements issued by different States and the Ministry of Agriculture, it is revealed that the loss amounts to 1.6 million tonnes whereas our target for 1988-89 is to the extent of 171.63 million tonnes. I want to know specifically the strategy devised and the programme chalked out by you to meet this shortfall and for the timely supply of inputs like fertilisers, seeds, etc. for achieving optimum Rabi production and the support measures to be adopted for the kharif harvest? Besides, I want to know whether the Minister has any information about the recommendations made by the Commission in their meeting, and if so the details thereof?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the arrangements made to meet the shortfall. Our target is to produce 166.5 million tonnes and we have every hope that the production will be more than our target. According to a review made on 28-29 September, it was decided that the production of 166.5 million tonne target should be revised to 171 million tonnes and we are sure that we will be able to achieve the target of 171 million tonnes. Had the crops not been damaged due to floods in some States, our production was likely to exceed our target of 171 million tonnes. We have made efforts to supply good quality fertilisers and seeds to the farmers and a sum of Rs. 70 crore has been allocated for the kharif crop. Besides our on-going schemes are also going on so that required facilities are provided to the farmers. The Government of India has made every effort in this connection.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question pertains

to relief measures taken up by the Government in this field and the assistance provided to the States by the Centre? In addition, I want to know your reaction on my suggestion that instead of plan-advance central assistance should be provided to those States which have been facing floods for the last 4-5 years?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to place the figures before you about the allocations made to the States separately. Our scheme for achieving high yield covers 169 districts in 14 States under which five crops, viz - wheat, rice, gram, arhar and maize have been paid special attention.

In the ensuing Kharif season, a provision of Rs. 70 crores has been made for these five crops. The Central Government have made a provision of Rs. 10 crores 56 lakhs for wheat and Rs. 112 lakhs for gram and out of this amount, a part has already been given to the State Governments. The rest of the schemes are on-going schemes and it will take a lot of time of the House if I go on naming each and every scheme. The Central Government have granted funds to the State Governments for all these schemes. For some of the schemes, 100 per cent grant is provided while for others 50 per cent grant is provided. For these schemes, 50 per cent grant is provided by the Central Government and the rest of the 50 per cent is borne by the State Governments. Apart from this, facilities to marginal and small farmers have also been provided. Similarly, facilities to the Harijans and Scheduled Tribes have also been provided separately. There are numerous schemes and if I go on mentioning all of them, it will take much time of the House. We have duly given money to the States for these schemes.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has told that precise assessment is not available. It has been mentioned in the report that precise assessment is not available. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the figures relating to the damage to crops were not presented before him in the Farmers' Conference of the States? Is

the Central Government aware that due to the failure of "Hathia rain", the crops in many areas, particularly, in Bihar are going to be badly effected? The problem has further aggravated due to non-supply of water from Rihand. The Government of Bihar has requested the Uttar Pradesh Government to supply water from Rihand so that the crops could be irrigated and thereby saved from getting ruined. If this is not done, the loss will be heavy. Keeping all these things in view, will the crop production touch 171 millions figure instead of 165 million tonnes? If so, what is the basis of his assessment?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have not fixed the target at 178 million tonnes. What I have said is that there is a possibility that the production may range between 166 to 171 million tonnes. As the hon. Member has himself said, precise assessment is not available. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reason is that floods have struck.....

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: There is no precise assessment.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: What I am saying is that if any particular area is effected by flood today, the total assessment of damage can be made only after the harvest. It is not possible to tell about the exact damage right now.....(Interruptions)

Please listen to me for a minute. I have said that our target was of 166.5 million tonnes and there is a possibility of foodgrains production touching 171 million tonnes. We reviewed the situation on 28th and 29th. I had called a meeting of the Commissioners and Secretaries of all the 14 major foodgrains producing States of the country and got all information regarding the extent of damage and estimated foodgrains production. When the figures given by each State were added up, the total came to 171 million tonnes. This figure has been arrived at after allowing for damage and resultant loss of crops. Therefore.....(Interruptions) Please listen to me. About Bihar.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M. R. SAIKIA: Is it based on you financial target.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has appeared on the scene like a flood.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Secondly, about Bihar, he has said that there is shortage of water. But the question pertains to excess of water due to floods.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I have said that due to shortage of water, crops have suffered further damage. After 28th-29th, the dates on which, you got the figures, the position is that there has been shortage of water. Is the hon. Minister aware of the shortage of water and the demand for supply of water for irrigation? Will the hon. Minister stick to his figures ever after knowing about it?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Sinha Sahib, so far as the supply of water is concerned, I would like to tell you to.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please take the next question.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall have a discussion on it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Let me reply to his first point.....(Interruptions)

Perhaps, you want to drag this matter up to 12'O clock. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the position is that so far as the supply of water is concerned, there is a separate irrigation department under the Ministry of Water Resources. That department knows better as to how long the water in a particular canal is going to last and how to regulate it. If it concerns Uttar Pradesh Government, the State Government of Bihar should take it up with that State.

So far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, they are arranging to drain out the flood waters from the areas which have been water-logged. Sufficient funds have been made available for the purpose, so that more and more land could be cultivated. The Government has provided funds to reclaim the land so that the farmers would be compensated for their losses due to flood.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell hon. Minister that North Bihar has to face a very horrible situation every year because of floods. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Central Government to start any special scheme in consultation with the State Government for the Rabi Crop in North Bihar?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar is one of the 14 major foodgrain producing States of the Country, which has been given special grants so that the farmers could be helped and the production could be increased. The hon. Member has said that the position in Bihar has worsened due to floods. In this connection, I would like to say that special funds have been provided to the flood affected areas. Subsidy on fertilizers and seeds has been given to those areas. Efforts have been made to give more and more funds to reclaim the land which has been rendered uncultivable and to repair defective tubewell sets in order to give relief to the affected people and to push up foodgrains production in those States.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 28. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Sir, my question No. 34 may also be taken up with the Question No. 28. Both relate to the same subject.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Not much time is left now.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let Question No. 34 may also be taken up with it. Both relate to the same subject.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall get it moved by him. Mr. Indrajit Gupta, you first move it.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA: We should have a special discussion on this. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you listen? I have already said that we are going to have a discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 28 - Shri Indrajit Gupta and Q. No. 34 Shri E. Ayyappu Reddy.

Performance of India at Seoul Olympics

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*28. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

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

(a) whether Government have made any appraisal of India's performance at the Seol Olympics;

(b) if so, the main reasons for India's miserable performance in the games; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the standard of Indian sportsmen in different sports disciplines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The XXIV Olympic Games were held at Seol from September 17 to October 2, 1988. The Indian contingent took part in

11 sports disciplines. The selection of Indian sportspersons was done according to the selection criteria formulated in consultation with the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and National Sports Federations. According to the selection criteria, a sportsperson should have achieved performance equal to or better than the performance returned by the sportsperson who obtained the 6th place in the last Olympics or in the most recently held World Championship, whichever is higher. For non-measurable events, the selection is based upon a positive assessment of the concerned federation that persons selected stand a very good chance of obtaining at least the 6th place.

The composition of the Indian contingent for the Seol Olympic Games was recommended by the IOA on the basis of the above selection criteria. In addition, on a request by the Indian Olympic Association, Government also allowed participation of gold medal winners of the last Asian Games provided they are still the best in the country and have achieved performance equal to or better than the gold winning performance of the Asian Games. In disciplines like Shooting, Tennis, Table Tennis and Hockey where individual sportspersons of the team had qualified through preliminary tournaments according to qualifying procedures set by International Federations themselves, participation was recommended by the Indian Olympic Association and approved by the Government.

The performance of the Indian sports contingent was by and large, according to expectation, barring a few individual exceptions. The selection criteria provide only for performance equivalent to 6th place of the last Olympics or World Championship and since most of our sportspersons barely managed to achieve this performance, we were not expecting any spectacular results. India had not won a medal in an individual event since the 1952 Olympics. In team events, India had won a Bronze medal in the 1972 Olympics and Gold medal in 1980 Olympics at Moscow in hockey but all the top Hockey playing countries had not participated in the Moscow Olympics. In the 1984 Olympics we again did not win any

medal. We are not expecting the Indian Contingent to win any medals this time.

It may, however, be added that there were several good performances by Indian sportspersons at the Seol Olympics. In Hockey, India finished 6th which is an improvement over our 12th position in the World Cup at London in 1986. In Boxing Manoj Pingle and S. Birajdar achieved a creditable 5th position. In Wrestling, Rajesh Kumar (48 Kg.) and Kuldeep Singh (52 Kg) achieved 9th position in their respective categories. In Weighlifting G. Muthuswamy (52 Kg) created a new Commonwealth record while snatching 102.5 Kg. In Athletics, the Indian Women's Relay Team in the 4 x 400M improved on their own Asian gold medal winning time of 1986. In 400M and 800M, our girls achieved the fastest time in Asia.

Participation of the Indian contingent at Seol was a part of our preparation for the Asian Games to be held in 1990 at Beijing. The Asian Games in our target and preparation for the Asian Games have started in right earnest. Priority disciplines and individual events have been identified and coaching camps under the supervision of the Indian and foreign experts in these disciplines have already started and will continue upto the Asian Games. Our sportspersons have been provided the best possible coaching and training facilities, equipment, nutritious diet and sports medicine back-up. They will also be given sufficient competition exposure to help them to achieve a peak level of performance at the time of the Asian Games.

Expenditure incurred on Seoul Olympics

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*34. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI D.N. REDDY:

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

(a) the total expenditure and the foreign exchange incurred by Government for participation in the Seoul Olympics;

(b) the total number of Indian Contingent and its break-up into number of sportsmen, officials, non-officials etc.; and

(c) whether there has been any violation of the norm and rules in the selection of any sports person to represent India at the Olympics and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Government bears full expenditure on air-fare, boarding and lodging, kitting and contingencies of the sports contingents sent for the Olympic Games. Government released US \$ 97,782 in favour of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) for boarding and lodging and contingent expenses of the Indian participants in the Seoul Olympic Games 1988. Government has so far not received accounts of actual expenditure from IOA. Estimated expenditure on air-fare of the contingent is Rs. 16,24,980/- for which all the bills from Air India have not yet been received.

(b) The Indian Contingent for XXIV Olympic Games consisted of 47 competitors, 18 Team officials and 9 IOA representatives. The breakup of the non competition group of 27 is as follows:-

Chief de Mission	1
Deputy Chief de Mission	1
Treasurer	1
Coaches	14
Managers	3
Doctors	2
Masseur	1
Psychologist	1
Cooks	2
Olympic Attache (From Indian Embassy, Seoul)	1

(c) No, Sir. All sportspersons have been selected according to selection criteria laid down by Government in consultation with IOA and National Sports Associations/Federations. Upon a subsequent request from IOA, Government allowed the participation of Gold Medal winners of Asian Games, 1986 provided they were still the best in the country and had achieved performance levels equal to or better than their last Asian Games performances. In disciplines like Shooting, Tennis, Table Tennis and Hockey, where individual sportspersons or team had qualified themselves through preliminary tournaments according to qualifying procedures set by the respective International Federations themselves, selection based on such procedures was recommended by IOA and approved by Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, the statement tries to make out that there was no ground for our expecting any spectacular results of winning of a whole lot of medals. I share that view. The people of this country have long ago given up all hopes that our country will win any medal. That was not the point at all. The point is that the whole system, the structure of our sports system which is the basis on which we go and compete in these International events is something which she should tell us whether the Government is prepared to make any radical change in it or not.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Full discussion should be allowed on this. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed the discussion. Should I give you in writing? Let the question be asked first.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please allow the discussion after this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We cannot deal with it in one minute. It is a very big question. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is what we are going to do. I have already done it. We will have a discussion on this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Assistance from Netherlands for Education for Women's Equality

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

(a) whether Government propose to launch a scheme 'education for women's equality' with the help of Government of Netherlands;

(b) if so, when the scheme is proposed to be launched; and

(c) the details of the aid and assistance expected from Netherlands for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). The programme 'Education for Women's Equality' has been approved for implementation in 1988-89 in 10 districts-- 3 districts each in Gujarat & Karnataka and 4 in Uttar Pradesh. Government of Netherlands have indicated their interest in extending financial assistance to the programme and an Indo-Dutch Joint Appraisal Mission has studied the project. The details of the aid and assistance to be extended by the Government of Netherlands have not yet been decided.

Sri Lanka Proposal regarding Indo-Sri Lanka accord

*29. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals were made recently by Sri Lanka to substitute or enlarge the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord by entering into

an agreement on Peace and Friendship Treaty between the two countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government's reaction can be formulated only after a draft has been formally received and its contents carefully examined and evaluated.

Uniformity in Standard of Education

*30. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to bring uniformity in the standard of education imparted by the different universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the difficulties or obstacles, if any, faced in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to bring about rigid uniformity in the courses and programmes offered by all the universities in the country. However, in order to ensure comparability in standards among the various universities, the UGC has been taking various measures. These include improvements in the qualifications, recruitment, training and career development of teachers; laying down minimum standards of instruction for grant of a first degree in terms

of the requirements for admission, duration of the courses, number of teaching days in a year, etc; restructuring and modernising the content of courses; strengthening the infrastructural facilities in universities and colleges, examination reforms; etc.

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

Detection of Adulteration in DMS Milk

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

(a) the existing system to detect the adulteration in milk distributed by Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) the number of samples drawn during the last three years and the details of the results thereof; and

(c) Vitamin 'A' and 'D' content in Delhi Milk Scheme milk?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The quality of milk is checked in the Dairy during the various stages of processing viz storage tanks, packing lines and cold storage to ensure adherence to the standards laid down in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The milk is not allowed to be despatched unless it meets the requirement as per P.F.A. standards i.e. minimum 3% fat and 8.5% S.N.F. In addition samples are drawn from milk vans/depots at the stage of distribution to consumers to ensure conformity to the prescribed standards.

(b) The number of samples drawn during the last three years and those found adulterated are given below:--

Year	Total number of samples drawn from the depots/ Milk Vans.	Number of sample found adulterated
1986	1568	14
1987	342	5
1988 (upto 26.10.88)	160	1

(c) Delhi Milk Scheme is fortifying toned milk with Vitamin 'A'. The total Vitamin 'A' content in toned milk is upto 3600 International Units (I.U.) per litre. The estimation of Vitamin 'D' in DMS's toned milk is not being carried out.

I.A.F. Helicopters engaged in relief operations in Bangladesh

*32. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh asked for the withdrawal of four Indian Air Force helicopters engaged in relief operations in Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Bangladesh Government conveyed to our High Commission on the 20th September that the IAF helicopters should be withdrawn as Bangladesh had since received similar assistance from other foreign countries and therefore, the Indian helicopters were no longer required.

Central Assistance for Rabi Crops

*33. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special assistance is proposed to be granted by Union Government to the State for rabi crops; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) In addition to the on-going crop oriented Schemes, a special allocation of Rs. 10.56 crores has been made to the States for increasing production of wheat during rabi 1988-89. An amount of Rs. 1.12 crores has been allotted for gram production under National Pulses Development Programme.

(b) The details of allocation are as follows:--

(Rupees in lakhs)

States	Allocations under SFPP-Wheat	Allocation under SFPP Gram out of allocations made for NPDP
1. Bihar	145.00	24.00
2. Gujarat	112.45	-
3. Haryana	98.70	8.00
4. Madhya Pradesh	145.00	28.00
5. Punjab	48.75	-
6. Rajasthan	173.65	32.00
7. Uttar Pradesh	332.45	20.00
ALL INDIA	1056.00	112.00

Orissa proposal for inclusion of new project under Central Road Fund

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

(a) whether Government of Orissa has sent any proposal to include any new project under the Central Road Fund during the seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

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

STATEMENT

Orissa Proposal for inclusion of new Project under Central Road Fund

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). List of works projected by Government of Orissa and the reaction of the Central Government is indicated below:--

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lacs)	Reaction of the Central Government
1	2	3	4

CENTRAL ROAD FUND (ORDINARY) RESERVE

1.	Construction of bridge over river Safai at Km. 63 of S.H. No. 10 in Orissa	140.00	Grant-in-aid of Rs. 45 lacs available under Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve has been provided to State Government for partly meeting the cost of this work.
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CENTRAL ROAD FUND (ALLOCATIONS) ACCOUNT

1.	Construction of H.L. Bridge across river Baitarani on Anandapur-Bhadrak Road in Orissa	354.28	These proposals forwarded by Orissa Govt. in February 1985 could not be considered as the State Govt. have fully utilised their accruals under Central Road Fund (Allocations) programme. Accordingly the State Govt. were informed of the position in August 1985.
2.	Construction of bridge over Mahanadi on Boudh-Kiakata road	1080.00	
3.	Reconstruction of weak and narrow minor bridge on S.H. 11 on river Kusaj, Sita, Kukurkata and Musala, Kading etc.	300.00	

1	2	3	4
4.	Improvement to road from Jajpur road to N.H. 23 junction near Seranga, Via-Sukinda, Bhuban, Kamakhyanagar and Parjang.	100.00	
5.	Improvement to Boipariguda-Ramgiri-Gupteswar road including C.D. works.	150.00	
6	Bridge over Basundhara and Ghodadiha on S.H. Road (Sambalpur-Sundargarh).	50.00	
7.	Construction of Raygada-Pukallibahara road and Kudulihat Renga Road	78.00	

Supply of pig iron to States

*37. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of pig iron supplied to the States during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the serious shortage of pig iron in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The quantity of pig iron supplied to consumers/stockyards located in different States during the last 3 years is given in the Statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The supplies of pig iron will improve in the coming months. Apart from an increase in indigenous production. Government have also cleared imports of about 2 lakh tonnes to supplement indigenous availability.

STATEMENT

Statewise despatches of pig iron from SAIL (excluding IISCO)

('000 tonnes)

State	Despatches of pig iron during		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	15.4	10.4	9.1
Assam	0.6	-	4.7

1	2	3	4
Bihar	19.1	16.5	24.8
Chandigarh	-	5.9	-
Delhi	20.7	26.7	16.2
Gujarat	177.8	142.6	118.6
Goa	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Haryana	34.7	38.5	32.5
Jammu & Kashmir	1.0	1.7	1.1
Karnataka	18.3	13.2	12.5
Kerala	4.4	5.1	2.1
Madhya Pradesh	59.4	69.1	66.9
Maharashtra	42.0	63.2	51.0
Manipur	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-
Orissa	27.2	81.4	37.5
Punjab	227.5	190.1	181.0
Rajasthan	15.4	15.1	20.4
Tamil Nadu	88.8	107.1	88.0
Tripura	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	112.5	110.9	113.4
West Bengal	205.3	230.1	260.4
Total	1070.1	1127.6	1040.2

Panel to ensure import on F.O.B. Basis

*38. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has set up a

high level panel to ensure that all the Government controlled import agreements are strictly on Free on Board (FOB) basis; and

(b) if so, the details of the composition of the panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The Ministry of Surface Transport has not set up any high level panel to ensure that all the Government controlled import agreements are strictly on F.O.B. basis.

(b) Does not arise.

High price of vegetables in Delhi

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

(a) whether price of fresh green peas touched Rs. 32 per kilogram in the capital towards the end of September, 1988;

(b) whether Government are aware of the price per kilogram received by farmers;

(c) whether Government have any plans to set up Farm Produce Marketing Authority comprising of producers and consumers to fix fair prices of all farmproduce regularly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the functions proposed to be entrusted to the Authority?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The month-end retail price of green peas in September, 1988 ruled at Rs. 20.00 per kilogram in Delhi.

(b) The prices that the farmer receives vary from season to season and from place to place.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration for setting up a Farm Produce Marketing Authority comprising of producers and consumers to fix fair prices of all farm produce.

(d) Does not arise.

Gold Exploration

*40. SHRI H.B. PATIL:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for the induction of sophisticated technology/foreign technology to boost gold exploration in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). With the decline in indigenous gold production on account of progressive exhaustion of reserves in the old operating mines in the country, inter-alia the necessity for induction of sophisticated technologies particularly in the fields of geo-physics and geo-chemistry, to achieve a break through in gold exploration has been examined. Necessary steps are being taken to step up the pace of gold exploration for augmenting reserves which could be economically exploited.

Refugees from Foreign Countries

78. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees who entered India from various countries such as Afghanistan and Sri Lanka as on 30 September, 1988;

(b) whether a number of them have refused to go back;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to send them back to their respective countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) (i) *Afghanistan*: In keeping with the tradition of friendly relations between India and Afghanistan, Afghan nationals have continued to visit India. Government does not treat Afghan nationals temporarily resident in India as refugees.

(ii) *Sri Lanka*: As on 30th September, 1988, a total of 1,34,053 refugees had come into India.

(b) to (d). (i) *Afghanistan*: Does not arise.

(ii) *Sri Lanka*: The return of Sri Lankan refugees is a voluntary process and as on October 10, 1987, 44,646 refugees had gone back to Sri Lanka. A small number of refugees have requested for continued stay in India on grounds of being 'Stateless' or 'as claimants to Indian citizenship'.

Development of new variety of rice

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

(a) Whether sportests of Indian Agricultural Research Institute have brought out a variety of paddy which can resist the salinity in the soil and water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the variety is not only saline resistant but also a high yield variety;

(d) whether this saline resisting paddy seed will be sold in States situated along the sea coast;

(e) if so, whether this variety of paddy seeds would be supplied in the ensuing Rabi season; and

(f) if so, the estimated cost of cultivation/production per hectare and the yield therefrom?

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

(b) to (f). Question does not arise.

Production of pulses

80. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of pulses in the country (in tonnes) State-wise from 1985-86 to 1987-88, year-wise;

(b) the per capita availability of pulses, during the said period; and

(c) the reasons for low production of pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Figures of production of pulses in the country, Statewise, during the year 1985-86 to 1987-88 are given in the Statement below.

(b) The per capita net availability of pulses during 1985 to 1988 is as under:

Year	Per capita net availability (Provisional) (Kgs/year)
1985	13.9
1986	15.3
1987	13.2
1988	12.2

(c) Pulses are generally taken for cultivation on marginal lands in rainfed conditions with inadequate input supply conditions like fertilisers and HYV Seeds. These crops are also subject to high incidence of pest and diseases, as a result of which the element of risk in the cultivation is more pronounced. The management of the pulse crop is also generally poor. These are the major constraints in increasing the production of pulses.

STATEMENT

Production of Total pulses from 1985-86 1987-88

(Thousand Tonnes)

State	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Provisional)
Andhra Pradesh	629	534	644
Assam	66	60	61
Bihar	887	895	821
Gujarat	338	235	143
Haryana	678	479	112
Himachal Pradesh	13	9	6
Jammu & Kashmir	29	29	18
Karnataka	489	527	694
Kerala	26	25	19
Madhya Pradesh	2610	2433	2488
Maharashtra	1164	975	1414
Orissa	1031	1051	1040
Punjab	204	180	99
Rajasthan	1767	879	472
Tamil Nadu	322	392	363
Uttar Pradesh	2811	2751	2456
West Bengal	264	250	227
Others	33	34	33
ALL INDIA	13361	11738	11110

Draft on National Mineral Policy

(b) if so, the essential features of the proposed policy; and

81. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(c) the names of the statutes and rules proposed to be amended, if any, under the policy?

(a) whether the draft on National Mineral Policy has been finalised;

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) A draft of the

National Mineral Policy for non-fuel and non-atomic minerals has been prepared; it is under the consideration of the Government at present.

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

Shortage of Aluminium

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

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

(b) whether Government have decided to export aluminium ingots produced by the Public Sector National Aluminium Company Limited; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to remove this contradictory situation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The production and availability of primary aluminium during 1988-89 as compared with 1987-88 is as under:--

(Figures in 000' tonnes)

Production/imports	1987-88	1988-89	Increase
April to September	124	159	+ 35
October to March	154	201	+ 47
Total:	278	360	+ 82
Imports by MMTC	55	-	- 55
Grand Total:	333	360	+ 27

During 1988-89, the demand is estimated around 360,000 tonnes against which the domestic production is expected to be 360,000 tonnes including estimated production of 80,000 tonnes by National Aluminium Company.

(b) and (c). National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) will be exporting around 380,000 tonnes of surplus alumina and about 15,000 tonnes of high grade aluminium metal after fully meeting the statutory obligation of production of Electrical Conductor Grade aluminium for domestic consumption.

Surplus teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

83. SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply

given on 28 July, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 276 regarding surplus teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and state:

(a) whether the information asked for has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI I.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). As per policy decision taken by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in August, 1988, no Yoga Teacher will be declared surplus in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and retrenched. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has ascertained the position in all its regions. No physical edu-

cation teacher has been declared surplus. With the integration of Yoga with Physical Education, adjustment of yoga teachers and Physical Education Teachers is now a continuous process. No inter-regional transfers of Yoga Teachers have been effected on account of teachers being rendered surplus. The question of creation of supernumerary posts of Yoga Teachers at this stage does not arise.

Productions, demand and import of steel

84. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of steel in the country during 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) the total demand, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Production of finished steel and its assessed demand in the country during 1986-87 and 1987-88 was as under:

(in million tonnes)		
Year	Production	Assessed demand
1986-87	10.8	11.8
1987-88	11.6	12.8

For the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 the demand for long products of steel which are normally used in the construction sector was about 7.2 million tons and 7.5 millions tons respectively. The demand for flat products and others normally used in the industrial sector was about 4.5 million tons and 5.2 million tons respectively.

Study of Sanskrit under 10+2 system

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

(a) whether the study of Sanskrit has received a set back with introduction of

10+2 system in the educational institutions of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government would take immediate steps to check the decline of popularity of Sanskrit among the students;

(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). Switch over to 10+2 system does not have anything to do with scheme of studies, including arrangements for teaching of Sanskrit in schools.

The Central Board of Secondary Education has this year revised the scheme of studies for secondary examination to ensure adherence to provisions of National Policy on Education which would require a candidate to study Hindi, English and one of the modern Indian Languages. Sanskrit will be taught along with Hindi to candidates taking Hindi 'A' level course. Also candidates will be able to offer one of the seven classical and European languages, including Sanskrit, as an additional optional subject. The States have their own agencies to work out and prescribe the scheme of studies to be followed by their schools.

Development of Coconut plantations in Kerala

87. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have recently received any proposal from Kerala Government for development of coconut plantations in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(b) The project proposes to replant the diseased and uneconomical coconut palms in the disease affected area of Kerala and to provide incentives to the farmers for the purpose. The project envisages to provide for supply of new seedlings and other input materials and also develop irrigation facilities in coconut gardens. The project cost is Rs. 7857.81 lakhs for 7 years.

(c) The project is being examined.

Funds to States for rural roads in tribal areas

88. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Sixth Plan Rs.

6.50 crores were allotted for construction of rural roads in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up thereof; and

(c) the amount so far released to the States during the Seventh Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Against the provision of Rs. 6.50 crores in the Sixth Plan, 8 States were sanctioned works costing Rs. 13.54 crores and an amount of Rs. 4.0 crores was actually released to them based on their requirement of funds. No allocation of funds as such was made. During VIIth Plan period, works costing Rs. 3.12 crores were also sanctioned to some additional States which were not sanctioned any works earlier. A Statement showing the cost of the works sanctioned and the funds released to the States (State-wise) during the Sixth Plan and the Seventh Plan so far (1985--89) is given below.

STATEMENT

Development of Roads in Tribal Areas--cost of Works sanctioned and funds released (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Cost of works sanctioned	Funds released	
			6th Plan	1985--89 (upto 31.10.88)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	133.27	32.80	48.00
2.	Gujarat	143.00	30.00	94.15
3.	Himachal Pradesh	100.37	51.33	45.15
4.	Madhya Pradesh	423.45	148.30	241.52
5.	Manipur	256.12	40.00	175.12
6.	Orissa	196.44	61.00	126.67
7.	Rajasthan	51.26	33.57	17.70
8.	Tamil Nadu	45.00	3.00	41.36
Total (A) -		1353.91	400.00	789.67

1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73.70	-	63.33
2.	Assam	20.00	-	14.35
3.	Karnataka	55.86	-	29.12
4.	Kerala	13.50	-	12.28
5.	Maharashtra	69.99	-	22.00
6.	Rajasthan	35.85	-	31.11
7.	Sikkim	10.50	-	10.50
8.	Tripura	13.44	-	7.16
9.	West Bengal	18.99	-	4.60
Total (B)		311.83	-	194.45
Total (AB)		1665.74	400.00	984.12

**Assistance for repair of flood damaged
National Highways in Andhra Pradesh**

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

(a) the estimated damage to the National Highways in Andhra Pradesh as a result of recent floods in that State;

(b) whether the financial assistance was provided for repair of such National Highways; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The estimated cost of restoration of damages caused by floods in 1988 as projected by the State Government is Rs. 657 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Restoration works are in hand. Detailed estimates by the State Government are to be projected for release of funds after processing by the Government of India.

**Implementation of the pension scheme
for C.C.R.T employees**

90. CH. SUNDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission regarding implementation of the Pension Scheme with effect from 1 January, 1986, have been accepted and made applicable to the employees of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training;

(b) if so, whether the benefits have been given to the employees of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training who have retired after 1 January, 1986; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Two employees compulsorily retired from Centre for Cultural Resources and Training were not eligible for grant of pension as their qualifying service in the Centre was less than ten years.

World Bank and Asian Development Bank aid for Indian road sector

91. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-
MURTY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have agreed to provide aid for Indian road sector;

(b) if so, the details of the projects finalised including their costs; and

(c) the procedure to be followed in dis-

tributing the amount alongwith its conditions?

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

(b) The details of the schemes in the Central Sector which are being executed under World Bank Loan Assistance in Phase-I are given in Statement I below.

The details of the projects in the State sector which have been approved for execution under World Bank Loan Assistance are given in Statement II below.

Apart from this, negotiations with Asian Development Bank have recently been completed and the details of the projects are given in Statement-III below.

(c) For State road projects 70% of the aid disbursed is passed on to them as additional Central Assistance. Of this 70% is on loan basis and 30% as grant.

STATEMENT-I

National Highway Projects with World Bank Loan Assistance (I Package)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No	State	NH. No.	Name of work	Length Km	Sanctioned Amount	Date of commencement	Targetted probable date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gujarat	NE-1	Construction of a new dual carriageway Expressway linking the cities of Ahmedabad and Vadodra in the Main Delhi-Bombay Corridor of NH.8.	92 km	134.91	1.5.87	June 1992
2.	Haryana	NH-1	Widening to four lanes and strengthening of existing carriageway Murthal to Karnal (km. 74.80--130.0)	80 km	40.16	1.5.87	June 1991

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Punjab	NH-1	Widening to 4 lanes and strengthening existing carriageway Sirhand to Jullunder (Km. 252.525 to 372.7)	121 km	67.58	6.87	Dec. 1990
4	Tamil Nadu	NH-45	Provision of an additional 2 lane carriageway and strengthening of existing 2 lane from km. 27 to 67 and strengthening from km 67--160.	40 93 km (Stg)	54.79 (4 lane)	11 3.87	Dec. 1990
5.	Uttar Pradesh	NH-2	Construction of two lane bypass of the city of Varanasi including a major bridge over the Ganga River	30 km	49.92	15.11.87	June 1991
6.	West Bengal	NH-2	Construction of a new two lane road with at grade intersection and service road linking the centres of Denkuni and Palsit in the main Calcutta Delhi Corridor	65 km	58.41	3.87	June 1990 July 1990
							(Cost in Rs. lakhs)
i)	Study of Vehicle Fleet Modernisation and Road Use Charges						74.50
ii)	Procurement of Mobile Bridge Inspection Unit						110.00
iii)	Procurement of equipments						260.00
iv)	Procurement of Road Safety Equipment						288.00

STATEMENT-II

State Road Projects approved for world Bank Assistance

The Project comprises the following works in the respective states: -

BIHAR,

Bhagalpur Bridge	4.0 km	construction of two lane bridge with 1.5 meter footpaths on both sides.
Bhagalpur bridge approaches	14.0 km	Construction of two lane approach roads
Hajipur-Muzaffarpur	51.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Sonepur-Chhapra	50.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes

MAHARASHTRA

Pune-Ahmednagar	113.6 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Ahmednagar-Kopergaon	95.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Ahmednagar-Aurangabad	105.4 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Aurangabad-Mantha	124.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Akola-Kanhergaon	96.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Nagpur-Kampad	69.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Palgar-Wada	47.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Wada-Ambadi	23.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes

RAJASTHAN

Alwar-Bhiwari	90.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Alwar-Karauli	145.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Udaipur-Dabok	16.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Dabok-Chittorgarh	97.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Ajmer-Chittorgarh	186.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Sirohi-Abu Road	63.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Abu Road-Mount Abu	23.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Fatehpur-Churu	36.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Churu-Haryana Border	79.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Sikar-Haryana Border	133.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes

UTTAR PRADESH

Sonauli-Gorakhpur	93.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Gorakhpur-Ballia	153.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Faizabad-Allahabad	143.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes
Allahabad-Dohrighat	208.0 km	strengthening and widening to two lanes

September 19, 1988 In addition to civil works, project includes Training, Equipment and Sectoral Studies. Total cost of project estimated at 450 million US dollars and loan assistance is 170 million dollars and IDA credit is 62 million SDR equivalent of 80 million US Dollars.

STATEMENT-III**List of works shortlisted by Asian Development Bank for loan Assistance**

Sl. No.	State	N.H.No.	Name of work
1	2	3	4
I.	<i>Civil Works</i>		
	1. N.H. Projects		
i	Andhra Pradesh	5	Widening to four lanes and strengthening Anakapally to Vishakapatnam

1	2	3	4
ii	Haryana and Uttar Pradesh	2	Four laning and strengthening from Ballabgarh to Mathura.
2. State Highways			
iii.	Andhra Pradesh		Improvement of Hyderabad- Ramaguntam Road.
iv	Karnataka		Improvement of Ankola-Hubli Road.
v.	Tamil Nadu		Improvement of Madras-Cuddalore Section of East Coast Road.

II. Equipments.**III. Sector Studies and Consulting Services.**

Total cost about Rs. 350 crores.

Private tuitions by teachers

92. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of teachers, working under Delhi Administration are engaged in giving private tuitions;

(b) whether such teachers do not pay proper attention to poor students in the Schools who can not afford private tuitions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) According to the Delhi Administration, it has no data to indicate so.

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

Fire in NCERT Building in Delhi

93. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major fire broke out in six storeyed library building of the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in Delhi on 14 October, 1988;

(b) whether any investigation has been ordered into the cause of the fire;

(c) if so, the details of its outcome;

(d) the loss caused by way of destruction of research work and the gutting of the building itself in terms of money; and

(e) the preventive measures being 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has appointed an Inquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, NCERT to look into the incident. The Committee is yet to submit its report.

Application of green manure

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

(a) whether Punjab Agricultural University has re-discovered green manuring;

(b) if so, the details of the new findings and how these differ from the technology which is widely practised in India and abroad;

(c) whether this new technology has been field-tested in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating whether results of gai found in Punjab Agricultural University Laboratories are also achieved in private farmers' fields?

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

(b) Incorporation of 60 days old Dhaincha, a day before transplanting of rice yielded better than application of 60 kg. nitrogen/ha through chemical fertilizer. Further combined use of green manuring and 60 kg. N/ha, through fertilizer gave rice yield equal to that obtained with 120 kg. N/ha, as fertilizer. Thus, incorporation of Dhaincha resulted in saving of 60 kg. N/ha.

In general, the green manure crop is incorporated 15-20 days before planting the rice crop. The investigations carried out at Punjab Agricultural University have recommended incorporation one day in advance.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This recommendation has been included by PAU in the package of practices for kharif crops for adoption by farmers in Punjab. The experiments are in progress in farmers' fields.

[Translation]

Implementation of Indira Awas Yojana

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

(a) the progress made in respect of Indira Awas Yojana in various States of the country;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to extend the said Awas Yojana to those cities of the country where poor people live in Jhuggi-Jhonpris and Kacha houses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) Indira Awas Yojana has been launched during the Seventh Five Year Plan as a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The number of houses so far planned and reported to have been constructed under the Yojana are 497630 and 380619 respectively. A Statement indicating State/UT-wise position in this regard is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

State/UT-wise details of number of houses planned and reported to have been constructed by the State/UT Governments under Indira Awas Yojana so far

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of houses planned	No. of houses reported to have been constructed
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	44663	37664

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	--	35
3.	Assam	7640	2119
4.	Bihar	46730	44545
5.	Goa	250	216
6.	Gujarat	19750	14831
7.	Haryana	3287	3086
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2152	495
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2997	638
10.	Karnataka	15798	14745
11.	Kerala	30110	35489
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21732	13034
13.	Maharashtra	39000	26033
14.	Manipur	210	174
15.	Meghalaya	386	156
16.	Mizoram	203	64
17.	Nagaland	498	396
18.	Orissa	16666	12645
19.	Punjab	10393	2035
20.	Rajasthan	19651	13491
21.	Sikkim	412	262
22.	Tamil Nadu	69852	71331
23.	Tripura	3210	2251
24.	Uttar Pradesh	79434	69975
25.	West Bengal	62082	14725
26.	A & N Islands	100	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—

1	2	3	4
28.	D & N Haveli	113	80
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-
30.	Delhi	-	NR
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	284	97
ALL INDIA		497630	380619

NR = Not Reported.

[English]

Ravage caused by floods

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

(a) the area affected by floods in each of the States during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent on relief operations during each of the last three years, separately by Union Government and the State Governments; and

(c) the concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken to minimise this calamity of floods occurring year after year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) State-wise details of area affected by floods etc. during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 are given in the Statement below.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) The flood control is a state subject. The responsibility for planning, investigation and implementation of flood control and other related projects rest with the State Governments and funds for this sector are provided by the State in their respective Annual Plan Budgets as per the priorities accorded by them. The Central Government renders assistance in technical matters at the specific request of the State Governments. The measures undertaken by the Central Government in this regard are as under:--

- (i) A National programme of Flood Management is being implemented since 1954. The works undertaken under this programme have given reasonable degree of protection to about 13.37 million ha. out of an estimated protectable area of 32 million ha. in the country, till March, 1987.
- (ii) 147 flood forecasting stations on several major inter-state rivers have been established by Central Water Commission.
- (iii) The Ganga Flood Control Commission and Brahmaputra Board have been set up to render assistance to chronically flood affected areas.
- (iv) Special loans have been extended by the Central Government for flood management scheme included in the State sector.
- (v) Agreement has been reached with the H.M.G. Nepal in March, 1988 whereby the rainfall data of the 7 stations located in the upper catchments of the rivers flowing from Nepal. to India is being received on real time basis and it is being used for flood forecasting and warning.
- (vi) To minimise losses a Model Flood Plain Zoning Bill had been prepared and circulated to the States for adoption in 1975.

(vii) In the wake of the severe floods in 1987, two High Level Committees, one for North-Eastern States, and the other for the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa have

been set up in November, 1987 to study the problems of flood prone areas and suggest measures for affording a reasonable degree of protection on a long-term basis.

