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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, September, 6, 1990/ Bhadra
15, 1912 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at one minute past
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am on a point of order.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order now, please.

[English]

SHRI. A.K. ROY: Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Question No. 1 under "List of Questions for Oral Answer Under Rule 40" should be taken up first.

MR. SPEAKER: If it comes, I will check up.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. When your turn comes, you may speak.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Migration of Hindus From Pakistan

*407. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hindus who have migrated to India from Pakistan in the last six months; and

(b) the number thereof who have since returned to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODHKANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). While precise figure are not available, there are cases of 211 Hindus who have come to India from Pakistan recently and are staying on after the expiry of their authorised visa period. They are reported to be seeking permission to extend their stay in India indefinitely.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: My question has been replied very lightly. In my question, I had asked as to how many Hindus migrated from Pakistan to India. In reply to that, the hon. Minister stated in his reply that recently 211 Hindus came. Has there

been any account of last six months with the Government? If not, whether our intelligence department is unable to keep this much account? Does the Government keep the accounts of only visa and passport holders?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: When Mr. Patidar is speaking, why are you getting up? He is also competent to speak.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many Pakistani nationals, whether they are Hindus or Muslims, came to India illegally?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that exact figure is not available with me. But the number of people whose vise period has since expired is available with me and it is 211.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: I did not ask about visa. People who come through a valid procedure, come and return. The hon. Minister stated in his reply that some of them do not want to return. Then the Government should ascertain the reasons for their not returning to Pakistan? Will he set up a Commission of Enquiry for this? Now the number of such people who have migrated to India from Pakistan and settled here has touched the mark of crores. I would like to know whether these Hindus include Sikhs and Jains also? I would further like to know whether the figure available with the Government includes Sikhs also? Will the Government please state as to how many people have to leave their women folk behind Pakistan per force of circumstances while migrating to India. Have almost all of them left behind their women?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: It is a fact that a large number of people whose economic condition was not good, preferred to migrate to India. But their number has not touched the mark of crores. However, detailed figures of these people are not available with us. We have called for these figures. After collecting the figures from the B.S.F. and other concerned agencies, it could

be made available to the hon. Member... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You have already put two questions. Shri Jaswant Singhji.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has become a regular feature for the last several years. As the hon. Minister is aware. A large number of Pakistani nationals have migrated to Barmer, Jaisalmer and my Constituency, Jodhpur. There is nothing new in it as it has been continuing for the last many years. I do not ask the Government to furnish detailed figures of these people. One more thing is that the question of their returning to Pakistan does not arise now. Whatever, may be the figure, the lapse cannot be attributed to any particular individual or agency. The Government of Rajasthan, the B.S.F. etc. are equally responsible for the lapse. Now these people cannot return to Pakistan. I also know that granting citizenship to these people is linked with the length of their stay in this country. It is a lengthy procedure and without conducting proper enquiry in this regard, they cannot be granted the citizenship. In the meantime, time passes off. Neither they can be issued ration cards nor driving licences. They cannot take treatment in a hospital or receive medicines for their ailments. The Government should take this point into consideration and issue suitable instructions to the State Government. So far as I know, thousands of Pakistani nationals are living in the districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. As they are not the citizens of this country, neither they can take up any employment nor get driving licences so that they could drive trucks or buses and thus earn their livelihood. I would, therefore, like to request the Government to take urgent steps in this regard.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sr, the question was as to how many Hindus migrated to India. There are two points in the question put by the hon. Member. There were a number of people who migrated to Pakistan and their citizenship was cancelled. Some of them returned

to India and settled in Rajasthan, especially in the border districts. The question of granting citizenship to these people is pending consideration for a long time. The case is pending. Now about the people... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: The matter has been pending for the last several years. Please fix a time limit for this. Whatever Shri Jaswant Singh has said is true. For how long will it be kept pending?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, Mr. Joshi, not like this.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: I would like to tell the hon. Member that he has linked two questions with each other. The basic question is as to how many Hindus migrated to India and what is being done for them. Both the questions are linked with each other. Firstly, people belonging to minority community in Pakistan have come. Secondly, Muslims have also migrated. Both the issues are inter-linked. One more thing is that Government's policy is very clear in this regard. Liberal decision is being taken in respect of people who come with a visa and intend to stay here. They can be given permission to continue their stay here. But so far as people migrating to India in an illegal manner is concerned, the Ministry of External Affairs and all other Ministries have decided that they would not be allowed to stay in the country... (*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMBER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question was about Hindus only... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is very clear, but the hon. Minister is giving reply to question No. 412 instead of question No. 407.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had sought some assurances.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said in very clear terms that the question of granting citizenship is pending and a decision in regard to the people who have been staying for a period of 5 years will be taken. This matter is under the consideration of the Government and a policy decision in this regard will be taken soon.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Hon. Speaker, Sir, we are totally dissatisfied with the reply given by the Minister. I may tell you my experience. From my constituency, a Sindhi, who is a professor in a university in Sind has come back with his whole family and he wants to settle here. He is not getting a Visa. He wants to stay here but he is not getting NOC. I have myself taken that man to the Home Ministry. They are replying, as if it is a casual matter. Everywhere this problem is there whether it is Rajasthan, Gujarat or Sind. So, Sindhi's in my constituency, Gujaratis in Gujarat and Rajasthanis in Rajasthan are facing the problem. Government should take cognisance of the feelings of the House that the problem is very wide. This is a problem of refugees and nothing else. Please take it in that seriousness and accept the fact as it is. Please report whenever you get the report correctly. My question is whether you will treat this a refugees problem, a border problem and look after the Hindu interest who are migrated from Pakistan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have stated clearly that people who have entered illegally will not be treated in the same manner. Some distinction will have to be made between these two categories—one, who have come with a valid visa and the other who have entered illegally. But... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Thy come to save their lives.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: This is a refugee problem.... *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying in very clear terms.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister would like to make it clear as to what is the exact position?... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am clearly stating that there are separate rules to dispose to the cases of such people who have been living in India as refugees for the last five years. For that... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRIDAUDAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please do not shield the hon. Minister, he does not come with full preparation. Please pull him up for not coming fully prepared. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have clearly stated that these people cannot be granted citizenship unless their cases are fully examined. Cases of refugees are dealt with as per the rules and regulations made by the Government in this regard. But those refugees who are here for the last Five Years in the different states particularly in Gujarat and Rajasthan, are being considered for granting citizenship to them by the Government and it will decide this matter very soon. The question of preparation and home-work does not arise.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly said that in the year 1971 many people from Pakistan came to India and in the same period some people from India went to Pakistan also. Some of the people who came to India returned to Pakistan and those who had gone to Pakistan also came back to India. But the main problem is that 70 per cent of the people who migrated to India in 1971 have got citizenship here and the remaining 30 per cent have not got citizenship. Out of these 30 per cent also there are such persons in whose case father has got citizenship but son has not got it. I request you to constitute a high level committee to settle their cases so that they could also get citizenship and should not be forced to go back as they are not in a position to go there. Those who have been granted citizenship...

India are now well settled and they have even purchase properties. Some people have been allotted land under the Rajasthan Indira Gandhi Canal Project and they have started cultivation on that land. My second point is that now very few refugees are coming here and their number is small. This is a wrong propaganda that a large number of Hindu refugees are migrating to India but if any such persons are coming here then a departmental Committee should be constituted to solve their problem so that these people could also get facilities. I would like to know whether Government is considering to take any such action?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 6-7 days ago, a meeting was held with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan in this regard because this matter has been pending for the last many years and Government are contemplating to take a decision on this matter. That is why I have said that we would take a sympathetic view in their cases and Government is going to take to decision to grant citizenship to those people who have come here and living here for a long duration and their families have settled here permanently. We have assured them that Government will take a decision in this regard shortly. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: A figure has been given by the Minister that 211 persons are staying without visa in India. I would like to know how many of them have applied for extension of visa within the time and whether the Government is going to take a decision within a specific period of one or two months. Please tell us within what time you think of finalising all these cases.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this figure of 211 persons is six month old. After that they have applied for extension of visa for a long duration. Now the question is that Government have to take a decision that upto what specific period their visa should be extended so that those people who want to remain here for a long time ultimately become citizen of this country. Government will have to decide it but this period cannot be declared right now because this case is pending for the last so many years and it will take some time.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very sad that this problem remain unsolved for the last 30 years. There are many Sindhi people in my Constituency who are trying to get the citizenship of India for the last 30 years. As just now hon. Minister has told that no policy in this regard have so far been fixed.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that they are going to do it.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this means that no policy has been framed as yet. Whether not a single person has been granted citizenship and if so under which policy or rules it has been granted? People have not been granted citizenship in my Constituency for the last 30 years. How a policy will be made in this regard. If no policy has been framed then how the people have been granted citizenship and under which rules and policy?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the question of policy is concerned, we have come to power very recently. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Their question is that under which policy they have been granted citizenship.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the applications seeking citizenship have to be submitted. After that, they are examined and after satisfying themselves that they have completed five years, the Government grants citizenship to the applicants. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been answered. People have not got citizenship for more than 20 years.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: That is a different case. It can be due to any lapse on the part of officials but under the rules citizenship is granted after completing 5 years period. Government have seen this question from a different angle because it has been pending for the last so many years. It has to be decided. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan was consulted in this matter because many such persons are residing in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, still my question has not been answered that under which policy the citizenship was granted? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered it, you please sit down.

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from hon. Minister as to reason why these Hindus are migrating from Pakistan to India? News of rapes, molestations and kidnappings of girls of Hindus in Pakistan are coming in the newspapers and it is being reported that their temples are being demolished their lands are being confiscated and thousands of Hindus are fleeing to India from Sindh.

Have you contacted the Pakistan Government in this regard and told them not to create a situation there under which Hindus are compelled to migrate to India? Have you raised this question in U.N.O. or warned Pakistan about taking stern action in these circumstances?

What steps you have taken about the people who have already migrated? They came here disappointed from Pakistan and they are disappointed here also, what the Government have done for them?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: The questions raised by the hon. Member pertain to the External Affairs Ministry. In regard to the question raised about the granting of citizenship I would like to inform that upto now 50 persons have been given visa. The questions raised by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra does not pertain to my Ministry.

