

out making any claims for compensation, without asking for anything in return and without placing impediments. We have received the total cooperation of all the villages on the border where the fencing is being put up.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : *Mr. Speaker Sir, despite the terrorist activities in Punjab, the last 8 years have seen people in the State, specially Sikhs and Hindus, living in perfect harmony. Writers, journalists and intellectuals of Punjab complain that the Government plays down events which encourage Hindus and Sikhs of Punjab to unite against and combat terrorism. Such events are not given due coverage by the Government-controlled media like radio and television. Will the Government consider giving coverage on radio and T.V. to the events which encourage Hindu-Sikh amity? The Government should encourage everyone including the writers engaged in such work.*

S. BUTA SINGH : The points raised by hon. Shri Ramoowalia have already been clarified by my hon. colleague Shri Chidambaram. The present-day situation demands such an approach. I am happy to note that our hon. colleagues from the Akali Dal share the same opinion. Wherever such instances have come to notice, be it in Hoshiarpur or Ludhiana, the Governor has visited those places as a representative of the Centre and the State Government. Doordarshan correspondents also went there to give due coverage to the joint efforts of Hindus and Sikhs to combat terrorism. In a recent happening in Samrala, two persons proved that the bond between the two communities is much stronger than any blood-relationship. Wide publicity has been given to whatever the Government has done in memory of the sacrifice made by these two persons. Besides this, the suggestions given by the hon. Member in the House will be implemented in toto. In the last 5 years, the spirited resistance put up by the people of Punjab against terrorism has strengthened the Government's hands. The Government will whole-heartedly approve and encourage their efforts.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : After some time a full discussion will be held on this subject.

At that stage, you may participate in it.

[English]

Technology Missions

*3. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the areas of problems recognised for the five technology missions and how are these missions structured ;
- (b) the stipulated objectives and identified accountabilities of these programmes ;
- (c) the progress so far made under these missions ; and
- (d) whether the family planning has been taken as one of these five missions and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Statement

- (a) The areas chosen for the five Technology Missions are :
 - (i) Rural Drinking water
 - (ii) Immunisation of pregnant women and infants
 - (iii) Functional literacy for persons in the 15—35 age group
 - (iv) Accelerating self-reliance in edible oils, and
 - (v) Better communications.

At the Central level there is a Mission Director for each Mission, who is responsible for implementation of the Mission. He reports to the Secretary concerned under the Minister. The Adviser to Prime Minister on Technology Missions provides overall guidance for planning implementation of the Missions.

- (b) The broad objectives of the Missions, along with nodal agencies, are given in Table 'A' below.

Table 'A'
Technology Missions and their broad objectives

Sl. No.	Technology Mission Name	Nodal Agency	Broad Objectives
1	2	3	4
1.	Immunisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mini. of Health and FW ● Deptt. of Biotechnology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Reduce morbidity and mortality due to Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis and Measles among infants. —Reduce mortality due to tetanus amongst pregnant women —Achieve self-sufficiency in vaccine production —Promote R&D in area of immunisation and Vaccination
2.	Oil Seeds	Deptt. of Agri. Research and Education (Min. of Agriculture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Accelerating self-reliance in edible oils —Achieving production of the order of 16 to 18 million tons of oil seeds in 1989-90 —Improving oil extraction efficiencies
3.	Telecommunication	Deptt. of Telecommunications (Min. of Communication)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Improve quality of service —Increase urban PCOs —Improved delivery of telegrams

1

2

3

4

—Provide telex on demand

—Improve rural communications

—Build up a national digital network

—To cover problem villages (98,746 as on 1-4-88) by March 1990 under ARWSP/MNP/TM Programmes through

● Conservation of water and recharging of aquifers

● Eradication of guinea-worm

● Control of fluorosis

● Desalination of water

● Removal of excess iron

—Supply 40 litres per capita per day in all areas for human beings and 30 litres per capita per day in desert areas for cattle

—Impart functional literacy to 80 million illiterate persons in 15-35 age group

● 30 million by 1990 and

● additional 50 million by 1995.

4. Drinking Water

Deptt. of Rural Development
(Min. of Agriculture)

5. Literacy

Deptt. of Education (Min. of
Human Resources Development)

Accountability of the various Missions rests with the individual nodal agencies as well as with other collaborating Government agencies.