STATEMENT
Statewise area affected due to floods during 1985-87

Sl. No.	Name of state/ Union Territory	Area affected (Lakh ha.)		
		1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.060	13.400	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.040	—	—
3.	Assam	6.500	4.300	15.30
4.	Bihar	7.900	17.550	41.64
5.	Goa	—	—	Nil
6.	Gujarat	0.030	NEC	NEC
7.	Haryana	2.100	0.300	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.900	Nil	NEC
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	NEC	—	5.14
10.	Kerala	1.500	0.500	0.015
11.	Karnataka	NEC	NEC	NEC
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	1.800	NEC
13.	Maharashtra	0.010	0.400	0.015
14.	Manipur	0.200	0.500	0.27
15.	Meghalaya	—	NEC	0.95
16.	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	NIL
17.	Nagaland	0.080	NIL	—
18.	Orissa	9.100	12.400	—
19.	Punjab	8.600	0.500	NIL
20.	Rajasthan	1.200	5.400	0.912
21.	Sikkim	1.00	—	0.01
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	0.040	NEC
23.	Tripura	0.230	0.030	NIL
24.	Uttar Pradesh	40.300	10.400	6.0
25.	West Bengal	1.800	18.000	18.61
26.	A & N Islands	0.005	NIL	NIL
27.	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	NIL

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Dadar, Nagar & Haveli	NIL	NIL	NIL
29.	Delhi	NIL	NIL	NIL
30.	Daman & Diu	NIL	NIL	NIL
31.	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL
32.	Pondicherry	0.110	0.010	NIL
Total India		83.770	88.140	88.862

National Highway Patrolling Scheme

97. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway Patrolling Scheme launched around 1984 which envisages setting up of Traffic-Aid-Posts for ensuring smooth and uninterrupted movement of vehicular traffic on the National Highways have been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of pilot TAP projects set up so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). A pilot project of Highway Patrolling Scheme had been launched in 1983-84. The pilot Project covered five stretches of National Highways (Delhi-Chandigarh, Calcutta-Durgapur, Ahmedabad-Surat, Bombay-Kolhapur, Madras-Dindigal) where through 36 Traffic-Aid-Posts located at suitable distances, there would be a system of patrolling the stretch and ensuring flashing of news of road-mishap that might occur, first-aid to victims, removal of vehicles and ensuring free flow of traffic. The pilot project was primarily to serve as an example for adoption by States for other stretches and after the initial period the scheme which envis-

aged central assistance for a period of one year, has been discontinued.

Visits to Kendriya Vidyalayas by Assistant Commissioners

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

(a) whether the Assistant Commissioners of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are required to visit Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, how often these visits are made; and

(c) the names of Kendriya Vidyalayas not visited even once during the last three years 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. SHAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Inspection of Kendriya Vidyalayas is carried out once in three years by the Assistant Commissioners or by an Education Officer on his behalf.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Mukteshwar could not be visited even once during the last three years on account of pressure of work and other engagements of the concerned Regional Office.

Tour of British Cricket Team

99. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

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

(a) whether Government have banned some of the players of England's Cricket team, likely to tour India this winter, who had links with South Africa;

(b) whether the Board for Control of Cricket in India is required to pay compensation to England's Cricket Board; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Test and Country Cricket Board (TCCB) of England called off the tour of England's cricket team to India after they were informed that eight players having sporting links with South Africa will not be granted visas and the T.C.C.B. can substitute them with those players who have no links with South Africa.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Profit and loss of SAIL

100. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the profit and loss of Steel Authority of India Limited plant-wise during the year 1987-88; and

(b) the measures adopted to further reduce the losses, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Plant-wise profit and loss of SAIL during 1987-88 were:

Plant/Unit	Profit (+)/ Loss (-) Rs. in crores
Bhilai Steel Plant	(-) 30.21
Durgapur Steel Plant	(-) 54.75
Rourkela Steel Plant	(+) 15.02
Bokaro Steel Plant	(+) 171.21
Alloy Steels Plant	(-) 39.98
Salem Steel Plant	(-) 3.91
Others/Adjustments	(+) 5.89
SAIL	(+) 63.27
IISCO	(-) 115.75

(b) SAIL is making efforts to improve its profitability, *inter-alia*, through the following measures:

- (i) Improving the capacity utilisation of existing facilities and levels of upkeep and maintenance of the plant and equipments;
- (ii) Enrichment of the product-mix to suit the market needs;
- (iii) Reducing the energy consumption;
- (iv) Improving yield of by-products and attaining better recovery of waste and secondary arisings;
- (v) Improving labour productivity by redeployment and retraining;

- (vi) Modernisation of the plants alongwith technological upgradation;
- (vii) Better management of inventory and working capital;
- (viii) Intensification of research and development efforts;
- (ix) Controlling expenditure in non-productive areas.

Outcome of discussions held with king of Nepal

101. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relationship between India and Nepal, as envisaged in the 1950 treaty, were discussed during the recent visit of the King of Nepal; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) While matters of bilateral concern were discussed between the Prime Minister and the King of Nepal, Indo-Nepal relations as envisaged in the 1950 Treaty were not specifically discussed.

(b) Does not arise.

Discrimination against persons of Indian origin in Fiji

102. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Constitution of Fiji which has been finalised recently discriminates the citizens of Indian Origin;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Fiji has not adopted a new Constitution till

now. However, the Draft of a new Constitution has been published and an Enquiry and Advisory Committee has been established to obtain views from different sections of the population on this proposed Constitution.

The provisions of the new Draft Constitution are certainly discriminatory against Fijians of Indian origin. It provides for a unicameral Parliament with 71 seats of which 59 would be elected and 12 nominated. Fijian citizens of Indian origin are entitled to get only 22 seats, even though they constitute the largest ethnic group in that country. Ethnic Fijians get 28 seats. The 12 members to be nominated by the President and Prime Minister are also expected to be ethnic Fijians. The General Electors Group consisting of people of Chinese and European descent would get 8 seats. One member would be from Rotuma.

Important posts like those of the President, the Prime Minister, the Commander of the Armed Forces, who would also be the Defence Minister, the Chairman of the Police Service Commission, etc. have been exclusively reserved for persons of ethnic Fijian descent.

(c) An official statement on the proposed Constitution of Fiji was issued on September 20, 1988. The text of this statement is given in the statement below.

Statement

The Government of India has noted the broad features of a draft constitution of Fiji approved by the interim Government. While the full text of the draft is still awaited, the information available so far indicates that no effort has been made to give just and equitable representation to different communities in the proposed parliament. The deposed Prime Minister Dr. Bavadra has stated that "the constitution reduces the Indian people to third class citizenry in a country where they comprise about 50 per cent of the population". The Government of India notes with regret that the draft reportedly contains several provisions that are undemocratic, discriminatory

and detrimental to the interests of peace, stability and racial harmony, such as the adoption of a communal franchise for all elected seats in the parliament.

The Government of India notes that the interim government has stated that a process of consultations will be initiated shortly on the draft constitution. It hopes that this process will be free and democratic to enable all section of the population to participate in the formulation of a constitution acceptable to all. In this context the Government of India reiterates its earlier call for the revocation of the Internal Security Decree.

IPKF role in Sri Lanka

103. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the role played by the Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka in recent weeks; and

(b) whether IPKF has been assisting in the electoral process relating to the elections to the Provincial Councils in that country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The IPKF is in Sri Lanka to implement the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement and assure the security and safety of all communities in the North-Eastern Province of Sri Lanka. It continues to perform that task.

(b) it is not part of the IPKF's mandate to assist the Government of Sri Lanka in tasks which are specifically related to elections. However, in keeping with its mandate, the IPKF will continue to provide appropriate security and security-related logistical assistance in the North-Eastern Province during Provincial Council elections.

Grant of Industrial licences for manufacture of steel

104. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies who have been granted industrial licences for manufacture of steel during 1987-88;

(b) whether licences have been given to large industrial houses during these years;

(c) whether Government propose to issue more licences; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Under the existing guidelines for ferrous metallurgical industry, new steel making capacities of 50,000 tonnes per annum are permitted to be set up in certain hilly and remote areas.

Damage caused to National Highways in Kerala

105. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage caused to the National Highways in Kerala during this years' monsoon; and

(b) the steps being taken to restore these to the original condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The total extent of damages to the National Highways as projected by the State Government is Rs. 424.780 lakhs.

(b) Temporary restoration works are in hand and detailed estimates are being prepared by the State Government.

National Cadet Corps training in Kendriya Vidyalayas

106. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision of National Cadet Corps training in various Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to start N.C.C. in these Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). N.C.C. training is imparted to students in 91 Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Starting of the Vijay Nagar Steel Plant in Karnataka

107. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start the Vijaynagar Steel Plant in Karnataka in the near future;

(b) whether any amount has been earmarked for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). Government had decided in principle to set up the Vijaynagar Steel Plant in Karnataka and some preparatory works have also been undertaken for the project. However, due to overall constraints of resources, only a token provision of Rs. 10 crores was made for all new steel projects (including Vijayanagar) in the VIIth Plan period.

[Translation]

Opening of a consignment agency stock yard in Bhopal by SAIL

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

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India had taken a decision to open a consignment agency stock yard in Bhopal;

(b) if so, the reasons for which this decision could not be implemented; and

(c) the time by which action will be taken in this regard?

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

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

[English]

Chakma Tribal refugees

109. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chakma Tribal refugees now staying in Tripura camps;

(b) whether Government have discussed with the Bangladesh Government recently to solve this problem;

(c) if so, the latest proposals that have been made to Bangladesh Government; and

(d) the reaction of Bangladesh Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) There were 44,965 Bangladeshi Chakma refugees in camps in Tripura as on 5.9.1988.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. The subject was discussed during the Bangladesh President's visit to India on 29.9.1988. It was emphasised by us that it was the responsibility of the Bangladesh Government to take steps to give the refugees the confidence to return to Bangladesh. The Bangladesh side accepted this responsibility and said that steps to this end are being taken.

[Translation]

States affected by the earthquake

110. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
DR. C.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States/Union Territories affected by the recent earthquake and after shocks;

(b) the estimated loss to property, human lives and the number of persons rendered homeless in each State/Union Terri-

tory; and

(c) the financial and other assistance sought by each State/Union Territory and the assistance actually rendered by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The damage reported by the Governments of Bihar, Sikkim and West Bengal in the wake of the earthquake of 21st August, 1988 is given in the Statement below.

(c) The Central assistance sought and provided to the Government of Bihar, Sikkim and West Bengal is given below:--

State	Assistance sought	Ceilings of expenditure approved
(Rs. in crores)		
1. Bihar	152.89	24.31
2. Sikkim	32.77	9.24
3. West Bengal	43.57	8.82*

*inclusive of flood damage.

STATEMENT

Extent of damage caused by the earthquake of 21st August, 1988 in Bihar, Sikkim and West Bengal

BIHAR

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| 1. Number of districts affected | 18 |
| 2. Number of human lives lost | 282 |
| 3. Number of persons injured | 3766 |

- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| 4. Houses damaged | 149334 |
|-------------------|--------|

5. Damage has been reported to buildings, roads, bridges, culverts, hospitals, animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries, power stations, embankments, irrigation systems, educational institutions etc.

SIKKIM

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Number of districts affected | 4 |
|---------------------------------|---|

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 2. Number of human lives lost | 2 |
| 3. Number of houses damaged | 12806 |
| 4. Damage has been reported to crops, water supply installations, religious institutions, roads, bridges, buildings, educational institutions, livestock, irrigation systems, forests, animal husbandary, power installations, etc. | |

WEST BENGAL

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Human lives lost | NIL |
| 2. ¹ No. of persons injured | 5 |

Extensive damages reported to the buildings specially in Darjeeling Sadar Sub-Division, Darjeeling Railway Station, Jalapathar Telephone Exchange Building/Sanatorium, Buthia Busty town out post and collectorate building in Darjeeling town, Water pipeline damaged at some places.

Road communication from Kalimpong and from Darjeeling to Siliguri disrupted due to landslides and cracks.

[English]

Short listing of companies for the execution of Shahjahanpur Fertilizer Project

111. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether six companies have been short listed for the execution of gas-based Shahjahanpur Fertilizer Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the name of company which has ultimately come forward to execute the project and the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). Following applicants have shown interest in the Shahjahanpur gas based fertilizer project:

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | Shri Krishan Kaushal an NRI |
| 2. | Shri Brij K. Pandey an NRI |
| 3. | M/s. Shakti Resources International |
| 4. | M/s. Oswal Agro Mills |
| 5. | Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited |
| 6. | Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. |

(c) The matter is under consideration and a decision is yet to be taken by the Government.

Construction of a bye-pass on National Highway No. 7 in Bangalore

112. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether to avoid congestion in Bangalore and to reduce the distance by 80 kilometres, there is any proposal for construction of a bye-pass on National Highway No. 7 from Krishnageri to Sira via, KGF, Kolar Chickkaballapur, Gowribidanur and Madhugiri; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The State Government of Karnataka had proposed for inclusion in the National Highway system road measuring 160 Kms. from Sira to Mulbagal via Madhugiri, Gowribidanur, Chickkaballapur and Chintamani. There is however no provision in the VII Plan for this project.

Central Assistance to Kerala

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

(a) whether any request has been received from the State Government of Kerala during 1988 for central assistance for natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala has requested Union Government to depute any study team to assess and report on losses due to natural calamities in Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the finding of the study team, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala submitted Memorandum in August, 1988 and supplementary Memorandum in October 1988 seeking central assistance for relief measures in the wake of drought, earthquake and floods. A Central Team visited Kerala between 3rd and 6th October, 1988. Having regard to the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 10.55 crores has been approved for relief measures in Kerala.

**Increase in production and export of
Basmati rice**

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

(a) whether Government are making efforts to increase the production and export of basmati rice;

(b) if so, the total quantum of basmati rice produced and exported during the last three years; and

(c) the targets set for the production and export of basmati rice during 1988-89.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Government are making efforts to increase production and export of basmati rice. Figures of basmati rice exported during the last 3 years are:

Years	Exported (Figures in 000 tonnes)
1985-86	235
1986-87	237
1987-88	366

No separate data for production of basmati rice is available. Ministry of Commerce has fixed a target of 3.50 lakh tonnes of basmati rice for export during the year 1988-89.

Discovery of minerals and precious metals by G.S.I.

115. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has discovered recently huge quantum of minerals, including some precious metals in different parts of the Country;

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

(c) the prospects of working on these sites on commercial basis and the time by which the commercial production from these resources is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Geological Survey of India has assessed the

following mineral reserves (State-wise) in the course of recent regional exploration:--

(in million tonnes)

Andhra Pradesh

(i)	Coal		590.85
(ii)	Gold Ore		4.18

Assam & Meghalaya

(i)	Coal		0.322
-----	------	------	-------

Bihar

(i)	Coal		2098.35
(ii)	Copper Ore		1.59
(iii)	Phosphorite/ Apatite		1.3

Madhya Pradesh

(i)	Coal		3179.23
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Orissa

(i)	Coal		4817.39
(ii)	Manganese		7.60
(iii)	Chromite		8.75

(with plus 30% manganese)

West Bengal

(i)	Coal		1438.73
(ii)	Phosphorite/ Apatite		4.00

Tamil Nadu

(i)	Lignite		1313.81
(ii)	Limestone		128.6

Rajasthan

(i)	Lead-Zinc Ore		21.27
(ii)	Copper Ore		3.92

(with about 4 to 8% lead-zinc)
(with 0.9 to 1.46 percent Copper
resource 28.78 with 0.5 to 0.6
percent Copper)

(iii)	Copper-lead-zinc		1.80	(with 4 percent lead-zinc copper)
(iv)	Phosphorite/Apatite		3	

Gujarat

(i)	Lignite		6.77	
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Karnataka

(i)	Manganese		18.89	(with plus 35 percent Manganese)
(II)	Gold Ore		2.6	

Himachal Pradesh

(i)	Limestone		1098	
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Haryana

(I)	Tin Ore		12	(with 0.15 percent tin)
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Uttar Pradesh

(I)	Phosphorite/Apatite		5	
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Maharashtra

(i)	Tungsten		2000	(concentrate with 65 percent tungsten trioxide)
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(c) Commercial exploitation of these minerals will be possible only after the techno-economic viability of these deposits are established through further exploration/feasibility studies.

Breaking of seal of Azad Papers

116. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the News-item published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 2 October, 1988, under the caption 'Azad Papers out in 1978'; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been

made in regard to breaking of seal of the Azad's papers and the content read before the time fixed for opening the seals?

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) Careful checks were carried out in 1978 itself, both at the National Archives of India, New Delhi and at the National Library, Calcutta, and it was established beyond doubt that the seals were intact. There is no question of the contents having ever been read before the opening of the seals by the Delhi High Court on 29th September, 1988. The Court ordered the

breaking of the seal only because it was fully satisfied that no tampering had been done.

Legal status to Central Social Welfare Board

117. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about assigning appropriate legal status to the Central Social Welfare Board and to the State Social Welfare Boards; and

(b) if not, the reasons 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). The Central Social Welfare Board was registered as a charitable Company under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 and is functioning as such since 1 April, 1969.

Government of India had taken a decision in November 1981 to register the State Boards as subsidiary Companies of the Central Social Welfare Board. Instructions were issued to the State Governments to take necessary action in the matter. None of the State Boards has, however, been registered as a subsidiary unit so far. The matter was again discussed in the Conference of the State Social Welfare Ministers held in New Delhi on 4-5th July, 1988. The State Governments have been asked to expedite their comments in this regard.

Shortage of Pig-Iron

118. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

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

(a) whether the industrial consumers are facing shortage of pig iron;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government

to supply pig iron to the industrial consumers according to their requirements;

(c) whether any direction has been given to the Steel Authority of India in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To meet the shortages, Government has taken steps for the import of 2 lakh tonnes of pig iron at a reduced level of customs duty.

(c) and (d). SAIL has been instructed to place orders for import on M.M.T.C., the canalising agency and supply the material at JPC prices in accordance with the distribution guidelines.

Removal of not roadworthy buses

119. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "DTC creates confusion over fairs" and "Dire threat to commuters" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 23rd and 24th September, 1988;

(b) if so, the reasons for not removing all buses off the road which are not roadworthy and whose conditions are far from satisfactory;

(c) the reasons for readjustment of several bus stands making people pay more fare; and

(d) the steps taken to improve bus service in the capital and to scrap the readjustment of bus stands/stops?

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

(b) Only such buses are allowed to ply on road which are roadworthy.

(c) The adjustment of some bus-stands have been made on the advice/direction of the Traffic Police Authorities for various reasons. The adjustment of these bus-stands does not have bearing on the fare.

(d) The steps taken by DTC, on continuing basis, to improve its services include holding of Open House Meetings with the commuters at Regional Headquarters to mitigate their grievances, regular discussions with the apex committee of the students, rationalization of routes with a view to optimum use of fleet, adherence of the maintenance schedule with the object of reducing incidence of 'missed trips', phased scrapping of overaged buses, intensified route checking and setting-up of complaints centers at the Regional Headquarters and the Main Headquarters for receiving public complaints round-the clock. The adjustment of bus stands/stops is done on the basis of suggestions from police and public.

Food processing units in Lakshadweep Islands

120. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food processing units at present working in Lakshadweep Islands?

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more food processing plants in the Islands in the remaining period of the current Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). There is a Government Canning Factory at Minicoy (Lakshadweep), Canning presently Tuna with an installed capacity of 1,80,000 Cans per year. During VII plan a scheme namely Production of Quality 'mas' (product of Tuna fish) and marketing has been sanctioned with an approved outlay of Rs. 23.70 lakhs.

Appointment of home delivery agents by D.M.S

121. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme had appointed certain home delivery agents to deliver the milk to the consumers;

(b) if so, the details of the criteria for such appointments;

(c) the commission fixed for these agents;

(d) the names of the areas where such appointments have been made;

(e) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme proposes to appoint more such agents; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Criteria laid down for appointment of Home Delivery Agents from time to time stipulate:

- (i) Age requirement between 18--55 years.
- (ii) Preference to poor persons.
- (iii) Not more than one person from a family to be appointed.

(c) Delhi Milk Scheme does not pay any commission. However, the Home Delivery Agents are allowed to charge 20 paise per litre from the consumers for making door to door supply of milk.

(d) Over the years, Home Delivery Agents have been appointed throughout Delhi.

(e) and (f). In the absence of any current

requirement, there is no proposal at present, to appoint Home Delivery Agents.

Import of scraps for Steel Plants

122. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scraps imported during the last three years for use by the Mini-

Steel Plants and integrated Steel Plants; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of scraps?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) (a) and (b). Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC), the canalising agency for import of scrap, has imported the following quantity of scrap during the last 3 years:

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Quantity (in lakh tonnes)	14.52	21.24	18.50
Value (in Rs. Crores)	239.53	327.37	330.58

Autonomous status to colleges in Bihar

123. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar's share in regard to grant of autonomous status to colleges is the lowest as compared to other States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The Programme of Action for implementation of the National Policy on Education, 1986, envisages the development of 500 autonomous colleges by the end of the VII Plan. The number of autonomous colleges to be developed in each State has not been determined. It is open to the Government of Bihar and the Universities in the State to select as many colleges as are suitable for autonomous status, for consideration of the UGC. However, so far no proposal has been received by the UGC for conferring autonomous status on any college from any University in the State or the Government of Bihar.

Lower rate of female literacy

124. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

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

(a) whether the National Commission on self-employed women have observed that the female literacy rate is still lower in the country;

(b) if so, the areas where the female literacy is very low and the main reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the female literacy?

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

(b) The National Commission on Self-Employed Women has in its report concluded that the incidence of illiteracy amongst women is far greater in rural areas than in the urban areas. The main reason for the high incidence of illiteracy is the

poor enrolment of girls and even poorer retention after enrolment. The high drop out rate is in turn due to their contribution in helping their mothers in domestic work, looking after their younger brothers and sisters and contributing to the family economy as child labour, besides socio religious customs which do not permit girls to travel long distances from home.

(c) The Department of Education have already initiated action in the matter as stated below:--

- (i) Mobilisation of women adult learners for the Adult Education Centres in large number;
- (ii) Appointment of large number of women instructors even by relaxing the minimum qualifications;
- (iii) Making arrangements for Continuing Education of such instructors so that they are equipped as good and competent instructors;
- (iv) Substantial women's participation under the Mass Programme of Functional Literacy;
- (v) Sizeable participation of women adult learners in Vocational and Technical Education;
- (vi) Induction of women on a large scale in literacy Mission Management;
- (vii) Involvement of large number of voluntary agencies especially, VAs working for women;
- (viii) More attention by Shramik Vidyapeeths to women workers;
- (ix) Special orientation and training of women instructors as

effective agents of promoting women's equality and empowerment;

- (x) Designing an Adult Education Programme for women which will be linked with imparting new skills, upgradation of their existing skills and new income generating activities;
- (xi) Creation and provision of opportunities for retention of literacy skills and application of this learning for improving their living conditions;
- (xii) Setting up of cells in the State Directorates of Adult Education and State Resource Centres to plan and administer women's programme and encouraging their participation in condensed courses.

Market Yards

125. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of market yards functioning under the various State enactments;

(b) whether Government are considering any legislation for regulation of agricultural produce markets; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Till the end of 31st March, 1988, 6052 market yards have been brought under the purview of the Agricultural Produce Markets Acts enacted by the various State Governments/Union Territories.

(b) No, Sir. The regulation of Agricultural Produce Markets is a state subject. However, the Central Government is persuading those States/Union Territories who

have not enacted legislation to enact suitable legislation for regulation of Agricultural Produce Markets.

(c) Does not arise.

Farming techniques on dry land to increase cultivated area

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

(a) whether the cultivated area is limited only to 15 per cent of the land in the country;

(b) whether the further increase in the cultivated area requires 'farming techniques on dry land'; and

(c) if so, the techniques developed in this regard and the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir. The cultivated area of 142.7 million hectare during the year 1983-84 represents 46.9% of the reporting area for land utilization statistics.

(b) The area under dryland will be gradually decreasing in the next few decade on account of:--

- (i) Gradually increasing irrigated area till we achieve the full irrigation potential command 113 million hectare.
- (ii) Diversion of marginal land to silvipasture land use, in order to fulfill the goal of the national forest policy.
- (iii) Competitive demands in land for non agricultural purposes.

(c) To generate improved practices for increasing the productivity of rainfed crops, the ICAR initiated an All India Coordinated

Research Project on Dryland Agriculture (AICRPDA) in 1970 with 23 cooperating research centres representing the various agro-climatic regions of the country. The various coordinated crop improvement projects of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have evolved several improved cultivators of dryland crops. The improved production techniques developed by AICRPDA include (i) selection of suitable varieties and crops in relation to the effective growing season, (ii) increasing cropping intensity and reducing risk through intercropping and sequence cropping, (iii) improved soil conservation measures and cultural practices for increasing soil moisture storage, (iv) package of improved agronomic practices and (v) alternate land use systems.

The results of a large number of trials on farmers' fields in operational research project, have indicated that the productivity of dryland crops can easily be increased by 100-200% by adopting the improved dry farming practices. Encouraged by these results the Govt. of India have initiated a National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed agriculture during 1986-87 in 99 districts of 16 States falling in the rainfall range of 500-1125 mm.

[Translation]

Approval of projects of food processing industry

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

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

(a) whether Government have approved certain projects of food processing industry during the last few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated capital involved and the annual production, project-wise;

(c) whether Government have also announced various facilities for this industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

The facilities announced to the food processing industries are as follows:--

(i) Food Processing Industries including packaging and preservation will be placed in Appendix-I.

(ii) Broad banding of industries will be permitted.

(iii) Food Processing Industries will be treated as high priority sector for the purposes of bank finance.

(iv) The processing industry will be able to get raw material by forming cooperatives in rural areas for collection of raw materials. They necessarily will have to provide extension service, seeds, fertilizers, etc. So that they are assured of a proper supply of raw materials. They may also obtain some land for demonstration purposes subject, however, to the existing Land Ceiling Laws in the country.

(v) It may be feasible to organise cooperatives of producers providing them all the inputs and undertaking to buy back the entire quantities so produced at the price which is fixed very much in advance. While forming such cooperatives, foreign collabo-

rators will be allowed to utilise them for the purpose of provision of raw materials and eventual 100 per cent export.

(vi) Necessary fiscal incentives will be provided to food processing industries after consulting the various Ministries/Departments concerned.

(vii) Investment in cold storages will be encouraged for preserving raw materials and finished products. Duty structure and other levies which are not helpful to this industry will be re-structured after due discussions with the concerned Ministries. While encouraging new cold storages, the needs of small farmers will be carefully considered and provided for.

(viii) To form overall policy framework in respect of fishing industry in the country, a National Fisheries Development Board will be formed.

(ix) To enable processed food exports to enjoy concessional freight structure, an Open Sky Policy will be followed by which foreign freight carriers as well as Indian carriers will be encouraged to touch Indian ports in one of their circular routes.

(x) Permission to import state-of-the-art technology, both of the capital equipments and process technology will be granted.

(xi) The Indian Agro Food Industry will be given incentives to encourage joint ventures abroad. It may export our semi-processed food, process them further and market in those countries.

- (xii) An avenue will be found for the export of our semi-processed food, by permitting foreign companies having a good brand image in the neighbouring countries, market our processed foods under their brand name.
- (xiii) In deep sea fishing, joint ventures will be permitted with establishing foreign companies.
- (xiv) The quality control laboratories will be upgraded by providing modern instruments for analysis and the skills of the staff who man such laboratories will be upgraded.

[English]

Joint venture proposal of agro products export India limited with Pepsico

128. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Agro Products Export India Private Limited had submitted a proposal in April, 1985 to set up a joint venture with Pepsico for a Agro-based processing plant to be located at Abohar, Ferozpur District in Punjab;

(b) if so, whether they were to export Rs. 54 crores worth of fruit juices and give Pepsico only 35 per cent equity;

(c) the technical know-how fees payable; and

(d) the reasons for rejecting the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The various projections given by the applicant include:

- (1) Foreign exchange earnings based on FOB value of exports covered by export obligation Rs. 540 million.
- (2) Equity participation to the extent of 35% equity capital only.
- (3) Other payments to collaborators by way of lump sum, royalty, technical know-how fee etc. Rs. 1.4 million.

(d) The proposal was rejected as it involved import of Pepsi concentrate and the supply of the same to beverage manufacturers for sale under the Pepsi trade mark, both of which were not in line with the existing policies.

[Translation]

Eve-teasing and molestation of girl students in DTC buses

129. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the number of incidents of Eve-teasing and molestation of Girl students in DTC buses by its employees during 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of complaints received and the action taken against those guilty employees; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During this year, there have been eight such cases, of which only in five cases there is reported to be involvement of DTC employees. Out of eight, in two cases the complaints have not disclosed their identity with the result that inquiries could not be initiated and any

action taken. In one case, the complainant has not either in writing or orally given the required details. The bus-crew found responsible for incidents of this nature in other three cases have been placed under suspension and proceedings started. In other two cases, the bus-crew had showed exemplary courage in apprehending the eve-teasers.

(c) To prevent such incidents, DTC has identified certain sensitive areas near educational institutions and intensified its supervision in such areas. Some of the other measures taken includes provision of ladies special trips, immediate disciplinary action against the crew and the culprits, setting up of complaints cell in the regions as also headquarter and Central Communication Centre and issuance of instructions to the crew to be courteous towards the travelling public.

[English]

Foodgrains production in Kerala

130. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for foodgrain production in Kerala for the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the extent to which the targets have been achieved during the last three years;

(c) whether there has been a steep fall in the production of foodgrains in the State during this period;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to step up foodgrain production in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) A target of 1654 thousand tonnes of foodgrains production has been set for the 7th Five Year Plan for the State of Kerala.

(b) The achievements of foodgrains during the last three years are as under:

	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u> (Prov.)
Production (000' Tonnes)	1203	1162	1061

(c) and (d). The steep fall in the foodgrains production in Kerala during the last 3 years was mainly due to decline in area under rice. The rice area is declining due to diversion to other crops.

(e) A Central Sector Scheme of Minikit of rice including propagation of improved rice production technology is being implemented in the State, with the objective to increase the productivity through the increased coverage under High Yielding Varieties and adoption of improved rice production technology.

Recommendation of Major Ports Reforms Committee

131. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Major Ports Reforms Committee have submitted its recommendations:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Transport Policy Committee recommended setting up of

a Central Ports authority on the lines of the International Airports Authority of India;

(d) if so, whether a detailed study of the legal, administrative and financial implications of the above proposal was undertaken;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) whether Government propose to run major ports like commercial and result oriented units; and

(g) if so, the steps being taken in that direction?

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

(b) The recommendations mainly relate to Port Organisation and Administration, Financial Management, Costing and pricing of port services, industrial relations and productivity, development and modernisation, port operation and multimodal network and infrastructure.

(c) The National Transport Policy Committee recommended the setting up of Central Port Authority which could be charged with the overall planning of port development in the Country.

(d) and (e). The different aspects have been studied as a result of which various issues have been clarified.

(f) and (g). Major Ports are already running as service oriented units running on Commercial principles with emphasis on improvement in productivity and reduction in costs.

Closure of Four Units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited

132. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI V. SOBHANADRESSWARA
RAO:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to shut down all the four units of the public sector Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the accumulated loss suffered by the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation due to frequent interruptions of fertilizer production;

(d) whether any foreign consultants were specially appointed to revamp these units;

(e) if so, their recommendations/observations to rehabilitate these units fully and the estimated capital outlay involved thereon; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take in the matter and eradicate the ills that are plaguing these units for the past several years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). No, Sir, no such decision has been taken.

(c) The total accumulated loss suffered by Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) as on 31.3.1988 is Rs. 623.32 crores.

(d) M/s. Haldor Topsoe were appointed as consultants for an end-to-end survey of the 4 units of Namrup-I & II, Durgapur and Barauni. Namrup-III which was commissioned on 1.10.1987 was not included in the scope of the end to end survey.

(e) The consultants in their report have recommended rehabilitation of these units, in three stages, at an estimated cost of Rs. 486.39 crores.

(f) With a view to avoiding production loss on account of power cuts/failures, captive power plants at Durgapur and Namrup have been installed, while at Barauni it is under installation. The recommendations of the consultants for the rehabilitation of these units are being processed for a decision.

Gold ornaments of Goan people held in Portuguese Bank

133. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gold ornaments of Goan people held in a Portuguese Bank have not yet been returned to them;

(b) if so, when were those deposited and how much is their present estimated value; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to get back the ornaments and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The gold ornaments of Goan people held in the Portuguese Bank have not yet been returned.

(b) These gold ornaments were deposited in the Portuguese Bank before the liberation of Goa in 1961. The present value of these gold ornaments is estimated at Rs. 5.44 crores approximately.

(c) Government have been pursuing this matter vigorously since the signing of the Indo-Portugal Treaty on Dec. 31, 1974. This matter has been raised with the Portuguese side at Ministerial and official levels by the Ministry of External Affairs. The Indian Embassy in Lisbon has also raised this matter on numerous occasions at the highest political and official levels of the Government of Portugal. We have received repeated assurances from the Government of Portugal of their desire to resolve this issue at the earliest possible. At the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of India and Portugal recently at the U.N. the assurance was repeated by the Portuguese side. However, we have yet to receive a formal communication from the Portuguese Government agreeing to the modalities of signing an agreement which would result in the return of the gold ornaments.

[Translation]

Fixation prices for temperate fruits

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

(a) whether Government propose to fix support prices for various category of temperate fruits in order to provide protection to the cultivators;

(b) if so, the time by which implementation of this proposal is likely to be initiated;

(c) if not, whether any alternative measure is proposed to be taken to provide protection to the cultivators of temperate fruits;

(d) whether Government propose to consult States growing temperate fruits in this regard; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Since the temperate fruits are of perishable nature and their production is localised, it has not been considered feasible to extend the coverage of minimum support price to these fruits.

However, the Union Government could consider fixation of suitable market intervention price, under the market intervention scheme, after taking into account all relevant factors, if any specific proposal is received from any State Government.

[English]

Seeds supplied by National Seeds Corporation

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

(a) whether National Seeds Corporation maintains close liaison with the end users to monitor the quality of the seeds supplied by the Corporation;

(b) if so, whether any complaints have been received in this regard;

(c) the steps being taken to improve the present working;

(d) whether in some States there has been resistance to the use of notified varieties; and

(e) if so, the adverse reactions that have come to Government's notice as a result of the monitoring?

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

(b) As and when complaints are received, appropriate action is taken promptly.

(c) The working of the National Seeds

Corporation is reviewed from time to time and appropriate action is taken.

(d) No such report has been received.

(e) Question does not arise.

Appointment of post-graduate teachers by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

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

(a) whether a number of post-graduate teachers were recently offered appointment by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(b) the details of such appointees subject-wise and region-wise?

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

(b) The details are given in Statement-I and Statement II below.

STATEMENT

Offers of appointment given Subject-wise and region-wise by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Hqrs.) during 1988-89 direct recruits

Sl. No.	Name of the region	Hindi	English	Mathematics	Physics	Chemistry	Bio. logy	History	Economics	Geography	Commerce
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Ahmedabad	3	8	5	1	2	4	2	2	1	3
2.	Bhopal	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
3.	Bombay	2	7	7	1	4	2	-	4	1	2
4.	Bhubaneswar	11	5	3	5	1	3	6	4	2	-
5.	Calcutta	2	8	7	9	6	10	1	2	-	1
6.	Chandigarh	7	2	2	7	3	4	3	4	5	-
7.	Delhi	-	4	-	2	1	-	-	4	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Gauhati	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
9.	Hyderabad	-	-	-	1	1	8	-	-	-	2
10.	Jammu	1	8	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	2
11.	Jaipur	2	1	2	6	-	3	3	1	2	1
12.	Lucknow	2	8	4	-	2	1	2	1	1	2
13.	Madras	5	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	1
14.	Patna	7	1	-	3	3	6	-	3	1	1
15.	Silchar	5	1	3	-	2	2	-	-	4	-
Total:		51	54	38	41	32	51	20	30	19	15

STATEMENT-II

Offer of promotion given subject-wise and region-wise by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Hqrs.) during 1988-89-Departmental promotions

Sl. No.	Name of the region	Hindi	English	Mathe- matics	Physics	Chemistry	Bio-His- tory	Econo- mics	Geogra- phy	Comm- erce	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Ahmedabad	2	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
2.	Bhopal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bombay	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
4.	Bhubaneshwar	7	6	2	3	1	2	1	1	-	-
5.	Calcutta	3	2	5	-	-	2	5	-	1	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
7.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Gauhati	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-
10.	Jammu	3	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	-	-
11.	Jaipur	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-
12.	Lucknow	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Madras	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
14.	Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Silchar	11	4	4	4	3	7	1	9	5	-
Total:		29	29	21	9	11	19	16	23	11	-

Amendment of Haj Committee Act

137. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed legislation to amend the Haj Committee Act has been finalised;

(b) if so, the stage where the matter rests;

(c) if not, the reason for the delay in finalising the draft; and

(d) the total number of Haj pilgrims, year-wise, during the last three Haj and their break-up by the points of exit?

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

The Central Haj Advisory Board of the Ministry of External Affairs at its meeting on October 14, 1988 finalised its recommendations to Government on the draft bill which was prepared by a Sub-Committee of the Board for amending the Haj Committee Act, 1959.

The recommendations of the Board will now be examined by Government and a draft bill, in replacement of the 1959 Act, will be submitted to Parliament as early as possible.

(d) The number of pilgrims who performed Haj during the last three years under the arrangements made by the Central Haj Committee and their break-up by the points of exit is as follows:

Year	By Sea (from Bombay)	Bombay	By Air Delhi	Madras	Cal- cutta	Total
1986	4,685	14,842	4,703	-	-	24,230
1987	4,682	12,734	5,904	1,304	-	24,624
1988	4,650	13,515	6,336	-	599	25,100

Implementation of New Education Policy in Tamil Nadu

138. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been

made in the implementation of new education policy in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the difficulties, if any, encountered in the implementation of new policy; and

(d) the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the difficulties?

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 from the Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's National Games/Sports 1988

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

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan National Games/Sports Meet 1988 were recently held in New Delhi;

(b) whether there were different Vidyalaya-Venues for different Games/Sports; 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) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan National Games/Sports Meet was held in New Delhi from 11.10.1988 to 14.10.1988.