[*English*]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Sir, it is a very important question and we have to view the entire thing in a larger perspective. It is true that some of the Hindus are not given citizenship, though they have come with visas. But there are many Muslims also, who have come and they were hunted out by the police before the visa term expires. I remember, we did liberalise their entry ten years back. This process of liberalisation was hardened up during the last ten years. There is another category of persons, who entered without any visa or authorisation. They belong to both Hindus and Muslims. Some of the persons of this category are used by Pakistan Government to spy. It is a very delicate matter and many things are involved in it, which I do not want to say, here. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, who is very patiently replying to this question, whether he will examine this problem in its total perspective. Particularly about the Hindus, who have come, there need be any problem. I would like that he should have a sympathetic consideration towards the Muslims who come here to see their families after 30-40 years. They do not want to go

back. Our policy should not chase them back.

I would like to the Minister to look into the matter in its totality.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question has to be dealt with at 3-4 levels. The people who come here and possess Visas did not face any problem from anybody and there had never been any incident sending them back. The process of Visa has been liberalised. Previously there was permit system and Passport system was introduced in 1952. It was again implemented in 1974. Three to four stages were liberalised. The objective of the honourable member is that the Hindus or their families who migrate should be looked after properly. The policy of the Government has been such and we are following the same. We have said that we would be doing something and Government will come before the House with its policy very soon.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is your privilege I would like to use in the interest of this question. I am glad that this question has been raised. For too long a time, we have neglected this matter. The Prime Minister happens to be here. He is in charge of the whole of these affairs. External affairs will come in. My hon. friend has said it. So far as he is concerned, he has given a good answer. Good answer should get a good response. But the external affairs also come in. It is a question of policy.

I would like the hon. Prime Minister to take an early opportunity of discussing this matter with all the authorities concerned and see that justice is done.

My hon. friend, Shri Jaswant Singh, has just now said about the troubles that these people go through here and the disabilities. Then, the citizenship is not conferred upon them. Therefore, use your own privilege and

your duty to call upon the Prime Minister to give special attention to the whole of this matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the suggestion of the unable Minister will be looked into and I believe Government is fully aware of the seriousness expressed by the House towards this question.

Sindri Unit of FCI

*408 SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programme undertaken to revamp the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) whether any decision has been taken on the new naphtha based plant to replace the present aging modernisation plant;

(c) whether any comprehensive study has been made regarding the investment required to turn the Sindri factory as the profit earnings unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) FCI has taken an investment decision of Rs. 17.77 crores to revamp the various plants at Sindri Unit. Under this revamping programme, urgent replacement and renovations are currently being undertaken in the following plants of the Sindri Unit:

- i) Ammonium Sulphate Plant
- ii) Existing Captive Power Plant
- iii) Nitric Acid Plant
- iv) Ammonium Bicarbonate Plant
- v) Ammonium Nitrate Plant
- vi) Replacement of three Revexes in Ammonia Plant

(b) There is no proposal at present to set up a new Naphtha based plant at Sindri.

(c) and (d). As intimated by the Fertilizer Corporation of India a debottlenecking study has been made by Messrs Projects and Development India Limited in which measures have been suggested to improve the capacity utilisation of ammonia plant to 90% with an investment proposal of Rs. 57 crores. Government has not received the proposal to enable analysis of profitability aspect.

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. ROY: Sir, the answer, which is laid on the Table of the House, has cut a cruel joke to the requirement of the Sindri unit by offering a meagre Rs. 17.77 crore. You know, the Sindri is the first public sector unit in the country. It is not only the first fertiliser factory in the country, the first public sector unit in the country. It is also a mother of all our endeavour in this sphere.

But Sindri, the last 10-15 years, has been systematically neglected any now put to such a situation that the mother is dying. I would like to say that the Government is committing a matricide in respect of the public sector. This Sindri unit, established in 1951 and inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru there, is having several units. And to augment its production, rationalisation plant was added. (*Interruptions*) It is a question of future of the public sector. You just hear the ailment of an industry. You wound up an industry. The industry was established. It was expanded. The subsidiary was estab-

lished. The captive power plant was established. And Sir, to augment it, a full-fledged design and research institute was established. And now, everything is in a declining stage. That is why, I ask for a total plan for revamping the whole unit which is the first public sector unit in our country. Sir, he has given only Rs. 17.77 crores for six plants which are to be revamped, while only the captive power plant revamping will require Rs. 50 crores. This is nothing but cutting a joke on the requirement. So, I would like to know from the Minister as to how he is going to distribute Rs. 17.77 crores for six items individually. This is the first part of my question. The second part is whether he is aware that there is a methanol plant also which is not included in this for which foundation was laid but was kept just like that. Sir, it is a key plant. Secondly, regarding captive power plant for which you promised that Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation was finalising it, may I know when are you going to implement that and have you got any time scheduled for implementing it?

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, the answer is quite clear, it has been clearly stated that Rs. 17.77 crores are being spent to revamp the various plants. As I said Ammonium Sulphate Plant, Captive Power Plant, Ammonium Bicarbonate Plant, Nitric acid Plant, Ammonium Nitrate Plant, and replacement of three Rebexes in Ammonia Plant is being undertaken. It is evident that Government is not in a position to spend more on this nor has any latest suggestion come to us...

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about the National Plant.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VARMA: There should be separate question for that. This is about Sindri.

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. ROY: Sir, I must thank the Minister for his non-answer. I would like to put my second question. The life of the

modernisation plant which is producing ammonia at 900 tonnes per day, will soon expire as no chemical plant will last for more than 15 years. So, if you do not start a new naphtha-based plant now—that plant was established in 1976—then, what will you do when that plant will stop producing ammonia? How will you deploy 5000 persons? Thirdly, in part 'c&d', it is said that PDIL has prepared a comprehensive plan. The capacity utilisation is only 60 per cent now. To make it more than 90 per cent, at the cost of Rs. 57 crores, they have made a study and submitted it to you. How long will you take to take a decision on that? What is the justification for deferring this new naphtha plant for which also a report was submitted to you during the last 1989?

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VARMA: In fact this plant was installed in 1969. Even older plants are functioning properly wherever they have been installed. Some plants are Naphtha-based, which might not be functioning properly possibly because of dearth of Naphtha which has been mentioned. There is a report of the working Group of Fertilizer for Eighth Plan in which there is no mention of their replacement. Even otherwise is not so old. There are such plants at Bhatinda, Panipat and Nangal which are functioning properly. Therefore there is no necessity of its replacement. This is the report of 1989.

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. ROY: What about the renovation plan costing about Rs. 57 crores, for which PDIL has submitted a report?

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: The Government has not not received the proposals of Rs. 57 crores yet. The Government would consider its under received.

[*English*]

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: My question relates to the functioning of the fertilizer units

in the eastern region as a whole, not only in Sindri. The general feeling is that a number of units in the eastern region require to be revamped. There have been a number of technical mission and a number of Committees have given their reports. Unfortunately, these reports have not yet been implemented.

As regard Haldia Fertilizer Plant, an investment of Rs. 500 crores was made and it has been lying idle for several years. A small amount has been invested and that is not enough because both the German and the Japanese experts want an investment of Rs. 500 crores to be made for the unit to function. What are you going to do in this respect?

Secondly, the Hindustan Fertilizers which looks after the units in the eastern region is at Delhi and is regulating from here. Will it not be appropriate to have its headquarters somewhere in the eastern region itself, Calcutta or any other place? Further, I understand, there is a plant to transfer the marketing division to Delhi. At least, the marketing division should have its headquarters in Calcutta. I want answers to these questions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YUVRAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a high level committee was formed for expansion of Sindri Fertilizer factory which decided that a project for its nationalisation be prepared, but that work has been stopped. Later on a programme for the modernisation of this factory was prepared which was started with an investment of Rs. 200 crores, but there has been a loss of 5000 Lakh rupees from 1983 to 1985-86. We want to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the officers of this factory have drawn Rs. 58 Lakh for tours during 1983-84, and whether Government is aware of this fact also that crores of rupees have been given as overtime allowance to the favouritis of the officers? So, what are the steps likely to be taken to prevent such type of corruption thriving in Sindri Fertilizer Factory? Also the Government should pay attention to rectify

the old machinery and install new machinery?

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member is asking about corruption. Government has not received any such complaint so far. If any such complaint is received it will be looked into. So far renovation of Sindri Fertilizer factory is concerned, it is going on.

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sindri Fertiliser Factory is meant for catering to the needs of Eastern India and 50 per cent of the Budget Estimates is to be allocated for the welfare of the farmers. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us the difficulty faced by the Government in the modernising this factory? Particularly when various Committees have recommended in their reports that the factory should be modernised with new plants, what is the difficulty faced by the Government in this regard?

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already made it clear in my reply that there is no such proposal for setting up any new unit at the Sindri Fertiliser Unit, but to revamp it. A sum of Rs. 17.77 crores has been sanctioned for this purpose and the work is in progress. As such there is no need to think about running the plant with any new technique.

[*English*]

U.S. Envoy's Report on Punjab

+

*409. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL
SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news-item captioned "Clark to submit Punjab Report"

appearing in the 'Indian Express', dated the 10 August, 1990; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) Government has seen the news-item in the Indian Express of 10 August, 1990.