(c) Progress made under the five Missions

is given in Table 'B'.

(d) No, Sir. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has already an ongoing programme dealing with family welfare, which covers family planning also.

Table 'B'

Salient Points of Progress of various Missions

Sl. No.	Name of the Technology Mission	Salient points of Progress/Achievement
1	2	3
1.	Immunisation	—340 districts covered by March 1988 —A unit for manufacturing 100 million doses of oral polio vaccine is being set up
2.	Oilseeds	—Despite severe drought, oilseed production is estimated at 12.5 million tons in 1987-88 as against 11.45 million tons in 1986-87. —40 new varieties of groundnut, mustard and sunflower released. Average yields three times higher.
3.	Telecommunications	—Manual trunk efficiency increased from 70 to 84% C—DOT RAX a day programme under-way —STD services extended to 278 districts —3300 urban PCOs installed against the target of 2000 in 1987-88 —Electronic keyboard to replace Morse Code for telegram transmission under field trial —More reliable and dependable PCO prototype field tested —Percentage of telegrams delivered within 12 hours increased to 72%
4.	Drinking Water	—88,654 problem villages covered fully and 52,212 problem villages covered partially by March 1988 —Guineaworm affected villages reduced from 12840 in 1985 to 5600 in 1988

1

2

3

5. Literacy

- Ground water potential maps now available for 24 districts
- 32000 water harvesting structures created in 1987-88
- Mission was approved in January, 1988
- Actions have been initiated for operationalisation of the mission
- Improved prototype of blackboards, rollerboards, slates, dustless chalk, lanterns, developed and under field trial
- Six lakh student volunteers mobilised in Summer 1988 to reach out to one million illiterates
- Action plan for one lakh illiterate prison inmates finalised.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Sir, in the areas of high technology missions, may I know what is the total amount provided for these missions during the Seventh Plan period ?

I would like to know the amount spent till now and the achievements made in the various missions considering the amount spent and the total amount left out to be spent in the remaining part of the current Plan.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : There is actually no separate allocation for the missions. They come from the normal Budget of the nodal Ministries responsible for these missions. I can tell you what is the amount which can be said to be available or demarcated for these missions. For water mission, it is about Rs. 3,000 crores ; for telecommunication, about Rs. 2500 crores ; for immunisation, it is about Rs. 240 crores ; for literacy, about Rs. 550 crores ; for oilseeds about Rs. 300 crores. Unfortunately I cannot give how much of the money has been spent on specific missions because, as the hon. Member knows, this covers the entire gamut of the Government of India and various Ministries and agencies are responsible for these missions. But I have given in the Annexure, the major achieve-

ments of these missions.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : My second supplementary is this. In the technology mission, accelerating oilseeds production for self-sufficiency in edible oil is an important item. And the important factor is to earn foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 1300 crores. May I know, after spending so much money in this mission, how much foreign exchange we have saved.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Already we have increased the production of oilseeds to 12.5 million tonnes as against the target of 15 to 16 million tonnes in 1990. We cannot exactly say how much foreign exchange we have saved by this. But certainly we have reduced our liability for foreign exchange by this mission. It would take some time—the target date 1989-90—before the full effect of the organisational, administrative and scientific work will be borne out.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Sir, still there are thousands of villages which are to be covered by this mission. Unfortunately, in the initial stages, when the lists 1 and 2 were prepared, some of the really problem-villages suffering from fluoride content and salinity were somehow

ignored. I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister what steps the technology mission has taken in regard to containing this problem of fluoride and higher saline content. My information is, when we contacted the superior officers in the Panchayati Raj Engineering Department or rural water supply Department, they are not aware of the exact methodology that is going to be suggested or adopted by this technology mission on drinking water. So the people at the Gram Panchayat level should also be involved. I would like to know what steps the hon. Minister is taking to bring these things to the notice of not only top Engineering Department officials but also to the notice of the people in the Gram Panchayat, say by giving news, giving advertisements in the newspapers so that people will know. I also ask the hon. Minister to enlighten what are the functions of the Justice Bhagwati Committee to monitor these technology mission programmes.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : As far as the actual implementation is concerned, the responsibility mainly rests with the State Governments. You know the matter comes within the purview of State Government's responsibility. But we have nevertheless in cooperation with the State Government, given wide publicity in newspapers, radio and TV about various steps being taken and are to be taken for providing pure water to the people. We have taken up about 55 mini-missions for pilot projects in all the States in order to demonstrate to the people of those districts how the various aspects of the water mission including removal of bacteriological and chemical impurities can be achieved. In this context, I agree with the hon. Member that the problem of communication does remain and we have to do very wide publicity in coordination with the district and panchayat authorities in order to keep the people in know of what exactly is to be done and what methods have been developed and we are disseminating this information.