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

STATEMENT

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's National Games/Sports 1988

S. No.	Venue	Item	No. of boys/girls participants	No. of escorts coaches
1	2	3	4	5
1.	No. 1 Delhi Cantt.	Boys Athletics	420	42
	-do-	girls V/Ball	180	18
2.	R.K. Puram Sec. II	Boys V/Ball	180	18
	-do-	Boys Kho-kho	150	15
3.	JNU Campus	Boys Hockey	240	24
4.	Janakpuri	Boys B/Ball	180	18
5.	R.K. Puram Sec. 4	Boys T/Tennis	75	7
	-do-	Boys Badminton	75	7
6.	INA Colony	Boys Kabaddi	150	15
7.	Jharodakalan	Boys F/Ball	240	24
8.	Andrewsganj	Boys Cricket	240	24
9	Lawrence Road	Girls Hockey	240	24
10.	Tagore Garden	Girls B/Ball	180	18
11.	R.K. Puram Sec. 8	Girls T/Tennis	75	7
	-do-	Girls Badminton	75	7

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gole Market	Girls Kabaddi	150	15
13.	Masjid Moth	Girls Kho-kho	150	15
14.	No. 2 Delhi Cantt.	Girls Athletics	270	27
TOTAL			3270	325

National Council of Higher Education

140. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out details regarding setting up of National Council of higher education;

(b) the functions to be carried out by the National Council of Higher Education;

(c) the date from which it is likely to start functioning; and

(d) the details of the composition of the council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). The National Policy on Education, 1986, envisages that, in the interest of greater co-ordination and consistency in policy, sharing of facilities and developing inter-disciplinary research, a national body covering higher education in general, agricultural, medical, technical, legal and other professional fields will be set up. In pursuance of this, the establishment of a mechanism for coordination among the various Central agencies involved in the development of higher education in different fields is under discussion. The details including the composition of the Council, its functions, etc., have not yet been finalised.

Meeting of Standing Committee of SAARC

141. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of Standing Committee of SAARC countries was held in Kathmandu in August, 1988;

(b) if so, the outcome of the issues discussed; and

(c) the reaction of India on the issues discussed in the meeting?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The issues discussed in the meeting were put on the agenda with India's agreement and India is a party to all the decisions taken.

STATEMENT

At its 10th session at Kathmandu in August 1988, the Standing Committee:

- Approved the Calender of activities for 1988/1989,
- Approved the revised proposal on the SAARC Agricultural Information Centre and requested Bangladesh to make necessary arrangements for its establishment,

- Reviewed progress in the implementation of the Integrated Programme of action,
- Approved several measures to streamline the organisation of SAARC activities,
- Approved the objective, terms of reference, methodology, funding and time-frame for the study of the Causes and Consequences of Natural Disasters and the Protection and Preservation of the Environment,
- Agreed on:
 - the condition and method of admitting new members;
 - the scope of and procedure for establishing contact with similar organisations;
 - the method of further involving non-governmental organisations in SAARC activities.
- Requested member countries to formulate proposals outlining the scope of cooperation in the field of education and
- Considered various administrative matters relating to the SAARC Secretaries.

Implementation of ICDS in Karnataka

143. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Min-

ister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Integrated Child Development Scheme is being implemented in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of the areas covered under the scheme during the last three years;

(c) the number of mothers and children benefited during those years under the ICDS in Karnataka; and

(d) the details of the benefit?

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) Statement-I showing the locations of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects sanctioned upto 31.3.86, and in 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given below.

(c) and (d). Statement-II showing the types of services and the number of beneficiaries of each service, as on 31.3.87, 31.3.1988 and 31.8.1988, is given below.

STATEMENT I

List of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects in Karnataka sanctioned upto 31.3.86 and in 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89

S. No.	Name of District	Name of project Central Sector	Taluk/area State Sector
1	2	3	4
(A) 86 projects sanctioned upto 31.3.1986			
1.	Bangalore	Bangalore City-I	Bangalore City-II Anekal
2.	Bangalore Rural	Kanakapura Nilamangala	--

1	2	3	4
3.	Belgaum	Raibag Soundatti (Parsagad)	Athani
4.	Bellary	Kudlagi Harapanahalli	Sandur
5.	Bidar	Basavakalyan Bhalki Santhapur (Aurad) Humanabad	Bidar
6.	Bijapur	Sindgi Indi Mudhol	Jamakhadi Badami
7.	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Kadoor Koppa
8.	Chitradurga	Kolalkere Hiriyur Hosadurga Challakere	Davangere City
9.	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangadi Kundapur Sullia Mangalore City	Karkala Udupi
10.	Dharwar	Renabennur Hirekerur Shirhatti Gadag Mundargi Ron	Dharwar Hangal
11.	Gulbarga	Afzalpur Shorapur Chincholi Seclam	Chittapur Jewargi Yadgiri
12.	Hassan	Channarayapatna Holenarasipur Belur	Hassan

Central Sector

State Sector

13.	Kodagu	Ponnampet	Somawarpet
14.	Kolar	Bangarpet Malur Mulbegal	Chikballapur
15.	Mandya	Nagamangala Malvalli	Srirangapatna Pandavapura

1	2	3	4
16.	Mysore	T. Narasipur Hunsur H.D. Kote Kollegal Mysore City	
17.	Raichur	Kustagi Lingasugar	Yelbarga
18.	Shimoga	Channagiri Bhadravathi Honnali	Sorab Sagar
19.	Tumkur	Tumkur City Madhugiri	Pavagada Koratagere Kunigal
20.	Uttar Kannada	Kumta Yellapura	Ankola Supa

(B) 8 Additional projects sanctioned in 1986-87

1.	Bellary	Hospet	--
2.	Dharwad	Hubli	--
3.	Gulbarga	Gulbarga City	--
4.	Kolar	Bagepalli	--
5.	Mysore -do--	Gundulpet Yellandur	-- --
6.	Raichur	Devadurg	--
7.	Tumkur	Sira	--

(C) Additional projects sanctioned during 1987-88

NIL

(D) 14 Additional projects sanctioned in 1988-89

1.	Bangalore	Bangalore North	--
2.	Bellary	Hadagalli	--
3.	Bijapur	Muddebihal	--
4.	Chikmanglur	Sringeri	--
5.	Chitradurga	Jagalur Chitradurga	--

1	2	3	4
6.	Dakshin Kannada	Puttur	--
7.	Gulbarga	Shahpur Aland	--
8.	Kodagu	Virajpet	--
9.	Kolar	Srinivaspur Chintamani	-- --
10.	Tumkur	Chikkanayakanahalli	--
11.	Uttar Kannada	Karwar	--

STATEMENT II

Implementation of ICDS Scheme in Karnataka

Number of women and children benefitted from services under the ICDS scheme in Karnataka as on 31.3.1987 31.3.1988 and 31.8.1988

IMMUNIZATION DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS

As on	No. of Reporting projects	No. of Children Immunized				No. of women administered T.T.
		DPT	DT	BCG	POLIO	
31.3.87	82	2,32,432	2,11,119	2,67,422	2,30,999	2,08,099
31.3.88	85	2,52,246	1,77,000	3,13,206	2,42,471	2,40,405
31.8.88	90	92,211	50,008	1,34,662	92,314	85,767

OTHER SERVICES

As on	No. of Reporting projects	Supplementary Nutrition (SN)			Pre-School Education (PSE)	
		No. of Anganwadis Providing S.N.	No. of Children (0-6 years)	No. of Beneficiaries Women	No. of anganwadis providing P.S.E.	No. of beneficiary children (3-6 years)
31.3.87	82	12,236	8,16,700	1,23,940	13,198	4,47,550
31.3.88	79	11,714	7,58,390	1,13,480	11,796	4,10,730
31.8.88	81	12,002	7,46,058	1,13,260	12,037	4,12,929

Proposal to declare Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur as a Central University

144. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur as a Central University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government does not, as a matter of policy, favour conversion of Universities functioning under State Legislations into Central Universities.

Indian Vessel Nirvan Vishnu Linguisling in Colombo Port

145. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 25 crew members of the Indian vessel Nirvan Vishnu have been languishing in the port of Colombo for the last five months and literally bagging for food and other requirements from the harbour master of the Colombo Port; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The vessel Nirvan Vishnu owned by M/s. Nirvan Shipping Company was on time charter for three months with M/s. Wai Shipping Company Ltd., Singapore, since 10.3.1988. The Charterer took over the ship in March, 1988 and loaded the ship for Colombo. Since the Officers and Crew of the vessel

were not paid wages in time, the Master and Ship Officers and Crew moved the Court in Colombo for arrest of the vessel to realise their pending wages and other expenses. The Master of the vessel has intimated that 17 crew members including officers were repatriated to India by the Court in Colombo. At present, the vessel is manned by 3 Officers and 3 Crew members. The matter is pending for final disposal by the Court in Colombo. It has been reported that M/s. Nirvan Shipping Company is a sick company and is in financial difficulties.

National Perspective Plan for Women

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

(a) whether a meeting on the draft national Perspective Plan for Women (1988-2000 A.D.) was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed for the welfare of women during the above period;

(c) whether a proposal for reserving seats for women in Parliament, State Assemblies and other local bodies was endorsed by the representatives of a number of women's organisations; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to implement those suggestions?

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

(b) The relevant suggestions emanating from the meetings held before finalization of the Plan have been incorporated in the National Perspective Plan and recommendations have been made under the following heads:

- (i) Rural Development & Agriculture.
- (ii) Employment & Training.

(iii) Supportive Services : Fuel, Foulder, Water, Creches/Day Care, Housing.

(iv) Education.

(v) Health & Family Welfare.

(vi) Legislation

(vii) Political participation and decision making

(viii) Media & Communication

(ix) Voluntary action

(c) The National Perspective Plan recommends reservation of 30 per cent seats from panchayat to zilla parishad level and local municipal bodies for women. At the Parliament and State Assembly level, it has recommended that political parties should ensure that 30 per cent of the candidates are women. Representatives of women's organisations have endorsed the recommendations.

(d) The report is under examination of Government.

Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers under Special Programme in Orissa

147. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small and marginal farmers in Orissa are given assistance under the special programme of Government; and

(b) if so, the amount of special central assistance provided to the small and marginal farmers under different schemes by the end of July, 1988?

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

(b) A statement indicating the Central assistance provided to small and marginal farmers during the current financial year under different special Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Orissa is given below. Besides, assistance has also been provided under the other Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes which includes small and marginal farmers also.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Central allocation for 1988-89	Central amount released upto July, 1988
1	2	3	4
1.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production.		
(a)	For normal components	203.69	66.15
(b)	For shallow tubewells/ dugwells programme for Special Foodgrains Production Programme under the Scheme	723.54	361.77

1	2	3	4
2.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	1778.87	850.60
3.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (including construction of 12,500 wells under Million Wells Scheme)	3030.00	1676.93 (upto October, 1988)
4.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of Farmers Agro-Service Centres for Customs Hiring and Popularisation of Improved Agricultural Implements and Hand Tools.	13.05	3.25
5.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Special Livestock Breeding Programme	45.01	22.50
6.	Lab to Land Programme Phase V 1988--90. Critical inputs are provided @ Rs. 500/- per year per family. 600 Farm families will be benefitted during Phase V	3.00	1.64

Cargo Traffic at Paradip Port

1988), the Port has handled the following traffic :--

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

(a) the total cargo traffic handled by Paradip Port during 1987-88;

(b) the cargo traffic estimated in that port during 1988-89; and

(c) the details of the cargo proposed to be handled by Paradip Port during 1988-89?

Name of commodity	Traffic (in lakh tonnes)
Iron Ore	8.86
Fertilizer and fertilizer raw materials	3.68
Thermal coal	3.72
Coking coal	5.83
Others	6.85
Total	28.94

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) During 1987-88 Paradip Port handled 5.187 million tonnes of cargo

(b) and (c). During the first six months of the year (April 1988 to September,

It is expected that in the remaining six months the Port will handle approximately an equal amount of cargo with more or less the same commodity composition.

Procurement of Iron Ore from non captive mines by SAIL

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

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has taken a decision to procure iron ore directly from Non-captive mines in Banspani-Barbil-Barjamda sector and from mines in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa;

(b) whether the decision has been taken by Steel Authority of India Limited without adequate site arrangements for loading;

(c) whether the working of mines has been seriously affected leading to closure of captive mines and large scale retrenchment; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Steel Authority of India Limited to review its decision?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) After expiry of SAIL's last contract with MMTC on 31.3.1988, SAIL has been procuring iron ore for its own use directly from mine-owners.

(b) Loading arrangements for iron ore purchased by SAIL are to be made by the suppliers themselves. In respect of some small mine-owners, M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. (a Public Sector Undertaking of the State Government of Orissa), has agreed to coordinate the loading arrangements on their behalf.

(c) and (d). Purchase of iron ore by SAIL from outside sources is limited to the gap between its requirement and production from SAIL's captive mines. Any dislocation of working in these mines is not relatable to SAIL's policy as substantial portion of production of these mines is still being exported through MMTC.

Proposal for declaration of New National Highways

150. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for declaration of any new National Highways in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The declaration of new National Highways is dependent upon a number of factors, viz. requirements projected by the State Governments, *inter-se* priority attached to individual road on an All-India basis, fulfilment of prescribed criteria for declaring new National Highways and the availability of resources for the purpose etc. Apart from existing National Highways, no decision to declare any existing State Road as a National Highway has been taken.

Navodaya Vidyalaya in North Goa

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

(a) whether land for the purpose of constructing Navodaya Vidyalaya in North Goa has been acquired;

(b) whether the construction of Vidyalaya building has been undertaken;

(c) if so, the amount spent so far, item-wise;

(d) the time by which the Vidyalaya is likely to start functioning; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) No, Sir. In accordance with the Scheme, the State/Union Territory Governments are required to offer 30 acres of suitable land free of cost, and adequate vacant buildings on temporary basis to run the school. The land for this Vidyalaya is being transferred to the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti by the State Government.

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

(d) and (e). The Vidyalaya has started functioning with effect from 10th October, 1988 in the buildings provided by the State temporarily.

New-item captioned "Funds Paucity Hits Education Targets"

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item in the Hindustan Times dated 17 September, 1988 captioned 'Funds paucity hits education targets;

(b) whether the shortage of funds is affecting targets in all sectors of education;

(c) whether Central Advisory Board of Education have suggested that all the schemes concerning elementary education under National policy on Education (NPE) should be funded by the Union Government during the Eighth Plan;

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

(e) the other suggestions made by the Central Advisory Board to solve the problem of illiteracy?

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) to (e). The Central Advisory Board of Education in its meeting on 13-14 September, 1988 had taken note of the fact that various Centrally Sponsored Schemes had been a welcome addition to the limited State resources but that it may not be possible to cover each entire State with the programmes by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Therefore, it recommended that the Centrally Sponsored schemes relating to Elementary Education and Teacher Education should continue in the Eight Five Year Plan.

Proposal for Development of Inland Waterways in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for development of inland waterways in the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh had sent four (4) separate proposals for improvement of Buckingham Canal, Commamur Canal, Eluru Canal and Kakinada Canal. The examination of these four separate proposals, received from the State Govt. revealed that the improvement of these canal system needs a comprehensive scheme for an integrated development of this canal system. The State Govt. have therefore been advised to prepare a comprehensive scheme for improvement of the canal system on an integrated basis.

Establishment of a National Institute of Youth Development

154. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee has prepared a blue-print to establish a National Institute of Youth Development (NIYD);

(b) if so, the follow-up action taken by Government;

(c) whether an amount of Rs. 7 lakhs has been allocated by Government for the establishment of the National Institute of Youth Development (NIYD) in the financial year, 1988-89;

(d) whether State Governments have expressed their willingness to donate land and building for the purpose;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (e). To examine various aspects and the feasibility of establishing a National Institute of Youth Development a Working Group was set up some time back. The Working Group has since submitted its report. Pending detailed examination of the Report, Budget provision of Rs. 7 lakhs was made during 1988-89, in this regard. Some State Governments have shown willingness to provide land for this purpose. The report of the Working Group has since been examined in detail.

Taking all factors into account, Government have decided that there is no need to set up such an Institute for the present.

Modernisation of Steel Plants

155. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

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

(a) whether Government propose to modernise steel plants at Durgapur, Bokaro, Rourkela and Bumpur;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof, plant-wise;

(c) the terms and conditions on which foreign capital and technology transfer has been sought/agreed to; and

(d) the assessment made by Government regarding benefits likely to be reaped from modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated costs for the Modernisation Schemes are as follows:

	Rs. crores (Base date)	
Durgapur Steel Plant	1357	(1986 - III Qr.)
Bokaro Steel Plant (tentative)	1100	(1987 - III Qr.)
Rourkela Steel Plant	1600	(1986 - IV Qr.,
IISCO-Bumpur Works	2928	(1986 - III Qr.)

(c) In respect of Durgapur, Rourkela and IISCO modernisations, foreign technology alongwith financial grants and credits have been sought for implementation of the project through packages on turnkey basis. Exact terms and conditions will be decided at the time of finalisation of various bids.

Bokaro Steel Plant is proposed to be modernised with Soviet credit. Soviets

would be called upon to do the turnkey job for the implementation of this scheme.

(d) The adoption of the latest technology and improved work practices through the modernisation will result in :

(i) Increase in capacity and production of these plants both in terms of quantities and quality.

- (ii) Reduction in the specific energy consumption per tonne of steel produced;
- (iii) Increase in productivity of labour; and
- (iv) Reduction in works cost per tonne of saleable steel.

Transportation of Goods through Waterways

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

(a) whether the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation has identified water routes to be used for transportation of goods;

(b) if so, the routes selected, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have assessed the cost of transportation of goods through waterways; and

(d) if so, the comparative cost of transportation through waterways vis-a-vis railways and road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Taking into accounts its fleet strength and infra-structural resources, CIWTC has selected and has been on a regular basis using the following inland water routes for transportation of goods:

- (a) Calcutta-Bangladesh-Calcutta
- (b) Calcutta-Pandu-Calcutta
- (c) Calcutta-Karimganj-Calcutta
- (d) Calcutta-Haldia-Calcutta
- (e) Calcutta-Saugor Anchorage-Calcutta
- (f) Haldia-Budge Budge-Haldia
- (g) Calcutta-Patna-Calcutta

(c) and (d). According to the Report of the National Transport Policy Committee (1980), the comparative cost of transportation through waterways vis-a-vis rail and road are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Transportation of Goods through Waterways

(Cost in paise per tonne-Km.)

Distance (in kms.)	Railways (Diesel) (traction single line operation Wagon load movement)		Road Transport		Inland Water Transport (for self-propelled vessel capacity at 75 per cent load factor)		
	Coal	Fertilizer	Coal	Fertilizer	500 tonne	1000 tonne	1500 tonne
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50	23.6	23.4	27.0	35.0	13.7	10.3	9.4
100	14.6	14.3	21.0	17.4	9.1	6.5	5.8
300	8.6	8.4	15.0	19.0	6.1	4.1	3.4

Pakistan's Allegation on India for Recent Disturbances in Sind Province

157. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is reported to have levelled allegations against India with regard to the recent disturbances in Sind Province;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether any protest has also been lodged with Government of Pakistan?

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

(b) Government rejects these allegations as entirely without foundation.

(c) It has been conveyed to Pakistan that such baseless allegations do not help in promoting the cause of normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan.

Central Assistance to Flood Affected States

158. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI H.B. PATIL:
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:
SHRI VISHNU MODI:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:
SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI SARFARZ AHMAD:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI K. KUNJAMBU:
SHRI K. MOHANDAS:
SHRI S.D. SINGH:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States/Union Territories affected by recent floods in the country;

(b) the estimated loss caused by floods to property, crops, human lives, cattle and number of persons rendered homeless in each State/Union Territory;

(c) the central assistance sought by each State/Union Territory;

(d) the State/Union Territories to which Central Teams visited in this regard;

(e) the follow-up action taken by Union Government on Central teams report;

(f) the details of assistance actually rendered by Union Government to each flood affected State/Union Territory to meet the situation and the criteria thereof; and

(g) the measures taken/contemplated to control floods in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Names of the States/Union Territories affected by floods of 1988 and extent

of damages to life and property, as reported by these States, are given in the Statement-I below.

(c) to (f). Information on assistance sought by the affected States for flood relief, Central Team visited, central assistance approved to these States so far, is given in the Statement-II below. A non-plan grant to the extent of 75% of total ceilings of expenditure approved in excess of margin

money is provided to the flood affected States.

(g) Flood Management forms part of the State Plans and as such the planning and implementation of the flood protection schemes are the responsibility of the State Governments. The Centre renders assistance in technical matters at the specific request of the State Government.

STATEMENT-1

Extent of Damages due to Floods of 1988

(Provisional) As on 31.10.1988

S. No.	State	Total Districts	No. of distt. affected	Area affected (Lakh HA.)	Population affected (Lakhs)	Damage to crops (Lakh HA.)	Damage to Houses (No.)	Human lives Lost (No.)	Cattle live Lost (No.)	Damage to Public Utilities	(Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	11	1.78	0.54	0.27	10669		570		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	15	5.06	23.43	5.06	48694	100	4233		
3.	Assam (IV Wave)	18	17	42.23	83.11	7.84	434535	229*	34201*	22127.5	
4.	Bihar	31	23	10.50	62.34	3.95	14304	52	29	150.64	
5.	Gujarat	19	18	15.97	39.90	3.12	71698	161	14286	9499.91	
6.	Haryana (II Wave)	12	8	7.09	15.16	4.43	68376	37*	332*	30007.34	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	5.30	25.40	4.42	20758	221	2423	13742.00	
8.	Jammu & Kashmir (II Wave)	14	12	1.95	15.34	1.35	68141	144*	14133*	10000.00	
9.	Karnataka	20	20	37.75		6.07	11513	108	120	7550.44	

10. Kerala	14	14	1.06	1.06	9903	57	
11. Maharashtra	31	31	31.79	80.43	31.79	308715	681 3297 8343.00
12. Manipur	8	3	0.03	0.06	0.08	1043	1 2 7.27
13. Meghalaya	5		0.38	0.31	0.21	136	10 206 160.19
14. Orissa	13	5	1.23	3.23	1.23	5000	5 110
15. Punjab (II Wave)	12	12	27.90	43.00	27.90	552003	756* 67540* 45762.00
16. Rajasthan	27	2	0.22		0.10	945	2 72.95
17. Sikkim	4	4	0.01		0.01	67	2 35 2815.00
18. Tripura (II Wave)	3	3	0.04	1.00	0.04	792	14* 115.00
19. Uttar Pradesh	57	46	30.79	182.04	16.41	321691	708 1947
20. West Bengal	17	8	4.33	34.29	2.09	289765	60* 195*
21. Mizoram	3	3		0.90			
Total	354	267	224.81	610.48	117.38	2238948	3334* 143673* 150353.24

*Includes information of earlier waves.

STATEMENT-4

(As on 1.11.88)

State-wise details of assistance sought, visit of Central teams and assistance approved

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Dates of visit of Central Teams	Assistance sought	Assistance approved	Remarks (Rs. in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5th-7th Sep. 88	271.56	28.76	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		67.56		Team constituted
3.	Assam	25th-29th Sep. 88	824.21	85.36	
4.	Gujarat	13th-16th Sep. 88	172.52	27.02	
5.	Haryana	17th-21st Sep. 88 & 11th-15th Oct. 88	180.75	31.97	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13th-16th Oct. 88	259.51		Team report under consideration
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	28th Aug. to 1st Sep.	111.87 (I wave floods + Avalanches)	14.46	

8.	Karnataka	28th-31st Oct. 88	171.69 (ll wave floods)	Team report awaited
9.	Kerala	2nd-5th Nov. 88	79.61	Team is visiting
10.	Punjab	3rd-6th Oct. 88	92.86	10.55
11.	Maharashtra	26th-30th Oct. 88	864.47	Team report awaited
12.	Meghalaya	1st-4th Nov. 88	174.96	Team is visiting
13.	Mizoram		7.09	Final memo. awaited
14.	Rajasthan		9.50	Memo. under process
15.	Sikkim (including earth-quake)	4th-8th Oct. 88	29.32	-do-
16.	Tripura	6th-7th Oct. 88	32.78	8.49
17.	Uttar Pradesh	14th-17th Oct., 88	6.41	Memo. under process
18.	West Bengal	4th-7th Oct. 88	507.78	Team report under process
			125.53	23.56

Crop Insurance Scheme

159. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARA-
SIMHARAJA WADIYAR:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land insured during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 in each State under the crop Insurance Scheme;

(b) the amount of loss incurred during the above period in each State;

(c) the amount of claims paid to the farmers during 1987-88 in each State;

(d) whether a large number of marginal and poor farmers are not covered by the insurance companies if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to cover them under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV):
(a) to (c). A Statewise statement showing area covered, indemnity claims payable and amount actually paid so far during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is given below.

(d) No, Sir. During 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 over sixty percent of the total number of farmers whose crops were insured under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme belonged to the category of small and marginal farmers.

(e) Does not arise in view of answer at (d) above.

STATEMENT										
S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		(Rs. in lakhs) (Area in each hect.)		
		Area covered	Claims Payable	Paid	Area covered	Claims Payable	Paid	Area covered	Claims Payable	Paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	A.P.	24.42	543.77	441.84	12.49	3844.86	2869.67	22.05	1140.96	-
2.	Assam	SNI	SNI	SNI	0.17	3.15	3.15	0.26	3.15	0.90
3.	Bihar	1.05	1.82	1.82	0.81	No claims	claims	10.57	1157.41	386.72
4.	Goa	-	No claims	No claims	0.01	2.81	2.81	0.02	0.27	-
5.	Gujarat	7.25	5482.10	5482.10	12.12	5107.63	4983.23	16.11	21466.56	-
6.	H.P.	SNI	SNI	SNI	0.03	5.08	5.08	0.05	18.19	5.33
7.	J & K	SNI	SNI	SNI	0.11	0.31	0.31	0.67	-	-
8.	Karnataka	1.91	364.64	364.64	3.39	327.54	327.54	4.44	708.62	-
9.	Kerala	0.45	39.19	39.19	0.64	134.50	134.50	0.22	11.86	10.44
10.	Manipur	SNI	SNI	SNI	SNI	SNI	SNI	0.05	No claim	
11.	Meghalaya	SNI	SNI	SNI	SNI	SNI	SNI	0.02	Negligible	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4.07	36.57	36.57	16.22	1120.59	1120.59	15.98	542.72	-
13.	Maharashtra	9.39	2067.45	2067.45	17.56	3954.65	3954.65	17.09	1838.81	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Orissa	1.94	12.24	12.24	3.09	10.14	10.14	4.10	1328.62	-
15.	Tripura	0.01	3.93	3.93	0.08	1.28	1.28	0.04	0.20	0.20
16.	Tamil Nadu	1.52	79.40	79.40	2.34	75.50	75.50	2.93	52.06	-
17.	U.P.	20.03	17.44	17.44	13.53	82.88	82.88	18.94	317.23	299.50
18.	W.B.	2.16	36.34	36.34	2.99	213.23	213.23	2.87	195.70	195.70
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.01	No claim		0.01	0.24	0.24	0.01	0.61	-
20.	Delhi	-	No claim		0.01	No claim		Neg.	0.08	0.08
21.	Pondicherry	0.03	2.94	2.94	0.03	0.86	0.86	0.04	0.04	-
22.	Rajasthan	2.69	13.15	13.15	12.76	2212.98	1932.72	SNI	SNI	SNI
		76.93	8701.08	8599.05	98.39	17098.63	15998.63	11.76	28783.09	898.87

Settlement of Border issue with China

160. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to settle the border issue with China;

(b) whether any talks have been held with China recently on this issue;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the further talks proposed to be held on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Eight rounds of official level talks have been held with China in this regard. There have also been contacts at the political level.

(b) The question of the boundary also figured in the discussions held by the Foreign Secretary during his recent visit to Beijing.

(c) and (d). The dialogue is an ongoing one. Pending a lasting, peaceful and mutually acceptable solution of the boundary question, it has been agreed that peace and tranquility should be maintained all along the border. Further talks will be held when the Prime Minister visits China.

Setting up of Pig Iron Plant in Orissa

161. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pig iron plant with annual production capacity of one lakh tonnes is being set up in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its cost, location, and the time by which it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) and (b). M/s. Industrial Promotion & Investment

Corporation of Orissa Limited have been granted a Registration No. 952 (87) DLR dated 10.7.1987 for setting up of an industrial undertaking for manufacture of 1,00,000 tonnes of Pig Iron of various grades at Paradeep, District Cuttack. The estimated capital cost of the project is Rs. 45 crores and the Corporation had indicated that the approximate time required for starting commercial production would be 48 months from the date of issue of the approval by the Central Government.

News Seeds Import Policy

162. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous producers and research institutions have protested against the new seeds import policy which virtually neutralises the efforts put in by the Indian scientists in the development of advanced seed varieties suitable for Indian conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

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

Shifting Cultivation in Hill Areas of the North Eastern States

163. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government during the last three years to stop shifting cultivation in the hill areas of the North Eastern States and the results thereof;

(b) whether the North Eastern Council and the units of the Indian Council of Agri-

cultural Research functioning in the North Eastern States have been able to dovetail their activities to impress upon the concerned States in regard to this harmful practice; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Many schemes/projects have been initiated/being implemented during the last

three years to control the shifting cultivation in the hill areas of the North Eastern States. These efforts have created awareness among the people for settled cultivation. Details are given in the Statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) ICAR Research complex for North Eastern Hills Region at Shillong is providing the technical inputs for jhum replacement and arranging National demonstration and practical training to the farmers through its six centres and six Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

STATEMENT

Details of various schemes for control of shifting cultivation are given below:

(i) Pilot Project for control of shifting cultivation	Rs. in lakhs		
	Name of State	No. of families given assistance	Amount Released Remarks
	1. Assam	200	12.695 During 5th Plan
	2. Meghalaya	100	8.267 "
	3. Nagaland	100	5.65 "
	4. Tripura	100	3.00 "
	5. Arunachal Pradesh	800	75.26 Till 1986-87
	6. Mizoram	800	87.525 "
	Initially this was a Central Sector Scheme but later on transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1.4.1979. However, in the case of erstwhile Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram it continued under Central Sector Scheme till 1986-87.		
(ii) Scheme for Control of Shifting Cultivation with 100% Assistance for State Plan	A scheme for control of shifting cultivation with Central assistance for State Plan has been launched from 1987-88 in all the North Eastern States, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Statewise break up of releases during 1987-88 for North Eastern States is as under:		
	Name of the State	Total targetted families over a period of 5 years standing from 1987-88	Central assistance released during 1987-88
	1. Assam	2400	-
	2. Arunachal Pradesh	2200	65.00
	3. Manipur	3000	87.00
	4. Meghalaya	2252	65.00
	5. Mizoram	1982	72.00
	6. Nagaland	1800	145.00
	7. Tripura	1800	53.00
	Total	18434	487.00

- | | |
|--|--|
| (iii) NEC Sector | During the Seventh Five Year Plan Seven integrated watershed management projects are being implemented under the plan of North Eastern Council with a view to settle the jhumia families on permanent cultivation. |
| (iv) Tribal Welfare | Under the tribal welfare programme an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs, Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been released during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively for control of shifting cultivation. |
| (v) State Sector Programme for Seventh Plan. | Funds have also been provided under the State Sector for animal husbandry and soil and water conservation programmes which have the main thrust on control of shifting cultivation. |

Financial Assistance for Construction of a Ring Road around Imphal City

165. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur has sought Central Financial assistance for the construction of a ring road around Imphal city; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government of Manipur has however made a request for providing a bypass to Imphal town connecting the National Highway Nos. 39 and 53. The Government of India have already sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 3.137 lakhs in April, 87 for survey, investigation and fixation of a suitable alignment for Imphal bypass.

Central Assistance to various Institutions in North Eastern States for Propagation of Hindi

166: SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutions and organisations receiving Central financial assis-

tance for the propagation of Hindi in the North Eastern States with special reference to Manipur, Nagaland and Assam indicating the amount of the grant-in-aid in each case; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure proper utilisation of the grant and for identification of organisations deserving enhanced assistance?

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

(b) In order to ensure proper utilisation of financial grants, utilisation certificates audited statements of accounts and implementation and annual reports are obtained from the organisations concerned as regards grants-in-aid sanctioned earlier. Inspection reports of the concerned Regional Officer of the Central Hindi Directorate (Deptt. of Education) are also obtained. All proposals for grant-in-aid are first screened by the concerned State Level Committee and thereafter the recommendations of the State Level Committee are considered by the Central Grants-in-aid Committee in the Ministry. The quantum of grant proposed depends upon the past performance of the organisation as well as its future projections for propagation and promotion of Hindi.

STATEMENT

Financial Assistance to various Institutions in the North Eastern States for Propagation of Hindi

S.No.	Name of the Institution	Amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned for 1987-88
1	2	3
ASSAM		
1.	Barnagar Rashtrabhasha Vidyalaya, Kamrup.	Rs.11,250/-
2.	Bamundi Hindi Vidyalaya, Kamrup	Rs.11,325/-
3.	Amar Pragati Sanskritic Chora & Samaj Unnayan Kendra, Guwahati.	Rs.17,475/-
4.	Sri Marwari Pustakalaya, Guwahati.	Rs.15,150/-
5.	Prantiya Samaj Kalyan Kendra, Lakimpur.	Rs. 22,650/-
6.	Lokpriya Gopinath Bardoloi National Institute, Boko.	Rs. 12,600/-
7.	Asom Rajya Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Jorhat.	Rs. 65,520/-
8.	Urvashi Rashtrabhasha Prachar Vidyalaya, Guwahati.	Rs. 13,200/-
9.	Uttar Poorvanchal Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Lakhimpur.	Rs. 71,550/-
10.	Rashtrabhasha Vidyapeeth, Silchar.	Rs. 21,150/-
MANIPUR		
1.	Wangkhei Rashtrabhasha Mahavidyalaya, Imphal.	Rs.24,375/-
2.	Manipur Hindi Shikshak Sangh, Imphal	Rs.10,800/-
3.	Wangjing Women's Girls Society, Wangjing.	Rs.10,410/-
4.	Rashtrabhasha Sheegralipi College, Imphal.	Rs.1,08,900/-
5.	All Manipur Hindi Teaching Association, Imphal.	Rs.12,750/-

1	2	3
6.	Adim Jaati Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Sadar Hills.	Rs. 10,875/-
7.	Manipur Hindi Prachar Sabha, Imphal.	Rs. 62,100/-
8.	Manipur Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Imphal.	Rs. 1,35,300/-
9.	Saraswati Hindi Vidyalaya, Prasain.	Rs. 12,600/-
10.	Hindi Ashulipi & Mudralekhan Training Institute, Imphal.	Rs. 10,500/-
11.	Uripok Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Imphal.	Rs. 18,300/-
12.	Thampasana Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Thiyam.	Rs. 10,500/-
13.	Nambol Hindi Prachar Parishad, Nambol.	Rs. 21,345/-
14.	Hindi Prachar Parishad, Kakching.	Rs. 19,275/-

NAGALAND

1.	Nagaland Bhasha Parishad, Kohima.	Rs. 22,875/-
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MIZORAM

1.	Zoram Hindi Prachar Samiti, Aizwal.	Rs. 1,31,250/-
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MEGHALAYA

1.	Hindi Prasar Mandal, Shillong.	Rs. 21,990/-
2.	Meghalaya Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Shillong.	Rs. 37,050/-

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1.	Uttar Poorvanchal Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Itanagar.	Rs. 1,10,805/-
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Visit of High Power Delegation to China

167. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI SANATKUMAR MANDAL:

(a) whether a high power delegation has recently visited China for making arrangements for the Prime Minister's proposed visit to China in December, 1988; and

(b) if so, whether the agenda of Prime Minister's visit to China has been finalised?

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

tion led by the Foreign Secretary visited Beijing in the first week of October, 1988, essentially for this purpose.

(b) No, Sir.

Amnesty International Report

168. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a recent report of the Amnesty International which has made certain references to India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(b) The report of Amnesty International presents happenings in India in a very one-sided and distorted manner. The Report tends to highlight stray incidents of alleged violations of human rights but fails to emphasise the numerous rights and freedoms enjoyed by Indian nationals and the independence of the press in India.

India's commitment to universal human rights is total and unqualified. Its epic manifestation is our freedom struggle and our continued support to freedom for all nations. Its inevitable implication is the final elimination of all forms of exploitation. The enshrinement of the Fundamental Rights in our Constitution, our open society, our rule of law and our independent judiciary are well known as major vehicles for ensuring proper checks on the violations of human rights. Specific charges of alleged violations, however, are thoroughly investigated. While most of the charges made in the Report of Amnesty International have been found to be baseless, wherever such charges have been provided, action had already been taken against the guilty.

The point of view of the Government has been made known suitably from time to time.

Sino-Indian Relations

169. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the recent steps taken to improve the Sino-Indian relations?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): In pursuit of improved relations with China, Government have recently exchanged several delegations and concluded a number of agreements to further functional cooperation. A bilateral Cultural Agreement was signed in May 1988 and the annual bilateral trade protocol in June 1988. Discussions have also been held in the areas of Science and Technology and Civil Aviation. The Prime Minister's forthcoming visit to China is expected to give a further fillip to this process.

Withdrawal of IPKF in Sri Lanka

170. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to withdraw the Indian Peace Keeping Force from Sri Lanka by the end of December, 1988;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction; and

(c) if not, whether any other deadline has been fixed for the withdrawal of the IPKF from Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The duration of the IPKF's stay in Sri Lanka has to be seen in the perspective of the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement.

Indo-Nepal Joint Commission Meet

171. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Nepal Joint Commission meeting was held on 13 August, 1988;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held;

(c) whether the Nepal has sought India's assistance in reinforcing bilateral economic ties in the field of joint industrial ventures;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any panel has also been set up by both the countries; and

(f) if so, to what extent the relations between the two countries is likely to be improved?

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

(b) It was decided to appoint three Sub-Commissions - on Trade and Transit, on Economic and Industrial Cooperation, and on Water Resources - to deal with various subjects of economic cooperation.

(c) At the seventh meeting of the Indo-Nepal Inter-Governmental Committee on Trade, Transit and Unauthorised Trade in June 1984, India had Suggested to Nepal the expansion of export-oriented production facilities in Nepal through Indo-Nepal joint ventures.

(d) It was agreed that domestic resource-based industries and agro industries were promising areas for establishment of joint ventures.

(e) A joint Indo-Nepal Study Team has been set up to identify suitable joint ventures.

(f) The promotion of Indo-Nepal joint ventures is an important step in the further strengthening of bilateral economic relations.

Green, White and Blue Revolutions

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

(a) whether the green, white and blue revolutions have been successful leading to better nutrition for the country; and

(b) the per capita availability of grains, pulses, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables, milk and fish at the start of the above revolutions and as in 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The substantial increase in production in foodgrains, milk and fish achieved since 1950-51 has contributed significantly towards meeting the nutritional needs of the country.

(b) The per capita availability of items for which data are available i.e. foodgrains, pulses, milk and fish is as follows:-

Foodgrains (Grams per day)	<u>394.9</u> 1951	<u>465.5</u> 1987 (p)
Pulses (-do-)	<u>60.7</u> 1951	<u>36.2</u> 1987 (p)
Milk (-do-)	<u>111.4</u> 1971-72	<u>160.8</u> 1987-88
Fish (Kg. per year)	<u>1.52</u> 1950-51	<u>3.36</u> 1986-87

Exploitation of Tungsten

173. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the steps taken to exploit the 100 lakh tonnes of tungsten reserve discovered in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh, and also the tungsten reserves

located in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): Only a conditional resource of 2,00,000 tonnes of tungsten ore with 0.1% tungsten trioxide have been reported from Almora district of Uttar Pradesh. Resources of tungsten trioxide in other States are:

Rajasthan	:	2608	(tonnes)
Maharashtra	:	17666	"
West Bengal	:	298	"
Karnataka	:	5926	"
Andhra Pradesh	:	62	"

Exploitation of tungsten on a commercial scale will be possible only when pre-feasibility studies are completed and sufficient economically viable resources are established.