(b) This Ministry has confirmed from the US Embassy in New Delhi that the report mentioned was the US Ambassador's report to his Government on his Punjab visit. The Government of India cannot make any comment on a US official's secret report to his own Government, the contents of which are not known to us.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Sir, may I know from the Minister whether before visiting the disturbed areas in Punjab and meeting the people and leaders of the political parties the U.S. Ambassador had a talk with the Government of India; if so, whether during such meeting any official from the Ministry of External Affairs or Punjab Government was present. I would also like to know whether any report was made by that official to the Government of India as to what transpired during such meeting and the reaction of the Government thereto.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, U.S. Ambassador visited Punjab from August 6 to 10 and the places which he visited are Patiala, Pepsi Cola Factory, Chandigarh, Semiconductor Complex, Amritsar. He had a tour of the border areas also. And he met the Governor of Punjab, Governor of Haryana, General Commander of Western Command, Chief Secretary Punjab, DG Police, Punjab, Punjab politicians including Shri Prakash Singh Badal, the Congress (I) President and others.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: I would like to know whether the Government has seen the interview given by this U.S. Ambassador to a Bombay Weekly, Blitz about his

visit to Punjab and his meeting with the political leaders there. If so, his reaction thereto and how far it is correct that his visit was for preparing the ground for the contemplated visit by the U.S. President to India which may include a visit to Punjab, border district apart from the visit to Golden Temple.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, we have no such information. There is no contemplated visit of the President.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): No, no, may I slightly amend it. We have request the U.S. President to visit us. The dates are still being discussed.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Much concern has been expressed during the discussion on Punjab Budget regarding the visit of Mr. William Clark to the disturbed areas of Punjab. The visit of Mr. William Clark is prior to the visit of the U.S. President. I would like to ask the Minister whether he will allow the Human Rights Commission people to tour that area. Whether it is desirable or whether he will allow them to visit that area?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: The visit of the Ambassador to Punjab has no relevance at all with other issues mentioned.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, the Hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs did not mention, while replying to the question, about the news which appeared in the newspaper that they have accepted the Memorandum from AISSF. I fully agree with him that it is not at all possible for the Government of India to know what report has been sent to the U.S. Government by the U.S. Ambassador. May I know whether through your intelligence agencies, you have got a copy of the memorandum which had been submitted to the U.S. Ambassador. What are the contents? What action have you taken against that particular organisation? What instructions you have given that in future, if any such Ambassador visits, what should be the protocol, whether they are entitled to receive the memorandum

from those organisations who are directly involved with the terrorists and whose present policy is anti-India, which the Prime Minister, the Home Minister as well as the External Affairs Minister have condemned publicly that they do not accept the theory of AISSF or any such organisations?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Sir, as a matter of policy, it is not within the purview of any diplomat, while travelling, to receive any such memoranda. We have taken notice of what has been said in the press and we are looking into it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is all right that they have taken notice. This is a bad precedent that has been created. Some action has to be taken. Why are you afraid? I know as a Home Minister, first of all, he is not supposed to meet any terrorist? Why did he meet? What is your reaction? I want a specific reply from him.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yadvendra Datt.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: This is not fair. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I would like to know from the Minister of External Affairs as to what was the compulsion or the reason that the American Ambassador was allowed to visit such a sensitive area. Why no official of the External Affairs Ministry had accompanied him and why was he allowed to accept memorandum from other organisations? Is it not an interference by a foreign agency into our internal affairs?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: I want to clarify one point. All the diplomats assigned to India, who are accredited to India, do travel in every part of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gujral, you address the Chair.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: I am sorry, Sir.

Some months ago, there was a bar on diplomats travelling in Punjab. This bar was

removed some months back. So, diplomats have been going there. It is not that only the Ambassador had gone there. Several other diplomats have also gone there.

So far as accepting the memorandum etc. is concerned, as I have said, we are looking into it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I think, it is not proper for the Minister to try to evade a direct answer to the question. During the visit of Punjab of the U.S. Ambassador to India, he had received memorandum in Punjab from the Sikh Students Federation. This organisation demanded help from U.S.A. to realise the goal of Khaistan. This issue had been raised by me and others also before this House. Now, I want a categorical reply—it is not that you did not have much time; he visited on 10th August and now, we are in September—and it is no use telling that "we are looking into it". I want a categorical reply whether he had been told categorically before undertaking the visit, that he should not do anything that would encourage terrorism in Punjab and the terrorists' organisations. We know that these terrorist outfits are abettors. By sitting in U.S.A. they are trying to influence the policy of the U.S. Government. Many times they have sheltered them. They are helping them. What showing them this casual attitude? It is a very serious matter. I want a direct reply from him.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: As my colleague has just now said that the Ambassador visited India last month. So, it is not that it had happened long back. In the meantime, we are looking into things. But as yet, nothing adverse has come to our notice.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The written reply to this question says: "The Ministry has confirmed from the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi that the report mentioned was the U.S. Ambassador's report to his Government on his Punjab visit." While the Minister say that the contents of this secret report which the Ambassador is sending to his own Government may not be known and it cannot be

know perhaps to our Government.

But regarding his visit to the Punjab, the Government must surely be in the know. I would like to know from him, which were the places that the Ambassador visited during his Punjab visit, who are the people whom he met and talked with, and whether he is aware of the fact that Mr. Mann had come out openly with a statement appealing to the U.S. Ambassador to pressurize Government of India to concede the demand for Khalistan, and also to introduce a number of American types of aid and so on, to India. Is he aware of that, and who did he meet when he went to Punjab? When did he go?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: As my colleague has already said, he visited Patiala, Chandigarh, Amritsar and some areas on the border—non-restricted areas. During his visit, he met the Governor of Punjab, Governor of Haryana, G.O.C. Western Command, Chief Secretary, Director General of Police and some Punjab politicians like Mr. Prakash Singh Badal, Mr. Beant Singh, President of the Congress (I) and some others. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Choudhury, he has already said it; he has already revealed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: So far as the statement of Mr. Mann is concerned, that is a matter of (*Interruptions*) concern to this House, to all of us.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The answer given by the hon. Minister is mostly what has already appeared in the newspapers, and is known. What this House is concerned about, and I think the whole nation will be concerned about, is the activities of an important country like that of United States, through its Ambassador, in going into a disturbed region, right up to the border, surveying, meeting people, practically collecting from them what Amnesty does, and doing also the human rights thing indirectly, taking memoranda from other organizations which are trying to destabilize and secede—all this. I

am not asking the Government to tell us what is already there. I would like to know: do the Government want to encourage, and if one Ambassador goes like this, what will stop the other Ambassadors also, of other countries going? Is your permission taken, or is your permission not required to go to these areas, including border areas? I would like to know, directly, whether the permission or consent of the Government was obtained by the U.S. Ambassador before going to Punjab, and to border areas as has been stated. Will you allow similar permission to other Ambassadors of other countries also; and then what happens to our stability in that region, or if some people try to fish in troubled waters?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: My dear old friend Mr. Vasant Sathe, though he has not held this portfolio, is a very accomplished specialist on international affairs. He knows that Ambassadors, wherever they are designated, do travel in those countries. I have myself done it, and everybody does it. Punjab is not a closed area. That is a fact. Therefore, it is not only the American Ambassador, but several other Ambassadors have also gone to Punjab. The point I am trying to meet is that it is wrong to assume that Ambassadors travel on missions other than known, but it is a fact also that every Ambassador travelling in any other part of India, every part of India, does notify to us—not permission, but notification. So, we knew that he was going.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Even to border areas? He has not answered. Sir, I need your protection. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now next question, No. 410.

Capacity Utilisation of Hindustan Packaging

*410. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the installed capacity of Hindustan Packaging for printing and Manufacturing of extruded, laminated paper and

board for Tetrapack and Tetrabrick packaging systems; and

(b) the details of its capacity utilisation during the last three years?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Installed capacity of Hindustan Packaging Company Ltd. is 7650 Metric Tons per year of Laminated Paper both for Tetrapack and Tetrabrick packaging systems.

(b) Capacity utilisation during the last three years has been as follow:—

1987-88	23%
1988-89	40%
1989-90	46%

[*Translation*]

SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hindustan Packaging Company was set up for Tetrapack packaging system. This unit was set up for packing of milk, lamination and printing. But what are the reasons that its capacity is not being utilised fully? I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what was the total cost of this project and what has been the year-wise profit/loss of this project during the last three years. Besides, how much material it has so far printed for packing of milk?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Sir, so far as its installed capacity is concerned, I have already stated that it has not been possible to make full utilisation of the installed capacity

because it is a new technology and capacity utilisation will be made on the basis of demand. Its use is increasing gradually. It is expected that there will be a further rise in its use this year. (*Interruptions*) Figures pertaining to a period of three years have been given in the main reply. Its utilisation has doubled in two years. It is expected that there will be a rise of more than 60 per cent in its utilisation this year. This company was set up in 1985 and it was registered under the Company Act. Thereafter it is functioning under the name of Hindustan Packaging Company. Packaging machines worth Rs. 19.1 crores of foreign exchange had been imported for this company. The hon. Member desired to know the total cost involved in it. In this connection I would like to tell him that the total expenditure is Rs. 4-5 crores in the revised estimate.

SHRI BOBUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister said that its capacity utilisation is being made on the basis of demand. In reply to my unstarred question No. 3635 dated 30 August he had replied that tetrapack and tetrabrick machines cannot be used for packing of milk.

[*English*]

Based on the packing material supplied.

[*Translation*]

That is why its capacity is not being utilised fully. Units at Selam, Allepey, Vijayawada, Surat, Indore and Jaipur are being utilised less than 20 per cent of their installed capacity. The Hindustan Packaging Company had been set up for manufacturing material for packing of milk, but what are the reasons that the company did not supply its material? My specific question is as to how much material has been manufactured by the Hindustan Packaging Company for packing of milk?

SHRINITISH KUMAR: Sir, this packaging material is meant for milk and other liquid substances viz. fruit juice and etc. The installed capacity of the company for manufacturing packaging material for all these things is not being utilised fully because of lack of corresponding demand. Supply is being made according to the demand. In spite of that the company is running in profit. It earned a profit of Rs. 29 lakhs in 1989-90 and Rs. 31 lakhs in 1988-89. This the company has earned a profit of Rs. 60 lakhs during this period. So far as the tetrapack and tetrabrick machines are concerned, I have got full details with me in this regard and can furnish the same if the hon. Member so desires. The company is fully capable of manufacturing the material for milk in conformity with its requirement.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know two things from the hon. Minister. Firstly, I would like to know whether the Government keeps a proper watch on the utilisation of a technology after its import? The Government imports technology without proper scrutiny and later on indulges in too much of mental exertion as to how to utilise the same. The tetrapack machine was imported to manufacture packaging material for milk, but now it has been realised that the packaging cost is so high that nobody prefers to purchase the packed milk. Now this material is being used for packing oil. Due to this the price of packed oil has gone up. Now this material is being supplied to the private sector. The second part of my question pertains to the functioning of the N.D.D.B. No audit of the accounts of the N.D.D.B. and its auxiliary units is being done and no watch is being kept on their functioning. I would like to know the Government approach in this regard?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has pointed out that price of milk has gone up when it is packed

with tetrapack. Actually, the cost of tetrapack for 500 milliliter of milk comes to Rs. 0.42 and the cost of polythene packaging being done by the D.M.S. for 500 milliliter of milk comes to Rs. 0.22 only. So the difference is not much. The cost of aluminium foil comes to 60-65 paise. Aluminum packing is very useful and milk or any other liquid substances can be kept in it safely for months. Its technology is of better standard and its is being put to proper use. Its cost is not that high.

[English]

**QUESTION FOR ORAL ANSWER
UNDER RULE 40**

Question—1

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Ram Ganesh Kapse. Absent.

Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal Absent.

Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar. Absent.

Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Escape of Undertrials From Jail Van in Delhi

*411. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:**
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven undertrials have escaped from the jail van carrying them from Tihar Jail to Shahdara Courts on 10 August, 1990 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to probe the matter through vigilance/CBI; and

(d) what steps Government propose to apprehend the undertrials?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 10.8.90, when 56 undertrials were being transported from Central Jail, Tihar to Shahdara Courts, 7 undertrials escaped from the jail van by breaking the metal sheet and wooden plank in the floor of the van.

(c) There is a prescribed procedure for conducting a probe in such cases. It is not proposed to entrust the inquiry to vigilance or CBI.

(d) Six of the seven escapees have been apprehended and the Delhi Police are continuing their efforts to apprehend the seventh.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Stay of Pakistani Citizens in India

*412. SHRI PUNDLIK HARI DANVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani citizens illegally residing in India at present; and

(b) the action being taken to repatriate them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) According to the information available, 7677 Pakistani nationals were staying in India illegally (overstaying) as on 31.12.1989.

(b) Procedures have been prescribed to govern entry into, stay in and exit from India of Pakistani nationals. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been empowered to deal with such Pakistani nationals in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act and Rules. The State authorities have been requested to gear up their machinery to locate such Pakistani nationals with a view to deporting them.

[*English*]

Modalities for Running Yoga Classes Abroad

*413. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 5 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 3652 regarding Yoga classes in foreign countries by Indian Embassies and state:

(a) whether Government have since worked out the modalities for running Yoga classes in consultation with the concerned Missions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Proposals for creation of posts are to be placed before the Finance Committee and the Governing Body of the ICCR respectively at their next meetings. These proposals envisage creation of posts for Yoga

Teachers at the Indian Cultural Centres at Suriname, Mauritius and Indonesia, and a second post of Yoga Teacher at the JNCC in Moscow.

Reforms in Punjab State Land Development Bank

*414. BABA SUCH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the general body of the Punjab State Land Development Bank has through its resolution directed reforms in the working of the Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of reforms since implemented;

(d) the reasons for not implementing the remaining suggestions; and

(e) the action proposed to be take by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Government of Punjab, in the meeting of the General Body of the Punjab State Cooperative Agricultural Development Bank Ltd., Chandigarh held on 28.4.89, a number of decision on various subjects which were not on the Agenda of the meeting concerning the functioning of the Bank were taken. Since the proceedings of the said General Body Meeting in respect of those items were without proper authority, the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Punjab in exercise of power vested in him under the provisions of the Punjab Cooperative Societies Rules, 1963 declared are proceedings of the said General Body meeting in respect

of those items as invalid.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Regional Plan for Development of Agriculture

*415. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-
GAVA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to prepare regional plans for the development of agriculture keeping in view the conditions of a particular area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR)

(a) and (b). No, Sir. The agricultural development plans will continue to be prepared on State-wise basis

The Planning Commission has however, taken up a project on agricultural planning based on 15 Agro-climatic regions. The thrust of the approach is an integrated and holistic planning for the development of resources and their optimum utilisation in a sustained manner within the resources constraint and development potential of each region.

[*English*]

Reconstruction of Overbridge Across Railway Line in Thanjavur Town

*416. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in clearing the proposal of Tamil Nadu Government for the reconstruction of the overbridge across the Thanjavur-Trichy Railway Line in Thanjavur town under the Central Road Fund;

(b) whether the delay in construction of this overbridge has caused lot of inconvenience to the Public; and

(c) if so, the effective steps taken for the early clearance of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (c). Constitutionally the Government of India is responsible for development and maintenance of the roads declared as National Highways. All other roads are essentially the responsibility of the respective State Govts. However, the State Government of Tamil Nadu, under whose jurisdiction the overbridge at Thanjavur—Trichi Railway Line lies, have projected its reconstruction under the Central Road Fund keeping in view the inconvenience caused to the public as a result of restriction imposed on movement of vehicle exceeding 2 tonnes. As the actual augmentation of the Central Road Fund against which the proposal was sent has not yet taken place, further processing of it has not been done.

Special Courts for Cases of Mass Rape and Dowry Deaths

*417. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward legislation and set up special courts for speedy trial of the cases of mass rape and dowry deaths;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). There is no such proposal. Effective implementation of existing laws and instructions, which have in the last few years been made more stringent is considered more appropriate.

[*Translation*]

Operation Flood Programmes for Dairy Development

*418. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:
SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States where 'Operation Flood' programmes for dairy development are in operation; and

(b) the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) The phase III (1987-94) of Operation Flood Programme (O.F.III) is currently in operation in the following 22 States and Union Territories:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Jammu & Kashmir

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 8. Karnataka | 19. Uttar Pradesh |
| 9. Kerala | 20. West Bengal |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | |
| 11. Maharashtra | 21. Goa |
| 12. Nagaland | 22. Pondicherry |
| 13. Orissa | |
| 14. Punjab | |
| 15. Rajasthan | |
| 16. Sikkim | |
| 17. Tamil Nadu | |
| 18. Tripura | |

(b) The major achievements of Operation Flood have been the creation of infrastructure for dairy development along cooperative lines thereby eliminating the exploitation by middlemen. The programme benefits have flown to a large number of small and marginal farmers. The overall cumulative achievements of the key components of the programme as on June, 1990 against the targets envisaged under OF-III by March, 1994 are given in Table below:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Target by March, 1994</i>	<i>Achievements as on June, 1990 (Provisional)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	No. of Milk Sheds	190	174
2.	No. of Dairy Cooperative Societies ('000)	70	61.22
3.	No. of Farm families (lakhs)	80	70.49
4.	Avg. milk procurement (lkpd)	137	98.1*
5.	Peak milk procurement (lkpd)	183	120.3*
6.	Rural milk processing capacity (lkpd)200		141.73
7.	Milk marketing (lkpd)	137/-	80.08

lkpd = lakh litres per day.

lkpd = lakh kg. per day.

/- = includes UHT milk/milk products and other milk products

* = Refers to average figures for the year 1989-90.

Working Hours of Branch Post Offices

*419. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum daily working hours of Branch Post Offices;

(b) whether the Branch Post Master of a Branch Post Office is provided salary on the basis of and in proportion to his presence in Post Office; and

(c) if so, the maximum working hours for which salary is paid to him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) 5 hours.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Master Plan for Construction of National Highways

*420. SHRI LALIT VIJOY SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Master Plan for construction of National highways in India and eight inter-state Highways connecting the States of U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal border were recommended for inclusion in the Master Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any of these roads have been declared as National Highways and taken up for construction;

(d) if not, whether there is any proposal

for construction of these roads or any one of these roads;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). There is no Master Plan for National Highways as such. Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the 20-year Road Development Plan (1981-2001) prepared in 1984 by a group of Chief Engineers under the aegis of the Indian Roads Congress. Proposals made in this 20-Year Plan are only recommendatory in nature.

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

Extension of Expressway from Vadodara to Bombay

*421. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for extension of Expressway from Vadodara to Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, there is a proposal for carrying out feasibility study of an Expressway from Vadodara to Bombay at a cost of about Rs. 1.3 crores.

Seizure of Heroin in Delhi

*422. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether heroin worth Rs. 9 crores

was seized in Delhi on 10 June, 1990; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of arrests made in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) No seizure was made on 10th June, 1990. However, on 8th June, 1990, 6 Kg of heroin was seized by Delhi Police.

(b) A case under section 21 of the Narcotic Drugs and psychotropic substances Act, 1985 has been registered at Police Station, Kotwali on 8th June, 1990. Three persons have been arrested.

Improvement in Delivery of Letters

*423. **SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKATA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it usually takes a letter between four to seven days to reach from one capital city to another, while it should take only twenty four hours as per the Government norms;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to improve the performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that as per the Government norms, mails from one Capital city to another is to be delivered within 24 hours.

Transmission time for mails delivery among State Capitals is fixed according to the availability of transport connection. It is possible that a letter might have taken 4 to 7 days to reach its destination due to some transport difficulties from one capital city to another.

(c) Daily and periodic mail monitoring is conducted to test transmission performance.

Funds to Andhra Pradesh Under ARWSP

*424. **SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to release special funds to Andhra Pradesh Government under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to solve the problem of drinking water in the villages of Chittoor district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) District-wise allocation of Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is decided by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Shipping Service Between West Coast and Australia

*425. **SHRI C. SRINIVASAN:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow the private companies based in India to operate the shipping service between West Coast and Australia in order to curb the freight rates being increased by the foreign Shipping Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Trade between West Coast of India and Australia is being served by members of the West Coast of India—Australia Freight Agreement, whose only Indian member is Shipping Corporation of India. This route is also served by some non-Member foreign lines. Shipping Corporation of India suspended its service from 30th June, 1990 due to heavy losses.

The general question of whether Indian Shipping Companies who are not members of Conference Lines/Freight Agreements ought to be permitted to operate shipping services on liner Conference Routes is under consideration of the Government.

Issue of Postage Stamps

*426. **SHRI P.M. SAYEED:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new postage stamps recommended by the Philatelic Advisory Committee during the last two years and those actually issued by the Postal Department;

(b) the number of postage stamps proposed to be issued in the near future;

(c) the approximate cost of a stamp to be designed and issued; and

(d) the estimated cost of the stamp proposed to be issued to mark the Diamond Jubilee of New Delhi and the Centenary of Air Mail Post separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) 60 (Sixty) proposals for commemorative/special postage stamps have been recommended by the Committee during the last 2 years and 83 commemorative/special postage stamps have actually been issued during this period.

(b) 31 stamps are proposed to be issued by the end of this year.

(c) the cost of a stamp depends on various factors like its dimensions, number of colours used, type of paper used etc. According to the latest information, the cost of commemorative/special postage stamps varies from 8.75 paise to 40 per stamp

(d) The designs of the stamps to mark the Diamond Jubilee of the New Delhi and the Centenary of Air Mail Post Card are yet to be finalised. The cost of these stamps is likely to vary from 8.75 paise to 40 paise per stamp, depending on the number of colours used and type of papers used etc.

Change in the Name of the Country From India to Hindustan

@1. **PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE:
PROF. PREM KUMAR DHU-
MAL:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:**

Will Shri Ram Naik, M.P. be pleased to refer to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1989 introduced by him in the House on 29.12.89 and state:

(a) precisely the objects besides those mentioned by him in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill, he has in view in suggesting amendment to the Constitution to change the word "India" to the word "Hindustan";

(b) how the suggested name of the country "Hindustan" would help furtherance of national interest in the present day context; and

(c) the grounds on which the present expression "India i.e. Bharat" is proposed to be omitted?