As regards the setting up of the Bhagwati Committee, the Committee has not yet been formally set up. It is called Council for Social Audit. The purpose of the Committee is to help create awareness among the people about the technology missions and to make them participate in this process and also

concurrently run a sort of evaluation of the programme and advise the Government from the point of view of larger social participation.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : In view of the successful working of these five technology missions, I would like to know whether the Government is actively considering the setting up of a few more technology missions in some such areas like Jabalpur.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Yes. We are considering the setting up of a few more technology missions like one on fertility control or family planning and welfare. This is under the consideration of Government to set up one or two more technology missions and the Department of Science and Technology together with the Planning Commission is engaged in detecting new areas where the technology mission approach will be useful.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I through you seek clarification from the hon. Minister regarding some of the data which have been supplied in the statement because unless it is clarified, there will be some doubts about the reliability of these figures? In the column about drinking water, the broad objectives of the mission are given as, to cover problem villages. 98,746 problem villages are to be covered by March, 1990. This is supposed to be the objective of this mission on drinking water.

On page 3 of the statement where the progress of the various missions is being shown, it says 88,654 problem villages out of the target of 98,000 are covered fully and 52,212 problem villages covered partially by March, 1988. The target is to be fulfilled by March, 1990. According to this, by March, 1988 which is over already, two years earlier the number of villages already covered exceeds the number of villages which were to reach the target. Could you please explain what is this? I could not make head and tail out of this figure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are more than the number of villages that exists!

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : This conclusion exists because the original target was 1.62 lakh villages. That was the original

target actually. What they have meant is that up to 1st April, 1988, that is between 1st April, 1988 and up to March, 1990, so many villages were covered. May be they should have made it more explicit.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are you referring to page 1 or page 3 ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : I am referring to page 3. Table 'B'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is the progress already made, according to you. These mistakes are made in compiling figures. It will be better you clarify.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : I will furnish a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : You come out with a clarification.

Pak Help to Terrorists

*7. †**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :**

SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether detailed reports and other disclosures to the Government agencies during the recent operations in Punjab and elsewhere indicate the terrorists operating in Punjab and other parts of the country have been receiving help and incitement from Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined these reports and other material ;

(c) if so, what is the latest assessment of the Government about the nature and extent of Pakistan's involvement in terrorists activities in India ; and

(d) what action Government propose to contain Pak involvement ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Pakistan continues to be involved in

terrorist activities in India.

(d) Talks have been held recently between the Union Home Secretary and the Interior Secretary Pakistan in May '88 when this matter was discussed and dissuading Pakistan from helping the terrorist activities in India will be a continuous diplomatic exercise.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Sir, in the reply given to Part (d), it sounds high that Pakistan will go on helping the terrorists in this country and Government of India would continue its efforts through diplomatic exercises. May I know how long this exercise will continue for reaching an early solution or is it the only solution ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, whatever has to be done on the Indian side will be done regardless of whether we make progress in the diplomatic exercise or not. The Action Plans which are outlined a little while earlier, have a number of elements and when that plan is completed, we would have been able to stem the flow of arms, ammunition and trained terrorists to a considerable extent. What is happening on the Pakistan-side of the border, is a matter of grave concern. We have talked it over with them. We have brought before them clinching evidence and we have tried to make them see reason that this is a suicidal policy for Pakistan to follow. We sincerely hope that they will see reason. In order to make them see reason, we have to continue these diplomatic exercises. But, on our side of the border, we are not lowering our guard of vigil and we are taking every step that is necessary to stem the flow of arms, ammunition and trained terrorists.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : The recent statement of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra shows that the terrorists from Punjab have reached Chandrapur, Gadacharoli and Nanded Districts and they are training the Naxalites there. May I know the reaction of the Central Government ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We have seen the statement. We are trying to gather more information. When more information is available, at the suitable moment, I shall share it with the House.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, it is common knowledge that all the help that