Research Projects for Improving Productivity of Steel Plants

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

(a) the details of research projects for improving productivity of Steel Plants completed by the Research and Design Centre of the Steel Authority of India Limited and the action taken thereon; and

(b) the details of new technologies for alternative routes of iron making for reducing the huge capital investment, that have been considered and suggested by the Scientific Advisory Committee and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) The Research and Development Centre of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. has taken up a number of research projects, for improving the productivity of steel plants. So far 122 projects have been completed by the Centre and of these 59 have been implemented by

the plants. Remaining projects are in the process of implementation. Brief details of few such important projects are:

- (i) Development of SAIL Combined Blowing technology at Bokaro, Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants.
- (ii) Reduction in percentage of (+) 80 mm BF coke for improvement of performance of Blast furnace.
- (iii) Air injection in Open Hearth Furnace at IISCO, Bumpur.
- (iv) Improvement in quality of coal blend by averaging and Group-wise Crushing of Coal blend.
- (v) Production of Rail Steel through LD-Continuous casting route at Bhilai Steel Plant.
- (vi) Development of Lime Injection technique for improvement in dephosphorisation of steel at Alloy Steel Plant leading to production of cleaner steel.

(b) The Scientific Advisory Committee to the Department of Steel is currently evaluating a programme for the development of lignite-based coke as an alternative fuel for blast furnace coke for iron making in small scale. For this purpose, systematic characterisation studies of lignite based coke is being carried out by R&D Centre, SAIL in collaboration with CSIR laboratories. Based on the results of this study, further steps for development would be undertaken.

Eradication of Rinderpest

176. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project for eradication of Rinderpest was proposed by Indian Government to the Mission of European Economic Community which visited India on 5th and 6th October, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of assistance being extended by the European Economic Community for Rinderpest Control and for production of vaccines in the country?

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

(b) Technical and financial collaboration has been sought with the Commission of the European Communities in Rinderpest Vaccine Production and Quality Control; Diagnosis of the disease and surveillance; Cold chain for transportation of vaccine; and other aspects of rinderpest control.

(c) The response from the commission is awaited.

Design of Varapuzha-Eloor Bridge

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

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

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

(c) the time by which the construction work on the bridge is likely to start?

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

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

Development of Munambam Fisheries Harbour

178. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of Fisheries Harbour at Munambam, Kerala has been approved by Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details of central assistance proposed to be given for this harbour?

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

(b) Fifty per cent of the estimated cost of Rs. 710 lakhs, i.e. an amount of Rs. 355 lakhs will be made available to Government of Kerala as grant-in-aid for the construction of the fishing harbour at Munambam.

[Translation]

Amount allocation to Uttar Pradesh under Indira Awas Yojana

179. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 under the Indira Awas Yojana; and

(b) the number of houses constructed so far and the amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) During the year 1987-88, the cash amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh under the Indira Awas Yojana was Rs. 2192.00 lakhs. The cash amount allocated to the State during 1988-89 under the Yojana is Rs. 2195.00 lakhs.

(b) The number of houses reported to have been constructed under the Yojana, in Uttar Pradesh, since the year of its launching i.e., 1985-86, upto June, 1988, is 69975. The amount reported to have been spent during the period (on construction of these houses) inclusive of the value of foodgrains at subsidised rates is Rs. 6100.49 lakhs.

[English]

Rural Institutes in Punjab

180. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up rural institutes in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no Central scheme under this Ministry for establishment of rural institutes.

Proposal to set up All India Book Marketing Cooperative Society

181. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust propose to set up an All India Marketing Cooperative Society;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the annual turn over of the National Book Trust during the last three years?

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 National Book Trust is preparing, in collaboration with the Publication Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, a detailed project, for setting up of a book distribution agency at national level, which would open joint emporia/retail shops at various places in-

cluding railway stations/bus stands for efficient distribution of books published by various agencies in public sector. This agency would also run book mobiles, book clubs and organise local book fairs.

(c) The sales revenue earned by the Trust during the last three years is as follows:

1985-86	Rs. 17.76 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 19.22 lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 12.31 lakhs

Ravage caused by Floods in Delhi

182. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families affected by recent floods in Delhi and steps taken to provide them temporary shelters;

(b) whether any financial assistance has been given; and

(c) if so, the details of compensation given to each family?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Delhi Administration has reported that 8122 families were affected by recent floods. Proper shelter like tents etc. were provided to them.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 500/- was given by Delhi Administration to each affected family.

Increase in the price of Aluminium

183. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Aluminium

have gone up and the Aluminium manufactured by private companies is being sold at a premium during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Only the prices of primary aluminium ingots, billets, wire bars and wire rods are statutorily controlled and were last revised with effect from 19.1.1988. No complaint has been received in regard to selling of primary aluminium at a premium by the primary producers.

Import of primary aluminium including aluminium rods is under Open General Licence. As the international price of primary aluminium quoted on the London Metal Exchange is much higher than the domestic controlled price, the primary aluminium traded in the open market is influenced by the price at which imported primary aluminium would be available.

Arrears from Aluminium Companies

184. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Aluminium Companies against whom huge arrears of Aluminium Regulation Account for more than Rs. 10 crores are pending realisation; and

(b) the steps taken to realise these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). All Aluminium Companies have cleared their past arrears by January, 1988, and have been paying their dues regularly into the Aluminium Regulation Account. However, interest on the past arrears is pending realisation, as under:

HINDALCO	:	Rs. 4.63 crores
INDAL	:	Rs. 5.31 crores
MALCO	:	Rs. 0.48 crores

Notices have been issued for recovery.

Undertaking of Developmental work in Iraq

185. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are exploring the possibilities of undertaking developmental work on a large scale in Iraq;

(b) whether any delegation has visited Iraq in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). A composite trade delegation recently visited Iraq to make an on the spot assessment of the potential and opportunities that would be available to Indian Public and private sector companies to participate in the Iraqi reconstruction programme. It is proposed to send a similar delegation to Iran. Separately, a specially constituted Study Group has completed its report on possible areas of Indian participation in their reconstruction programmes. Their report is under consideration of Government.

Export of Alumina by NALCO

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

(a) whether National Aluminium Company Limited is planning a long term alumina export deal with a Baharain based company;

(b) whether alumina export has been linked to aluminium import; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Rice Production

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

(a) the target of production during the current year;

(b) whether there is likelihood of steep increase in the production of rice; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The target of rice production during the current year (1988-89) is 67.95 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. An increase of well above 4 million tonnes is anticipated over the record production of 63.83 million tonnes achieved during 1985-86.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalaya at Kalukhera, Distt. Ratlam (M.P.)

188. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given on 28 July, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 271 and state:

(a) whether a decision has taken to open a Navodaya Vidyalaya at Kalukhera District Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The clarifications sought from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh have not yet been received. Further, keeping in view the finan-

cial constraints being foreseen, the Executive Committee of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samity in its meeting held on 9th September, 1988 has decided as of now, not to open any new Vidyalayas in the country during 1989-90.

[English]

Proposal by America for Research in Minerals Engineering through Bacterial Leaching

189. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is being considered by the US National Science Foundation in regard to the research in minerals engineering through bacterial leaching in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent, this will be helpful to the mineral industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Permission for Additional Steel Making Capacities based on Sponge Iron

190. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: SHRI K. S. RAO:

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

(a) whether Government have considered a proposal to allow additional steel making capacities based on sponge iron;

(b) if so, the main purpose of the proposal;

(c) to what extent, this will help reduce the imports; and

(d) to what extent, the growth of the sponge iron industry would provide alternative to the dependence on scraps?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.-L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Government have under consideration a proposal to allow additional steel making capacities predominantly based on sponge iron to meet the existing and projected gaps in the demand and availability of certain types of finished steel.

(c) It is too early to assess precisely the impact on steel imports of such a decision, if taken. It is, however, likely to reduce imports of steel.

(d) To the extent sponge iron is produced indigenously, it will reduce dependence on steel scrap.

Shortage of Wheat and Gram seeds

191. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are anticipating a serious shortage of wheat and gram seeds during the forthcoming Rabi season;

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

(c) whether any action has been initiated to reduce the shortage of these seeds and the State Governments have been issued suitable instructions in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) to what extent the State Governments have agreed thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir, there is some shortage.

(b) The shortage of certified/quality seeds of wheat and gram for Rabi, 1988-89 is to the extent of 3.59 lakh quintals and 0.65 lakh quintals respectively. The shortage of seeds of wheat and gram is mainly due to the drought prevailing in the seed production areas during the last Rabi season (1987-88). In additional shortages of wheat seeds have been reported.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The State Governments were advised to procure quality seed from various reliable sources: Seed Growers, State Cooperatives, Food Corporation of India and State Civil Supplies Corporation etc. after duly testing for germination etc. to meet the shortages.

(e) State Governments have accepted the Central Government's advice to make local arrangements to meet the shortage.

Opening of Passport Liaison Office at Mangalore

192. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy work load in the Regional Passport Office at Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open another Passport Liaison Office at Mangalore in order to reduce the work load at Regional Passport Office, Bangalore; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The work load in almost all Passport Offices, including Bangalore, has increased during 1988. In order to expedite issue of passports commensurate with security and other requirements, working of the Passport Offices is kept under constant review. This includes measures to streamline and modernize these offices and the possibility of opening additional Passport Liaison Offices at various places.

Baldev Jain Temple in Orissa

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

(a) whether Government propose to declare Baldev Jain temple at Keonjhar in Orissa as a Centrally protected monument during 1988-89 and to take steps for its maintenance etc; and

(b) if so, the steps 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. SHAH): (a) and (b). The temple namely Baldev Jain temple at Keonjhar in Orissa is protected by the State Government and therefore the question of Central protection does not arise.

Utilisation of Solatium Fund

194. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether both the Centre and the States have been slow in disbursing compensation to the victims of hit-and-run ac-

cidents and the bulk of the funds earmarked for the purpose have remained unutilised;

(b) whether till March 31, 1987 the fund was of the order of Rs. 4.82 crores, but only Rs. 53 lakh solatium was disbursed; and

(c) if so, the remedial action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Disbursement of solatium compensation to the claimants in the case of hit-and-run accidents is done by District Collectors/District Magistrates, under whose disposal the funds are placed through the nodal officer in the State/UT, namely Transport Commissioner/Director of Transport. The District Collectors/Magistrates are the Claims Settlement Commissioners, for making awards and payments.

In accordance with the reports received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, the comparative position as on 31.3.1987 and 31.10.88 is as follows:-

	31.3.87	31.10.88
i) Claim applications received;	2415	4105
ii) Applications finalized and decided;	1704	3177
iii) Applications under process;	435	772
iv) Amount of solatium compensation disbursed;	Rs.53 lakhs	Rs.97 lakhs
v) Fund position.	Rs.4.82 crores	Rs.3.51 crores

(c) The nodal authorities in the States/UTs have been advised to ensure expeditious disposal of claims cases.

Evacuation of Indians from Burma

196. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to disturbances in Burma, a number of Indians have suffered a great deal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to evacuate Indian families from that country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) A large section of the Burmese population, including persons of Indian origin, have been affected by the current disturbances in Burma.

(b) No requests for evacuation have been received from Indian citizens resident in Burma. However, families of Embassy officials were evacuated on the 17th September, 1988.

Action Plan to Promote Food Processing Units

197. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to revamp the institutional framework for promoting food processing industries;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to set up three councils to boost the industries in food processing;

(c) to what extent these councils will help and boost the industries;

(d) whether any action plan has been prepared by the Ministry to promote food processing units in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Development Councils will discuss and suggest to the Ministry changes in policy required to develop food processing industries, discuss efficacy of various related activities and suggest modifications, if any, needed.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The following steps have been taken:

- (i) Formation of Development Councils for food/fruits and vegetables/fish processing;
- (ii) State Governments have been asked to form a nodal department for coordination of activities related to Food Processing Industries;
- (iii) A data base would be built in the Ministry on particulars relating to Food Processing Industries;
- (iv) Sector-wise Working Groups would be set up on Food Processing Industries;
- (v) Regional/State level meetings of concerned agencies will be held for finalisation of State-wise Action Plans.
- (vi) S&T Advisory Council for the Ministry would be set up (this would coordinate closely with the Development Council).

- (vii) Measures for improving capacity utilisation of existing fruit based plants would be initiated and linkages between these units and producers would be established;
- (viii) All pending proposals in the food processing sector would be reviewed and cleared;
- (ix) New proposals would be examined, processed and recommended as expeditiously as possible;
- (x) Rationalisation of existing rules and procedures relating to imports, foreign collaboration etc. would be worked out.
- (xi) Fiscal and taxation package for the industry would be finalised.

Misutilisation of Funds Allocated for Adult Education

198. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that funds allocated for implementation of Adult Education programmes are being misused in some States; and

(b) if so, the names of the States from which such irregularities have been reported?

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). Attention of the Government has been drawn to Press reports mentioning misuse of funds allocated for implementing Adult Education Programmes in Bihar only. The matter is being investigated.

Phasing out of Harmful Chemicals

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

(a) whether crops protection experts have suggested phasing out of harmful chemicals whose extensive use has aggravated pest problems on crops like cotton and oil seeds;

(b) whether they have particularly suggested the use of a broad spectrum of synthetic pyrethroids; and

(c) if so, the steps taken and the guidelines issued to State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Realising the harmful effects of chemicals which aggravated pests problems on different crops, the Government has made Integrated Pest Management as the cardinal principle of crop protection from Seventh Plan period. Avoidance of use of harmful chemicals and conservation of natural bio-control agents are the important segments of Integrated Pest Management.

(b) Judicious and limited usage of synthetic pyrethroids, alternating with other groups of insecticides have been suggested by the Experts.

(c) The Government have taken the following steps to popularise the concept of Integrated Pest Management with farming community:--

- (i) The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage and the Union Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the State Departments of Agriculture and ICAR institutes laid various demonstrations on Integrated Pest Management on farmer's field from 1981-82 on-wards in different parts of the country.
- (ii) Eleven Central Biological Control Stations have been set up in the Country at Bangalore (Karnataka), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Burdwan (West Bengal), Faridabad

(Haryana), Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Solan (Himachal Pradesh), Sriganaganagar (Rajasthan), Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Surat (Gujarat), with the objectives of:

- identifying useful and effective parasites and predators,
- rearing them,
- demonstrating the usefulness of biological control agents, and
- releasing them to the farmers.

They have so far released 1637.44 millions of biological control agents.

- (iii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have successfully accomplished operational research projects on Integrated Pests Management on Rice in Seven States viz. Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.
- (iv) In order to give impetus to the Integrated Pest Management Programme, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a National Research Centre of IPM during the 7th Plan.
- (v) The State Departments of Agriculture have incorporated Integrated Pest Management in their Package of Practices which encompasses use of resistance varieties, cultural and mechanical practices, bio-control methods, and only need based and judicious application of pesticides.
- (vi) Pest and disease surveillance is a major component for popularising Integrated Pest Management. Therefore, regular pests and dis-

ease surveys on important crops are being undertaken by 32 Central Surveillance/Central Plant Protection Stations in different parts of the Country in collaboration with the State Departments of Agriculture. These surveys are helping farmers to undertake only need based and judicious application of pesticides.

- (vii) At various National Fora the Union Ministry of Agriculture is emphasising the need for strengthening the various activities for different components of Integrated Pest Management Programme.

Bearing of Fish in Tribal Areas of Orissa

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

(a) whether rearing of fish is undertaken in the tribal areas of Orissa under the centrally sponsored scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of farmers in the tribal sub-plan areas of Orissa provided benefits under the Scheme during 1987-88?

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

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Aquaculture through Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs) is functioning in all the districts of Orissa including the tribal sub-plan areas. These FFDAs provide the necessary financial, technical and extension support to fish farmers enabling them to take up fish farming in tanks and ponds. The Scheduled Tribe fish farmers are given subsidy at the rate of 50% of the cost of pond development and first year inputs such as fish seed, feed and fertiliser, limited to Rs. 10,000 per ha., whereas subsidy is given at the rate of

25% limited to Rs. 5,000 per ha. to non-tribal fish farmers. During 1987-88, about 1,200 Scheduled Tribe fish farmers have been benefited under this scheme in Orissa.

Dairy Development Programme in Orissa under OF-II

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

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the expansion of Dairy Development Programme in Orissa Operation Flood II;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target set for the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRI-

CULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Road Accidents in Delhi

202. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accidents took place in Delhi during the last six months involving DTC and/private buses separately and the number of persons killed and injured therein; and

(b) the steps taken for privatisation of DTC routes to meet the requirements of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988?

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

Vehicles	No. of Accidents			Persons Injured	Persons killed
	Simple	Fatal	Total		
1. D.T.C.Buses	2191	101	2292	819	107
2. Pvt. Buses including those working with DTC.	299	116	415	469	128

(b) The Motor Vehicles Act 1988 is yet to come into force.

Hunger Deaths

204. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths reported due to hunger during the last six months and how does this figure compare with the figures of last three years; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to put an end to hunger deaths in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No report of death due to hunger has been received.

(b) Question does not arise.

Vessel for Inter-Island Ferry Transport Service in Lakshadweep

205. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which a vessel would be commissioned to implement the plan for

inter-island ferry transport service in Lakshadweep;

(b) whether a vessel for the purpose has been acquired;

(c) if so, the capacity of the vessel; and

(d) the names of the island between which the ferry service is likely to be introduced and its frequency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) As per the tenders received, the first and second vessels are expected to be delivered in 49 and 51 weeks respectively from the date of award of contract.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As the vessels have not been acquired, no decision has been taken regarding the island to be covered and the frequency.

Supply of Milk for Functions by D.M.S.

206. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme supply milk in bulk to consumers on occasions of marriages and other functions;

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

(c) the charges per litre for such bulk supplies; and

(d) whether bulk supplies are made in containers or polythene pouches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The milk is supplied for marriages and other functions after verifying the genuine needs of the applicants.

(c) and (d). The milk is supplied for marriages and functions at the rate of Rs. 3.60 per litre and milk is normally supplied in 5 litre polythene pouches.

National Language Policy

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

(a) whether Government have decided to formulate any National Language Policy taking into account the need for the promotion of classical and regional languages and dialects on the one hand and to ensure emergence and acceptance of Hindi as a link language for the country on the other;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the proposed policy apart from the three language formula; and

(c) if not, whether Government would evolve such a policy during 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) to (c). The National Policy on Education, 1986 approved by Parliament has reiterated in respect of languages, the policy elaborated in the National Policy on Education, 1968. The Programme of Action formulated in the context of the National Policy on Education, 1986, and also approved by Parliament, inter-alia, further describes the policy and programmes for language development.

Proposal to set up National Institute of Translation

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

(a) whether the proposals to set up a National Institute for Translation and also to institute an annual prize for translation

by the Sahitya Academy have since been approved by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when is the Institute likely to be opened and the date by which the prize by the Sahitya Academy would be instituted for annual award; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and the likely date by which the proposal would be implemented?

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). As regards the proposal for setting up of an Institute of Translation, various aspects are under examination with a view to take a decision. Department of Culture has accepted the proposal of Sahitya Akademy to institute prizes for translation into 22 Indian languages. The Sahitya Akademy hopes to start giving prizes from 1989 onwards.

Performance of Integrated Child Development Service Scheme

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

(a) whether a study has been conducted by the Nutrition Foundation of India on behalf of Government on Integrated Child Development Scheme;

(b) if so, the main findings and the recommendations made in the study report; and

(c) the steps taken to implement those recommendations?

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

study was entrusted to the Nutrition Foundation of India for evaluating and advising on the provision of a medicine kit to the anganwadi workers of the Centrally-sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects. The study, since completed, shows, *inter alia*, that the introduction of the medicine kit has facilitated better rapport between the Anganwadi Worker and the community and has promoted better attendance at the Anganwadis.

Institutions Given "Deemed to be Universities" Status

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

(a) whether any institutions have been given the status of "deemed to be universities" during the past three years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the special considerations on account of which these institutions have been given the status;

(c) whether any other institution is also under consideration for awarding the status; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which the decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Section 3 of the UGC Act empowers the Central Government to notify, on the recommendations of U.G.C., any institution of higher education other than a university as an institution deemed to be a University. Provision for declaring institutions as deemed to be universities has been made in the UGC Act to bring under the purview of the UGC, institutions which for historical and other reasons are not universities and yet are doing work of high standard in an academic field at uni-

versity level and granting of the status of deemed university would enable them to develop ideals belonging to higher education and research. The following seven institutions have been declared as deemed to be universities during 1986-87, 1987-88 and current year,

- (i) Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi
- (ii) Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur.
- (iii) Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.
- (iv) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.
- (v) Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.
- (vi) Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi.
- (vii) Shri Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore.

(c) and (d). The recommendations of UGC for declaring six institutions as deemed to be universities are being processed in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments and other agencies, wherever necessary. Eight proposals are being considered by the UGC for formulating their views/recommendations for consideration of the Government. No specific time schedule can be indicated for declaring an institution as a deemed to be university as the proposals require detailed examination in consultation with the various agencies and fulfilment of certain conditions by the institution seeking status of a deemed to be University.

[Translation] .

Compensation for Indian Killed in Aircraft Accident at Don Muan Airport, Bangkok

211. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the Indians who died in the Vietnamese airliner crash at Don Muan airport, Bangkok on 9 September, 1988;

(b) the relief and other facilities given by Government to the dependents of the deceased persons indicating the amount of compensation paid; and

(c) the number of persons to whom the compensation has not been paid so far?

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

- (1) Shri A.B. Patwardhan, Ambassador of India to Vietnam.
- (2) Smt. S. Patwardhan
Wife of the Indian Ambassador
- (3) Master H. Patwardhan
Son of the Indian Ambassador
- (4) Dr. D.R. Bansal, Director
Department of Education
New Delhi.
- (5) Dr. S.K. Saini, Reader,
Population Education Cell
NCERT New Delhi.
- (6) Dr. R.M. Mishra, Director,
Population Education Cell
and Principal State Institute
of Education, Allahabad.
- (7) Shri H.S. Gill, Director,
SISE & Population Education
Project, Co. No. 66-67,
Sector 17-A, Chandigarh.
- (8) Shri S.A. Ramakrishna Rao,
Director, DSERT, & Population
Cell,
Bangalore, Karnataka.
- (9) Dr. B.K. Bali, Director,
SCERT & P.E. Cell,
Solan, (Himachal Pradesh).
- (10) Dr. I.P. Mowani, Director,
State Institute of Education

and Population Education Cell, Raikhad, Ahmedabad (Gujarat).

- (11) Mr. S. Devdas, Representative of Cimmcon in Hanoi (Vietnam).

(b) Mandatory compensation is to be paid by the Civil Aviation Authorities of Vietnam. Our Embassy in Hanoi has been told that compensation will be governed by the Waraw Convention and Hague Protocol. According to these, compensation for each passenger would be 250,000 French Gold Francs (approximately Rs. 3 lakhs). Compensation for baggage will be @250 French Gold Francs (approximately Rs. 300) per kg. and an amount of 5000 French Gold Francs (approximately Rs. 6000) for hand carried baggage per person. Facilities were accorded for the return of the bodies to India by air at the cost of Government of India, UNDP and the employer respectively.

(c) All passengers travelling on the Vietnam Airlines are insured with the Vietnam Insurance Company. This company is expected to notify, shortly, the procedures for getting compensation.

[English]

Engineering and Medical Text Books in Official and Regional Languages

212. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken to get the Engineering and Medical text books prepared in the official language and in other regional languages; and

(b) by when time such text books would be available in the official language?

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). Sixty five university level books on Engineering and Seventy two on Medicine have so far been pro-

duced in Hindi by the (CSTT) Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (a subordinate office of the Ministry of Human Resource Development) under its continuing scheme.

The C.S.T.T. does not have comprehensive data on university level books available in regional languages on Engineering and Medicine.

Capital Restructuring Proposal of Hindustan Shipyard Limited

214. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accumulated losses of Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam amounted to Rs. 68.42 crores in 1985-86;

(b) whether the capital restructuring proposals submitted by Hindustan Shipyard Limited included reimbursement of losses upto 1985-86 to restore the financial health; and

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

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

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Satellite Port at Gangavaram

215. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Visakhapatnam Port Trust sought financial assistance from Asian Development Bank for setting up a satellite Port at Gangavaram;

(b) whether the Port Trust of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant requested Union Government for setting up a satellite Port at Gangavaram behind the steel project; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Visakhapatnam Port has requested for approval in principle to undertake a techno-economic feasibility study for setting up a satellite port at Gangavaram. The Asian Development Bank has been entrusted with a study to prepare a perspective plan for the Port Sector.

Price of Aluminium

216. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to increase the price of EC grade aluminium in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which it will enhance the price of cables in the country and will affect the consumers; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to stabilise the price of aluminium in view of high production thereof in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) No decision in the matter has so far been taken by the Government.

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

(d) There is a statutory control on the prices of the primary aluminium metal including EC grade. Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices is entrusted by the Government to undertake studies on the cost structure of the aluminium industry from time to time. The Bureau fixes the norms of consumption of various input materials, takes into account the cost of major inputs and also the cost reduction measures adopted by the industry. Taking into account all such relevant data and norms, the cost of production of aluminium is deter-

mined, based on which the fair price for the consumers is fixed.

Repair of National Highways in Goa

217. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the specifications which the contractors constructing National Highway in wet areas are required to fulfil;

(b) whether such specifications are complied with in respect of National Highways in Goa;

(c) if so, the reasons for National Highways in Goa getting damaged during the period of monsoon, every year; and

(d) the amount spent, if any, on repair of National Highways in Goa from June, 1988, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The National Highway works in the country are executed as per Ministry's Publication "Specifications for Road & Bridge Works" and the executing agencies have to ensure that the same are carried out in accordance with these specifications.

(c) The main causes for the National Highways getting damaged in the country including Goa during monsoon season when the road bed supporting the pavement is in its weakest state, are:--

- (i) Large scale over-loading of commercial vehicles;
- (ii) Insufficient crust thickness of the pavement; and
- (iii) Poor drainage.

(d) The amount spent on the repair of National Highways in Goa from June, 1988 to date is Rs. 55.48 lakhs.

Growth rate in production of cereals

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

(a) whether the growth rate in the production of cereals was about 3.1 per cent from 1949-50 to 1964-65 but declined to 2.6 per cent from 1967-68 to 1984-85;

(b) if so, the impact thereof on the Indian economy; and

(c) the trend of the growth rate in the production of cereals at present and how does it compare with the previous two growth rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Growth rate in the production of cereals was 3.24 per cent per annum from 1949-50 to 1964-65 and 2.92 per cent per annum from 1967-68 to 1984-85.

(b) The decline in the growth rate of production of cereals is only marginal and is still higher than the rate of growth of population. As such, it did not affect the growth of Indian economy adversely.

(c) The first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-86 to 1987-88) were not very favourable from the point of view of rainfall and weather. However, rainfall and weather conditions have been very good during the current year and if the anticipated/targetted production of cereals is achieved, the growth rate during 1985-86 to 1988-89 would compare favourably with those of earlier periods.

British offer for Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

219. DR. A. K. PATEL:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

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

(a) whether British Government/consortium of British Companies had offered

loan on very soft terms/free aid for the modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant sometime back;

(b) if so, the details of the British offer including loan/aid terms;

(c) the total estimate of the UK experts for the modernisation;

(d) the details of the modernisations being planned now including total cost, foreign contracting parties foreign exchange involved, sources of finance; and

(e) the reasons for rejection of the British offer?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). The British Government have offered an aid grant equivalent to 35% of the British officially supported package upto a maximum of pound 93.1 million in support of a British firm's bid for the contracts for 3 packages viz: Blast Furnace, Sinter Plant and Basin Oxygen Furnace. This has been offered in association with an in principle offer of export credit repayable over 5 to 10 years at 8% rate of interest. The aid/grant would be tied to British goods and services and may be phased upto 1993-94.

(c) British Steel Corporation (Overseas) had in 1986, in a study, envisaged DSP modernisation at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1450 crores, excluding duties, taxes and interest during construction, etc. with the stipulation that most of the equipment would be imported from U.K.

(d) The modernisation plan of Durgapur Steel Plant is being implemented through 16 turnkey packages; of which six will be global and 10 indigenous. The present sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 1357 crore with a foreign exchange of Rs. 437 crore (base 3rd quarter '86 prices). The definitive cost estimates based on the finalised bids for the packages and updation of costs are currently under preparation after which Government's approval will be sought thereon. It is proposed to finance the project through internal resources of

SAIL and the foreign exchange component of global packages through aid/grant/credits by the foreign parties. The foreign bidding parties who have submitted the bids for the global packages are:

- (i) M/s. Mannesmann Demag, West Germany.
- (ii) M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan.
- (iii) M/s. Davy McKee, (Stockton) Ltd., U.K.
- (iv) M/s. Nippon Kokan, Japan.
- (v) M/s. Concast AG, Switzerland.
- (vi) M/s. Siempel Kemp AG, West Germany.
- (vii) M/s. Phanke Engg. Ltd., West Germany.

The contracting parties will be known only after finalisation of bids which are currently under examination.

(e) Does not arise as the bids are yet to be finalised.

[Translation]

Agricultural Research

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

(a) the amount of assistance provided during the current year by Union Government to each State for research in the field of agriculture;

(b) the details of progress made in the field of agricultural research in the Country particularly in Rajasthan; and

(c) the achievements made so far in agriculture through Krishi Vigyan Kendras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Rs. 21.71 crores were provided during the current year by the Union Government to the States for research in the field of agriculture. The state-wise allocation is given in Statement-I below.

(b) The details of progress made in the field of agricultural research in the State of Rajasthan has been given in Statement-II below under the following two items:

I. Research Facilities Created

II. Salient Current Achievements.

(c) The achievements of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Agricultural research are given in Statement-III below.

STATEMENT-I

Amount of Assistance provided in 1988-89 State-wise

State		(Rs. in lakhs)
1		2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	176.35
2.	Assam	65.85
3.	Bihar	123.61
4.	Gujarat	57.90
5.	Haryana	122.68

1	2
6. Himachal Pradesh	153.14
7. Jammu & Kashmir	11.52
8. Karnataka	104.37
9. Kerala	122.36
10. Madhya Pradesh	121.51
11. Maharashtra	204.17
12. Orissa	62.85
13. Punjab	109.79
14. Rajasthan	119.12
15. Tamil Nadu	177.73
16. Uttar Pradesh	232.91
17. West Bengal	76.23
18. Delhi	128.35
19. Manipur	0.50
Total	2170.94

STATEMENT-II

Research Progress made in the State of Rajasthan

I. Research Facilities Created

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has set up 2 National Institutes viz. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur and Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, with 3 regional stations in Rajasthan. A National Research Centre on Camel has also been established in Bikaner. Three ICAR institutes with their headquarters outside Rajasthan also have 4 regional research stations in Rajasthan.

The ICAR has provided research cen-

tres, numbering 50 in different parts of Rajasthan under the All India Coordinated Research Projects functioning throughout the Country.

Under the National Agricultural Research Project, there are 16 Zonal/sub-research stations which assist the State Agricultural Universities for strengthening the regional capabilities for regional research.

In the area of transfer of technology, 7 Krishi Vigyan Kendras, 10 operational Research Projects and 3 Centres of National Demonstration schemes are operating in the state of Rajasthan.

II. Salient Current Achievements

New high yielding varieties of

Rabi/Summer Groundnut and sunflower have been identified. In food crops, new varieties include Raj 3077 of wheat, MH 143 and MH 169 of bajra, and Co LK 8001 and Co LK 7901 of sugarcane. Sriganganagar is the only area in the country, where sugarbeet is cultivated on a commercial scale. Two new varieties, Pant S-10 and IISR Comp. 7 were recommended for release in Sugarbeet.

Control measures have been developed against white grubs and rodent pests of rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane, groundnut and chillies. Control measures have also been recommended to minimise damage due to nematodes. Seed treatment have been developed against major seed born and soil born diseases.

Gola and Banaras Karka varieties of ber, Jalore seedless and Ganesh varieties of pomegranate and Khadrawi and Medjool varieties of date-palm have been found promising. Improved propagation techniques have been standardized in ber and other arid fruits. Poppy variety IC 42 has been released. Encouraging results have been witnessed from Jawahar variety of opium poppy. High yielding varieties of cumin and fennel and production technology for improving yield of *Rosa Damascena* and rose oil therefrom, standardised, and given to farmers.

Dry-farming technique has been developed to increase productivity of major crops of the region namely, Bajra, Guar, Moth, Mung, Mustard, Til and castor. Management practices for improved grass land and pasture, water management, afforestation and shelter belt techniques have been developed.

Devices for use of solar energy and wind power, have also been developed e.g. solar oven, collector-cum-storage-type solar water heater etc. using non-conventional alternative raw materials.

At Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, "Bharat Merino" sheep was introduced. 'Chokla' and 'Nali' synthetic of sheep products 1.8 kg wool annually developed.

The Broiler rabbits produced around 45% of carcass. Fine wool blended with polyester have been found to produce yarn suitable for suiting and shirting.

STATEMENT-III

Achievements of Krishi Vigyan Kendras

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established Seven Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the State of Rajasthan to impart vocational training to the farmers, young farmers, school dropouts, farm women and field level Extension functionaries.

The important achievements of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in terms of organising the number of training programmes and follow-up Extension activities are as follows:

1. The Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) as off-campus 3266 training courses were organised benefiting over 65676 farmers and farm women.
2. The Krishi Vigyan Kendras have also organised 526 various field demonstration and 20 Block demonstration particularly on oilseeds and pulses production programme. ✓

Drought Relief to Rajasthan

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

(a) the names of the States in the country affected by drought during the current year;

(b) whether there is drought situation in some desert districts of Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the names of such districts in Rajasthan;

(d) whether Rajasthan Government has submitted any memorandum to Union Government recently;

(e) the nature of assistance provided by Union Government to Rajasthan;

(f) whether any relief centres have been opened in drought affected areas and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the time by which relief work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Only the Government of Madhya Pradesh has reported drought conditions.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan has not reported drought conditions in any part.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government of Rajasthan has not submitted any memorandum for drought relief.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g). It is for the State Government to undertake relief operations in the affected areas.

Target of Foodgrains Production

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

(a) whether Government have fixed the foodgrains production target in the country as 16.7 crore metric tonnes during the current years;

(b) if so, the basis thereof;

(c) whether the severe flood situation in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh will not be a hurdle in the fulfilment of the said targets; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-

OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). After a review of the foodgrains production situation as a part of the Mid Term appraisal of the Seventh Plan, a Task Force headed by Member (Agri.), Planning Commission was set up under the directions of the Prime Minister. Keeping in view the suggestions of the Task Force and the average production of 144.3 million tonnes during the triennium ending 1987-88 the production target for 1988-89 has been fixed at 166.57 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). The loss of crops due to the recent flood in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh is estimated at 4-5 per cent of the targets fixed for the production of foodgrains in the states. The overall target of 166.57 million tonnes fixed for 1988-89 is expected to be achieved due to increase in production during rabi, 1988-89.

[English]

Quality of Seeds Supplied by NSC

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

(a) whether the seeds produced by National Seeds Corporation are not tested for distinctiveness/uniformity and stability before these are supplied to the users;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir. Tests for distinctiveness, uniformity and stability are required to be conducted at the time of testing of a variety and prior to its release. National Seeds Corporation produces seeds of notified/released varieties. The seeds are subjected to the field and laboratory checks to find out their conformity with the prescribed minimum seed certification standards.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

**World Bank Report on the Working of
SAIL**

224. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has recently submitted a report on the working of Steel Authority of India Limited; and

(b) if so, the salient points of the report and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Production and Export of Mica

225. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production and export of Mica during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) the unit value of Mica exported during the last three years in terms of foreign exchange; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to promote the production/export of Mica?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Production of mica during the last three years was as under:

Production	(Qty. in tonnes)
Year	Production
1985	17335
1986	7519
1987	10547

Export of mica and mica products was as under :

Export

1985-86	34,550
1986-87	33,760*
1987-88	32,320*

(* Provisional)

(b) The major buyers of mica and mica products are East European countries with whom the trade is concluded in Indian Rupees. As such, it is difficult to quantify unit value realisation in terms of foreign exchange. However, the average value of export of mica and mica products per metric tonne was around Rs. 11,000 in 1985-86, Rs. 13,000 in 1986-87 and Rs. 14,000 in 1987-88.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to increase production and export of mica:

- (1) Geological Survey of India have been investigating for location of mica bearing pegmatites.
- (2) Technical Consultancy assignments have been taken up by Indian Bureau of Mines in mica fields for locating mica pegmatites and scientific development of mines.
- (3) A research project covering geological structural, petromineralogical and geochemical aspects of mica pegmatites was also taken up by Indian Bureau of Mines and four mica mines have been covered in Bihar mica belt. Based on mica research carried out guidelines for exploration for mica have been prepared and circulated.
- (4) Export duty on mica, except mica scrap has been abolished.
- (5) Mica products has been included in the list of products to which fa-

ilities of 100% export oriented units have been extended.

- (6) Sales promotion tours abroad as also participation in international trade fairs have been encouraged.
- (7) Diversification of the industry into manufacture and export of value-added mica products is being encouraged.
- (8) Mica Trading Corporation is planning to set up an R&D Centre for carrying out both basic and applied research activities on mica.

Development of National Highways in Tamil Nadu

227. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the National Highways proposed to be developed in Tamil Nadu during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Schemes amounting to Rs. 87.90 crores have been included for development of National Highways Nos. 4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 46, 47 and 49 in Tamil Nadu during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Ceasefire in Persian Gulf

228. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ceasefire in the Persian Gulf has been made effective from 20th August, 1988;

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

(c) whether Government propose to offer help to the Gulf countries for post-war reconstruction work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government have welcomed this and trust that the cease-fire would be followed by the establishment of a just and durable peace between Iraq and Iran.

(c) and (d). Government have conveyed our willingness to participate in the reconstruction programmes of Iran and Iraq. Our offers of assistance have been welcomed and discussions with both Governments on specific possibilities in this field are continuing.

Proposals for Integrated Development of Surface Transport in Kerala

229. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has sent any detailed proposals for the integrated development of surface transport in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala.

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

Diversification of Vocational Training with World Bank Assistance

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

(a) whether a project for expansion and diversification of the vocational training system in the country is proposed to be

implemented with the assistance from the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of training centres expected to be covered/opened under the scheme?

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 project proposal for strengthening and upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes with assistance from the World Bank is presently under consideration of the Ministry of Labour and the Department of Economic Affairs. Details of the project components and coverage will depend upon the availability of assistance from the World Bank.