SHRI RAM NAIK, M.P.:

(a) Besides the reasons that the country is known as 'Hindustan' instead of 'India' by the common mass and that the Imperialist British named this country as 'India' as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Bill, the other reasons are:

- (i) To remove the inferiority complex developed of late in the country which equates the word 'Hindu; with communalism, orthodox and parochialism.
- (ii) To redeem an assurance given by me during Lok Sabha election campaign to the electorate that I shall endeavour my best to change the name.

(b) The word 'Hindu; has a cherished, broad based, progressive, cultural and religious history. The name of 'Hindustan' would, therefore accelerate the process of national integration and would enable curbing of fissiparous tendencies which have crept in recently.

(c) The ground for omitting the word 'India' are:

- (i) The Imperialist British were unable to pronounce many Bharatiya (Hindustani) names correctly. The wrong usage of 'India' smacks of continued colonial imposition by the British. Even the small countries like Sri

Lanka (Ceylon), Surinam (Dutch Guiana) changed their foreign names, after getting freedom, in keeping with their national pride and sentiments.

- (ii) The English name 'India' creates a wrong impression that this nation came into existence only after the British Rule. However, the fact is that our nation has a history of thousands of years. The name 'Hindustan' would reflect the said history.
- (iii) According to the science of languages, proper names can never be translated.

World Bank Loan for Agricultural Development in Andhra Pradesh

4705. **SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY:**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any request from Andhra Pradesh Government for a loan from the World Bank to improve administrative set up at mandal levels to channelise laboratory technology to the farmers and for improved seeds production;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh have also sought permission to get loan from foreign countries for getting enhanced yield of cotton, chillies, flowers and to educate women in scientific agriculture;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Andhra Pradesh have not sought permission to get loan from foreign countries for getting enhanced yield of cotton, chillies, flowers. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had forwarded a project for training of women farmers in agriculture.

(c) The Project is intended to design appropriate training programmes for development of production skills of women farmers and to suitably design women extension services to follow up the activities of women farmers and the training programmes. 47,850 women farmers were expected to benefit from the project in 5 years who would train and disseminate knowledge to approximately 478,500 more women. The project would be for a period of 10 years in two phases at a total cost of Rs. 20.88 crores.

(d) The project was posed for assistance from Government of the Federal Republic of Germany through the Department of Economic Affairs but the former were not willing to support the project.

[*Translation*]

Cultivation of Flowers in Kumaon Region

4706. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government have taken any effective steps to encourage the cultivation of flowers in Kumaon region and marketing of these flowers to ensure fair price to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Government of Uttar Pradesh is implement-

ing a scheme for floriculture development in the Kumaon Region. Under the scheme 50% subsidy is being provided for plant protection chemicals and equipments. Technical know-how, research support, improved techniques and post harvest management for enhancing the production of flowers are being provided.

[*English*]

Hearing of Complaints from Subscribers on Every Saturday by General Manager, MNTL

4707. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been advertised widely in newspapers that the General Manager, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., (MNTL) will be available at his office to hear complaints from the public on every working Saturdays from 10.00 A.M. to 2.00 P.M; and

(b) if so, the number of complaints attended to by him during the above period in the last six months, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes Sir. Such Advertisements have been inserted in respect of Area General Managers/Area Managers of Delhi Unit of the Nigam.

(b) Total of 715 complaints have been attended to by Area General Managers during last 6 months as per details given below:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Total number of complaints attended</i>
--------------	--

2

<i>Month</i>	<i>Total number of complaints attended</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
April ' 1990	88
May ' 1990	112
June ' 1990	141
July ' 1990	129
August ' 1990	125

[*Translation*]

Schemes to withdraw Departmental control from Telephones and Postal services

4708. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes are being formulated by his Ministry to withdraw departmental control from telephones and postal services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of cities where autonomous bodies like 'Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited' have come into being in the country and the success achieved so far;

(d) whether Government propose to implement the scheme in some other cities also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). No,

Sir. There is no proposal to withdraw departmental control from Telephone and Postal Services.

(c) MTNL is functioning for the telephone system in Delhi and Bombay only. The service given by MTNL is quite satisfactory.

(d) and (e). There is no definite proposal at present to convert the Telecom systems at other places into separate Telephone Nigams. The Department of Telecom has however, undertaken an examination of the pros and cons of restructuring its field organisations in the light of the experience of working of MTNL for Delhi and Bombay and other relevant factors.

[*English*]

Sugarcane Production

4709. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugarcane production in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, has been reducing year by year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to augment sugarcane production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) No, Sir The sugarcane production in Andhra Pradesh was 116 lakh tonnes during 1988-89 and 1989-90 which is higher than the average sugarcane production of 95 lakh tonnes during the last five years, i.e. 1983-84 to 1987-88, in the State

For the country as a whole, a record production of sugarcane exceeding the targetted level of 212 million tonnes is expected during 1989-90.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present there is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme of sugarcane development in the country. The strategy being adopted for increasing the production of sugarcane is as under:—

- (i) Production and distribution of quality seed cane.
- (ii) Increasing irrigation facilities.
- (iii) Judicious and timely use of fertiliser;
- (iv) Better management of ratoon.
- (v) Larger coverage under plant protection measures.
- (vi) Transfer of technology through the extension systems including demonstration with companion crops.

(vii) Training of sugarcane development personnel.

(viii) Greater and effective participation of sugar factories in cane development programmes.

(ix) Assuring remunerative prices to the farmers.

Besides, Department of Food provides loan facilities from Sugar Development Fund for assisting the sugar mills to meet the requirement of their factories. The major components on which loan assistance is provided are—(i) setting up of seed treatment plants; (ii) rearing of nurseries; (iii) incentive to growers for improved varieties; (iv) irrigation schemes; and (v) ratoon management, etc.

Production Capacity of FACT

4710. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production capacity of Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited has increased over the past three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the annual allocation made for the development/modernisation expansion of FACT during the last three years; and

(d) the profit/loss of FACT during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA VERMA): (a) and (b). There has been no increase in the production capacity of FACT during the last three years.

(c) Following are the details of allocation made for the development/modernisa-

tion/expansion of FACT during the last three years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
	<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>		
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Approved Outlay	110.00	100.00	75.00
of which budgetary support:			
(A) Equity	40.00	26.00	20.00
(B) Loan	42.00	44.00	—
	82.00	70.00	20.00

(d) The details of the profit of FACT during the last three years are as below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit after tax (Rs in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1987-88	1290.00
1988-89	772.00
1989-90	301.00

Fire Protection Doors/Windows in Government Buildings

4711. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI YUSUF BEG:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not yet taken any concrete step to fix up fire protection doors and windows in their various multi-

storied and other buildings/premises in order to protect them from recurring fire incidents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Delhi Fire Service is already ensuring this aspect before issue of No Objection Certificate for occupation of high-rise buildings in Delhi

[*Translation*]

Issue Commemorative Postal Stamps of Late Shri Shidhu Kanu and Tilak Manjhi

4712. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the demand and release commemorative stamp in the honour of great leaders of freedom struggle late Shri Shidhu Kanu and

Tilak Manjhi of Chhotanagpur, Santhal Paraganas; and

[English]

(b) if so the time by which Government are contemplating to release the said stamp?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). There had, so far, been no proposal for issue of commemorative stamps in the memory of these personalities. Now this question is being treated as a proposal. The matter will be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee which functions to advise the Government regarding issue of commemorative/special postage stamps and other related matters, for consideration, at its next meeting.

Thefts of Motor Vehicles in Delhi

4713. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the scheme of vehicle etching, introduced last year, the number of motor vehicles theft in Delhi has shown a considerable increase;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of motor vehicles thefts during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of cases reported

	<i>Car</i>	<i>Scooter</i>	<i>Motor Cycle</i>	<i>TSR</i>	<i>Bus/Truck</i>	<i>Others</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1987	628	915	182	121	59	79
1988	443	869	183	136	62	107
1989	475	1262	267	193	46	180
1990	462	656	184	90	35	111

(upto 31.7.90)

(c) (i) Patrolling has been intensified at important places.

(ii) Sources have been developed to collect intelligence and traps are laid.

(iii) Checking of stolen vehicles at the border check posts has been intensified.

(iv) Pickets have been posted at strategic points.

Recalibration of Auto Rickshaw Meters

4714. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory for Auto-Rickshaw drivers in Delhi to get their meters

recalibrated as per revised fare schedule,

(b) if so, the number of auto-rickshaw drivers who have got their meters recalibrated after revision of the fares,

(c) the number of auto-rickshaw drivers who have not got their meters recalibrated so far and whether any action has been taken against them, and

(d) whether Government propose to fix a fresh date for getting the meters recalibrated?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) Delhi Administration have informed that, as on 30.8.1990, 20490 Auto-rickshaw drivers have got their meters recalibrated after the revision of the fares effective from 24.3.90. The number of Auto-rickshaw drivers who have not got their meters recalibrated so far is 34810. The last date fixed for recalibration of meters is 23.9.1990. The Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration have intimated that action would be taken for non-compliance of the permit conditions against those Auto-

(i) *Post Offices*

*Seventh Plan
No. of offices opened*

Post Offices

1

2

All India

4380

Madhya Pradesh

421

District-wise number of post office opened in Madhya Pradesh is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House

rickshaw drivers who do not get the meters recalibrated within the stipulated date

(d) There is no such proposal at present

[*Translation*]

Opening of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Madhya Pradesh

4715 SHRI SUKHENDRASINGH Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of post offices and telegraph offices opened during the Seventh Five Year Plan and district wise number thereof in Madhya Pradesh and

(b) the number of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the number of such offices out of them likely to be set up in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) The information is as follows

(ii) *Telegraph Offices*

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) *Post Offices*: The Eighth Plan in respect of postal services is not yet finalised. As regards Annual Plan 1990-91 the target laid down is 1,000 branch post offices and 200 sub-post offices. State-wise targets are expected to be laid down as soon as revised norms for the Eight Plan are finalised.

Telegraph Offices/Telephone Exchanges: The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Funds Allotted to States Under DWCRA

4716 SHRI PALAS BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the amount allotted to States under the programme "Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas" for the years 1990-91, Statewise; and

(b) the details of the achievements made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA VERMA): (a) Under the programme of "Development of women & Children in Rural Areas", financial allocation to States are not made. Each State is allocated the number of Women's groups to be formed and funds are released at the rate of Rs. 5,100 per group as Central Share and Rs. 5,000 as UNICEF Share. The State-wise Physical allocation of groups for 1990-91 is given in the Statement I give below.