Delay in issue of Passports from Regional Passport Office, Cochin

231. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in many cases passports are issued after a delay of six to nine months from the Regional Passport Office, Cochin;

(b) whether there have been complaints regarding delay in issue of Passports and completing other formalities at the Cochin office;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by Government to expedite the process;

(e) whether Government propose to increase the number of officers and staff at Regional Passport Office, Cochin in view of the large number of applications being dealt with in that office; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

cases Passports are issued with 7-8 weeks. 1,357 Passport applications were pending for over 6 months in Regional Passport Office, Cochin as on 30.9.1988. Out of these, 1,249 cases were pending due to non-receipt of replies from applicants and they are now being closed after 6 months of waiting period.

(b) to (d). During 1988 the Government have received 25 complaints from applicants against delay in issue of passports by the Regional Passport Office, Cochin. Most of the delays were on account of delayed police verification reports from State police authorities and some due to incomplete information furnished in the application forms. Instructions have already been issued to the Regional Passport Officer to expedite action under intimation to the applicants. 4 complaints were received by Complaints & Grievances Officer, Cochin and have since been disposed off. Chief Passport Officer held Passport Adalat in RPO, Cochin on 19th July, 1988 and disposed off 15 grievances on the spot.

(e) and (f). The position of officers and staff is reviewed every year in January-March according to the norms prescribed by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance based on the statistics of work for the previous calendar year. Thus the staff position is increased or decreased according to the requirements of work for each year.

Next Commonwealth Games

233. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the next Commonwealth Games have been awarded to any country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has lost the bid to hold the next Commonwealth Games in India; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The XIV Commonwealth Games will be held in New Zealand (Auckland) in 1990. The XV Commonwealth Games for 1994 have recently been awarded by Commonwealth Games Federation to Victoria (Canada).

(c) and (d). The Indian Olympic Association (IOA) lost the bid to hold 1994 Commonwealth Games in Delhi as Canada secured more votes than India.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, the Andhra Pradesh High Court has given a clear Ruling against the son-in-law of N.T. Rama Rao and his appointment as Chairman of the Krashak Parishad has been quashed.

MR. SPEAKER: What have I to do with it?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The High Court has said that the action is *mala fide* and is an arbitrary exercise of power. Very clear Ruling has been given.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do about it?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The Andhra Pradesh High Court has given a clear ruling. It said that the action is *mala fide* and arbitrary exercise of power. So, the Chief Minister has to resign.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do anything about it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Are you not the custodian of the morality of the country?

MR. SPEAKER: But I can't do it now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do anything about it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Shri Madhav Reddi may make a statement on this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): So many air crashes have occurred. I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very serious issue. The entire Opposition feels aggrieved because opposition to Congress is described as enmity to Congress and enmity to Congress is enmity to the nation.

(Interruptions). The Prime Minister must apologise to the Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not allowed. There is no basis.

(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I am sorry, knowing the facts Prof. Madhu Dandavate is making an absolutely wrong statement. This has been clarified by the Prime Minister himself. His exact words I read in the Rajya Sabha. So, your statement is totally wrong. I dispute what you say. He never said that. He said something else. You cannot disagree with that. I read it in the Rajya Sabha and I am prepared to read it here. It is totally wrong. He never said that the enemies of the Congress are the enemies of the country.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Why can't he clarify it in this House?

* Not recorded.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: He has already clarified.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You wanted to say something. Please speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I was telling...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. If you don't listen, what can I do?

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): He did not make the speech. The speech was made by the Prime Minister. Why should he go round giving the clarification?

[Translation]

Have you relished. What he said?
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please listen to me. What I have seen is...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now listen. What I have gathered and what I have found is this. Had the Prime Minister made any such statement, as you have alleged, on the floor of the House, I would have liked to take it up on the floor of this House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Listen. Why can't you listen? He has denied that. I have heard with my own ears the statement he was making to the press. He categorically denied that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He should deny it here.

MR. SPEAKER: Why? He did not make this statement on the floor of the House. If he had made it here, I would have asked him to do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you doubting the correctness or otherwise of the statement of the Prime Minister?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I heard him this morning on the TV. He said it. Did you not hear him?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Prime Minister has alleged that the Opposition is enemy of the Congress and enemy of the nation. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What you allege is from the Press. From the same media, from the same TV, I saw him making the statement that he did not make any such statement. He gave a categorical answer. This is what I heard.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him clarify it here.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should he? He did not make any statement here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. I do not agree. He denied it categorically in the Press Conference. I heard it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him clarify it here.

MR. SPEAKER: If he had made it here. I would have asked him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. He did not make any statement here.

*Not recorded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't take a technical view.

MR. SPEAKER: No question. This is not a question of 'technical' I am being pragmatic.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would ask you a simple question. Suppose he says something about the Speaker outside the House, would you not have taken cognizance of that?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not something like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has done it outside. He has denied it outside. No problem.

Shri Namgyal. Papers to be laid.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on the working of Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd. Calcutta for 1985-86, Annual Report of Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd. Calcutta for 1985-86 and Kandla Port Employees (Reimbursement of Tuition Fees) (Amendment) Regulations, 1988.

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I Beg to lay on the Table 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 Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Ac-

counts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT - 6574/88]

(2) A copy of the Kandla Port Employees (Reimbursement of Tuition Fees) (Amendment) Regulations, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 913 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1988, under sub section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT - 6575/88]

12.07½ hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following ten Bills passed by the House of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 5th September, 1988:-

- (1) The Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Bill, 1988
- (2) The Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Bill, 1988
- (3) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1988
- (4) The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1988
- (5) The Prevention of Corruption Bill, 1988
- (6) The Auroville Foundation Bill, 1988
- (7) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1988
- (8) The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employees) Amendment Bill, 1988

(9) The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1988

(10) The Jamia Millia Islamia Bill, 1988

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following twelve Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 5th September, 1988:-

(1) The Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1988

(2) The Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 1988

(3) The National Waterway (Sadhya-Bhubri Stretch of the Brahmaputra River) Bill, 1988

(4) The Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1988

(5) The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1988

(6) The National Security (Amendment) Bill, 1988

(7) The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Bill, 1988

(8) The Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, 1988

(9) The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Bill, 1988

(10) The State of Arunachal Pradesh (Amendment) Bill, 1988

(11) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution Amendment) Bill, 1988.

(12) The Motor Vehicles Bill, 1988.

[English]

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, the hon. Member has said it now on the floor. He said it.

MR. SPEAKER: Who said it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The hon. Member from Goa said, "You are enemies of the country".

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. If it is on record, he has to withdraw it. If the hon. gentleman has said something like that...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He said it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : He said, you are the enemies of the nation. (Interruptions.)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. What are you doing? I am on my legs. Why are you adamant? You are a gentleman, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If hon. Member has said this, then.

[English]

He must withdraw them and apologise.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): If you are asking me, I will clarify what I said.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you said it?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): If you are asking me, Sir, I will say what I have said.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it on record here, anything? If you have said it, I would like you to apologise.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: If you want clarification, I will give you clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of clarification. I do not want any clarification.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It has not gone on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not like hon. Members making such statement here. You can do it outside. But I will not allow it on the floor of the House.

Shri Jagdish Tytler.

12.09 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PROPOSAL OF PUNJAB AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION FOR SETTING UP A JOINT VENTURE IN PUNJAB WITH M/S. VOLTAS AND IN COLLABORATION WITH M/S. PEPSICO.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in July, 1986 M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation (PAIC) made a composite application for obtaining an industrial licence and for setting up a joint venture in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can have any discussion.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The proposed joint venture with TATAs involved foreign collaboration with M/s. Pepsico Inc., USA.

(Interruptions)

After I finish this statement, you make your comments, not just after the first sentence. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tytler, you finish your statement.

12.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The proposal of M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation was followed up first by the duly elected Akali Dal Ministry in Punjab and later by the succeeding administration under President's rule. The salient features of the proposal include :-

- (i) An Agro Research Centre;
- (ii) Potato/Grain Processing Unit(s);
- (iii) Fruit/Vegetable Processing Unit(s);
- (iv) A soft drink concentrate manufacturing unit.

On full capacity utilisation the project is estimated to utilise 80,000 tonnes of fruits and vegetables & 30,000 tonnes of potatoes and grains per year.

As per the Industrial Licence application the proposed subscribed and paid up share capital is Rs. 9.00 crores. The break up of this is as follows:-

I.	PAIC	36.1% equivalent of Rs. 3.25 crores.
II	TATAs	24% equivalent to Rs. 2.16 crores.
III	PEPSICO	Rs. 3.59 crores 39.9% of total investment.

The proposal was first subjected to careful preliminary examination of the issues involved by the concerned departments. It was then examined in detail by an inter-Ministerial Committee headed by the Additional Secretary (Agriculture). A special meeting of the Projects Approval Board (PAB) was held on 12th November, 1987. This meeting took an integrated view of all aspects of the project and suggested the following:-

- (i) The turnover from soft drink concentrate manufacturing shall

in no year exceed 25% of the total turnover of the company that year.

- (ii) The project shall export 50% of its total turnover each year for a period of 10 years from the commencement of commercial production, of which 40% will be from the Company's own manufactured products and 10% from Select List Products manufactured by others. The foreign exchange inflow shall not be less than five times the foreign exchange outflow of the project during the aforementioned ten year period.
- (iii) There shall be no import of proprietary ingredients to manufacture soft drinks concentrates and the raw materials available within the country shall be used to the maximum extent possible. The import of any raw material and chemicals that are not available indigenously shall be regulated by the import policy in force from time to time and no special import concessions shall be allowed.
- (iv) Foreign brand names shall not be allowed to be used on domestic sales.

The matter was eventually considered by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on the basis of the conclusions of the Projects Approval Board. The proposal of M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation was cleared totally within the policy framework and rules and regulations regarding industrial licensing and foreign collaborations. The terms and conditions on which the approval was given have been duly conveyed to the promoters (PAIC) and the same have been accepted by them. I understand that an agreement has also been signed by Punjab Agro and Voltas with the foreign company after permission for the project was given by the Government. I must emphasise that no policy guidelines or framework of rules and

regulations was violated or bent or any departure made. In fact, if anything, better terms were obtained due to continuous negotiations than those which had been originally offered by the foreign collaborator. The decision of CCEA did definitely take into account the situation in Punjab which requires specific measures to promote a climate of investment in the State, a climate of generation of employment, a climate for diversification of agriculture, a climate for raising the rural incomes, which would, all put together, probably contribute to the restoration of peace and stability in the coming years in Punjab. The Government of India was also influenced in its decisions by the widespread support from political parties in Punjab and the farming community which this proposal had received. There are various advantages in this proposal:-

- (1) 74% of the total proposed investment is in food and agro processing;
- (2) At full capacity the project will utilise an estimated 80,000 tonnes of fruits and vegetables and 30,000 tonnes of potatoes and grains; and thus find a stable market for these agricultural products;
- (3) It will bring an advanced technology to food processing and develop this industry;
- (4) Create substantial additional employment capacity in rural areas;
- (5) Generate additional tax revenues, estimated at over 150 crores per annum at the current level of taxation;
- (6) Export 50% of the total value of its production of which 40% will be from the company's own manufactured products and 10% from products manufactured by others;
- (7) The export obligation will be extended to 10 years instead of the usual 5 years for other such col-

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

laborations. The promoters have also agreed that the export activities can start immediately on approval;

- (8) Net foreign exchange earning will equal to more than 5 times of the total foreign exchange outflow. This means that for every dollar that India spends in foreign exchange on this project, the company will ensure an export earning of 5 dollars;
- (9) Imports will be totally according to the existing policies of the Government of India and will bear all custom duties as in vogue at the time of import;
- (10) The terms agreed to be Pepsico in India are far better than their existing agreements with Russia, China and various other countries. In Russia and China they have an export-import ratio of 1:1 whereas in the case of India the ratio will be 5:1 as explained above.
- (11) The Agro Research Centre to be established by Pepsico will function in consultation with the ICAR and Punjab Agricultural university, Ludhiana.
- (12) Manufacture of soft-drink will be limited to only 25% of the total turn-over of the project;
- (13) The soft-drink concentrate will be manufactured within the country and in a company in which majority shares (60%) will be held by Indian companies. Both in Russia and China the finished concentrate is imported from their foreign plants outside their country.
- (14) Since the units under this proposal will be set up in the State itself and have the backing of a State Government public sector corporation, it is hoped that the role of middlemen will be reduced

and stable incomes will be available to the farmers through capative consumption.

- (15) The project will go long way in reducing the wastage of fruits and vegetables.
- (16) No foreign brand names will be used for domestic sales.

There has been some confusion as to why the Government has allowed a foreign collaboration with M/s. Pepsico when Coca Cola had been thrown out in 1977. Coca-Cola had been categorically asked by the Government to reduce its equity in India to 40% and also to manufacture the concentrate in India. This was told to the Coca-Cola people to remain in the country. The corporation did not comply with these conditions but rather chose to stop their operations in India. It may be noted that these two conditions have been complied with by M/s. Pepsico.

The project will go a long way in diversifying agriculture in Punjab. This diversification had been recommended by an Expert Committee which felt that the present agro-climatic systems in Punjab were being degraded due to repetitive use of land for cultivation of wheat and rice which have similar demands of water, nutrients, etc. The area under horticultural crop in Punjab is only 1.9% against the national average of 6.25. The Committee recommended that action should be initiated for increasing the area under horticultural crop to 6.25% of the total crop area by 2000 AD. The larger diversification would naturally call for setting up of downstream processing facilities which would provide incentives to the farmers for horticulture, lead them to better yields and distinguish between table and processing varieties. It has been estimated that farm incomes which are in the region of Rs. 7000 per hectare from cereals cultivation may jump to Rs. 15000 to 20000 per hectare due to horticulture. Such composite projects will also go a long way in reducing the immense wastage in fruits and vegetables. It has been estimated that on a national basis we waste almost Rs. 3000 crores worth of fruits and vegetables every

year. I may also point out that India currently processes only 1.5% of the total output of fruits and vegetables.

Any apprehension that food processing projects will deny fresh produce to the common man or result in higher prices is probably misplaced. Productivity of fruits and vegetables in India is very much below international standard. It is for this reason that the Government of India has separately announced a policy to permit import of hybrid seeds. To give an example, India produces barely 7000 pineapples plants per hectare whereas Hawaii, I am told, produces almost 17000 plants per hectare. In Philippines, for example, mango crops have been harvested for 9 months following hormone treatment, whereas in our country we have a much shorter harvest. Besides such improvements, it is also important to remember that fruit processing projects will initially utilise immense quantities which are wasted every year. Government of India and now the Minister of Food Processing Industries have been following the policy of promoting foreign collaboration and joint ventures in food processing. In the period between 1985 to 1987, 20 such collaborations were allowed.

Member may be aware that the soft-drink industry is now delicensed. Indian companies, including those with less than 40% foreign share holding, can be granted permission to set up facilities for manufacturing soft-drink concentrates in the country. It has been estimated that the per capita consumption of soft drinks is very low in India, compared to other markets. It is, therefore, true that there is a large scope for growth in this sector and significant growth has also been seen in the last decade, the Indian market at present consumes close to 3000 million bottles. At its peak capacity, this project will produce only about 20 to 25% of the existing manufacture of soft drinks in the country. This will in no way disturb the existing market trends in the soft drink sector in our country where one group enjoys a monopoly of almost 60% and is followed by two other groups each commanding almost 15 to 20% of the market share. In a rapidly growing market it can, therefore, be

estimated that the new soft drink to be launched will only be one of the smaller shareholders.

There has been a note of caution from some quarters that the entry of multi-nationals into food processing has been through some consultants and that it will also lead to some kind of destabilisation. I would, first of all, like to make it clear that no intermediate or agents or consultants have been associated in this proposal. The proposal was moved by a State Public Sector Corporation and the licence has been given to them only. This proposal, like many others already sanctioned in the country, involves a joint venture proposal and a foreign collaboration. The Government of India perceive it to be a proposal which will upgrade food processing technology, increase rural incomes and rural employment and also help in the export strategy of our country. I would only like to mention at the end that we believe the strength and stability of our democracy and Government arises from the intrinsic internal strength of our system. This cannot be endangered by any multi-national whatsoever.

Finally, I would like to draw your attention to Government's strong commitment to take development to the farm. A majority of our population lives in rural areas and is occupied in agriculture. The Government is convinced that the removal of poverty can only be achieved through rapid development of our agriculture. That is why we have strongly supported the growth of food processing industries in rural areas. The logic is simple yet innovative. Food processing adds value to our largest national investment: agriculture. The development of such industries will increase farm incomes, boost exports and benefit the consumer. The proposed joint venture is a step in the right direction. Among the advantages we see in it are:-

- a) Growth of the domestic processed food industry;
- b) Access to the world markets for processed fruit and vegetable;

- c) Upgrade existing technology in agriculture processing and packaging to international standards.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We want a discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can give notice. I cannot allow now a discussion. You give notice, I will see.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. It will be allowed, I am sure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you give notice, I will see.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Notice has been given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up next item. Shri Amal Datta.

12.22 hrs

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

(English)

Public Accounts Committee

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee ending on the 30th April, 1989 vice Shri Kalpnath Rai ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister of State and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate a member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the

Committee on Public Accounts of this House for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee ending on the 30th April, 1989 vice Shri Kalpnath Rai ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister of State and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted

12.23 hrs

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

(English)

Extension of Time for Presentation of Report of the Committee

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges in regard to allegation made by Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan, M.P., against the Minister of state in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsri) on 10th December, 1987, during discussion on 'No Confidence Motion.'"

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You put it in the next Lok Sabha. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): You drop this Motion altogether. Ask him to withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for you two to decide. I cannot do anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next session the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges in regard to allegation made by Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan, M.P., against the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsii) on 10th December, 1987, during discussion on 'No Confidence Motion'."

The motion was adopted

12.24½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Sixtieth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd November, 1988."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd November, 1988."

The motion was adopted

12.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Steps needed to check dengue fever and encephalitis in Gorakhpur division of U.P.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many parts of the country are in the grip of dengue fever

and encephalitis etc. They are prevalent in the epidemic form in eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh, specially in Gorakhpur division. About 2000 people have been admitted in the hospitals and thousands of people have fallen victims to these epidemics. Considering the severity of this epidemic, the Health Ministers of the State and the Central Government have visited the area twice. In spite of providing medical facilities, there is no let up. Perhaps both causes and the cure of this epidemic are not yet known.

I would request that immediate steps should be taken to implement the Research Project sponsored by the Gorakhpur Medical College and researchers may be sent there from other parts of the country also to find out the causes as well as cure of this epidemic and make arrangement to fight this menace.

[English]

- (ii) Need to upgrade the Agricultural Research Complex at Ella, Old Goa, into a full-fledged institute

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Indian Council of Agricultural Research have a Research Complex in Goa since 1976. It is under the administrative control of Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod.

Initially for want of proper land and building, research activities were carried on at Goa Government's farms and on farms of private persons. Since 1982, the complex has been shifted to Ella, Old Goa, occupying an area of 19.6 hectares on which research is being carried on and an additional 34.4 hectares which has been made available to the complex by Goa Government in 1987, on which research activities are to be commenced.

Goa is now a full-fledged State and hence in place of a mere research complex headed by a Deputy Director, the State is entitled to have a full-fledged institute headed by a Director and other requisite

machinery. It is also not just and proper that the research complex of one full-fledged State should be under the administrative control of an Institute functioning in another State. Goa has neither an Agricultural University nor even a college.

In the circumstances, Union Ministry of Agriculture should take immediate steps to upgrade the said Agricultural Complex at Ella, old Goa, into a full-fledged Institute.

- (iii) Need to take steps to help the engineering industry in the country to overcome the crisis caused due to shortage of raw materials, etc.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Engineering industry in the country is in precarious condition. The engineering units are facing crisis due to shortage of raw materials, low capacity utilisation and financial constraints. The continuing shortage of steel is playing havoc with this industry.

Most foundaries in the Western region are languishing as supply of pig iron has not been adequate and regular. The full requirement supply scheme of Government of India has a drawback as specific requirement of industries for thinner or thicker coils of particular sizes are not met due to which the units had to make huge financial arrangements in advance in a short time. Many mini steel plants are heading towards sickness due to scarcity of melting scrap and rising cost of scrap in international market.

I would like to suggest to Government to take the following immediate measure so that the engineering units overcome the crisis situation:--

- (1) The Steel Authority of India Ltd. should change the present distribution pattern of scarce raw material through different schemes instead of producing more to improve the availability of indigenous steel; and
- (2) The proposal to consider fiscal incentives in the form of import

duty, reduction on scrap, exemption from excise duty and modvat facility to mini steel units should be implemented without any further delay.

- (iv) Need to check illegal felling of trees in the Country particularly in Orissa

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL (Phulbani): Large scale smuggling of timber in Orissa has assumed threatening proportion. Timber, teak, piasal and rosewood are smuggled out regularly from the forests in connivance with a section of forest authorities. Despite illegal felling of trees, authorities remain apathetic. They ignore such goings on since the smugglers maintain close ties at high levels. According to an estimate 58 per cent of the forest in Balangir district alone has been destroyed. Forest in a large area in Phulbani district has been destroyed too. In many areas of the State logs are burnt for manufacturing Charcoal which is sold at Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per bag. Huge Stocks of timber worth several lakhs of rupees which is lying in depot is being destroyed by worms. Besides, timber is often carried away in bullock-carts and trucks in connivance with a section of forest department authorities and often transported by boats through the Mahanadi. According to one estimate, the State is losing forest products worth Rs. 100 crores every year owing to natural or man-made fires.

The unabated felling of trees has an adverse effect on ecology in State, resulting in recurring floods, drought and other natural calamities. The farmers suffer on account of large scale degradation of forests. I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to issue necessary instructions to the State Governments in this regard and save the forests from destructions.

- (v) Need to increase the quota of edible to Maharashtra.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): The State of Maharashtra is a deficit State, so far as edible oil is concerned. In Maharashtra, groundnut oil is

the main cooking medium and the requirement of this oil is mostly met from the other surplus States such as Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka through normal trade channels. Besides this, the Government of India allots imported edible oil on monthly basis. Till July 1988, the monthly allocation of edible oil was 11,000 M.Ts. From August 1988, the Central Government has increased the allocation by 2500 M.Ts.

Maharashtra State is the most urbanised State in the Country where about 35 per cent of the population stays in cities. The requirement of this urban agglomeration would be estimated at 7,600 M.Ts. per month if the allocation is kept at 2 Kgs. for each card holder and the requirement of rural areas will be about 10,600 M.Ts. per month in case-allocation is 1 Kg. per card. Thus, the total requirement of the State is 18,000 M.Ts. as against the present allocation of 13,500 M.Ts. The allocation from the Central Government is thus much less than the requirement of the State. I urge upon the Central Government to increase it to 18,000 M.Ts.

- (vi) **Need to restore the old timings of Nilanchal and Delhi-Puri Express trains and restoration of withdrawn trains passing through Orissa**

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): The new railway timings introduced from 1st November 1988 are very much inconvenient to the passengers going from Delhi to Bhubaneswar and back. The time coverages of Nilanchal and Delhi-Puri Express has been increased by more than 2 hours than the earlier time coverage. The timings of starting of these trains from Delhi and Puri are also very inconvenient. Now these trains have been shifted from New Delhi Railway Station to Nizamuddin Railway Station which is also inconvenient. As a matter of fact the Members of Parliament from Orissa had categorically expressed their views while discussing with the hon. Railway Minister that this change will not be convenient and existing arrangement is better and should continue. It is unfortunate that the Railway Ministry has changed

the timings and increased the coverage of time for both Nilanchal and Delhi-Puri Express trains.

It is distressing that the Railway Ministry have withdrawn a number of trains passing through Orissa which is causing much inconvenience to the passengers. In the district of Baleshwar an agitation is going on against the new railway timings and withdrawal of the trains.

I urge upon the Railway Minister to restore the old timings and time coverage of Nilanchal and Delhi Express. I also urge upon the Government to restore the trains that have been withdrawn.

- (vii) **Need to urgently set right the telephone system in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): As the telephone system in many parts of Tamil Nadu is almost non-functional, various telephone users' associations made repeated representations through telegrams and memoranda to the Department and also to the Ministry of Communications. But there has been no improvement.

Frustrated, telephone users' associations in many parts of Tamil Nadu resorted to *bandhs*, *dharnas* and processions in large number in many district headquarters. *Bandhs* were total success and peaceful. Though in some cities like Tirunelveli and Dindigul, law and order situation was about to deteriorate but it was controlled by the VIPs leading the procession.

Thereafter they filed writ petitions in the High Court.

The High Court have restrained the Telecommunications Department from collecting the telephone bills and disconnecting them for non-payment, as the plea of the telephone users was justified. I, therefore, urge upon the Ministry of Communications to intervene urgently to set right the telephone system in Tamil Nadu.

- (viii) Need to enquire into the role of Bhakra Management Board in releasing water without any pre-warning during recent floods in Punjab.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): There has been a widespread devastation in Punjab due to recent floods. More than 697 people died, 184 are missing and almost 5,000 villages are completely marooned. The floods have directly affected 43 lakh people, more than 1 lakh houses have been destroyed and 80,000 heads of cattle killed. 152 main roads and 2,333 link roads have been damaged in the State. The paddy crop worth Rs. 150 crores and cotton crop worth Rs. 35 crores have been completely damaged. The floods in Punjab were not only a natural calamity but it was a man-made one also.

The Bhakara Management Board first deposited water up to 1685 ft. against the general practice of 1680 ft. and then released it without giving any prior warning to the people. It resulted in adding 5 to 7 lakh cusecs of more water to the rain water—particularly in Districts of Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Sangrur and Bhatinda.

I demand that a relief of Rs. 2,000 crores may be given to the people of Punjab and all outstanding loans up to Rs. 5,000 be written off. A judicial inquiry should be conducted in the role of BMB and new norms for compensation to the flood-affected people should be evolved.

12.39 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL
OF CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF PRESI-
DENT'S PROCLAMATION IN RELATION
TO THE STATE OF PUNJAB—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the resolution moved by Shri Buta Singh on 2nd November 1988. Shri Thampan Thomas can continue.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I told yesterday, I reiterate that the Punjab problem can only be solved by a political solution. In finding out a political solution of the problem, the approach of the Prime Minister as well as the Government of India is not at all practical and no efforts have been made to see that this matter is settled politically.

Even in the matter of discussing with the political parties belonging to the Opposition, no conference with concrete suggestions on the part of the Government—so that the representatives of the Opposition parties who participate in such meetings can make suggestions, improvements or contributions there—has been called. What has Prime Minister done? Whenever a conference was called, he had asked for suggestions from the Opposition. It is the primary duty of the Government to see that the problem is solved and not forgotten by it. In one of the statements with regard to Punjab, which he made, he said, "I find nobody to talk to on the Punjab problem." This is the statement by the Prime Minister at one time: "I find nobody to talk to. With whom, I will talk and solve the problem?"

If the Prime Minister talked in that manner, what is the leadership of this country? If he finds that there is nobody to talk about this problem, how can the problem be solved? Can he not talk to the opposition and other political parties with concrete suggestions?

Shri Buta Singh in an interview to the Calcutta press recently said that the problem has to be solved politically and that he would discuss this problem with the opposition parties, but nothing of that sort has been done. When the Prime Minister made a speech on 31st October from the ramparts of the Red Fort, he said that the opposition parties are the enemies of the country. From that his attitude towards the opposition parties is very clear. Further, he said that whosoever opposes the Congress Party, opposes the nation. Is he or the Congress Party an embodiment of the State? Why should he think in terms of the State? Why should he think in terms anything to save their lives. I do not know

ot—I am the State, I am the emperor? If we are moving in that fashion, there cannot be a political solution for the Punjab problem. Whatever may be the strength of the respective parties in the Parliament, the fact remains that we are equal partners in the task of nation building and the political parties have to be taken into confidence and every reasonable and workable suggestion has to be given due weightage. However, it is clear that no efforts have been made in this direction and the attitude of the Prime Minister has stood in the way of solving this problem.

In fact, the Congress Party and the Government want to keep this issue alive as an election strategy. They want to get votes from the other States by saying that

there is the Punjab problem and it can only be solved if there is a strong Centre under their leadership, otherwise their lives and property would not be safe and all that. Therefore, I doubt very much whether the Government is sincere in finding a solution to this problem, because their attitude on this issue has been in that manner only.

Has the President's rule imposed in Punjab made any improvement in the deteriorating law and order situation in the State? Though many operations like Black Thunder etc. have been undertaken, the terrorists have retaliated with double force. At one time, there was a feeling that the terrorist activities were coming down, but the following table of terrorist killings in Punjab would show that this is not so:

Month	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
January	1	4	2	24	63	143
February	3	35	3	22	41	141
March	5	17	2	26	65	265
April	3	44	9	32	80	214
May	3	50	11	37	71	340
June	3	77	5	42	74	422

These figures show that the terrorist killings have been on the increase.

This House gave full powers to the Government to deal with the situation. We passed the Anti-Terrorist Act, but the Government forgot to frame the rules for fourteen months. With whom does the lapse lie? The Parliament passes an Act to deal with the situation, but the Government forgets to frame the rules and implement them. There are many other things like that. The Fifty-ninth Constitutional Amendment Bill was also passed without any protect. You said that you would create an atmosphere in Punjab which would help to contain the problem. But what has happened? Nothing. My submission is that the Government is moving in the darkness to

catch the cat. They have no idea where it is and how to find out. They have no solution to this problem. The Government must have the will and determination to solve it. But I find that there is lack of bonafides in them to say it frankly. If the Government is serious and sincere, they should invite all the opposition parties for a discussion and we are prepared to help. I attended the first conference which was convened by the Home Minister; I represented my party.

We are prepared to go to Punjab, in fact our representatives went there. You know the killings were not only of the Cong. (I) people or of the Hindus, the people of all the communities were attacked by the terrorists and the Government could not do

[Shri Thampam Thomas]

in what direction this Government is moving or thinking.

It is admitted that this terrorist activity is not only restricted to India but it has spread all over the world. This destabilisation effort is going on all over the world. If you look at Punjab or Sri Lanka or for that matter anywhere else, you will see that somebody is prompting and promoting people to get training in the terrorist activities in order to destabilise a country. Now, here comes the role of the foreign policy. In what way the Government should face such a situation? A Government which is bound to settle this issue ought to have taken the path of a dialogue. If dialogue is not possible than it should have gone on to the next step. Has there been a concrete dialogue on this issue? The Pakistan border was said to be closed. Has it been effectively done? Many a people still escape to Pakistan, get training there, come back to India and then try to destabilise our nation. The same thing happened in Pathankot. They are taking care of one or the other area. So, I would say that it is a failure on the part of the Government to formulate the foreign policy and also a failure in their way to condemn such activities. If appropriate steps had been taken to tackle this, it would have been reflected in the international situation. The United Kingdom offered help to India in containing the terrorism. The U.K. Government said: "We will cooperate with you in this matter but come forward". Did you go forward? Then we heard that the terrorists are being trained in Canada. What steps have you taken to see that this training is not given to the people? What steps have you taken to see that the foreign money is not flown to our country which helps in the destabilising efforts of these terrorists? Sir, in all these respects, no proper evaluation has been done. The Prime Minister has the habit of saying, "Hamein banana hai", and this 'banana' has got a new meaning now. Now, people all over the world are saying that India is a 'Banana Republic'. I don't think that the Government is in a mood to settle this issue. You are doing all sorts of things and the people outside are calling you as a 'Banana Republic'.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): What does this 'banana' mean?

[Translation]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Banana is 'Kela'. It is repeatedly said that we have to build. What is to be built? We have to build the nation, it will never happen. What to do?

[English]

We are called by other countries as 'banana', 'Kela' the one which we eat. The Government is not doing anything to build the nation as one. I would say that the Congress Government has failed in this regard.

Now, when they talk about the foreign hands, I think there comes the case of Pepsi Cola. Pepsi Cola is a concern whose involvement in such activities elsewhere is well known. The Government has given the authority to the Pepsi Cola to run its factory in Punjab. What effect will it have on the terrorist activities and the spread of indiscipline and other disruptive activities in Punjab? Will it be on the increase or on the decrease? The Government has committed a mistake in that. The Punjab agriculturists no doubt want to process their fruits, anyway I do not want to go into the details of that. From the political angle I would say that the multi-nationals want our country as a market place for their destabilisation efforts and the Government has given licence to the Pepsi Cola.

Therefore, if we look at the problems, we find that the Government has failed in all respects. Only one golden line is left and that is, that the people of Punjab are for one nation. They do not support Khalistan. It has become a slogan of only a handful of persons whom the Government could not detect or identify. It is amply clear that the people of Punjab are not supporting this Khalistan Movement. If only they are behind it, the situation would not have been like this. So, the only silver lining is that the people are not with them. But still, the Government could not tackle the problem.

In the police force, there is a lot of infighting. Why should Shri Chaman Lal resign and go away? The Home Minister should tell us the reason for these bickerings in the police force. Secondly, what is the Intelligence Wing of the police doing? Could they detect anything in advance and plan action accordingly? Only after certain happenings, they would say that they have put police pickets and so on. There are so many intelligence agencies such as the RAW, the CBI. etc. Has there been a single instance when they could tell you that such and such thing is going to happen and such and such action should be taken?

The President's Rule is not the remedy to solve the Punjab problem. It has to be solved politically and you have to discuss with the other opposition political parties and come out with more concrete propositions with bona fide intentions.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Punjab problem still remains serious. We have been discussing Punjab situation in this House after short intervals for the past several years and it is still not known for how many times we shall be discussing the same.

Terrorists game is still on in Punjab and we get news daily that people sometime less and sometime more are killed every day. They are murdered. At present we do not find any large-scale reaction in the country perhaps because people of this country have become accustomed to terrorist incidents in Punjab. When the people are murdered on large scale even then no significant protest is made. I can recollect that when 25-30 people used to be killed, great hue and cry was raised in this August House and members used to condemn the incidents of Punjab in highly agitated tone and demand discussion on the topic but now people are killed in large numbers and such reaction is nowhere visible. Should we take it that we are compromising with the present situation in Punjab and no effective steps are being taken to change the present situation.

Yesterday I was going through a magazine viz. 'India Today'. There is an article concerning Punjab in it. It has been stated therein that a shopkeeper from Madhya Pradesh has put up a notice viz. 'No sales on credit till Punjab problem is solved'. It implies that he thinks that Punjab problem will not be solved and he will not have to sell his goods on credit. This is a very painful situation and the whole country, especially Punjab has to face this painful situation. But Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what should be done about it. Our colleagues in Opposition allege that Government is doing nothing to solve this problem and they also do not want that President's rule should be continued there for a longer spell. Then, what is the solution? The opposition parties do not offer any suggestion. They plead that Government should discuss Punjab problem with them. I also agree that the Government should talk to them on Punjab problem but what has to be discussed? The Parliament forum is open to all of us. If they have got any formula to solve the Punjab problem then the same should be placed before this forum. But I am sorry to state that when discussion was held about Punjab last time, no hon. Member of any opposition party had put forward any formula to solve the Punjab problem. They only talk about holding discussions with them but nobody spells out the basis or formula which should form basis of discussion. So far as the Government is concerned, they have made every possible effort. The Government, especially the Prime Minister, had signed Punjab Accord immediately after coming into power. Elections were also held in Punjab. Akali Dal Government was formed after election but that Government also could not tackle the Punjab problem effectively. The Government elected by the people of the Punjab was formed by the Akali Dal which itself was divided into splinter groups. They started quarreling among themselves.

As a result of their quarrels they were unable to solve the Punjab problems unitedly. The situation kept on deteriorating day by day. We never doubted the intentions of Barnala who was the Chief Minis-

[Shri Zaimul Basher]

ter of that time and of course he tried his best. We appreciated his efforts and also supported him but he also remained unsuccessful. Akali Dal too did not stand by him and he could not accomplish the task. Compelled by the circumstances, President's rule had to be imposed. Efforts were definitely made during President's rule to provide protection to the people of Punjab and eliminate the increasing terror because of terrorists activities in Punjab and to their increasing power. I am glad that the Government has definitely achieved success in it and now morale of terrorists is not high but rather low. Their fire power has also been reduced many dreaded terrorists have been captured and action has also been taken against them. But still some incidents do take place daily and it is essential to check them.

A vital point which had already come to light was that our neighbour country Pakistan provides training to terrorists, helps them, and they can conveniently cross over to this side and then return after indulging in nefarious activities. The Government took steps in this direction also and discussed it with Pakistan Government as well. Earlier, there was military rule in Pakistan. Now situation has taken some turn and elections are going to be held in Pakistan. It is hoped that democratic Government will come into power there. Our Government should discuss the matter with that Government. Military administration in Pakistan always incited the people against India because of their domestic problems. There was a demand for democratic Government in that country. In order to divert the attention of the people from that demand Pakistan Government used to create problems for India.

13.00 hrs.

It is our experience that whenever a democratic Government came into power in Pakistan, our relations have been better as compared to those in the military rule. We should hope that a democratic Government will be formed in Pakistan. If it

happens then we should hold talks with that Government. Many encouraging statement have been attributed to Ms. Benazir Bhutto, a leader of the Pakistan people's party and we should make use of them.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Basher, do you want to continue?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I will continue my speech after lunch, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now adjourn for lunch, and will reassemble at 2 p.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF PUNJAB--Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation is really very critical. What else could be done under these circumstances? No other alternative than to extend the President's Rule seems in sight at the moment. However, it will not be proper to extend the President's Rule even for a day more than it is required. Under the prevailing circumstances in Punjab, President's Rule seems to be the only alternative. Several of our hon. Members suggested that a political solution to the problem should be found through starting fresh dialogue, but whom should the Government talk to and resolve the issue. To-day there is no person of Sant Longowal Stature who commands full confidence of the people in Punjab and with whom negotiation could be initiated. I find that the Government's position has been reduced to a position from where it is groping in the dark to find a right person to start a dialogue. It is in a dilemma whether

to talk to the Akali Dal of Mr. Barnala or Mr. Badal or any other fractions of Akali Dal. It is also doubtful whether they could be successful to persuade the militants to give up violence or should we hold talks direct with the terrorists themselves who have created a reign of terror and havoc through out the State by their gory deeds and till now innocent women and children and labourers hailing from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are being killed. They do not hesitate to kill these people. I am of the view that the Government finds itself in a very helpless position as to whom to talk to so that the Punjab problem could be solved. Our opposition parties often talk of finding a political solution to the problem. Let them say as to the political party with which a dialogue could be initiated, so far my vision goes, I do not find a person or organisation with whom the Government could hold talks and achieve some success.

I do not know what the Government has in its mind and what its line of thinking is. When we come to know from newspapers that the Government proposes to hold talks with Shri Mann, Shri Rode or Shri Prakash Singh Badal, only then we start making our own assessments that at present there is not such a person or organisation or any such power in Punjab with which talks could be held successfully. Nevertheless, holding negotiation is the best way of finding a solution to this problem. The Government had initiated a dialogue with Sant Longowal who was a great personality and who also commanded the highest popularity. It was expected that he could be able to take people belonging to all sections in Punjab alongwith him. An Accord was signed with him and the happenings that took place thereafter have none become things of history only. Now a very peculiar situation prevails there. I would like that negotiations must be held with the persons or organisations if it is hoped that they will bear some fruit. One thing I see and would like to applaud the Government that during the past few days it has taken the people of Punjab into confidence. The Government has established direct contact with the people. I have a word of praise for the Government of Punjab and the Ministry of Home Affairs for

this. During the last few days, the Hon. Prime Minister visited the flood affected areas to take stock of the flood situation in Punjab. We viewed in Doordarshan that people of all sections came close to the Prime Minister and one could gather impression from the faces of the people that they wanted a permanent solution to the Punjab problem. Nobody wants that the prevailing situation should continue. It was, therefore, a commendable steps to take the people of Punjab into confidence. The Government will proceed further in this direction. If the people of all sections in Punjab will restore confidence in the Government of India, the Punjab problem will gradually lead towards a solution.

Sometime ago the action taken by the Government against the terrorists deserves all praise. The Government also did a commendable job by imposing a ban on bringing arms and ammunition into the Golden temple and removing weapons piled up in the temple campus. The Punjab police, which was once used to be criticised for acting in a lop sided manner and intrusion of terrorists into its rank and file has improved its image to a great extent due to efforts of the Government of Punjab and the Ministry of Home Affairs. We find that now the morale of the police has gone up. We came to know about a very unfortunate situation the news about which has appeared in the newspapers. The Inspector General of Punjab Police (Border), Shri Chaman Lal took leave, called for a press conference under extra-ordinary circumstances and said that he is taking these steps as Shri Rode was not prevented from entering into the Golden Temple. I am not aware what is the code of conduct for the Senior Officers. Was it proper for a officer of the Inspector General's rank to act in such a manner? It lowered the morale of the police. I do not know the situation that led him to take such step but the way the officer behaved was not at all behevoful. It was also not in keeping with the Punjab situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to suggest that an atmosphere should not be allowed to be created in Punjab which will

make the people of Punjab believe that democratic processes will be withheld there. Every effort should be made to hold election for the Legislative Assembly in Punjab as early as possible.

A popular Government should be formed there. If not now, it may be examined if a popular Government could be formed there after two to three months, even if it involves a little risk. We should take the people of the State into confidence and hold elections to Punjab Legislative Assembly at the earliest. The people of Punjab should not be made accustomed to President's rule. The people of Punjab should not be allowed to form a concept that President's rule has been imposed there for an indefinite period and there is no alternative to it. If we want to take the people of the State into confidence, if we want to create a sense of security in the minds of the people, we should not keep the democratic process suspended for long and hold the elections in Punjab at the earliest. At the same time, every possible step should be taken to stamp out the terrorists with full force. There are no two opinions that the Government is acting on these lines in Punjab and there is a need and scope for doing more. It is learnt that the terrorists attacked the labourers coming from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Whatever number of labourers come to Punjab from other State, they come due to their difficulties, their poverty and their unemployment. These people work hard, fight this situation and earn their livelihood. They are also being assaulted. The Government should take effective steps to check assaults on them and provide security to these people. With these words, I support the Resolution concerning extension of President's Rule in Punjab for a further period of six months. At the same time, I request that efforts should be made to ensure that democratic processes are not suspended for a longer period in Punjab and elections are held to the Punjab Legislative Assembly at the earliest possible.

[English]

DR. G S DHILLON (Ferozepur): I rise to support this Statutory Resolution. I do not intend to disagree with the reasons given, but I am quite reluctant at the same time not because that I disagree with the aims and objects of the fourth extension of the President's rule but because of the position or situation it has created in Punjab. I am of the opinion that Governor's rule or President's rule is not substitute for a popular or an elected House or a popular Ministry. We could tolerate it once, we could tolerate it second time, we could tolerate it for the third time. Now we are tolerating for the fourth time. Then I see that there seems to be no other alternative. I sincerely wish that during the coming six months there could be an improvement in the overall political situation in the Punjab. But as I see, the terrorist activities are on the increase, more killings, more shooting in the buses, more shooting at the places of gathering, I feel quite a bit depressed. As I have seen, after Barnala Government dismissal, the more I have seen the more I have experienced that the situation is as worse as it was I think, that was wrong step.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Then you withdraw it with retrospective effect.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: It is my individual opinion, the opinion of a person who comes from border area. It was really a very great step when the Accord between Sant Longowal and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was considered and accepted. Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary yesterday made certain references to what Mr. Bhatia said - I am quite happy he (Mr. Chowdhary) has come. When the Accord came into force, the elections that took place under that Accord were for the whole Akali Dal. There was no UAD, there were none others Badal, Surjit Singh Barnala and all others fought together under the good atmosphere created by the Longowal-Rajiv Gandhi Accord. I see that the Accords everywhere - whether it was Assam or Sri Lanka or Mizoram - etc. started well, but as it progressed it ran into trouble -- all the Accords met almost the same fate...(Interruptions). Now after the

elections, I sincerely assure the House, as I said last time, that I had never felt any time more happy at the success of our Opposition parties than at the time of the Accord. We almost gave them the seat on a platter. Mr. Ramoowalia, you need not worry about it. I am very definite that after all, those people who have been fighting against us, will then be in a position to come out with some sort of solution. Instead of thinking about the future and welfare of Punjab and the solution, they started quarrelling over one issue -- who is number one in their party and who is number two in the party. There were two number ones and two number twos and due to their rivalry and inner party fighting, the whole atmosphere that was created under the Accord, almost collapsed. Badal wanted to be the Chief Minister, Barnala wanted to be the Chief Minister, Balwant Singh wanted to be the second man, another gentleman wanted to become the second man, and poor Sant Longowal was put in a very embarrassing position. So, he, as the head of the then Akali Dal, chose Barnala as the leader of the party and Balwant Singh as number two and took some Ministers from Badal group and some from Barnala group and they started functioning. In the meanwhile, when they were functioning, and when we thought it might come to a smooth sailing, three Ministers started creating trouble. Basant Singh Khalsa, Harbhajan Singh and Major Singh. There were some charges of smuggling and corruption. But I was surprised when I heard about the interesting reply given by two of the then Ministers who were later on dropped. They were unfortunately from my own district, Amritsar.

S. Major Singh said that he had voters from among smugglers also to help him because on the Pakistan border a majority of the people are like that. He said, "I also do seek their help. I belong to that area...(Interruptions). And the other Mr. Harbhajan Singh said that he was from the Beas-bank-Mand area. He said, "what can I do against the terrorists if they live in my area and if they mix with the people be-

cause I am from that area which is their hiding place?"

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): I have never read in any newspaper that Major Singh said that he was one of the smugglers.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: So, I said he was one of those people who lived in border area. I am also one of the people who live in Amritsar District.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: That may be....

DR. G.S. DHILLON: He told me also that he belonged to that area. He was one of the people who lived in that area. What is wrong about it Mr. Ramoowalia? What is wrong?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Nothing wrong. I also belong to that area.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Now, if they do something wrong in my district I will not renounce my right to live in that district for that reason. I am one of the persons who live in that area. Now, Mr. Badal and others formed their own Akali Dal and the other people created their own Akali Dal. But in spite of that, Barnala Government had the majority and as I already said it was a miscalculation or some sort of misappraisal to dismiss them. Whatever you feel, the Barnala Government had to quit, rather his Government was dismissed. Even if the Assembly was kept in suspended animation and if it had to be continued or something like that, there could be some restoration of popular Government later on. But there was a complete dismissal. There was no hope to revive and continue the Government. I had to realise it more because of the recent floods. I toured both the districts in August and again during last week. I toured those places for 10 days in the flood affected area of Ferozepur. People there are most unhappy. There are no MLAs to whom they can approach and tell their grievances. After all there is one MP representing 8 MLA constituencies. Where can he go there everywhere? He has to go to some areas and

some officials and listen to them. The people put up their complaints before him and the officials. But that is something which I found not quite disappointing. But it was here that I found that MLAs should have been there and the popular Government should have been there. If there is anybody happy over the President's rule, it is the bureaucracy.

Sir, I was surprised that some of the Secretaries, as you will see and read in Punjab papers, in the last three or four months or even longer period, they go for opening ceremony of some functions here or some functions there. Previously, the Ministers used to go there for opening ceremony of such functions.

Now, the bureaucrats have become honourable persons to perform the opening ceremonies. You will find in the news papers and 'Honourable' so and so, Secretary of Development Department or the Honourable Additional Chief Secretary or so and so will declare open the function. All the hon. Ministers are replaced by the 'Honourable' Secretaries. Now the big word 'honourable' is written like that. So, we are living under these 'honourables' now. The Governor himself and his wife have been running about from one place to another. They have been sharing the miseries of the people there. They visits the dependents of the people whose family members were killed by the terrorists. He has been going round the flood affected areas and all places affected by the calamity.

One thing I have felt is that those people of the bureaucracy who ought to have shared much of the work, are not doing it. They are just the same honourables being in their offices. Sir, this has been mentioned about. Bhatiaji said something about the entry of Rode into the Golden Temple. I do not know how Bhatiaji put it like that. Rode was a strange combination of both the peaceful people and the terrorists, being Bhindranwale's real brother's son. Two things have been achieved after the Operation Black Thunder. The authority of SGPC

has been reinstated. But when Rode was appointed Jathedar, he was not appointed Jathedar by the SGPC. The SGPC is an elected body to control all the Gurudwaras at various places. But if a few people gather in a community of twelve to thirteen million people, if half a lakh people gather or if 20,000 people or even lesser number gather, they give to it the name of Sarbat Khalsa. 'Sarbat' means 'all'. And then he (Rode) went in to Akal Takhat. It was a sight to see the pictures in various papers, Sardar Prakash Singh Badal and all specially going to the Golden Temple, to the Akal Takt, with siropas and garlands and all that, vying with each other as to who garlands him first. It was only Surjit Singh Barnala who did not take any notice of it, he did not like that type of restoration or coronation or whatever they call. These people had demonstrated against the Government saying 'Why are you preventing the pilgrims and people coming in from outside? They should be free to come in. Who is the Government to prevent them? But one result achieved after the Operation Black Thunder was that with this combination of a few people or a few thousands of people, lots of earlier assurers were thrown out of the picture. By whom? This SGPC which is headed by Guru Charan Singh Tohra along with Badal and other groups took up the position that it is only the SGPC which is the only authority who can appoint the Head of the Akal Takht. And they appointed the present man. He was earlier made to run away by the so-called Sarbat Khalsa people functioning as a panthic Committee. He had just left. So, when the SGPC has given him the assurance, he has come back. Now the position has been restored that SGPC is the supreme body, they are the people who appoint functionaries. But one thing more was achieved after that. When they asked the Government not to allow Rode and others to come here, they also reversed the earlier position saying, 'Who is the Government to prevent it?' They got their protection; they allow the people or they don't allow the people. But two great results came--the restoration of the SGPC as the supreme authority and secondly preventing the pilgrims who are undesirable. The same people for whom they were running with gar-

lands and siropas, they were asking not to allow those person to enter. That was the position. I do not know what may be the position afterwards. There are quite a few Jathedars of the Akali Dal pretenders so to say. Rode was appointed Jathedar of the Akal Takht by the Sarbat Khalsa. He was ousted. Then, another fellow came in. He had left. Now the present position is the right one that when the SGPC was restored to office, SGPC appointed the Jathedar of Akal Takht and there was no other person to challenge its authority. Who had brought Bhindranwale inside the Golden Temple? Tohra. SGPC deserted the Golden Temple complex and took refuge outside the city. The whole SGPC office was shifted to another place. The same SGPC under different inspiration and guidance came to their offices in the Golden Temple Complex later-quite recently.

Now the next election of the SGPC office-holders is on 30th November. We will see whether the change is really genuine or this is just a show for the outsiders. If Mr. Ramoowalia group is far-sighted enough, then make some combination --computation and coordination of the groups so that some of the present office-bearers are ousted and bring in a new group of office-bearers. Otherwise, Mr. Ramoowalia will be pushing out to the same position out of which we all come after a lot of trouble and turmoil. It is high-time that some initiative is taken to find some solution. In the last few weeks, the Prime Minister had toured Punjab.

I toured along with him, though I had another separate tour of my own later. But I found that one could not see the whole people and their reactions in other times except during the tour of the Prime Minister. I myself was scared when he frequently came out of his car and went amongst the people on the road side, everywhere. It was said, he was genuinely welcomed, genuinely greeted. That created a very very wholesome impression. What is the use of that impression if we do not take full advantage of that changed situation, of that change of atmosphere? He came out with the statement that he will call a meeting of

all the Parties and I very much hope that he means what he should. Let us hope, this meeting comes about and some substantial suggestions are given, some formulae are evolved. That is why, my predecessor speaker, Mr. Bashir was already telling with whom, to talk. But after all, how long will this statement continue? We have to do something. If all the parties rise above Party lines, come out with some solid solution and the Prime Minister accepts the reasonable solutions, there is bound to be change in atmosphere. No doubt, there are more killings, more violence but such a political reaction, combined political reaction on both sides of the House or of all the Parties is bound to demoralise them, is bound to create an atmosphere in which the people will have something of their strong will to face everything. I can now say there is no demoralisation which we saw some months back and there is a change in the mood of the people now. After the Black Thunder operation, the terrorists are much demoralised. They are very much unpopular amongst the rural masses; they are unpopular amongst the intellectuals.

They are not having the same response. They are very few. They are taking advantage of the fear and terror that they have created. But if Mr. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia's party takes a longer view and if Shri Prakash Singh Badal also gives up his scare and confinement and obstinacy, something can come out.

It was quite interesting, I can say, that when some Akali leaders were being arrested at the time when Shri Prakash Singh Badal was arrested, Governor of Punjab told me "I do not intend to arrest Shri Prakash Singh Badal. But he sent me a message to enquire--'When are you going to arrest me?'" Jail is the safest place now for any politician and they are taking full advantage of it and, at the same time, they are heroes of the community. The community must understand this. Government had obliged them. I told the Governor that he should have told them "If you need protection, if you are scared, we can place you somewhere you can be safe. Why are you

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asking to be sent to jail?" We people live outside. This position I never understand. After all, we are also there. We do not run out for the jail to seek some sort of protection. I do not think I am wrong because Governor was asking me "What should I tell them? I do not want to arrest them." Some people come and ask "Why don't you arrest me?" But they should give up all that sense of fear and come out and cooperate with other parties, forget their differences with this Akali Dal or other Akali Dal and forget their position in the UAD.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Badal Saheb is not present in the House and you are talking against him. He is a great patriot.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I know what you think of Mr. Badal. Now you are defending him here.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: You say that he is a coward. There is no need to say so.

[English]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I stand by what I say.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: You are alleging that he went to jail in a bid to escape. It was not expected from a person like you.

[English]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I am quoting somebody who told me.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Records from which you are quoting this. You are a senior leader and you are doing this.

[English]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Yesterday you were telling me "Look at Shri Batia. He is equating us with Shri Prakash Singh Badal"

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I never quoted Bhatia in my speech.

[Translation]

You are a great man. I tell you not to level allegations on the basis of hear-says.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I heard it from a responsible authority.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Did the authority give you in writing?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I shall take you to him.

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Mr. Badal is not here.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: You often say like this outside. You could say the same thing here also. You do not want to hear Shri Badal's name. It was yesterday when you were telling me that who is Bhatia to say that yourselves and Mr. Badal are one. (Interruptions)

[English]

This terror created by the so called terrorists has brought bad name to the whole of Punjab, to my community and to our people. The result is that the people who are outside the State, think that all the Sikhs are alike. We are not so. We are secular. We are nationalist. We have suffered for the country and why should this impression be created? I was shocked at what happened at Bidar. Six or seven students were killed by the people residing there. More than 200 other people ran away from Karnataka. No action has so far been taken excepting that the Governor

of Punjab wrote to the Chief Minister of Karnataka and I quote because I have seen the copy of that letter.

He wrote to him that when he was--Mr. Ray--the Chief Minister of West Bengal, the Bengalis had to suffer similar atrocities in Assam and they came to West Bengal with all sorts of grievances. So, he wrote to Mr. Sinha, the then Chief Minister of Assam and Mr. Sinha said: "I am coming to ascertain things, to give my personal assurance, protection and all sorts of remedies available and I will come to take those people again back to Assam along with me". Therefore, he cited that example to Mr. Bommai, the Chief Minister of Karnataka.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you can yield for a moment, I would like to set the record straight. As far as Bidar trouble is concerned, the Karnataka Government acted promptly. The Chief Minister and Mr. Hedge immediately went there. They inquired into the matter and they have set up an inquiry. The Chief Minister announced -- unlike what happened in 1984--that any officer and anyone who is found guilty, he will be given the severest punishment. Many Sikh leaders have come out with the statement that they are satisfied about the prompt steps that have been taken by the Karnataka Government. It is not Mr. Ray or the ray of hope of Mr. Ray that was required for Mr. Bommai to act. (Interruptions)

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I would not believe any other person but I believe you and what you have stated. I am quoting this thing which happened before Mr. Ray left for England. I do not know the position after that. But as you say this, we thank you very much. We congratulate your Government for that. We appreciate this step.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't try to bring those incidents here now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, this must not go

on record. I was on the spot and that MLA has not applied for any Medical College. The Chief Minister has also told me the same thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I am not allowing anyone to interrupt and it will not go on record. But for your reply and Dr. Dhillon's speech, nothing else will go on record.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I am very happy that you have clarified the position. But till Mr. Ray had written to him, your Government had not come out with any solution.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: (Bangalore South): They had already taken action.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Since the last few days, something has come out. We welcome that...(Interruptions) I think that is very essential. An impression should not go that the reactions of Punjab are also the same in other parts of the country. Nobody in this country approves of such happenings. I thank you Prof. Dandavate for having corrected me. At the same time, we have to look at the things that happened in Coimbatore. There, the property of Sikhs were looted. A lot of people were deprived of their possessions. They were given only Rs. 750/- as compensation. They went to the Court and the great Judge of that High Court has given a verdict for compensation to the tune of Rs. 35 lakhs.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): What is happening in Delhi?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: In Delhi also, they appointed a Committee for giving compensation. There is the report. You can read the report. That was headed by me...(Interruptions) If you like, we can give you a copy of that report. But I don't think that such things should happen in Delhi also. I don't defend myself and offend you in either Tamil Nadu or anywhere. But I am just talking of the general atmosphere that we should save ourselves from the narrow

* Not recorded.

[Dr. G.S. Dhillon]

considerations and come out with some sort of an atmosphere which may give encouragement to the secular elements and those who work in the national interest, to those who love their country and not to secessionists. This is my suggestion. I don't think that I can offend you in any way like this. So, these are the various aspects of the whole question. My only hope is that when the Prime Minister calls a meeting, when all of you decide to cooperate with him, discuss with him, something must come out. But if it does not come out, then those misguided boys will have the excuse to have their own way. Of course, there are not many. Everyday, we keep reading so many killings; so many people are being affected etc.

How long will this continue? Our life is a hell in Punjab. My home district is Amritsar. This notorious town of Taran Taran was my constituency for 25 years. The adjoining district Ferozepur is my present constituency which is the second worst affected district. Then comes Curdaspur district. Now how long will we suffer like that? How long will this stalemate continue is a question to be asked. And my only hope is that when you meet together, when the Prime Minister invites you, you should cooperate and come out with something very solid, acceptable and a reasonable solution.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I want to congratulate the Hon. Member Mr. Dhillon for his express admission that dismissal of Barnala Government was wrong. At that time itself we opposed it. Mr. Dhillon said that it was his individual opinion. But I believe, most probably even inside the Treasury Benches, there are other people who also hold that opinion but they do not have the liberty to say so.

Now, naturally, it goes without saying that we the C.P.I. are not for the President's rule because this is really counter-productive. I do not want to go into the statistics which has been quoted by my

earlier friends that things have not improved. Now the question is -- I would like to take up first the last point which Dhillon Sahib said --Is really Punjab a hopeless case? It is a very difficult case. Quite difficult. And we are one of those who are paying with their bloods everyday for our convictions. In Punjab, the terrorists are killing the people of all communities, of all political parties and people belonging to all walks of life doubtlessly. This is also true that they have made a very special target of those who are fighting against the terrorists on principle and paying with blood. Therefore, the communists have become a special target. With all humility but with some pride I want to mention this fact about our party because it shows even in today's Punjab, one can hold one's head high if one is ready to pay with blood, and, therefore, it can be positively hoped that Punjab can surely be made safe with a political will of united, anti-secessionist and secular forces, if that is built up.

Now a question has been raised. For example, Basher Sahib has said that the political parties, all the time, are urging for a political solution and nobody has offered any political solution. I will start with that. I am not claiming that all political parties belonging to opposition hold the same idea. May not be. But definitely some points can be arrived at. The question is whether that attempt has been made at proper times or whether that attempt will be made now.

"With whom to talk?", this is what Basher Sahib asked. I say "talk with all opposition parties in the Parliament. But above all, talk with the people of Punjab in the language which will rouse them to act against the terrorists and it is possible to talk with them in that way." That is one of the things which the treasury Benches have not taken up yet. That is the key to the political solution.

As far as the political steps that can be taken are concerned, we have told so many times and again I will say that as far as damning and condemning the Khalistani terrorists are concerned I don't repeat all

that because our views are so well known; you take it for granted. Now I am starting with the ruling party at the Centre, their political failure--whether there is any that they have to examine. I charge them with serious political failure, failure of the Central Government to find a political solution of the problem with the help of all political parties within the framework of Rajiv-Longowal Accord as well as its failure to release all the Jodhpur detenus against whom there are no serious charges and also the failure to take action against those responsible for 1984 anti-Sikh riots in Delhi and other places. These are the political failures.

Let us examine if anything could be done. Really the ruling party it seems has developed a special knack of doing the opposite thing at the opposite time. Let us see the last few months. Black Thunder was a very important operation. Honestly speaking, after the Black Thunder a very positive moment came in Punjab's life. Why? Because even those people who had some softness for the terrorists, some religious people, were angry with all the stories that came out about how these Khalistani terrorists desecrated the Harmandir Sahib, how they did all kinds of nasty things inside that very sacred temple. That was a psychological moment. How did the Treasury Benches, how did the Government, how did the Supreme of the ruling party behaved at that point of time? What could have been done? Let us take, apart from Rajiv-Longowal Accord, two other things that I have raised. Let us come to the question of Jodhpur detenus 138 people were released. As far as I have heard, there are 40 people against whom there are serious charges. There were quite a few who could have been released at that particular time; the question of Jodhpur detenus is being raised today, this could have been examined and you should have come prepared with it and released them. This is an important point of Sikh psyche.

The other important factor of the Sikh psyche which is no less important than any other political point is the question of Delhi riots. How is it that uptil now you have taken no serious action of punishing those who were guilty of engineering Delhi riots?

Who does not know that there were big-wigs on the Treasury Benches who were directly or indirectly, morally and materially responsible in these killings? Have you taken any serious step against anyone of them demonstratively? That might electrify Punjab, let me say. Did you ever try that? No. Could not that have been an important element in the political solution?

Then, within the framework of Rajiv-Longowal Accord, if everything could not have been done, apart from the Black Thunder, you could have at least done something about Chandigarh. Does not matter who says what. You could have taken a very big bold step. It would have immediately created a new situation in favour of isolating the terrorists further and further, in favour of creating a real mass movement against the terrorists and for secularism.

15.00 hrs

My charge is that it was not done. The Prime Minister toured in Punjab. I agree with Mr. Dhillon that there was some positive atmosphere created at that time. That is what I have heard also. How was it made use of? Prime Minister over there said he would call all the political parties soon and have discussion on Punjab. For once at least he was going out of his usual way. He said it without a string. But instead of calling all political parties for consultation on Punjab on 31st itself--which is so sensitive a day for the whole nation--he said 'all Opposition parties are enemies of the people'. Though he has said publicly that he has not said so but I do not know why he does not come to the Parliament and says so. Is this the way of uniting the political parties on this issue? Then there are other things also. As far as Prime Minister's visit is concerned quite a number of economic steps called economic package was offered either by the Prime Minister himself or by Mr. Ray. Some of them are very good. For example, he laid the foundation stone of a Rs. 246 crore agro-newsprint project. I only hope the foundation-stone will not remain just a stone as had happened in the past elsewhere where foundation stones remained just stones without foundations. I hope for Punjab it will be different.

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHIR in the Chair]

Then this question of offering railway link between Goindwal Sahib and Beas, Rs. 100 crore project for four chemical industries, are all welcome steps. As far as creating an agro-industrial department is concerned it is very good but who on earth on the soil of Punjab today would take multinational Pepsi Cola for that agro-processing industry and take it for granted that Pepsi Cola is the heaven which will create a new industrial base in the agrarian Punjab! If it will create any base it will create a base for terrorists, multi-nationals and American intervention through them. Does our country lack R & D of even agro-processing? I do not think it is so. But this is the way the ruling party is thinking.

There are some positive points but even those positive points are vitiated in a way which ultimately do not help very much. Even then if these economic steps are taken minus Pepsi Cola we shall be very happy because in Punjab if the proportion of industrial worker increases instead of the proportion of kulaks increasing that will help improve the atmosphere. Green revolution in Punjab has not been just only a blessing. It has also another aspect of creation of a community of affluent kulaks which has given rise to certain ambitions. Of course, I do not say all kulaks are terrorists. That is not my contention. But doubtlessly this factor has contributed to the complication of the present Punjab situation. Hats off to the industrial proletariat of Punjab. Numerically they may be a small folk but it is on the strength of them that our party and similar forces have been discharging their duty in fighting the terrorists unitedly.

The question has been raised by the hon. Member, Shri Basher, whom to talk to. What really is going on in the ruling party is that you are trying to invite one group of pro-terrorists or the other for talks. What is going on with Rode? This is another attempt to catch a particular sec-

tion of the terrorists. You have attempted various types of similar strategies earlier. That strategy of relying on one group or the other group of such people should have been given up by now totally. The Home Minister has not yet given up the strategy referred to earlier.

Now, last but not least is the political campaign among the people of Punjab. There could be a people's campaign in Punjab. I am sure that there is a basis for that. Whatever strength we may be having, our parties and mass organisations are going from village to village for such a campaign—of course, with their own defence: otherwise, they cannot do so. Even then, there is a good response. If this is so, tell me why has there not been a united political will on the part of the ruling party to unite all forces in Punjab for undertaking a mass campaign? Has the ruling party been able to show that political will? No. I have something to say in this regard

During the Prime Minister's visit, he called for separation of religion from politics. It is welcome. But his call would carry weight if he takes determined measures to separate State and religion and overcomes the very strong temptation of using the Hindu card, conceding to Muslim fundamentalists, trying to woo a section of Khalistan terrorists, etc., for electoral gains. Secularism must mean freedom for all religious as well as for non-believers, respect for religious sentiments of all by everyone. But the State itself must have no religion. If in the name of equal respect for all religions, it mixes State and religion, politics and religion, it cannot but end up in undoing secularism. That is the political necessity. But unfortunately the ruling party leadership has taken that attitude. That is standing in the way of not really building up a united campaign inside Punjab. Therefore, while opposing this resolution, I would say that great Punjab cannot be beyond redemption and our great homeland of India surely can not be vivisected by such forces—a naive leadership or a sectarian leadership or a so-called secular leadership. Who in reality is all the time playing all kinds of cards for electoral gains will not

do. Do rise above all those and really talk with those with whom you have to talk for solving the Punjab problem, that is, the people of Punjab, who can be roused. With that intention, if the political initiatives are taken, only that can really solve the stalemate or the difficulties that are being faced in Punjab.

I fervently believe that Indian people are capable of taking up this challenge. We have no other alternative and we must say that we can do so. We must do it. I believe that Punjab--Sikhs, Hindus and all others with their heads held high--will be able to say:

Na Hindu Raj, Na Khalistan

Jug Jug Jiwe Hindustan

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the statutory resolution moved by Shri Buta Singh for approving the continuance of the Proclamation issued by the President.

Sir, practically in every Session this subject of Punjab problem is being discussed and most of the solutions which are mentioned here are often repeated in every Session. But the fact remains that the situation in Punjab continues to be complicated and we are not still at the end of the dark tunnel. No doubt we must admit that after the President's Rule several major steps were taken by the Government to relieve the situation. They naturally did curb the fundamentalists who were trying to force certain reforms. That has been completely curbed. Then the Government has also taken several steps to bring down the rate of killings and to instill confidence among the people. Some of them can be illustrated. Special Police officials to give fight to the terrorists were appointed. Then three more police districts were created in the terrorists belt of Gurdaspur and Amritsar. Massive project of fencing the border was also been taken. Measures were also employed to bring to book the smugglers and Special Police Officials to give fight to the terrorists were also created. At the village level also, we come to know that

Peace Committees were set up to involve the people in the fight against the terrorists. Strengthening of the Intelligence network has also been done. And recently the Operation Black Thunder and Corridor projects were also undertaken. Finally, the Prime Minister's extensive tour to this area created great confidence among the people of this State. Then there was also an announcement of Panchayat elections, and thus the effort to revive the political system was also made.

Therefore, many steps have been taken by the Government since the imposition of the President's Rule and even though the number of innocent persons killed has not substantially decreased the atmosphere among the people is slowly changing. The figures of killing, of course, show that the position has not still improved. There were 2422 killings from 11th May, 1987 to July, 1988 which included 469 terrorists. And in two months of August and September, there were total killings of 286 persons which included 11 terrorists. So, the fact remains that the killing is continuing but with the measures which are being taken under the President's Rule the situation is improving slowly. People there are taking courage and they are showing their readiness to fight against the terrorists which was not the position a few months ago.

Therefore, Sir, the President's Rule has no doubt improved the situation but much more remains to be done. It is true that at some stage sometimes the Government is also showing a wavering mind. They had taken the steps of Operation Black Thunder but thereafter the effect was substantially eroded when Shri Rode was allowed to enter the Golden Temple with all his followers. There was even an announcement that there would be Sarbat Khalsa on Diwali Day. But the Governor has already explained on 11th October that there would be no Sarbat Khalsa or any other such meeting inside the Golden Temple on Diwali Day. He has also stated that Shri Rode was permitted entry into the temple in his personal capacity as a devotee. The Governor regretted the fact that the Jathedhar of Akal Takht, Shri Jasbir Singh Rode

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

had gone back on his word and done things other than offering prayers at the Temple. It appears that there was some understanding that he was not to do what he had ultimately done in the temple.

That apart, another problem arose because of the press conference of Mr. Chaman Lal who was the State Police Director General as far as the border is concerned. It is disputable whether this officer in uniform should have ventilated his grievances publicly by calling a press conference and blaming his superiors.

Apart from all these things, the situation as such is that there is no alternative at present but to continue with this President's Rule. No political party is coming forward to take the responsibility of carrying on the administration of the State and it is not possible to say whether at this stage if elections are announced a stable government will come to power.

While several suggestions are made by the opposition parties, there is no concrete suggestion coming from them. Merely saying that a political solution should be found out and that there should be discussion with the opposition parties does not lead us anywhere. Ultimately what is to be done? No concrete proposals are being placed. It appears that the opposition parties also have no solution at all. But they are just saying that a meeting should be called and discussions should be held. I think their only proposal now is to have a discussion. But without any concrete proposals, there could be no fruitful discussion. It is, no doubt, true that in order to find out a political solution, some negotiations, some give and take and some thinking will have to be there and in that process all political parties including all the opposition parties will have to be involved so that a solution to this national problem can be found out. For this purpose all the other parties also should genuinely come forward and discuss this situation and make efforts to help the Government in finding out a political solution. Till that

time, it is only left to the Ruling Party to find out a solution.

Now, there is a suggestion to carry on campaigns. No doubt, it is a very good suggestion that there should be public campaigns which include all the political parties and also all the important persons of that State so that we can give further courage to people to fight and end this terrorism and bring this big State into the mainstream of our country.

But first, we must concretise all these things and till further steps are taken, there is no other alternative but to continue the President's Rule. No democrat will say that the President's Rule is the solution. As hon. member Shri Dhillon said, there is no alternative to popular rule in any State. This is exactly correct and we all appreciate it. But unless this situation is created that we can announce elections and put a popular Government in power, the continuation of this President's rule will have to be approved and it is no use merely opposing this Resolution. There being no other solution at this stage, this Statutory Resolution has to be approved and in the meantime, I will also join my friends in urging upon the Government that as early as possible, political solution may be found out and as early as possible a situation should be created so that elections can be announced and a popular Government can be installed.

With these words, I support this Statutory Resolution.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved in the House by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. Several Members have said that in the present circumstances there is no other alternative than to extend the President's Rule in Punjab. But, at the same time, we should also try to find out a solution to the problem. Just to say that a political solution should be found out is not enough in itself. I would like to request the hon. Members

belonging to the Opposition parties that instead of saying that a political solution should be found out, they should come forward with some concrete suggestions. There is no use indulging in wild talks. This is a national issue. Therefore, we should treat this as a national problem and should try to evolve a solution honestly by rising above political interests.

Today, we feel that the people of Punjab are with us. We all feel very sorry when we see the circumstances through which Punjab is passing. Unfortunately, this problem has affected my own State also. We can very well understand the sufferings of the people and we know the conditions in which these people are living. I would like to congratulate them for facing this crisis with courage. The administration of that State is working very well under the hon. Governor. In spite of limitations, the Governor is performing his duties boldly. In the present circumstances, no rule other than President's Rule can become effective in Punjab.

We thought that after the death of General Zia, the attitude of the Government of Pakistan would change, but unfortunately the policy adopted during the time of General Zia is still being followed. After the death of General Zia the incidents of sabotage took place in Kashmir and the rioters crossed all limits when they attacked the house of the D.I.G. We thought at that time that perhaps there was no truth in it but gradually the truth came before us and it became clear that this was a well planned conspiracy. It became clear how the youths of Kashmir were trained across the border for subversive activities here. I regret to point out that these subversive activities have been going on for at least 8 months and the Central Government or the State Government did not come to know as to what was happening there in spite of having so many agencies. The Government will have to tell the House what steps have been taken to stop all this. The main motive of Pakistan is to create fear-psychosis right from Afghanistan to Kashmir and Punjab. The Government must decide about the measures to be taken to undo and fight out these designs in Punjab,

Kashmir or any other part of the country. One way of removing this fear is to take administrative measures. One of such measures may be to entrust this job to very matured and experienced persons because this is not an ordinary situation. The administration has to work under heavy strains and stresses and only an administrator can realise this. To put an end to riots in any part of the country and, especially, in Kashmir and Punjab, Government should adopt a strong but human approach which may not create adverse effects.

I would like to say that a great deal of responsibility lies with the administration but at the same time, this is also the responsibility of all the political parties. To face all this, all of us have to prepare the people by brushing aside our political barriers, as was done in Punjab. Like minded persons are trying to prepare the people for it in Punjab but this is yet to be done in Jammu and Kashmir. But alongwith this, I would like to urge upon the Government to take notice of those persons and parties who are not condemning the activities being done in Kashmir from Pakistan's side. At a time when our Communal harmony is facing challenge, the Government should make its attitude clear and take action against those who remain silent about such activities while living in this country. After having witnessed all these things, the Government must decide whether they deserve to be called the citizen of India or not.

Besides, I would like to mention that Kashmiris have faced many upheavals from, 1947 till today. Whatever conspiracies were hatched by Pakistan in 1947, 1965 and 1971 were boldly faced by the Kashmiri Muslims. Hindus and Sikhs of Kashmir also stood by them but I am saying especially for Muslims because they are in majority there. I regret to say that some people want to take undue advantage of this situation by raising the demand for abolition of Article 370. What is wrong with the Article 370? I, therefore, would like to tell those friends who raise such bogey not to utter such things which may pinch the hearts of Muslims. Kashmiri Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs are like other citizens of the country.

With these words I whole heartedly support this solution.

*SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the AIADMK, I strongly oppose the extension of President's rule in Punjab. The present resolution moved by the Hon'ble Minister seeks further extension of President's rule in Punjab. I am unable to understand what exactly has been recommended by the Governor of Punjab justifying the extension of President's rule in Punjab. And this is the fourth time the Government is coming before this House for extension of President's rule. I would like to demand from the Government to place on the Table the exact recommendations made by the Governor of the State for extending the President's rule. I also like to charge that the Central Government is on an exercise of depriving election Commission of its independence. For extending President's rule for more than one year in a State the Constitution stipulates that a certificate in this behalf must be obtained by the Central Government. Now I am not aware whether such a certificate has been obtained from the Election Commission. But the Government has already amended Article 356 of the Constitution so as to exempt the Government from obtaining such a certificate from the Election Commission that election cannot be held in the State and President's rule has to be extended.

Certain of the Hon'ble Members on the opposite side prescribed President's rule as a solution to the Punjab tangle. During the President's Address this year to both Houses of Parliament assembled together. This Government praised the Barnala Government. They supported the Barnala Government in the President's Address. When the Government did not toe your line you toppled the Government. You imposed the President's rule.

Even when Barnala Government was there the spree of killings in Punjab went on unabated. During the President's rule also, the same thing continues. I do not think there has been any qualitative change in the Punjab situation after imposition of President's rule. Nearly 20 persons die every day and the Central Government is

claiming that they are taking various steps to curb the Punjab killings. But all policies and such measures have ended in failure. And they have also enacted various laws and you have amended the Constitution also and still there appears to be no solution to the Punjab situation. We feel ashamed that the Punjab situation has not improved even after the imposition of President's rule but this Government is keen on getting extensions after extensions.

Now the Government has proposed to conduct Panchayat elections in the State. The talk is going on. The elections to the State Assembly must be conducted first and then you must conduct the Panchayat elections. I understand that the terrorists and disruptionists conduct their activities in the State. They take shelter in the remotest of the villages and, therefore, if conducting Panchayat elections is that much feasible. I do not know why the Government says, it is not feasible to conduct elections to the Legislative Assembly. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to conduct the elections to the State Assembly of Punjab without any further delay.