(b) The achievements in terms of number of groups formed and number of Women members for 1990-91 (upto July, 199) are given in the statement-II given below.

STATEMENT-I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>No. of groups allocated</i>
1		3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	300
2.	Assam	220
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25
4.	Bihar	850
5.	Goa	30
6.	Gujarat	98
7.	Haryana	280
8.	Himachal Pradesh	240

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>No. of groups allocated</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	308
10.	Karnataka	400
11.	Kerala	140
12.	Madhya Pradesh	600
13.	Maharashtra	650
14.	Manipur	50
15.	Meghalaya	60
16.	Mizoram	50
17.	Nagaland	30
18.	Orissa	200
19.	Punjab	110
20.	Rajasthan	450
21.	Sikkim	30
22.	Tamil Nadu	597
23.	Trnpura	70
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1302
25.	West Bengal	340
<i>Union Territories</i>		
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30
27.	Daman & Diu	20
28.	Lakshadweep	20
Total		7500

STATEMENT-II

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UTs.</i>	<i>No. of groups formed upto July, 1990</i>	<i>No. of women members</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—
2.	Assam	—	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
4.	Bihar	4	47
5.	Goa	2	30
6.	Gujarat	54	713
7.	Haryana	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	66
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
10.	Karnataka	15	159
11.	Kerala	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12	158
13.	Maharashtra	—	—
14.	Manipur	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—
18.	Orissa	8	131
19.	Rajasthan	—	—
20.	Punjab	1	15

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/UTs.</i>	<i>No. of groups formed upto July, 1990</i>	<i>No. of women members</i>
1	2	3	4
21.	Sikkim	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—
23.	Tripura	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	31	671
25.	West Bengal	53	1024
<i>Union Territories</i>			
26.	Delhi	—	—
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	—	—
Total		184	3014

Villages Without Sub Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Rajahmundry

4717. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Rajahmundry Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh without a sub-post office or a telegraph office at present;

(b) the number of villages who come

under laid down criteria for opening of new post offices, sub-post offices on telegraph offices; and

(c) the number of villages identified for opening of such post offices/sub-post offices or telegraph offices in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Call-Collect Facilities for International and Domestic Long Distance Calls

4718. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide call-collect facilities for international and domestic long distance calls;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) how many international calls were made to USA, West Germany, France, UK and Scandinavian countries from India and how many calls came from those countries in 1988 and 1989; and

(d) what was India's income in rupees and in US dollars from those calls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Call-collect facilities for international calls are already available for a number of countries. For domestic long distance calls, facility for reversed Charge calls is also already available. In the Reversed Call facility, a person is authorised (through issue of a Card of authority by the Department) to make calls from any Trunk Public Call Office to a specified telephone number without pre-payment of the charges. The charges for such calls are recovered from called subscriber instead of from the calling party.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Complaints Regarding Telephone Service In Calcutta Telephones

4719. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURHTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of telephone subscribers of the "45" and "49" exchange of Calcutta Telephones are not getting the telephone services due to damages caused in the underground cable network near the construction site of Durgapur Bridge in Calcutta;

(b) whether the exchange authorities have failed to protect the cable lay-out and arrange for proper ducting;

(c) whether most of the telephones have not rendered service properly even for a month in a year;

(d) whether complaints are not attended to in time and written complaints are also not being replied to; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and the number of written complaints received by the Calcutta Telephones during August, 1990 and duration of non-service of each telephone reported therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. Faulty lines near Durgapur Bridge are only a small percentage of the total telephones in "45" "49" exchange area.

(b) No Sir, as it is not feasible to construction ducts on the bridge, cables are laid in pipe on the bridge.

(c) No, Sir. Faulty telephones at any time are only a small fraction of the total telephones.

(d) No, Sir. Complaint received are attended promptly, but when large scale cable break-down occur during the monsoon, restoration gets delayed. Written complaints are acknowledged and action is taken.

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conservation of Gopalpur Port as Major Port

4720. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have prepared the project report on Gopalpur port in Orissa to convert it into major and all weather port; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. But the Government of Orissa have prepared a Detailed Project Report.

(b) There is no proposal presently with the Central Government to convert Gopalpur Port into a Major Port. However, the State Government has proposed to develop this port as an All-Weather Port but no time frame has been indicated for such a development.

The responsibility for the development and management of Gopalpur which is a minor port vests with the State Government.

Curbing of Naxalite Activities

4721. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new guidelines have been issued by Government to States to combat the activities of Naxalites;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the assistance rendered by Union Government to contain naxalism in the country; and

(c) the States which are severely affected by naxalite activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The policy of the Government is to deal firmly with the extremist elements in the country and simultaneously steps up socio-economic development in the affected areas, to redress the genuine grievances of the local people. The State Governments concerned have an important role to play in solving the problem. The Central Government is also rendering all possible assistance to the affected States in the form of additional paramilitary forces, provision of training facilities to the State Police personnel, improved communication facilities etc.

(c) Andhra Pradesh and Bihar are the worst affected States by naxalite activities. The left wing extremists have pockets of influence in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Orissa West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Milk Powder Plant at Guntur and Kurnool in A.P.

4722. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether milk powder plants at Guntur and Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh are not working to full capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

Telephone Connections at Punalur Telephone Exchange

4723. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants on the waiting list for new telephone connections in Punalur Telephone Exchange in Quilon District of Kerala;

(b) the reasons for delay in giving new connections; and

(c) the time by which the telephone connections will be given to all applicants in Punalur Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There are 457 applicants for new telephone connections in Punalur as on 1.8.90.

(b) and (c). An expansion by 200 lines or existing electro mechanical exchange is planned for 1990-91. This will be carried out when equipment is received. A 1500 line Main C-DOT Electronic Exchange with a further 1000 lines expansion has been planned during the 8th Plan. This equipment has also not been received. A new building is to be constructed in the same compound where present exchange is located. It is therefore, expected that telephone connections to the pending applicants shall be provided in the second half of the 8th five year plan.

Released of commemorative Postal Stamp of A.K. Gopalan

4724. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed date for releasing the commemorative stamp on A.K. Gopalan; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The Stamp on Shri A.K. Gopalan is proposed to be released on 1.10.1990.

(b) As per the usual practice, the stamps are proposed to be released for sale through all philatelic Bureau and counters in the country on 1st October, 1990.

Telephone Service in Western Suburbs of Bombay

4725. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephones in the western suburbs of Bombay which were out of order as on 8 July, 1990 and how many of them have been set-right,

(b) how many are still out of order at present;

(c) the reasons for their being in disorder on a large scale; and

(d) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). 12675 telephones in Western suburbs were out of

orders as on 8.7.1990, all of them have since been set right.

(c) Due to heavy rains and the deluge that followed, some telephone cables developed faults.

(d) Remedial steps taken in this regard are:

- (i) Large scale cable ducting and pressurisation of cables are being taken up;
- (ii) Rehabilitation and upgradation of external plants;
- (iii) Centralised fault control was opened to closely monitor restoration of faulty cables.

Provision of I.D.N. in H.P.

4726. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hamirpur SSA of Himachal Pradesh covering the Districts of Hamirpur, Una, Bilaspur and Dehra Sub-Division of Kangra District had been selected for the provision IDN during 1989-90;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the installation work in each of the revenue Districts covered under the SSA would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Hamirpur, Una and Bilaspur districts only were selected for provision of IDN subject to availability of equipment.

(b) and (c). Electronic exchanges at Una, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Amb, Barmana, Kotkhai, Ahwa Devi and Lambles have been commissioned. Electronic exchanges at other places and digital transmission links are also planned for commissioning during 8th Plan subject to availability of equipment and suitable transmission media.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh Under Gaushala Development Scheme

4727. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total assistance provided by the Government to Madhya Pradesh under the Gaushala Development Scheme during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): It has not been possible for the Union Government to release any assistance to Madhya Pradesh under the Gaushala Development Scheme during the last 3 years because of non submission of utilisation certificates against earlier releases made to the State.

Manufacture of Teleprinters

4728. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teleprinters manufactured by the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited in 1989 in Roman, Devnagri and bi-lingual scripts separately;

(b) the number of purchase orders of Devnagri or bi-lingual script teleprinters pending with them and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to arrange supply against the remaining orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) During 1989, HTI manufactured 1927 Nos. of Electro-mechanical Teleprinters (Roman).

4261 Nos. of Electronic Teleprinters (Roman)

143 Nos. of Electronic Teleprinters (Bilingual).

No Devnagri Teleprinters were produced.

(b) Orders for 1101 Nos. of bilingual Electronic Teleprinters are pending against orders received during 1989. No order is pending for Devnagri Teleprinter. The Company had to supply a large number of Roman Electronic Teleprinters also as required by the Department of Telecommunications.

(c) Necessary steps have been take to clear pending orders by the end of October, 1990.

[English]

STD Facility at Hodel In Haryana

4729. SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether STD facility are planned to be provided at Hodel in Haryana;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be provided: and

(c) the details of action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the current plan period.

(c) (i) The estimates for the equipment are under process of sanction.

(ii) Transmission media has been planned.

Setting up of New Telephone Exchange in Gujarat

4730. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for setting up new telephone exchanges in Surendranagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Junagadh in Gujarat during the next three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be taken up for implementation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Details of the exchanges proposed to be set up in these four towns in given is the statement below.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

STATEMENT

ANNEXURE

Details of exchanges proposed to be set up at Surendranagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Junagarh in Gujarat

Name of Towns	Nos. & Type of Exchanges	Likely date of commissioning
2	3	4
1. Surendranagar	One electronic exchange of C-DOT type.	During 8th Plan period
2. Jamnagar	One electronic exchange of E-10B type.	During 8th Plan period
3. Junagarh	One electronic exchange of C-DOT type.	During 8th Plan period
4. Rajkot	Two electronic exchanges of E-10B type and one electronic exchange of C-DOT type.	During 8th Plan period

[*Translation*]

Cold Storage Regulation

4731. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the Bill submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding cold storage regulation;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which permission is likely to be granted to Madhya Pradesh Government to bring forward legislation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA VERMA): (a) to (c). The Bill on cold storage regulation submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh was not approved because at the same time Government of India was also contemplating to bring in a Central legislation for cold storage with a view to ensuring uniform legislation in the regulation of cold storages all over the country. The idea of Central legislation was, however, dropped. Instead, a Model Bill has been prepared and circulated to all the States including Madhya Pradesh which could be adopted by them, *mutatis-mutandis*, if they so desired.

[*English*]

Soil Conservation Scheme of Orissa

4732. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any comprehensive scheme from

Orissa Government for soil conservation work in the catchment area of upper Kolab, Indravati and other rivers in Orissa;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme;

(c) whether it is proposed to cover the scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the amount of Central assistance proposed to be provided for implementing the scheme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) to (e). The proposal of Government of Orissa for taking up Soil Conservation Works in the catchments of Upper Kolab, Indravati and subarnarekha at an estimated cost of Rs. 82.98 crores could not be considered for implementation as the aforesaid catchments are not approved under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers.

News Item Captioned "Saudi Bias Against Dead Hindu"

4733. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Saudi bias against dead Hindu" appearing in the 'Hindu' dated the 7 August, 1990;

(b) if so, the facts of the case as ascertained by the Government and as brought to their notice by the parents of the deceased; and

(c) the affective measures taken to ensure justice to the deceased young Indian National in getting his parents the full 'blood money' deposited by the Greek national whose negligence caused his death in Riyadh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Shairat court in Riyadh has ruled that blood money entitlement in case of a Hindu is 1/15th of that of Muslim.

(c) The matter is being take up with the concerned Saudi authorities of enhanced compensation.

Cost of Production of Agricultural Produce

4734. **SHRI SUDAM DATTATRYA DESHMUKH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a standardised proforma for the study of cost of production of agricultural produce in all the State; and

(b) if so, how labour days of the family members of the farmers are measured and how the rental cost of owned land is imputed for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The labour days of the family labour of farmers are measured in hour units of each member of the family spent on different farm operations. The male, female and child labour is equated in the ratio of 1:1.5:2.0 to convert the family labour into standard male units in hours. Eight hours are taken for a

standard labour day. Rent of owned land is estimated on the basis of prevailing rents in the village for identical type of land or as reported by the sample farmers subject to the ceiling of fair rents given in the Land Legislation of the concerned States.

Fires in Delhi

4735. **SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:**

**SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:
SHRI S.B. THORAT:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fires reported in Delhi during January to August, 1990 with details thereof;

(b) the number of person skilled and injured in such fires and the extent of loss to property etc.;

(c) the number of cases solved and the number of persons arrested in this regard; and

(d) the amount of compensation, if any, paid to the victims and the steps taken to check the incidents fire in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). In all, 4861 calls were received by Delhi Fire Service from January to August, 1990. 28 persons died and 20 were injured. The precise extent of loss of property has not been determined.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) Families of 25 deceased have been paid relief @ Rs. 10,000/- each. Payments in 3 cases could not be made for want of proper

verification. An amount of Rs. 10,000/- has been paid as compensation to injured persons @ Rs. 500/- each. Besides, a amount of RS. 86,84,250/- has been paid to 17503 families whose jhuggis were burnt in fire. To check incidents of fires, training has been imparted to officials in various Govt. offices. Pamphlets indicating fire prevention measures have been distributed through Delhi Administration in jhuggi-jhopri clusters

Cashew Plantation

4736 SHRI T BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to bring additional land under cashew plantation;

(b) if so, the new areas/states identified for the purpose, and

(c) the target set for cashew plantation under centrally sponsored programmes in various State State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to implement a scheme for area expansion with colonial planting material as a part of a Central Sector Programme for development of cashewnut during 1990-91 in Madhya Pradesh besides the traditional Cashewnut growing States of Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa

(c) State-wise targets envisaged for fresh cashew plantation under the proposed Central Sector Programme during 1990-91 are given below.—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Target of fresh planting during 1990-91 (Ha)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Kerala	100
2.	Karnataka	700
3.	Goa	300
4.	Maharashtra	200
5.	Tamil Nadu	400
6.	Andhra Pradesh	100
7.	Orissa	250
8.	Madhya Pradesh	80

Pension to Ex-Governors

4737. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the

Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

provide pension to Ex-Governors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). No, Sir, there is no proposal to provide pension to Ex-Governors.

Installation of 5000 Lines E-10 B Telephone Exchange At Gulbarga, Karnataka

4738. DR. B.G. JAWALI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for installation of 5000 lines E-10B Exchange at Gulbarga to be expanded later to 7500 lines to clear the backlog of applicants on the waiting list;

(b) if so, when it will be commissioned;

(c) whether Sedam, Shahbad and Wadi in Karnataka are operated through manual exchanges while Yadgiri is an Auto Exchange without STD facility; and

(d) if so, when STD facility is likely to be provided at these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 5000 lines local E-10B exchange is planned to be commissioned during 92-93 and further planned to be expanded to 7500 lines by 93-94.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) STD facility is proposed to be provided at Sadam, Shahabad Wadi and Yadgiri during 8th Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Bilateral Agreement with Nepal

4739. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bilateral agreement has been reached with Nepal in August, 1990 in the field of capital investment, industry, trade, transit and tourism etc., and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Foreign Nationals in Assam

4740. SHRI A.K.A. ABDUL SAMAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons suspected to be foreign nationals illegally residing in Assam whose cases were referred to the Tribunals since the inception of the Tribunals Act, year wise;

(b) the number of persons found to be foreign nationals by the tribunals, the number of person not so found and the number of person whose cases are pending upto 31 March, 1990 year-wise; and

(c) the number of person found to be foreign nationals who were deported, pushed out or detained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) : According to information received from the Government of Assam the figures of detection/expulsion of illegal migrants under the provisions of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 are as under :-

Year	Number of cases referred to Tribunals	Number of persons found illegal Migrants by Tribunals	Number of persons not found illegal Migrants by Tribunals	Number of persons pending in Tribunals as on 31.3.1990	Number of persons expelled
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984	495	53	66		
1985	287	365	97		
1986	4212	230	353		
1987	3914	399	1002		
1988	4529	922	1256		
1989	3213	883	715		
1990 (upto 31.3.90)	1777	(upto 30.4.89)	(up to 30.4.89)	1244	481 Illegal Migrants have been expelled upto 31.5.90

This information for the period between 1.5.89 to 31.3.90 is not available.

Translation]

Indira Awas Yojana?

Construction of Houses Under Indira Awas Yojana in Madhya Pradesh

4741. SHRISATYANARAYANJATIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the year-wise target for the construction of houses and the amount allocated therefor to Madhya Pradesh under the

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA VERMA): The number of houses which could be built with the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh under the Indira Awas Yojana since its inception is given in the statement given below.

STATEMENT*Indira Awas Yojana (Madhya Pradesh)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of houses could be built</i>	<i>Allocation (Cash) (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	1985-86	10740	725.00
2.	1986-87	13500	1033.00
3.	1987-88	13500	1033.00
4.	1988-89	11407	1033.00
5.	1989-90	15070	1537.13*
6.	1990-91	18266	2319.72*

* Indicates resources allocated.

*[English]***UN Convention of Civil and Political Rights**

4742. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed and ratified the Optional Protocol of the UN Convention on Civil and Political Rights of 1966;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are now contemplating to reconsider the matter; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) and (b). India is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. However, India is not a party to the Optional Protocol under which the Human Rights Committee can receive and act on complaints on individuals alleging violations by the State of their rights under the Covenant. It is Government's view

that adequate mechanisms exist 'within the country to redress the grievances of individuals regarding alleged violations of Human rights under the Covenant.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Improvements in Mungeli Telephone Exchange in Bilaspur District of Madhya Pradesh

4743. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of Telephone Exchange at Mungeli in Bilaspur district, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether S.T.D. and I.S.D. direct dialling facilities are available in that exchange;

(c) whether lines for Bilaspur Lormi Pundariya and Pathariya from Mungeli always remain out of order;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the services in Mungeli telephone exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) 200 lines.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) (i) Existing 200 lines CBNM man-

ual exchange is proposed to be replaced by higher capacity electronic exchange during the 1990-91, subject to availability of equipment.

(ii) Trunk junction on bare wire are proposed to be replaced by insulated wire by March, 1990.

[*English*]

S.T.D. Facility in Kattoor Telephone Exchange

4744. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide S.T.D. facility in Kattoor Telephone Exchange, Trichur District, Kerala; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the current plan period.

Integrated Fisheries Development Programme

4745. SHRIRAMESHCHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to Kerala for Integrated Fisheries Development by National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) in the current financial year;

(b) whether Kerala Government has spent the entire amount sanctioned during the last financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). No amount has been sanctioned to Kerala Government for Integrated Fisheries Development Programme by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) in the current financial year (1990-91) as well as during last financial year (1989-90).

(c) Does not arise.

Subsidised Shops for Delhi Police Employees

4746. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplated to open subsidised shops for the employees of Delhi Police on the pattern of Calcutta Police or to give any allowance to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration to open subsidised shops for the employees of Delhi Police. The Delhi Police have submitted a proposal to Delhi Administration for payment of ration allowance @ Rs. 200/- per month to their personnel, excluding IPS Officers.

Project Report for Paper Project by Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.

4747. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. has submitted a detailed Project Report for paper project at Nimagaon (Tembhurani) in Sholapur District of Maharashtra for clearance; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Misuse of Telephone Lines by Telephone Employees

4748. DR. SHAIENDRANATH SHRI-VASTAVA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone employees, if need be, by fixing a block in any MDF on subscribers' side and by fixing telephone on exchange side, can help anybody in making STD calls will have to be borne by the subscriber with whose telephone number this mischief has been done;

(b) whether in D.P., by replacing a telephone wire of any subscriber with the wire of another subscriber, STD call can be made by the other subscriber and in such cases the meter reading of the other subscriber will not increase but the meter reading of the first subscriber will increase in whose line that wire had been inserted;

(c) whether Government are aware that in Patna and in some other divisions of Bihar while using this method, inflated telephone bills are sent to those subscribers who have STD facility; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be take by Government to mitigate the grievances of such subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No such case of diversion of misuse of telephone in Patna or any other place in Bihar have come to the notice of the authorities.

(d) Such sensitive points are either kept locked or under strict watch to control mal-practice. Severe disciplinary action is taken under departmental rules against officials observed to be indulging in such malpractices.

There are special procedures prescribed for dealing with "excess billing" complaints.

In E-10-B type electronic exchanges, subscribers can avail of a facility called 'STD management' through which they can set a secret code which alone can enable STD calls. Line diversion will not be possible in such cases.