And many Members from the Opposite side in their search for a solution to the Punjab tangle have frequently stated that the President's rule should continue and that would be the only solution to the problems facing the State. And now they imposed the President's rule after the Constitutional machinery in the State had failed. After two years they are still seeking further extensions of the President's rule which means that the Central Government has miserably failed in their Constitutional obligation of bringing peace to the State. They are still unable to find a solution to the Punjab problem. In Rajya Sabha also they hurriedly got a resolution passed under article 249 of the Constitution for building a security belt on the border of Punjab facing Pakistan. What has happened? Was that resolution ever implemented? In that case why was it hurriedly passed? Therefore, Sir, I am compelled to come to the conclusion that article 356 is

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

being used against those States who do not toe the line of the Central Government. The article is being frequently misused to topple the elected State Governments which do not fall in line with the Central Government. You toppled the elected Government of Mizoram. You enacted the same drama in Nagaland and you did it in Tamil Nadu too. And you toppled almost all Opposition Governments in the States, and your aim appears to be to come to power through back door. In Tamil Nadu also a duly elected Government of Janaki Ramachandran was in power and with a view to capturing power in Tamil Nadu through back door and by unfair means you have dissolved the Legislative Assembly of the State and promised early elections to the Legislative Assembly. Did you conduct the elections? On the other hand you asked for two extensions of President's rule in the State. And still we are uncertain whether elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu would be conducted or not. And now you are waiting for the congenial conditions for the Government to come to power in the State. Perhaps you are also trying with the idea of another extension of President's rule in the State. I demand from the Government that elections to the State Assembly of Tamil Nadu be held forthwith. There should be no further extension of the President's rule. In the garb of President's rule you are trying to impose the Congress rule on the States. I do not think such steps would succeed. Perhaps you are contemplating to extend the President's rule in Tamil Nadu on the flimsy ground of Vanniar agitation in the State. If that problem is a reason for extending President's rule then how a Prime Minister whose security is regarded as the topmost security to any Prime Minister in India could visit the State three times. Therefore, Sir, I do not think that this agitation is causing any serious law and order problem in the State. Elections to the State Assembly should be conducted without citing that as a reason.

You must try to respect the aspirations of the people at large. You must bow to the wishes of the people at large. You must try to gauge public opinion and thereafter see

whether President's rule is at all welcomed by the people of the State. Otherwise, you would create serious dissensions among the people.

I once again urge upon the Government to conduct elections to the Punjab and Tamil Nadu Assemblies quickly. I also request the Government to consider the question of deleting article 356 from the Constitution itself.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, nobody likes President's Rule and particularly a person who is the lover of democracy does not like it at all. But our Government have to extend the President's Rule under compulsion. This resolution has been moved in this House because the adverse conditions still exist in Punjab. I support this resolution.

At the outset, while supporting this resolution I would like to congratulate the people of Punjab which include Sikhs, Hindus and other communities for maintaining communal harmony in spite of large scale murders by the terrorists. It speaks of their keen interest and love for the national unity and integrity. In spite of the fact that some forces in the form of terrorists are at work to create Khalistan and to disintegrate the country, the people of Punjab have demonstrated that they would not tolerate it.

In this connection, my submission is that when we have got evidence and information from the terrorists after the Operation Black Thunder and when we have placed that information before Pakistan Government, we will have to take stringent steps in the circumstances in which Pakistan is carrying on its activities. We should expose such activities of Pakistan and bring this into the notice of our friendly nations who believe in democracy. By strengthening our embassies there we should tell them that Pakistan has initiated an undeclared war against us and we have to face it.

Now the question arises as to what steps should be taken to solve the prob-

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

lem. Just now our colleague was saying as to with whom should we hold talks? This is right that at present there is no responsible person or power present there with whom talks may be held. Yet it is also right that when our hon. Prime Minister has toured Punjab twice, there is certainly a need to invite the Opposition parties. I feel that we gave an opportunity to the Akalis earlier and even today they will come to power if they are given an opportunity to do so, but they will not be able to run the Government there because they will always have a struggle for leadership. Neither Shri Badal nor Shri Barnala is capable of running the Government there. No one can unite Akalis. Therefore, all those powers which believe in democracy and secularism should get united. All secular forces like Congress Party, Communist Party etc. should come forward unitedly to participate in elections by sharing one platform so that further division of the country is prevented. They should come together to run the Government and thus present a new example. We have seen it very clearly that no one else can run the Government there. Therefore, the need of the hour is that all the secular forces should unite and contest for the Legislative Assembly elections to form the Government. Only then can this situation be tackled.

I also want to submit that Security Forces and the Police Force has worked with great valour to root out terrorism. They have found out many hide-outs and have seized a number of weapons too. The persons who have worked bravely should be rewarded and given promotion in order to boost their morale so that they are able to face the situation more courageously.

Since intelligence forces also perform an extremely dangerous task, a provision should be made for their protection too. Those people who retire from police service after giving a good fight to the terrorists, should also be given protection. Those should also be protected who provide intelligence. This is essential to boost their morale. I have submitted it earlier too and

repeat it that there is no problem in sealing the border areas which is the need of the hour. No one who gets training in Pakistan should be able to enter our country under any circumstances. If any one manages to sneak in, it should be investigated as to who is responsible for that and in whose duty-hours he managed to do so. We should make our military or B.S.F. forces duty bound in such a manner after sealing the Pakistan border that they may fulfil their duties and protect the country so that the terrorists may not enter. Our Hon. Prime Minister has also said that some steps have been taken to solve the problem of unemployment. Some factories have been set up for this purpose. The youth who get attracted towards terrorism should be inspired to join B.S.F. and police force so that the problem of unemployment may be solved. The representatives of secular forces and of the parties which believe in secularism should be invited for holding talks. We should make use of the present atmosphere which has been created after the tour of our Hon. Prime Minister so that we have not to extend further the present term of six months. It is not good to extend the term for another six months. When we believe in democracy, it is essential to hold elections immediately to the Legislative Assembly for forming a popular Government there. The Congress Party should come into power in Punjab after getting themselves well organised and creating a congenial atmosphere there. With these words, I conclude and support this motion.

[English]

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman I think it cannot be gainsaid that after the Operation 'Black Thunder', the progress towards normalisation has been steady. The Operation was a display of Government's political will and has kept the sacred temple free of terrorists and opportunists. In fact, it has enabled the SGPC also to get back into the Temple and they too are now, through grudgingly, conceding this point. Government has also demonstrated that it is not treating the misdirected young men among the terrorists as their enemy. On the contrary, it is trying to win them back by pro-

viding worthwhile jobs and as my friend has just now said some industry has already been started and some are being set up. But, Sir, terrorism has no short-cut answer which all of us must realise. The terrorists use mindless violence to constantly challenge the Government's moral authority to govern by flaunting physical authority. It is no wonder that the maximum violence or the maximum incidence of violence is taking place in those districts where we have concentrated our forces, for instance, in Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozpur. In fact, Amritsar has been divided into three districts - Amritsar, Patti, and Ajnala. And we have 60 battalions of policemen plus people of para-military forces concentrated in those areas and still you will find that most of the incidence of violence is taking place in those places. It is because the terrorists want to strike terror among the people and want to challenge the Government's authority. They want to cause demoralisation in those areas. It is, therefore, the duty of the State to provide security to these people, particularly to those who have supplied information to fight the terrorists. We have also to create or instill confidence in the hearts of the people and give them as best security as possible. Then we should also try to educate the people that this violence is being caused only to demoralise them and it will be possible for us to pull back the people out of the fear complex and they will assist us. The Prime Minister's visit to that area had shown that when the people also realised that there was no danger to their lives, large number of people turned up to hear him and it was also very gratifying that despite great damage caused by floods, the people of Punjab did not ask for relief. They wanted loan to rehabilitate themselves and they promised to pay back their loan. We know that the people of Punjab are very industrious and they promised to pay back the loan because they can grow crops and earn enough to pay back the loan unlike the situation obtaining in other States. So, the State is engaged today in fighting terrorists, creating a sense of confidence in the people and I would suggest that we should have some technique by which we can fight terrorists. We should identify the terrorist-infested areas and cre-

ate a cluster of villages and cordon off those areas so that the people living there would feel secure and safe and they have some confidence in themselves and they become fearless. I on an earlier occasion had referred to the technique of General Thompson in Malaya. Identity cards were issued and the villages were re-deployed in such a manner that terrorists could not get through or slip through and the security ring was given so that the people within the zone were checked. Such kind of things should be done and that will help us to create confidence in the people. The Intelligence Branch I must say, has done a splendid job and this should be strengthened, we should admire them, it is because of them that we are able to arrest persons like Atinder Pal Singh and earlier Jinda here in Delhi itself. Those persons who were suspected of having supplied some information to our forces or to our Information Wing were killed irrespective of to what group they belong. In fact, it is admitted that most of those people killed or more than 60 per cent of those killed were Sikhs. So, indiscriminately those people have been done to death if they were found to have been collaborating with the police in any manner and it is all the more necessary, therefore, that we have to create a security ring and provide security to those people so that they can fearlessly come forward and help us.

This is one aspect of it - the Intelligence has to be strengthened. Secondly, the security forces also have done a splendid job, we appreciate their job. Some police officers and constables have lost their lives and it is only proper that the Government should provide adequate compensation to them and raise their morale because morale is necessary here. The SSP and DSP were killed in Patiala. I do hope that the Government has taken care of their families, and similarly somewhere some inspectors and constables have been killed. I believe that the Government have provided adequate compensation.

My friend, Mr. Jain, has just now spoken about the sealing of the border. I would like to know from the Minister to

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

what extent we have done it and what has been the result, because it was alleged here in this House yesterday that a lot of smuggling is taking place both of arms and drugs and people are also crossing over the border. We have seen that at the border itself quite a number of people have been killed in trying to cross over to Pakistan or cross back to India. But the decision to seal the border was taken a long time back. To what extent we have succeeded in this respect, we would like the Minister to tell us.

People are saying that the Punjab problem is eluding solution. It has been said that political process must start.

Mr. Chairman, our Prime Minister has said, 'Let us start with Panchayat elections.' If we start with the panchayat elections by providing adequate security cover, an opening will be made and we will be able to build up the political structure right from the grass roots. So, this is the one we are doing. Here, the political parties should come forward and help in this process because this will be an experiment, a good thing. An opening is being made and all the political parties should support this. The difficulty, as has been stated by the Prime Minister himself several times, is to identify the groups with which we confer. The Government should help the process of grouping also, those who are willing to come forward in the process of solving this Punjab problem because we know that there are a number of people and a number of groups who believe in peace there and the solution of the Punjab problem within the framework of the Indian Constitution. We should encourage that kind of groupings so that we may deal with them later on. It is a challenge whether the bulk of the country will show the political will to resist the attempt of some groups to impose their will through terror tactics.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN - in the Chair]

It is a challenge from some of our neighbours who think that they can nibble

at us through the disgruntled elements among ourselves. It is a challenge which is all-around. I am sure, this House would back the Government in meeting this challenge and demonstrating to the whole world that India despite its internal differences, is a nation endowed with political determination not only to survive but also to assert itself as a nation, as a people and in this view of the matter, I would not only support this Statutory Resolution for extension of President's rule but would appeal to the Opposition Parties to support this resolution and also help the Government in finding solution to the Punjab problem in a political manner.

With these words, I once again support this Resolution.

[Translation]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Shri Buta Singh for extension of President's rule in Punjab. I have listened to the arguments advanced by the Opposition on Punjab. Most of the Opposition Members have raised an objection to the imposition of President's rule in Punjab. I feel that all the political parties are responsible for the atmosphere of terrorism which has arisen in Punjab today. It is only due to the activities of these parties that the people there have lost their lives. I do not say that the parties have not done any good work there, they certainly have done some good work. Even the C.P.I. and C.P.M. workers have also done some work there. Today the situation is that even those parties who do not exist there and do not know anything about India and Punjab are saying here that the imposition of President's rule in Punjab is not proper. People do hold the opinion that our party does not want to hold elections in Punjab but I say it is not so. Our party does not want to hold elections in Punjab but the circumstances there are such at present that elections cannot be held there. It was our Party which had held elections in Punjab and made Akalis the ruling Party but they could not run the Government. Sarvashri Barnala, Tohra and Badal have failed

to run the Government there and today the situation is such that the Akali Party has divided itself into many factions. The Congress Party handed over the power to Akalis but they themselves did such things that it became essential to impose President's rule there. They themselves appointed such *granthis* who collected ammunition in the Golden Temple complex and played with the honour of the people of this country. People who had faith in Golden Temple and used to visit it to offer prayers were killed by them. Attempts were made to bring an end to their faith. My submission is that the people there have faced the situation with great courage.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no conflict among Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians there. Now the situation is such that people come here after getting training in Pakistan and indulge in terrorist activities in Punjab, Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Even Pakistanis do infiltrate into our country to indulge in such activities. Kashmir too cannot itself from such activities and there is problem in Himachal Pradesh too. There have been incidents of bombs being placed in buses. Bomb explosions took place in Pathankot and Jassore in Himachal Pradesh. Dacoities took place at Nalagarh and Noorpur in Himachal Pradesh. In these dacoities, terrorists had a hand.

Have the Parties which are opposing President's rule ever tried to take steps to create good-will there? Have these people ever tried to get elections held in Punjab. You people only keep on opposing here and never try to visit that place. Hindu Mahasabha is there but that too does not visit Punjab where a fight is going on? Why don't they visit Punjab while chanting "Jai Om" and "Jai Shankar"? Instead, they visit Himachal Pradesh where there is complete harmony and no one has been killed.

♦ I support the views expressed by our M.Ps in regard to terrorists and by our elders. Shri G.S. Dhillon and Shri Bhatia who hail from Punjab. I feel that looking at the situation prevailing in Punjab the steps taken to extend the President's rule are quite appropriate. We believe in democ-

racy and elections will be held there but which opposition parties are to be consulted? Somewhere there are four parties, somewhere eight and somewhere there are ten parties. There are a number of Akali Parties too. With whom we should hold talks to know as to what is their programme and how they want to bring peace in Punjab. The Bengal people oppose the steps taken by Shri Ray in the present circumstances but they do not know as to what is happening there. The people from Bengal do not visit Punjab, they only discuss theoretically whatever is published in the newspapers.

Lala Jagat Narain who publish "Hindi Samachar" was killed in Punjab. Shri Ramesh too was killed there. All those who used to publish newspapers in Punjab were killed but no one spoke a word against the terrorists. No Akali party opposed this. When Shri Barnala did the right thing there, he was given the punishment of cleaning the shoes in Anandpur Sahib.

Thus in order to defame the entire nation, the Chief Minister was given such a punishment by them. Whosoever came forward to face these extremists, was punished the same way.

When Bhindrawala was there in Punjab, the extremists or the Khalsa Dal took the responsibility for all the mass killings.

Today, a feeling of harmony is prevailing in Punjab and because of it, the people of Punjab have been able to face extremism and the Ruling Party is lending its support to them in their attempts but at the same time I want to urge upon the Opposition party to create such an atmosphere in the country that the President Rule in Punjab may come to an end at the earliest. It has been the intention of the Government that there should be a democratically elected Government that there should be a democratically elected Government but if you could not win there, what can be done by the Government? Where you win the elections, you stand to support the democratic setup but whenever you are defeated, you

[Shri K.D. Sultanpuri]

start grumbling that the Government is not working properly.

Our leader Mr. Rajiv Gandhi visited the whole country. Recently, he visited all flood-affected States such as Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam to provide for the relief work in the flood-affected areas. He personally talked to the people and the Congress contributed greatly in flood-relief work. I want to congratulate those congress workers who have come forward and have always served the nation in distress.

I want to tell you that you are not aware of the situation prevailing in Punjab. Certain people talk wrongly about Punjab and consequently the opposition members want to create such an atmosphere and feeling in the country that this Government is not doing anything. I want to tell you that the performance of this Government in this regard in Punjab is commendable and I support the Bill presented by Shri S. Buta Singh for further extension of the President's Rule in Punjab.

SHRI HET RAM (Sirsa): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Bill brought forward for further extension of the President's Rule in Punjab.

About six-seven years ago, Punjab was so happy a place that it was considered to be matchless in India. The whole world took it for the California of India, i.e. the best place in India. But today what cancer has minced Punjab or what malady it has fallen a prey to. I just want to know as to which party is associated with this menace. Previously, Punjab used to be the most progressive and advanced State. After all who is responsible for the present state of Punjab. I have been facing it for about last seven years and since then I have been living in Punjab. Today, nobody wants to go to Punjab to work there as it is considered to be a slaughter-house of the people. When an officer is sent to Punjab, he thinks it better to be thrown into a well or sent to some desolate areas but he is never

willing to go to Punjab because it poses a threat to his life.

In 1947, when our country got independence, there was an ideal, a vision before the people and they were living happily. The people wanted to build up such a country which could realise the vision of Mahatma Gandhi. But under the Congress Rule this vision of Mahatma Gandhi could not be realised and they forgot Mahatma Gandhi. In the meanwhile, they created a culture which was infested with corruption and all the moral values worth the name were totally ignored amidst the din. The setting up of such a society in Punjab worsened the situation in Punjab. That is why Punjab is burning today. Its main reason is the valueless society of the day. Religion has a different story. Religion has no other role to perform except to create disputes. Its prime objective is to stand the Sikhs against Hindus and Hindus against the Muslims. It is giving rise to the valueless thinking in the society. The youth of today thinks that the big politicians and leaders have no ideals of their own and are misleading them because they themselves are living in airconditioned rooms and ask them to lead an ideal life. These dual policies will not do.

The present per-capita income in villages is one rupee and twenty five paise. If we leave aside the big landlords, 36 paise per day comes to the lot of the poor man. How can the poor pull on with that meagre amount? How can he make his both ends meet with it and manage to feed his family. In such circumstances, the poor man thinks to create troubles for these leaders who have been living luxuriantly. This Government changed the Governors one by one. What is the reason of it. The reason is that these Governors appointed by the Government, neither realized the difficulties of the common man nor thought of the social values. That is why we could not solve this problem. First of all we will have to change this society, and remove the hardships of the common man and to control the increasing prices. If no steps are taken to stop all these things, the same situation will crop up in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and in

several other places. It is all due to value less thinking. The leaders of this country should play an important role in this regard. They should present an ideal before the people.

In 1947, when there was great violence and exchange of fire everywhere in India and Hindus and Muslims were fighting with one another, it was Mahatma Gandhi Ji who went among these people and pacified them. Today, there is not even a single leader in the country who may claim that he can pacify all the people and bring peace in the country. Today everyone has got a great love for his own life. No one says that his life is for others and he will be first to sacrifice his life if needs be there. Everybody thinks only about his own safety and does not bother about the country.

I would like to stress only this much that there is an urgent need to change the entire structure of the country. Until and unless there is a change in the social set up and the social values, nothing fruitful can be done either by the forces or by police or the soldiers. Today in regard to Pakistan, we can say that this is also the mistake of our Government that it has failed to keep harmonious (good) relations with all our neighbouring countries. Therefore, the flaws in foreign policy should be tackled in such a way that we are able to make friendly relations with Pakistan and assure them that India wants to live in amity and like a good neighbour Pakistan should also live peacefully. Thus after developing harmonious diplomatic relations with Pakistan we can ask them not to misguide our youths anymore. This becomes our duty to establish such human values and work for the creation of a new society.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the last four years, we have had 12 sessions of this House and during those 12 sessions or so, we have discussed the Punjab issue in several forms in not less than 20 times, either under Rule 193 or in any other form like the present Statutory Resolution. During this debate,

opposition has been vehemently attacking the Government for alleged failures to solve the issue. But I would like to know that on the last four years, can you list out any solution which you had given to the Government and which according to you would have stood the test in your own way? Can you mention that these were the suggestions which we had not followed and which would have brought this result? You are speaking in very vague terms. You are not consistent in your thoughts and you are reverting to those submissions which you had made last time. Therefore, if the opposition had played its role of constructive opposition given suggestions, even the country would have come to know that these were the suggestions given by the veteran lead of the opposition parties or veteran Members which was not followed by the Government. People would have come to know about it. But nowhere have we heard this from any organisation or institution saying or requesting the Government to follow a suggestion given by the opposition members either in the House or outside the House. Such things have not come. I am dwelling on this aspect to show that in any case, there are compulsions on both sides and the Government is doing on its own. You also know what are the problems of the Government. But the fact remains that you did not give any suggestions which would have proved the best for the common man or the country. You have failed in your role as a constructive opposition and you have no right to attack in any manner the Government on this issue.

I would ask you another question. Are you going to say that in all the previous extensions of the President's rule which had been made from time to time, not a single time was Government justified in extending the President's rule? Have you ever said it? How do you say that every time the extension of the President's rule was bad? Did you support the President's rule any time? You could have, at the most, said that a particular extension was bad. You are not judging the issue on merits. You are opposing it for the sake of opposition. Otherwise, at least once, you would have said: "Yes, this is the time for extending the

"President's rule." Any measure taken by the Government of mild nature, serious nature or grave nature has been opposed by you from time to time. Therefore you are not playing your role.

I am suggesting in my own way one solution. I am not expert on Punjab. My friends from time to time have spoken. We are today going ahead thinking that we are having our Assembly elections there so that a popular Government is installed. This need of holding the elections perhaps is making us sometime go in the wrong direction. We have before us the need that we have to hold the elections in the near future despite the fact that there is no solution at present or the present situation does not permit that. In such circumstances I would suggest that considering the Punjab situation as of today, we have not to hold the view that holding of elections is of any priority at present.

Normally we have to come to the Parliament for extension of the President's rule every six months as per rule. Therefore, my suggestion is that till the situation in Punjab improves, it may be declared a Union Territory with only an Administrator and advisor/advisors as the Governor may deem fit or the Central Government deem fit. This would take away the apprehension and result in Government not having before it the ghost of elections, that elections to the Assembly have got to be held within such and such a time. Punjab should be declared as a Union Territory with only an administrator and not have the Assembly because we have Union Territories like Lakshadweep, Andamans, Delhi, Dadar and Nagar Haveli without Assembly and with only an administrator and advisors.

I can understand the feelings of the Opposition members. Supposing a situation arises that elections can be held, no doubt we can amend it and bring back the former status of a State. Today as it is they are amending the Constitution of several times for extending the President's rule. That will require only two amendments;

one for the declaration of Punjab as a Union Territory and the other when such a situation arises, to bring back the status of a State. In the meantime we can solve the issue.

This is only a technical solution. I don't know how Mr. Ramoowalia will react to this. As far as elections are concerned, no doubt we are committed to holding the elections. As the Prime Minister stated, we have to have elections to Panchayat Bodies where actually the base of democracy lies. You can feel the pulse of the people whether they are ready for the elections. We can know it during the elections to the Panchayat Bodies. If, after holding of Panchayat elections the local bodies run smoothly over a period of time, then the status of the union territory can be converted into the status of a State.

Lastly in other countries when we give our picture to the Non-Resident Indians - in UK and USA etc. - sometimes we hold only small group discussions in which perhaps some of them are not convinced. I would suggest that some representatives from the Government side, from the political parties' side can go to these countries and hold bigger meetings instead of small conclaves and convince the average Sikh - not the leaders themselves - about the steps the Government of India is taking. Here actually people like Shri Ramoowalia can help.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to ventilate the feelings of the people of this poor country. This is the fourth time that President's rule has been imposed in Punjab. In a democratic country the experience of the people of Punjab is that atrocities, illegalities and injustices are being heaped on them. There is no peace in Punjab. Democracy has been murdered in Punjab. President's rule has been imposed there time without number and the killing of innocent people is going on. At the moment four States, namely, Punjab, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tamil Nadu are under President's rule. I do not see any reason for demolishing the democratically elected Government and impos-

ing President's rule. May be because of the political reasoning of the Congress (I) party this has happened? They are masters in de-stabilising the democratically elected Governments but this is their last chance. People of the country are going to give them a good dose this time. People are not going to tolerate them any more.

What is happening in Punjab? Have you been able to control the extremist activity in Punjab? We find from the newspapers killings are going on every day there. There is either bomb blasts or shootings. You have taken all canons of law into your hands in the name of administration but still you have miserably failed and these illegal killings are going on.

Our country is a poor country but I find Ministers are busy touring abroad at the cost of the people. Yesterday I also mentioned about the poor presence on the Treasury Benches and today I again find out of 544 members hardly 50-55 members are present. So far as Punjab, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu problems are concerned they should take the Opposition into confidence. We have been accused by the Prime Minister and the ruling party of not coming forward with suggestions. We are very much keen to put forward our suggestions but the Prime Minister has no time to listen to the suggestions and meet the Leaders of the Opposition. In a democracy majority is not the final rule. The minority should not be ignored. Lastly I would conclude by saying that you must come forward with some concrete suggestion and solution to the problems of Punjab, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu. People have already lost confidence in you.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Government has proposed Resolution to further increase the time of President's rule in Punjab. This is the fourth time. It is disgraceful on the part of the Government. My understanding of the President's rule is that it amounts to direct rule by the Centre. In spite of all these things, the tactics, which have been prolonged for years together, have not been able to bring peace in Punjab. The situation, that might have been created for a

popular Government to have come by election, is not there. So, just now we cannot suggest that we want an election there immediately. But something must have been done, which the Government has failed to do. In Delhi, there are so many widows who have not got any justice. They have not got even the sympathies. About 10,000 widows in Delhi are now out of the society. At least a healing touch must come to them. The Government should come forward to look after these widows. Only then, the people of Punjab would understand that the Government has some sympathy with the people of Punjab. But it is not doing so.

The politics should not take precedence. The nation is calling for peace in Punjab. That is the national issue. The national issue should be looked into as a national problem. The problem, which has started, is the creation of the Congress Party itself. Now they are seeking some suggestions from wherever to come. It means that the Government has totally failed, not knowing what to do further. My suggestion would be that a healing touch should come to the people affected during the riots in November 1984 in Delhi and elsewhere in the country. We are helping the people affected in the rail accident, bus accident or even in an aeroplane crash. We come forward to help such people. But we have come to know that the unfortunate innocent people, who lost everything - their property, kith and kin - have still not got the healing touch of sympathy. They must understand that the Government of India is thinking about their well-being and it wants to come to their rescue in all possible ways.

The Home Minister is sitting here. We have heard of holy alliances in Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya. They could do it in Tripura. But they have failed in Punjab. They are perhaps trying to have an alliance there. We are not aware of it. In Tripura, they have done it. With an unholy alliance, they have a Government. They have done so in Meghalaya also. They are trying in Nagaland and Mizoram. In that way, perhaps they are looking forward with some sort of alliance system; by which the

Congress Government could come. Perhaps they are waiting for that. This may be one of the reasons for delaying the solution. So, the Government should think seriously and come forward with a resolution that a popular Government can be brought in Punjab.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to the provisions of the Constitution, India is a Union of States. If at all any danger comes to the unity and integrity of the nation, the nation has a right to resort to President's rule. I feel, even martial law can be applied.

Who, on the Opposition benches, is ready to see this Union of India disunited. Is there anyone? I think, no one will have the courage to say that India should stand disunited and disintegrated. But they have to oppose the whole thing. No proposal ever came from their side for the unity and integrity of the nation. Let Mr. Ramoowalia say what measures should the Government of India take for the unity of India and to establish peace in the State of the Punjab. Sir, everybody wants peace in Punjab but nobody from the the Opposition side has ever come forward with any proposal as to what should be done to bring peace in the State of Punjab.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What is your proposal?

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV: My proposal is that martial law may be imposed if need be to preserve unity in the country.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please come to the point. You have got only three minutes to speak.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV: Let me relate a short story. A jackal was sitting under a tree. When a small branch of the tree fell on the jackal he felt as if the end of the world had come. He ran away from the spot. While running he met a donkey who asked what had happened. The jackal said that the end of the world had come. Now both started running. On the way they met a horse, an elephant and a tiger and on being asked as to what had happened they told them the same thing. Now all of them started running together. They met a lion on the way who asked them as to what had happened. When they told him about it he asked them to show some evidence which had led them to believe that the end of the world had come. All of them went to the spot under the tree where the jackal had been sitting, only to find that a mere branch of the tree had been the cause of all that turmoil. This story reflects the situation in the Opposition camp. Nobody has the courage to behave like lion in the story.

Trivial matters are blown out of proportion by the Opposition whether it is Bofors or Fairfax. Everywhere they see a problem of enormous magnitude. They are not bothered, about the unity and integrity of the country. Only the Congress (I) can preserve the unity and integrity of the country.

[English]

It is my feeling that no other party can keep the nation united.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would say that the criticism should be constructive, healthy and without any prejudice. When there was a strike of NGOs in Bihar, the Opposition Party said that the Central pay scale should be given to them. Now, is the West Bengal Government giving Central pay scales to their employees? No; the West Bengal Government is not giving the Central pay scales to their employees but they are advising us to do so. What I feel Mr. Chairman, Sir, is that every possible effort should be made to strengthen the unity and integrity of India.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) :
Mr. Chairman Sir, we have discussed the Punjab problem on several occasions in this House. This time also hon. Shri Buta Singh has come with the proposal of extending the President's rule in Punjab by another six months. May I know if there has been any reduction in the number of killings in Punjab during the President's rule? The number of killings in Punjab today is the same as it was during the time of Shri Baramala's Government. Even in Delhi the number of terrorists killings has increased. To preserve the unity of the country and to solve the Punjab crisis, the house enacted laws without any impediments. Yet the Government has failed to implement these laws. By displaying a lack of courage in encouraging the proliferation of such crimes. How is the Government going to put an end to terrorism? Why does the Government hesitate to implement those laws which have been passed by the Parliament? Hon. Shri Bhatia was saying that the Congress (I) is a secular party. I want to emphasize that not only Congress (I) but every political party being represented in this august House; has been affected by terrorism be it the C.P.I., C.P.I. (M), B.J.P., Janata Party or the Lok Dal. Some or the other leader from every Party has been a victim of terrorism. A political problem has been made out to be an economic one. On this pretext the Government has given permission to Pepsi Cola to set-up a plant in Punjab. Pepsi Cola is a multi-national company partly owned by the Americans. America is helping Pakistan and the latter is helping the terrorists. The Government is aware of all this. Yet it does not raise this issue at international fora like the United Nations. Perhaps the Government thought that the death of the Pakistani President General Zia would also sound the death-knell for the Punjab crisis. But the truth is different. The Government withdrew the Bill which proposed to create a security belt, after its introduction in the Rajya Sabha, even though our party supported it. We had approved this move in the interest of the unity of the country. But the Government withdrew the Bill. Now where are

these arms, rockets and people coming from? It is terrorists we are dealing with, not birds or insects. Bhindranwale was a creation of the Government and now once again a member of his family has been allowed to enter the Golden Temple. It is not clear what the Government discussed with him. God can be worshipped anywhere. The I.G. resigned in protest against this (*Interruptions*). I would like to quote the question raised in the Rajya Sabha on 2nd August along with its reply.

[English]

"In how many border districts of Western India bordering Pakistan, identity cards have been issued to the inhabitants and how many tehsils have been covered so far, and

How many tehsils remain to be covered and by when this work will be completed?"

The Answer is:

"The Government have approved the Pilot Scheme for issue of Identity cards in Poogal, Nachna, Karanpur and Chauhatan Tehsils of Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Ganganagar and Barmer districts respectively in Rajasthan and Bhuj Taluka in Gujarat. The Government of Punjab are also working out schemes for issue of identity cards in border areas. Based on the results of this pilot scheme, the scheme for issue of identity cards may be extended to other border districts along the Western border."

[Translation]

I fail to understand why the Government cannot issue identity cards in Punjab when it can be done in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Why this scheme cannot be approved for Punjab, the State most affected by terrorism. On 20th of September, Shri Hiralal was elected President of the Punjab unit of our Party. No sooner had he assumed office than some people started taking an unusual interest in his daily routine : the time of his arrival and departure,

the type of car he uses and so on. A young man even brought this to the notice of the Party office. On the basis of this information our Party requested the local police authorities for a police post outside the office similar to the one outside the Congress (I) office. This august House will be surprised to know that the police authorities claimed shortage of manpower and expressed their inability in complying with the request. Three days later Shri. Hitabhilashi, the President of the Punjab unit of our Party, was gunned down by terrorists. What is going on there? This clearly shows that the Government wants to be at loggerheads with Shri Barnala and wants to wrest the state leadership from him. Now the Government is seeking the approval of the Parliament to extend the President's Rule in the State by another six months. Besides, is the Government aware of what has been published on the front page of the latest issue of 'The Sunday observer.' What is the Baba Govind Sadan during in Mehrauli? Our hon. Home Minister has also visited the Baba Revolvers and other arms have been recovered from there. What is the Government's reaction to this? We urge the Government to take stern measures against terrorism. We assure the Government of our fullest support. Bhatia Sahib, today every citizen of the country is angry with you. Apart from Punjab, arms with foreign markings have been found in the possession of Naxalites of Adilabad and Kurmool districts in Andhra Pradesh. We have received reports that their arms supply is routed through Punjab. So arms with foreign markings are being smuggled all over the country through Punjab. What is the Government doing to stop the smuggling of arms? Will this issue be raised in the U.N.O. against Pakistan?

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Punjab problem has been discussed a number of times in the House but no solution is in sight. The President's Rule is sought to be extended in the State by another six months keeping in view the present situation. Not only we but also our hon. colleagues in the Opposition feel that

in many ways this is the right step. I would like to give some facts in this connection. Killings and anarchy has become a way of life in Punjab. As a result it is impossible to hold elections in a democratic manner. Even the Opposition is at a loss as to what to do. We criticise for the sake of criticism. If the proposal is being opposed just because it has been brought by the Government it will not help us reach a solution. Our hon. colleagues in the Opposition are aware that the Punjab problem is not an ordinary problem and it is a challenge for the entire nation and society. Whatever is happening in Punjab is against the unity and integrity of the country and a conspiracy to disintegrate the nation. It is not a challenge to one particular party. All the Parties should take this matter seriously. We have to keep a watch over the anti-national forces which are working in Punjab and in other parts of the country. These are the forces which use issues like the Babri Masjid or Ram Janambhoomi to create tension and chaos in the country. I appeal to the whole nation to resist these forces. Nobody is with them. Can these people be called true representatives of Islam, whether they belong to this side or that side? They are not even fit to talk to and elements such as these should not be entertained. The common man favours only those who are willing to preserve national unity. Who are these so-called watchdogs of Hinduism who take to aggression in the name of the Ramjanambhoomi issue? Their voice should be ignored. The true representatives of any religion are the masses. We accept the wrong people as representatives of a religion and hold discussions with them. Same is the case in Punjab. Why does the Government not hold discussions with those who sacrifice themselves for the nation? They are the true sons of Punjab, people who are patriots in the true sense. Why don't we, the like-minded people stand up as a united force against this. Have all those people, who are willing to sacrifice themselves, been forgotten? How can the Opposition be inconsiderate towards the Congress which gave a martyr like Mahatma Gandhi for the cause of national unity? I ask my hon. colleagues in the Communist Party why they have forgotten the people who laid down

their lives for national unity. How can they forget the contributions made by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The Opposition is prepared to hold consultations with communalists. I urge them to abandon such thoughts. Communalism can cause destruction but never progress. So I appeal for a joint Morcha. We are preparing to face them in order to save the nation. The problem of terrorism is not a simple one. It is the result of big conspiracy. Every political parties has made a mention of it. There is a foreign power behind it. Each political party agrees that some foreign power is out to flare up communalism in the country. In the light of these facts we should unite to meet the challenge.

I can emphatically say that the state of Punjab does not belong to these people. It belongs to man like Bhagat Singh who has made sacrifices. Punjab belongs to those who fought for the freedom of the country and saved it from further division. Punjab belongs to Master Tara Singh who offered his own life to save the country from division. Ramoowaliaji, you are among his successors and you do not agree with the people who are out to divide the country. We should unite to meet the challenge. No one can dare to spread communalism and disintegrate Punjab. The number of the people supporting Khalistan is very few. Majority of the people residing in Punjab favours unity and integrity of India. Without taking much time, I would like to submit that so long as the people of the world and the country know the sacrifices of Gandhiji, no power can divide this country. I had talks with Sant Longowal thrice and he had assured us not to take any such step which could endanger the integrity of the nation. He sacrificed his life. Nobody can succeed in dividing the nation. I would like to say that Indira Gandhi sacrificed every drop of her blood for the unity and integrity of the nation. So the congressmen who inherit the same patriotic feelings, are ready to sacrifice their lives and also expect the same from the other parties.

I would like to conclude. Our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi has offered to negotiate with Opposition parties on the issue of

maintaining the unity and integrity of Punjab. I would like to appeal the members of opposition to accept the offer without ifs and buts. I can assure you that some solution would be find for the Punjab problem, Babri Masjid problem and the unity and integrity of the country will be strengthened.

[English]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) : Mr. Chairman, for years together we are discussing this Punjab problem. But there is no solution yet!

Popular Government was dismissed and President's Rule was imposed. But the killings during the period of President's Rule are more and more and during President's Rule alone nearly 3,500 persons were killed. Even after 18 months of President's Rule, you are not able to solve the problem.

Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi went to Punjab. He is reported to have said that he would call leaders of various political parties and talk to them to find out a way out of the present situation. Did he do it? Has he called the Opposition leaders? No. But, instead, he is reported to have stated that those who oppose the Congress are the enemies of the country. If Prime Minister is with such a mentality, how can he solve the problems facing the country? He is talking like a dictator!

People are being killed daily in Punjab. But instead of finding a permanent solution for the Punjab problem, the Prime Minister was thinking to hold Panchayat elections in Punjab. When he is not able to give a real solution, what is the use of going to Punjab? It is most ridiculous. It is just playing to the gallery, as he is doing in Tamil Nadu. He cannot enter a hut in Punjab. But he is entering hut after hut in Tamil Nadu for vote hunt.

This morning also I saw a news that the Prime Minister is reported to have stated "We have to stop the wastage." But whenever the Prime Minister comes to Tamilnadu, daily Rs. 6 crores have been spent, resulting in a wastage of Rs. 30-50 crores for each visit.

The Sikhs felt that they were being treated as second class citizens. Merely laying foundations of new schemes will not wipe out their tears. Our Prime Minister is reported to have stated that the Sikh religion was founded 2000 years ago! What a ** A person who does not know the geography and history of India is our Prime Minister!

DR. G.S. DHILLON : He never said it.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I request you to make a sincere attempt to solve the problem. Don't have partisan schemes there! Because of the wrong and dishonest policies of the Centre, Punjab problem is complicated. You have invoked Article 249, the Security Belt. You got your 59th Amendment! You have got so many weapons in your armoury. Still then you are not able to solve the Punjab problem! Some of my friends ask: What is the solution? You said that you would find a solution to the problem of Punjab. But you are not able to do it.

Last but not the least, our brothers are killed in Punjab. Our brothers are also killed in Sri Lanka. This is the daily routine! After 18 months of President's Rule if you are not able to solve the problem in Punjab, what is the use of getting six more months or one more year?

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have got two reports -- one is about the extension of President's rule in Punjab, which Shri Buta Singh read out in the House and the other is of the Hon. Prime Minister. The Hon. Prime Minister has stated:--

[English]

Under the heading "Killings, corruption rising, agrees P.M." it is mentioned.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Translation]

I need not say anything. The leader of the House has revealed the situation.

[English]

"The Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi today conceded that corruption was on the increase in Punjab and that terrorism was claiming more lives than it did when elected Government was there."

[Translation]

The Express writes under the heading.

[English]

"Tall claims of Punjab"

During Barnala Government's time 789 were killed, "whereas in 15 months' period of President's rule 2,422 persons have been killed."

But the report further says, "Unofficial figures based on daily press reports put the number of the killed during the 15 months of President's rule at more than 3,300."

Sir, this is the position.

[Translation]

A report published in today's newspapers says that "the terrorists have accelerated the pace of their work of forcibly collecting money from the people after the operation 'Black Thunder' and they have already collected a large amount of one crore of rupees. The police officer has also revealed that "the Government officials working in Tarantaran and Patti areas have to pay a fixed amount of money to the terrorists every month."

I would like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to refute this statement. This news if spread among the people would be harmful. It has been further stated that:--

"The local police employees do not re-

port these things to their senior officials in order to present a good picture of their area."

This is the situation in Punjab. Besides, I would like to say one thing more. I don't want to blame anybody in this regard. The situation has deteriorated to such an extent that during last 15 months, four cabinet rank Ministers of the Congress, more than five dozens of communist leaders and many Congress workers have been gunned down. Besides, a number of M.L.A's of Akali Dal (Longowal) and some Jathedars were also killed. The President of BJP, many senior police officials and well known journalists were shot dead during President's rule. I submit that we ought not accuse each other for this. We should make united efforts to find out the solution.

I would like to submit that the terrorists get strength when we talk to root out terrorism, when we talk of maintaining unity and integrity of the country and curbing Pakistani interference but want to derive political advantage when the time comes.

Today, Shri Dhillon has courageously stated and the hon. Prime Minister has accepted that the killings in Punjab are in the increase. Shri Dhillon is a worthy leader and I respect him. It was a wrong step to dismiss the Barnala Government. I would like the hon. Home Minister to agree with this fact that it was a wrong decision to dismiss the elected Barnala Government and the decision was based on the results of elections held in Haryana. To err is human. So he must confess the fault. It would be in the interest of all, what is the actual position today? Through you, I would like to say, Sir, that terrorism has extended to the areas of Haryana, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir and even to Himachal Pradesh as pointed out by Shri Sultanpuriji. So it would be unjustified to accuse Akalies or a particular group of Akalies by saying that they have encouraged terrorists. Terrorism is spreading in the entire country. So I would like to say a few things.

I have been repeatedly saying two things. One is that the culprits of Delhi riots should be punished Yesterday, in the

meeting of Congress Parliamentary Party. The hon. Prime Minister observed that tolerance, nonviolence and kindness were the basic principle of Indian politics and Gandhiji practised these principles. On the basis of that I would like to say that the rioters in Delhi resorted to violence and killings. I therefore, demand that those who were found guilty in Delhi riots should be punished. The cases should be decided by constituting special courts so that the people whose families members were killed might get some consolation. I would like to quote Gandhiji that justice should not only be done but it should appear to have been done and for that....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Yes, Please conclude. I have given you much more time.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I am concluding Sir....(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When you say 'Yes' 'Yes', he thinks that you agree with him.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: It is really very bad that many of the Hindu families have planned and migrated from Punjab. A number of speakers including Congress members have spoken, but not even a single Member has mentioned the issue of the migrating families from Punjab. I would like to tell that the Hindu families have migrated from villages to the cities and the people residing in Tarantaran and Patti area have shifted to Amritsar. The situation has deteriorated so much, that a sikh named Satwant Singh revealed that even the Sikhs are leaving villages. So I would like to request that compensation worth one lakh of rupees should be paid to the next of the kiths and kins of those who have been gunned down by the terrorists.

Secondly, certain arrangements should be made to provide shelter, food, medical facilities and even monthly expenses to

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

those Hindu families who have migrated from Punjab to Delhi.

In the end, I would like to say that the Punjab problem is emotional and critical. Releasing of Jodhpur detenu absorption into the services of army deserters and penalising the culprits of Delhi riots, all are critical and emotional issues. The Government repeatedly said that there is a problem of negotiation. They should call all party meeting and then the Hon. Prime Minister should decide the final action to be taken.

With these words I conclude and oppose the extension of President rule.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after a long wait, I have been allowed to speak in the issue of Punjab.

Truth always prevails over mendacity. It is for the fourth time that again a Resolution has been brought in this House to extend the period of President's Rule in Punjab. During the discussion, all the hon. Members who participated in the debate made a ferment demand to curb the wave of killings in Punjab. It is clear from the statements of the terrorists apprehended during operation 'Black Thunder' that Pakistan is behind all these incidents and the House has also accepted it. But question arises that despite repeated discussions about Pakistan in this House and Home Minister S. Buta Singh's clear affirmation in this House that enough evidence was available to prove Pakistan's hand in supporting the terrorist, why an announcement was not made in the House that the Government would tell Pakistan in clear terms not to interfere in our internal matters and make them aware of our foreign policy? Today the condition is such that the people of India are very much concerned as to when a solution to Punjab problem is to be found and this gory conflict stopped. As some of our friends opined that unless the foundation of democracy is strengthened there, the killings cannot be stopped,

no matter for how long the President's rule is extended there. There has been more killings during President's rule as compared to Barnala Government. (*Interruptions*) We independent Members are facing same situation here in this House. We go on waiting for the whole day to come our turn to speak and you say that the time is over. As innocent people are being killed in Punjab, we are killed here. No sooner did we rise to speak than the bell goes on ringing.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): There is no need for me to oppose this resolution moved by the Home Minister. But I want to say one or two things. I heard Mr. Ramoowalia speaking and his speech actually provoked me to make this brief intervention.

He has suggested that *Sar Jodana Chahiye*. For so many years we have been discussing Punjab. Mr. Ramoowalia has made a suggestion that we must put our head together and find a solution to the problem of Punjab. He has quoted some figures. I think, the Minister of State, who is here, must contradict his figures as to whether the graph of killings is on the ascendance in Punjab. I have no doubt in the statement made by Mr. Ramoowalia. But I feel that it is not a law and order problem in Punjab. It is a political problem and we must find a political solution to this problem. While I do not oppose this Resolution I would like to say that we must take concrete steps to find a political solution. If I had an authority, I would just take measures to make Mr. Barnala to come forward and join hands with Mr. Badal. After all, a divided Akali Dal also is a source of trouble to the integrity of the country. Therefore, finding a political solution, making various factions of Akalis to come together and be an integral part of the mainstream, that is my wish.

17.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

While I suggest that a political solution should be available to us, I suggest that the Prime Minister should convene a meeting

of the opposition leaders immediately, because we are losing time and innocent lives are being lost. Therefore, my concrete suggestion is that we must admit, irrespective of party affiliations, that Punjab requires a political solution. I request hon. Prime Minister to convene a meeting of all the opposition leaders so that we join our heads as Mr. Ramoowalia says and we must find a solution to this problem.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had the privilege of listening to the debate in the Rajya Sabha and, therefore, I did not have the privilege of listening to the debate here. But I shall endeavour to answer the points made by hon. Members during the course of this debate.

I do not think it is necessary now to go back to May, 1987 and ask ourselves the question whether the imposition of President's rule in Punjab was right or wrong. At that time the Government made its position very clear and said that it was not that killings had taken place or that violence was unabated or that certain other things had happened in Punjab that the President's rule was being imposed, but the primordial consideration was that the Government headed by Shri Barnala had lost the will to fight terrorism. It was a divided government run by a divided party and that government, therefore, did not have the capacity or the will to fight terrorism.

President's rule in the last year and a half has demonstrated one thing very clearly that the administration in Punjab today is determined to fight terrorism and the results are apparent to anyone who will see what is happening in Punjab today.

Often what is cited is the fact that the number of killings had gone up. I do not deny that. The number of killings did go up during a certain period. In fact, it is still intolerably high. No Government, no citizen, no human being can take comfort in the fact that a hundred people are killed every month or seventy people are killed every

month. These numbers are by themselves bad. But if you look at the situation, you will find that until the end of last year, there was a tremendous improvement in the situation and there was a considerable set back when we released certain political leaders in Punjab. The kind of speeches they made, the kind of disinformation that was spread and the kind of support that was extended to anti-national and terrorist forces once again gave rise to a spurt in terrorist activities in the beginning of this year. But after Operation 'Black Thunder' if you look at the figures, after the number of killings reached a peak in May, 1988, June was better than May, July was better than June, August was better than July and September was better than August. It only shows that despite set backs, the administration in Punjab is intact and is capable of dealing with terrorists, capable of dealing with terrorism. I have figures here for the nineteen and a half months when Shri Barnala was the Chief Minister and for the seventeen and a half months during which President's rule has been enforced. What do the numbers indicate? The numbers indicate that while killings are still high -- and I will admit, intolerably high -- the administration has been able to make a severe dent on terrorism, terrorist activities. More weapons have been seized, more ammunition has been seized. But the nature of the conflict had vastly changed because of the introduction into Punjab of highly sophisticated weapons in the last quarter of 1987 and since the beginning of this year. For example, earlier we did not have rockets and rocket launchers, we did not have missiles, we did not have power-charged units or anti-tank grenades, we did not have LMGs. These have come into Punjab solely because of Pakistan's support to terrorist activities in Punjab. Despite the fact that the nature of the conflict has intensified, despite the fact that more sophisticated weapons have been introduced into the theatre, the administration in Punjab has been able to put up a stiff battle against terrorism and terrorists. Many of those who are responsible for terrorist action and depredations not only in Punjab but in Delhi and elsewhere have either been eliminated or arrested. The names which are in the minds of common people Gen-

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eral Lab Singh, the so called General Lab Singh, Avtar Singh Brahma and many others have either been neutralized or arrested and this is no mean task considering the magnitude of the problem in Punjab.

Sir, the question today is: can we bring to an end President's Rule and can we hold elections? The Prime Minister visited Punjab twice in the recent past, first on the 21st of September 1988 and again on 13th of October 1988. I had the privilege of accompanying the Prime Minister on both the occasions. What we saw in Punjab if I could share it with the hon. Members or if the hon. Members could go to Punjab themselves and see what we saw, is truly very revealing. Despite the situation in Punjab, the people of Punjab have great faith in the administration, have great faith in the capacity of the administration to deal with terrorism. The problems they speak about are the problems of other common people elsewhere--they speak about roads, water, power, schools and jobs. Of course, terrorism is at the back of their minds. One or two people do speak about terrorism. But it is not as though the people of Punjab are over-awed by terrorism. The people of Punjab have not given up hope; the spontaneous affection and love they extended to the Prime Minister is something which has to be seen to be believed. Tremendous affection was there and large crowds both on the roadsides in the villages and in meetings were there. He addressed the meetings in Coindwal, Jullundur and Jaita. The meeting in Jullundur started in pouring rain and ended in pouring rain. But for one full hour, not a child moved from the meeting. The children in their uniforms, women and men sat through the pouring rain for one hour to hear the Prime Minister. It is therefore not correct to say that the people of Punjab are over-awed by terrorism or have lost faith in the Government. On the contrary, what we saw shows that the people of Punjab have abiding faith in the Government and the capacity of the Government to deal with the situation in Punjab.

The question is: can we bring to an end President's rule and hold elections? I do not wish to dwell at great length on this. I would only read from three or four newspapers. They have made an objective assessment of the situation after the Prime Minister's visit to Punjab. The Hindustan Times of 22nd September 1988 wrote thus:

"The Prime Minister's announcement that the Panchayat elections will be held soon is an indication that the Assembly polls will not lag far behind. But much depends upon the creation of the right atmosphere for the polls. So long as terrorists remain trigger happy and strike terror among the people, free and fair elections cannot be held. It is therefore essential that the drive against terrorism should be intensified and at the same time efforts to resolve the Punjab crisis should be made. The proposed all-party meeting is a step in the right direction and the next move should be to hold dialogue with the Sikh leaders. The fresh initiative which the Prime Minister has taken to solve the Punjab problem should succeed and mark an important step towards creating an atmosphere that can lead to fighting terrorists and sessionists in different spheres."

Here is Amrita Bazar Patrika. I will read two sentences from, its editorial of 25th September 1988.

- "The Prime Minister's prescription for the current malaise is the medication at the grass-roots. He wants Panchayat elections to be held to ascertain that the climate is improved in such circumstances. The common man in Punjab who has received high praise from Mr. Gandhi for his quiet and valiant struggle against the forces of destabilisation will then be able to choose his Government in the State in an ideal atmosphere."

Sir, the Editorial of the *Times of India* on the 24th of September 1988 says:

"To that extent Mr. Gandhi's proposal to first conduct panchayat elec-

of President

tions would seem to mark a cautious beginning in the restoration of the political process. Probably after the panchayat polls are over and provided the situation continues to improve a political dialogue can be initiated. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has put politics back on the Punjab agenda, now it is for others to respond."

I could go on, Sir. But the objective assessment of the situation is, the Prime Minister's visit, the announcement that panchayat polls would be held soon, the constitution of an 8-Member Ministerial Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Narasimha Rao, the offer to invite the Opposition leaders of political parties in Punjab for a dialogue, the promise of a wide consultation with them together mark a major political initiative in the Punjab problem. And, I sincerely hope, the House will welcome the initiative taken by the Prime Minister and allow the process to be carried forward so that we can find a solution to the Punjab problem. Today there is no alternative but to continue President's Rule and I hope that holding of panchayat polls will mark a major turning point in our efforts to bring back the political processes in Punjab to full play.

Sir, I believe some comments were made about certain issues and I think it is my duty to answer some of them. Firstly, about the Jodhpur under-trials, let me make it very clear. As far as we are concerned, the issue of Jodhpur under-trials is not a political issue, nor is it a political card to be played whenever it suits the convenience of one or the other. The Jodhpur under-trials face serious criminal charges including the charge of waging war. They are not detainees, they are under-trials. The trial of their case has been stayed by the Supreme Court. Yet we have from time to time reviewed the situation and initially withdrew prosecution in respect of 45 persons and physically released 40 of them who were in custody and again we have withdrawn the cases in respect of 137 persons and released them from custody. The 8-Member Ministerial Committee is seized of the problem and we shall constantly review the matter when the time is appropriate,

ate, after weighing the evidence and after looking into the cases if we think further action is required, further action will be taken. Jodhpur, I would humbly submit, should not be used as a political card or a political stick to beat the Government with. It is neither a political card nor a political stick.

As far as the Delhi riot cases are concerned, yes, time and again we have said, the legal processes in this country are tortuous that it is not possible to say at what point of time all the cases will be tried and completed. (*Interruptions*) Yet hon. Members will know that recently in one case, State Versus Sri Ram and others, six persons were accused and they have been sentenced to two years R.I. under Sections 147 and 148 of the Indian Penal Code, five years' R.I. plus fine of Rs. 2000 under Section 436 I.P.C. and life imprisonment and fine of Rs. 2000 under Section 302. So here is evidence that the Government has done nothing to impede the trial of these cases. On the contrary the Government is anxious to prosecute these cases, whatever cases have been registered.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You have done nothing. What have you done? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Whatever cases have been registered in the courts, whatever cases have been registered in police stations, they will be tried and if the courts are able to reach expeditious conclusions in these cases, certainly the Government will only be quite happy.

Certain observations have been attributed to Mr. Chaman Lal. Sir, it is not the Opposition which put Mr. Chaman Lal as IG (Border Security), it is the Government which appointed Mr. Chaman Lal as IG (Border Security). It is after the Punjab action plan was instituted that we hand-picked an officer and placed him as IG (Border Security). It is we who gave him the policy stating that 'while you will be firm with the terrorists, you will try to be helpful to any one who is innocent and who is harassed.' It is the policy of the Govern-

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ment, he carried out the policy of the Government. He has had some difference of perception with the Police Chief. I believe that both Mr. K.P.S. Gill and Mr. Chaman Lal hold opinions which are honest. Both of them hold honest opinions and there are honest differences. If an officer has honest differences and wishes to express his differences and therefore it is requested that he may be taken out of the scene, as the Punjab Government thought fit to relieve him, it is a matter which the Punjab Government will handle and the Punjab Government will deal with it. I will not, therefore, say that one opinion is honest and the other opinion is dishonest. Both are fine officers; both hold honest opinions. If there are perceptual differences they will be sorted out by the Punjab Government. I do not think that the Opposition can use Mr. Chaman Lal as a stick to beat the Government with. We hand-picked Mr. Chaman Lal. We placed him in a sensitive position. He did a good job. He holds an honest opinion. It is an honest difference of opinion with the Chief. Those differences will be sorted out within the system of administration by the Punjab Government. There is nothing more to it. I do not think it is proper to exaggerate it beyond all proportions.

As I said earlier, this is not the time to hold elections. Any objective, impartial observer of the Punjab scene will agree that the Government has to continue on the path which it has chosen. We have to hold Panchayat elections. We have to invite Opposition leaders. We have to hold wide consultations. The Ministerial Committee is seized of the matter and it has already held two meetings. I am sure this process that we have initiated will take us forward on the political path and will help us find a political solution.

I command this Resolution and I seek the support of this House to this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 11th May, 1987 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th November, 1988."

The motion was adopted.

17.33 hrs.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I call the Minister to move for leave to introduce the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, I have to inform the House that the President has, in pursuance of clauses (1) and (3) of article 117 of the Constitution of India recommended the introduction and consideration of the Bill in Lok Sabha.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, why is it the same day introduction and consideration? It may be introduced today and you can get it passed tomorrow. This is a matter of principle that you have to decide as in the case of other Bills. You have it introduced today. Then, let us have the time to consider it and say what we have to say on this Bill. (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please.

Shri Bhagat.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I introduce** the Bill.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Let it remain there. Don't try to press it today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is up the House to see.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIYA: You have not told us earlier about it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is left to the House as to what we are going to decide.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It can be taken up for consideration tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us hear the Minister as to what he is saying.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I would like to make one thing clear. Let me be frank. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There is no urgency.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Why do you want to stop me from saying? If you do not want to pass it, don't pass it. I have no objection. The only point is this : I had discussions on this question with the leaders of all the groups including Mr. Basudeb Acharia that we should pass this Bill and he agreed. You have all written to us. Last time, you wanted this Bill to be passed.

**Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I told you categorically that without discussion, we cannot pass this Bill.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I have spoken to all the leaders in this House and that House. All of you agreed and said "Let us pass it today". The Bill is to be sent to the Rajya Sabha so that before Diwali the Bill can be passed. All of you agreed to that. If you want to record a point, that is a different thing. But if you do not want to pass it today. It is for the House. You have written to us and you have agreed that this will be passed today. There is no point in delaying. Your point has been recorded. I would suggest that the Bill be taken into consideration.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Basudeb Acharia should be given time to speak. I want to hear him. He wants to give suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia to speak.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It has been said that this is a Diwali gift from the Government. If there is no principle involved, then we shall not take a gift.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: If you don't want to pass the Bill today, let it not be passed. I have absolutely no objection. I said Diwali gift because you all agreed. I spoke to you and to the leaders of all parties. I spoke to the leaders of the other House also. It was decided to pass it here today and tomorrow to pass it there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia to speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why so much hurry?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want? Do you want to discuss it?

MR. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Shri Basudeb Acharia will speak whatever he wants to speak.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: My principal objection is that there is no time to speak on the Bill.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: If they do not want to pass it today, let it be passed tomorrow. I do not mind. Last time, they wanted it to be passed today. They write to me. They ask for more. They dream it to be passed today. Then they get up and oppose it. If they want to be practical, let them do it. If they do not want to be practical, let it be passed tomorrow, not today. You agree and then you get up. It is funny. *(Interruptions)* I am prepared for tomorrow, if you do not want it today. The House will decide. Let it be passed unanimously without any objection. The House will pass it without any opposition and without any amendment. This was decided by all the parties.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You give us sufficient time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was left to the House unanimously to take the decision. If there are any differences of opinion, I cannot do anything now. You are asked to take the decision. If you say you pass the Bill, I will allow. Otherwise, if you do not want, you leave it. I cannot thrust it on you. That is all.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, Mr. Acharia should be allowed to speak. We want to hear him. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He introduced the Bill. That is all right. But let it come for discussion tomorrow or let it come sometime in the course of this month. We want to study the Bill. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Today it has to be reported to Rajya Sabha, circulated in the Rajya Sabha and passed in the Rajya Sabha tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to know from the hon. Members of this House. Is it the unanimous opinion of the House to pass this Bill today or not?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Amal Datta, please tell what is your opinion?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: We can take it up for discussion tomorrow. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point is that Shri Amal Datta is objecting to this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The point is that we want to move amendments. There should be time....*(Interruptions)* I am not going to give explanation to the hon. Member. He should know the Parliamentary rules also....*(Interruptions)* Why don't you tell the Government? Why couldn't they bring it earlier? They could have introduced it yesterday. They could have circulated it long back.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, hon. Members of this House are aware that it concerns them. They have unanimously agreed in the Committee that was set up for this purpose to pass it. But, if they want to delay it for tomorrow and if they want to pass it tomorrow, it is up to them. If they are willing, they can do so.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will pass on to the next item.

17.42 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Demands of Farmers and Agricultural Labour

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up Discussion under Rule 193. Two hours are allotted. Shri Janga Reddy to initiate the discussion. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I would like to know at what time you are going to stop the discussion. Is it at 6 o' Clock? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will start discussion today and continue tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, we are having the discussion on the Kisan's agitation. It is a very important subject. If we are going to have it at the fag end of the day and are carrying it on up to night, it will not be desirable. So, please decide it first. Do you adjourn the House at 6 o' Clock and take it up tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about the hon. Minister's opinion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): It is the consensus of the House. If they would like to continue the discussion tomorrow, I would just like to remind that tomorrow is Private Member's day and we will not be able to finish it. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let us adjourn today at 6 o'Clock and take it up tomorrow at 12 o'Clock. That is the option.....(*Interruptions*) On such an important subject on which the Kisans were on the march for the last several days, we do not want to carry it on up to 9 o'Clock and all that. That is not proper. You may please tell us what is your opinion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First, we will continue upto 6 o'Clock and after that we will decide what we want.

Mr. Janga Reddy to initiate the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 70 to 80 per cent population of our country lives in villages and are dependent on agriculture. We know that in rural areas some people have agriculture land, and some earn their livelihood by carrying other professions connected with agriculture or are dependent on land for their livelihood. Everybody knows how much our farmers community have been neglected for the last 10 year due to which their condition has become worst. Small land holders are finding it very difficult to lead their lives smoothly. Had Government paid attention to their problems even once in the last 40 years since independence, the condition would not have deteriorated to this extent. Today the situation has assumed such a serious proportion that each and every farmer is disgusted with cultivation profession and wants to give up it. If you go to the villages and ask the farmers to express their opinion about the profession of cultivation, they will say how miserably a farmer has to lead life. Today, even a rich farmer having 30 or 50 acres of land is ready to leave his profession and is eager to accept a post of clerk in the Government offices by selling his land so as to settle in the cities. When such is the condition of big farmers, you can well imagine the condition of small and marginal farmers. They are very much in trouble. That is why even after 40 years of independence, farmers are bent upon agitation. On the other hand, our hon. Prime Minister says that second green revolution is in the offing in southern parts of the country after first green revolution in Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. I am unable to understand the meaning of this statement. On one hand green revolution is taking place, on the other farmers are committing suicide and they are agitating. Has the Government ever thought of the basic causes of discontentment among

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the farmers? The Government have no time to think about farmers. Disunity among the farmers is attributable to their misery. They are not united. Many political parties are serving their own interests by aligning with the farmers. Due to agitations, farmers are not in a position to come to one platform. You might be remembering that 10 years ago in Madras, Shri Satya Narayan Swami started a non-political agitation of farmers. A large number of farmers were jailed, but the then Chief Minister Shri M.G.R. refused to talk with them, as recently our hon. Prime Minister also refused to talk with the farmers, who come at the Boat Club. When the elections came, the same M.G. Ramachandran went to Narayan Swami, bowed with respect and asked his support in the elections. Not only this, he also accepted all their demands. Shri Narayan Swami started such an agitation that even vegetables, milk and essential commodities became scarce in the cities. The Government has to bow down in the end. On the same pattern, an agitation of farmers has been spearheaded in Maharashtra by Shri Sharad Joshi. Be it B.J.P., C.P.M. or for that matter any other party, all are supporting the farmers in accordance with their own political view points.

In Bengal, farmers are agitating for remunerative prices for jute. For the last one year, agitation has been going on in Meerut in Uttar Pradesh under the leadership of Shri Tikait. Agitations are going on in Gujarat and Karnataka also. For the last one year, we are agitating in Andhra Pradesh. What are the reasons behind it. Now the farmers have understood that without unity the Government will not bow down. The Government is agreeable only when there is someone to make it agreeable. In several States of the country, farmers have been agitating in support of their demands. Shri Rajiv Gandhi only deliver speeches for the farmers but refuse to talk with them. This has been going on for the last 6 months. We welcome him, if he wants to provide some concessions to the farmers and then announcement should be made soon. I would like to submit that farmers are agitating peacefully. They will not indulge in

any kind of violence or burning buses. They will only go to jails and do picketing. To-day, if employees burn buses or workers agitate, then the concerned ministers come to talk with them, but when farmers are agitating, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is not ready to talk with them.

In the whole country, farmers are agitating for their demands. Except one or two, all their demands are legitimate. All the demands are common. These demands are related to the whole country, except one or two regional demands. So, could the Central Government issue necessary instructions to the State Governments to talk with the leaders of farmers and political leaders on State level and accept their legitimate demands after hearing their problems. It can do this, but it is not doing so.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Central Minister of Agriculture always come from Haryana, be it Shri Rao Birendra Singh or Shri Bhajan Lal or Shri Bansi Lal or any other else. It is true that the performance of Haryana and Punjab on agriculture front makes us happy. They attained top position in production of foodgrains in the country. But the farmers of other regions also do the same labour as is done by the farmers of Haryana and Punjab. But they have not been provided any facilities. If water and electricity are made available to them, they can also attain the same position. Water and electricity are required to be provided for the farmers all over the country. They are demanding these facilities. You know that first of all farmers need land, then water. But today the condition such that even after 40 years of independence Government is not able to provide water to the farmers. Without water, land cannot be cultivated. For the last one or two years, there was no rain due to which drought situation was created. This year there is heavy floods. In this way, farmers of India are being crushed in between drought and floods. For the last four years we have been discussing here about drought and floods but we could not find a solution to this. We can use our machinery to check floods and drought by evolving

scientific methods. We can provide water to our farmers from the rivers in case of scanty rainfall. But due to the wrong policies of the Central Government, nothing is being done. The State Governments are ready to make their projects but the Central Government is not permitting them. Cases have been pending decision for the last 30 years. I raised this issue in the meetings of the Water Consultative Committee, but there was no reply. In States, whether there are Congress Party Government or non Congress Party Government, as many as 78 projects in our country are running without the permission of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Water Resources. Telugu Ganga Project is going on in Andhra Pradesh. Shri Shankaranand may like to attribute the reasons therefore. There are rainfalls in the country only for four months. By preserving this water in reservoirs, we can utilize it at the time of need. We know that though water is available in abundant quantity in the country as a whole, yet it is available in some States and other States suffer from drought. Even in one State when drought occurs in one district, other districts face flood. Have we ever thought of doing something to remedy this situation. What are the reasons for this. I want to know whether Government does not want to take any steps in this direction?

During the last 40 years we have been concentrating on achieving progress in the industrial sector. But the progress in the industrial as well as agricultural sector is also no better. What are the reasons behind it. I want to know whether Government has formulated any policy on this subject or not? When an area faces famine or severe drought occurs in an area, the Government tries to solve the problem by providing funds immediately from the I.R.D.P. It is only a temporary measure which the Government takes to solve the problem. Did the Government ever think of doing anything for a permanent solution of the problem? I think the Government has not so far thought anything about it. The Government simply allocates funds from the I.R.D.P. and R.L.E.G.P. and never bothered to know as to how this money is being utilized. In spite of all this what per

cent of land has been brought under irrigation. I may quote the example of Andhra Pradesh. In all even 33 per cent of land has not been brought under irrigation. Not even 10 per cent has been added to the total irrigation capacity after independence. Now-a-days the farmer depends on his fate and his hard labour. He looks towards the sky and depends on the mercy of God to maintain his livelihood. He is just continuing as farmer under these difficult circumstances as he has no other alternative. That is why he is constrained to stick to this profession. No other job is available to him. He is simply thinking about his lot. The Government should make standing provision of 60 to 70 per cent in the Budget for irrigation. The State Government should also be asked to act on these lines.

Most of the major projects are lying incomplete. The Pochanpar project of Andhra Pradesh is one of such projects. Its foundation stone was laid by Pandit Nehru 35 years ago. It is going to complete 35 years in 1994, but nothing has been done there. The same is the position with regard to the Nagarjun Sagar Project and the Narmada project. There is a project called Puttobagu in Asamabad district of Andhra Pradesh. It will irrigate an area of about 4000 acres of land. Already 15 years have elapsed since the work was started. Its estimated expenditure is Rs. 50 crores. What action has been taken to obtain I.T.D. fund? What the Central as well as the State Governments are doing in this regard? Our legislatures come here to demand clearance of this project after a lapse of 15 years. But instead of clearing the project they were ill-treated here. Tear gas shells were burst on them and they were lathi charged. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has no time to talk to them. We do not mind if he has no time. But the foundation of that very project had been laid by the Congress Government and they had started the work. No work was carried on this project for the last 15 years. The work is now in progress and it is expected that it will be completed after 5 years.

In this connection I would like to submit that once a work is taken up, it should

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not be stalled in the middle. By this time a large amount of silting has taken place in Pochampur project. After 4 years there will be no water. I, therefore, ask the Planning Commission, the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation to see as to when a particular project should be taken up. It should be well planned.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time do you want?

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I shall take 15 minutes more.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken twenty minutes. Try to finish your speech in another five-seven minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I shall continue tomorrow.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, you finish it today.

18.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I am of the view that major projects viz. the Godavari Project, the Krishna Project should be treated as national projects. Irrigation facilities should be made available. When the Government fails to provide irrigation facilities to the farmer, he makes up his own arrangements. He has to take loan for that. He sets up electric pump to lift water. But the problem arises when he does not get water even after that. If some stone comes in the way of boring, water cannot come up and the farmer has to face difficulties. Suppose he takes a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs

and digs deep well (Barli) and the same remains bereft of water, then he has to blame his luck. He cannot repay the loan under these circumstances. The Government should come to the rescue of the farmers at such junctures. Did the Government ever think of this situation? Even Now-a-days the farmer cultivates his land and depends on nature. If the nature does not help, he has to curse his luck. What I mean to say that the Government should make all arrangements to provide irrigation facilities to the farmer. The Government charges Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per H.P. The Government of Andhra Pradesh charges Rs. 18 per H.P. Similar H.P. charges could be fixed in respect of Haryana, Punjab and other States also. Water should be made available free of cost to all, in all such areas where irrigation facilities are not provided. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reduced the tariff rate. The Central Government has raised the tariff in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. In order to remove this anomaly, the Central Government should fix the minimum and maximum tariff in respect of agriculture sector. Because of this, agitations have been taking place at a number of places. On the one hand the Government does not make arrangements for irrigation and on the other hand it penalises the farmer who makes his own irrigation arrangements. Besides, the Government fixes one or the other condition on the loan, the farmer takes to make arrangements for irrigation. Could I know from the Government as to how many industrialists have been sent to jail who failed to repay the loans. As a matter of fact the Government gives subsidy to set up industries. For this the Central Government gives 25 per cent subsidy and the State Government gives 10 per cent subsidy. But these people set up limited companies and grab public money and Government cannot take any action against them. I would like to ask Shri Bhajan Lal as to how many such persons have been sent to jail on this account. There is one Shri Ranga Reddy in my area. He had 2 acres of land and he took a loan of Rs. 2000. He repaid Rs. 600 but he was sent to jail as he failed to repay the balance amount. He had to pay Rs. 6200 to get himself released from jail. This is the policy of your Govern-

ment and the Reserve Bank of India. The State Bank of India has done it. In this connection I would like to tell Shri Bhajan Lal that he should not send the farmer to jail for his failure to repay the loan. Instead, his land may be auctioned. Could the hon. Minister say as to how many industrialists have been sent to jail whose industries become sick? I think he has no reply to this. The Government have written off Rs.45000 crores due from industrialists. This is the latest position. No industrialists has been sent to jail. We know how the industrialists do bungling. They set up one industry and instal machines one after the other.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude:

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Sir, I need at least one hour. If you ring the bell after 15 minutes I will conclude my speech. I shall continue it tomorrow. Sir, why are you ringing the bell. I am raising some important points. I am disturbed when you ring the bell. I have to speak in Telugu. This problem concerns whole of India. Farmer's problem is not an ordinary problem. We should understand one thing that if the farmer starves, all of us would starve. Shri Rajiv Gandhi did not understand this problem. That is why the farmers resorted to agitation. The total amount of loan given to farmers will amount to 42000 crore rupees, the Government may write it off. It is equal to 50% of the total loan written off in the case of industrialists. There should be no difficulty with the Government to write off this amount. I am citing an example. Shri Mabiwala Krishnaya son of Govindaya Kahasi, District Chittoor took a loan of Rs. 3000 and he had to pay Rs. 7200 at the time of repayment. Some other person took Rs. 1500. Shri Bhajan Lal, just listen please.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): I am listening.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: He paid Rs. 6200. I have got these figures. Another

person took Rs. 2000 and he had to pay Rs. 6200 later. Still another man took Rs. 2,300 and he had to repay Rs. 7000. Then one person took Rs. 1100 and he had to pay Rs. 5250 at the time of repayment. It is a sin.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Bofors company got it but they have not repaid.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Had the money taken by the Bofors been returned, the farmer could have taken up the work himself.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): All have purchased tap recorders. These have been sent.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Hon. Shri Bairagi's poems and speeches have the same message. A person takes Rs.1200/- and pays back Rs.6700/- we have come to know of many such instances. The action taken further was that each one in Rajahmundry jail was lashed for a month or two. The Government did not let its Land Revenue Act take effect. The Government is aware of the famine conditions and that there have been no rains for the past seven years. And when there have been rains they were so excessive that the entire crop was destroyed. More water or less water, losses were incurred either way. So we want that this time farmers should be relieved of their debt burden. If Rs. 145,000 crores in loans given to industrialists can be written off in the past 40 years, the same should be done for farmers. Of the remaining Rs. 22000 crores, Rs. 11000 crores may be due to the Government and this should be waived. This will help farmers in continuing their occupation. Even after all this, if the farmer gets manure, water and favourable weather and is able to give a good yield, what is his condition? Is the Government aware of what is being imported this year? Cotton is being imported from Pakistan inspite of bumper cotton crop. During an year of famine the Government imported 10 lakh tonnes of rice. The Government is importing sugar, pulses and oil. Why do we have to depend on other countries for foodgrain even after the Green Revolution?

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Farmers do not get the right price for their produce. Hon. Shri Bhajan Lal is giving us support prices which we do not want. We want remunerative prices. Farmers need support because they are about to fall. The Government is giving inputs to farmers. Every person needs rice and wheat but every person does not need industrial products. If this is so will the farmer be killed so that others can be fed? The N.T.R. Government is buying rice at Rs.3/- a kilo and selling it for Rs.2/- a kilo. The Government can do likewise and buy rice at Rs.5/- a kilo to sell it at Rs.2/- a kilo. We have no objection if a Central subsidy is given. If hon. Shri Bhajan Lal visits the market he will find that tomatoes are being sold at a price of Rs.20/- a kilo. As tomatoes are so dear we cannot drink tomato juice even if the doctor advises it. There we can get three pumpkins for a rupee but over here it is sold at Rs.10-12 a kilo. But the farmer does not get anything because of the presence of middlemen. The reason is that adequate facilities do not exist for the storage of vegetables. This is the reason for the proliferation of middlemen at the expense of farmers. And as all this happens the concerned authorities relax in air-conditioned comfort. So the farmers had no alternative except to go on strike.

[English]

We do not want your support price. We are not at the mercy of your Government or any other Government. We want our own price.

[Translation]

The Government is responsible for price fixation. A central subsidy should be given if the interests of the consumers are to be served. But the Government should have an 'Open-Market' approach and fix as low a price as possible. Price of foodgrains in subsequent years should be fixed in advance. If the market price of foodgrain is less and middleman tries to buy it off at low rates, the Government should intervene and buy the foodgrain. If the market

price is high the Government should exercise price-control. But we want remunerative price and not the support price. In fertilizers, Rs. 10/- to Rs. 20/- have been increased on 50 kilos of Urea. An increase in price implies a decrease in subsidy. The limit of Rs. 13000 crores set in 1980 by Shri Charan Singh was reduced by Rs. 6000 crores by the present Government. This year this limit was reduced even further. There is an official statement to this effect. What happens if the price of 40 kilos of foodgrain is increased by Rs. 10/- The cost of producing 40 kilos of foodgrain should be calculated and a 20% profit be added to that figure. Then remunerative price should be fixed and after that the farmer should be given an opportunity to sell his foodgrain wherever he desires.

Recently levy was imposed in Uttar Pradesh. We resisted the imposition of levy and now we are up against both levy and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Levy implies the forceful acquisition of a thing belonging to another.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your fifteen minutes are over.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I am about to conclude.

As I was saying we want remunerative price and the restriction on movement to be lifted. The need for restriction arises because of imposition of levy. But what can the millowner do. If he purchases at the rate of Rs. 200/- and the Government purchases at the rate of Rs. 150/- he will have to adopt ways to make his high rate purchases profitable. (Interjections)

Please be seated for five more minutes. Details of the crop insurance scheme were given while we were asking for a number-wise survey. If a person has an insurance the money goes to his wife. To know what would happen in these cases a number-wise survey was asked for. The hon. Minister came to Andhra Pradesh and said that a village would be treated as a unit. Let the Government conduct a number-wise survey. I have read the official statement and want to raise 2-3 points.

First of all I feel that the Land Acquisition Act needs to be changed. Let me tell you an interesting fact. Our Government is imposing income-tax on Land Acquisition cases. As someone mentioned, fifteen years ago land was acquired from the farmers at a price of Rs. 2000. Fifteen years have passed, farmers are still receiving interest from the Government and the latter is imposing income-tax on the interest amount it pays to the former. I request hon. Shri Bhajan Lal to please listen to me. Is interest paid only to get it back in the form of income-tax? The Government is at fault for making delayed payments. We want the Government to return as much land as it acquired from the farmers. Let the Government write to Shri Chavan. This is the reason behind the farmers agitation. The hard working farmers of our country are adversely affected by floods and famine. The least the government can do for them is to relieve them of their debts. The rally held at the Boat Club seven days ago is a precursor of more rallies to come. An agitated farmer means an agitated nation. The country as a whole would be affected if its farmers are hungry. In such a situation 30% of the farmers will take to rickshaw-pulling in cities. Farmers can work efficiently only if they are relieved of their debts, get free

electricity and bank loans at the lowest possible rate of interest. In the rally held at the Boat Club, at least the Delhi Administration and Central Government should have given farmers an opportunity to voice their demands. Instead they made matters worse by cutting off the water-supply to farmers.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Reply will be given tomorrow..

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Instead of summoning farmers from every State the Government can hold discussions with responsible leaders of the farming community. I request the Government to accept the demands of farmers and relieve them of their debts.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 hours tomorrow.

18.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 4, 1988/Kartika 13, 1910 (Saka)