Depiction of Mahabharata in Vulgar Manner

4749. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahabharat has been depicted in a vulgar manner in the book 'Samraj' written by N. Aruna due to which the image to Hindu Society is sullied;

(b) whether Government have received complaints in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken or contem-

plated by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). The content of the book are under examination of the Government and appropriate action will be take in the light of this examination.

Regularisation of Casual Labourers in Telecommunications Department in Jabalpur

4750. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of casual labourers working in Telecommunications Department in Jabalpur for the last seven years have been removed from service in May, 1990;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue a direction to the concerned officials, to take back these workers who had been working for seven years and regularise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and the same will laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Aid to Imam Khomeini Memorial Trust

4751. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about foreign aid being provided to the Imam Khomeini Memorial Trust, Kargil district and other places in Jammu and Kashmir by Iran or from any other sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the nature of propaganda being carried out by Imam Khomeini Trust; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). The Imam Khomeini Memorial Trust, Kargil is neither registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 nor has it reported receipt of any foreign contribution.

Suggested Alternative

The Trust, has in recent times, issued statements about alleged harassment of persons in Kashmir Valley by the security forces.

[*English*]

National Workshop on Medicinal Plants

4752. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Adviser on Technology Mission organised a National Workshop on Medicinal plants from 27 to 30 November, 1989 in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the recommendations made by this workshop;

(d) whether the workshop has also suggested for creation of Gene parks for medicinal plants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (e). The information is being collected

and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Central Assistance to Repair the Shimsha Bridge in Karnataka

4753. SHRI HC. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government have submitted any proposal for Central assistance to repair the 140 years old Shimsha bridge that links Somanahalli-Shivapura in Maddur, Mandya District, Karnataka;

(b) if so, the total amount of assistance sought therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to release the necessary funds?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN) (a) and (b). A proposal for construction of a bridge across Shimsha river near Maddur on Bangalore-Mysore Road at an estimated cost of RS. 85 lakhs has been received from the State Govt. under Central Road Fund programme.

(c) Since actual augmentation of Central Road Fund against which the proposals were invited has not yet taken place, the same have not been processed for approval.

LTTE's Request for India's Involvement in their Struggle

4754. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether LTTE leaders have approached the Government of India to get involved again in their struggle against Sri

Lankan Armed Forces and recognise them as it did in the cases of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and African National Congress (ANC); and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) Government have seen press statements by some LTTE leaders to this effect.

(b) Government believe that the ethnic problem of Sri Lanka has to be resolved ultimately by the Sri Lanka Government and the Tamils. Government have urged both sides to the conflict to immediately cease hostilities and return to negotiations. Government believe that only a negotiated political settlement taking into account the legitimate demands and grievances of the Tamils within a united Sri Lanka can bring an end to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka.

Medical Bills Pending Settlement with DTC

4755. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether payment of large amount towards bills of various Chemists of Delhi running into several lakhs of rupees are pending with the DTC for long;

(b) if so, reasons thereof;

(c) the details of steps take to clear these bills, and

(d) the reasons for withholding the payment?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (d). In respect of medical reimbursement scheme that was in operation in DTC during May, 1984 to January, 1986 there had been reports of large scale misuse of the same by the chemists, doctors and the employee. Under that scheme the employees were free to consult the doctors on the panel, of their choice and purchase medicines from the empaneled chemists without any monetary limits. Besides replacing the scheme, in January, '86 it was decided to inquire into the claims preferred by employees, chemists and doctors. Pending investigations and inquiry the payments were withheld. The scrutiny of the bills preferred by the chemists has since been completed by DTC's investigating committees. DTC has been asked to settle the admitted claims of the chemists whose licences have been valid and have continuity of establishments.

[*Translation*]

Allocation in Madhya Pradesh Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna

4756. SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount allocated to different Panchayats in Balaghat, Sewani and Mandla districts of Madhya Pradesh under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana panchayat-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): Resources allocated, inclusive of State share, to Balaghat, Sewani and Mandla districts of Madhya Pradesh under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during the current year (i.e. 1990-91) inclusive of resources under Indira Awas Yojana but excluding resources allocated under Million Wells Scheme is as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Resources allocated (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Balaghat	363.67
2.	Sewani	451.64
3.	Mandla	659.98

According to Jawahar Rozgar Yojana guidelines issued by the Government of India for implementation of the programme in 1990-91, districts are required to distribute at least 80% of funds among the village panchayats of the district after setting apart a sum of Rs. 50,000 for training of officials/non-officials involved in implementation of the programme. While distributing resources, the minimum population of a village has to be taken as 1000 and the maximum population as 10,000. The guidelines further require that 60% resources to be allocated to village panchayats should be distributed on the basis of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population and the rest 40% on the basis of the total population of the village panchayats.

The Government of India, however, do not monitor the panchayat-wise allocation of funds at the central level.

Cost of Fishing

4757. SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a constant rise in the cost of fishing and the selling price of fish;

(b) if so, the price of fish produce (sea

catch) and the selling price of fish during 1989-90,

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme to reduce the cost of fishing and also to bring down the selling price of fish; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) No systematic study has been conducted by the Central Government to assess whether there has been a constant rise in cost of fishing and selling price of fish.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In order to reduce the operational cost of fishing by mechanised fishing vessels, Central Government have approved to reimburse 100% excise duty on diesel oil used by mechanised fishing vessels below 20 M. length during 1990-91.

New Telephone Connections in Udaipur

4758. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants on the

waiting list for telephone connections in Udaipur in Rajasthan;

(b) when the new electronic telephone exchange in Udaipur is expected to be commissioned; and

(c) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be provided to all applicants on the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The number of applicants on waiting list is 8108 as on 1.7.90.

(b) New Electronic exchange of 5000 lines is likely to be commissioned by the end of 1993.

(c) Plans are being drawn for clearing the present waiting list progressively during the Eighth Plan period.

Landslides in Pauri Garhwal (U.P.)

4759. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

1.	Villages affected	—	2
2.	Houses damaged fully	—	15
3.	Houses damaged partially	—	1
4.	Cattle lives lost:		
	(a) Big	—	165
	(b) Small	—	358
5.	Cropped area affected	—	7.80 hectare
6.	Total estimated loss to Government property	—	Rs. 68.82 Lakh

(c) In all, ninety six persons were reported missing till now in this disaster. Thirty one persons have been traced alive and

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the damage caused due to landsliding/inundation in Neelkanth Mahadev, Pauri Garhwal in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons killed in this disaster; and

(d) the relief measures taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that on the 9th July, 1990 at about 5.00 PM, cloudburst and lightening followed by heavy rain struck the Neelkanth hill of the District Pauri Garhwal. Due to this, huge rocks, boulders etc. solided down and spread over a stretch of about 12 K.M. The extent of damage as reported by the State Government is given below:

twenty one dead bodies have been recovered.

(d) Rescue and Relief works were

immediately taken up by the State Government. Army help was also sought to remove the boulders and other big mass and extricate the bodies. The State Chief Minister and the Hill Development Minister visited the site to take stock of the situation. The State Government has allotted a sum of Rs. 15.60 lakhs to the district under various heads of relief for distribution to victims of the tragedy. So far, a sum of Rs. 13,000/- under gratuitous relief, Rs. 19,000/- under house subsidy for repair/restoration of damaged houses, Rs. 55,000/- as ex-gratia payment on death of persons and Rs. 43,000/- ex-gratia payment on death of cattle have been distributed. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1.65 lakh has been distributed as ex-gratia payment from Chief Minister's Discretionary Fund to the next of kin of dead, whose bodies could be identified.

Freedom Fighter Applications

4760. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Government from the freedom fighters who participated in the liberation of Daman and Diu;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned out of them; and

(c) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Separate statistics about applications for grant of Swatantrat Sainik Samman pension for freedom fighters who participated in the liberation of Damman & Diu is not being main-

tained by the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, information is available about the number of applications from Goa, Damman & Diu. The number of such applications received upto the prescribed date, viz., 31.3.1982 is 3,257.

(b) Pension has been sanctioned in 873 cases.

(c) The remaining cases have also been decided. Pension has not been sanctioned in these cases. However, where persons, whose claim had not been accepted, furnish fresh, acceptable evidence, the cases are reviewed. This is a continuing process.

[English]

Purchase of Aircraft/Helicopters for Border Security Force

4761. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to purchase some modern aircraft and light helicopters for Border Security Force; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the helicopters and aircrafts, financial implications and the country from which they are proposed to be purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) There is a proposal to purchase suitable aircraft for BSF.

(b) The proposal is in a preliminary stage and it is not feasible to give the details.

[*Translation*]

Return of Indo-Pak Prisoners of Wars

4762. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS
VERMA:
SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Prisoners of Wars still in Pakistan;

(b) whether there has been some progress in regard to return of prisoners of wars of India and Pakistan during the last three months;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of prisoners who have been able to return to their countries because of these developments; and

(d) what further steps are contemplated for the return of remaining Prisoners of Wars with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) 54 missing Indian defence personnel are believed to be in Pakistani jails.

(b) to (d). The question of locating and repatriating these missing Indian defence personnel has been taken up with Pakistan several times, including during the Foreign Secretary-level talks held in July and August, 1990. The Government of Pakistan maintains that there are no missing defence personnel in their custody. We are continuing to press Pakistan on this issue.

Ban on Parathene and E.N.P. Pesticides

4763. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains get poisoned by the use of Parathene and E.N.P. pesticides;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to impose a ban on the manufacture and use of these pesticides;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) The correct name of parathene is Parathion. Scientifically this term is used for the chemical pesticide known as Ethyl Parathion. Similarly, the correct name of E.N.P. is E.P.N. Ethyl Parathion has been phased out of use by mid-70s in India, whereas registration has been refused for use of E.P.N. Therefore, the question of foodgrains getting poisoned by use of said two pesticides does not arise under Indian context.

(b) to (d). Question do not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

[*English*]

Unrest Amongst Postal Employees

4764. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide spread resentment and unrest amongst postal employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any redressal/corrective/conciliatory steps have been taken/proposed in accordance with Government liberal policies towards workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). No Sir. However, a 10 points Charter of Demands was received on 23.7.1990 from the three Federations namely: National Federation of Postal Employees, Federation of National Postal Organisations and Bharatiya Postal Employees Federation. Consequently, a special meeting was arranged with the representatives of the Federations on 31.7.1990 to discuss the demands and present position of action already in progress was explained to them, appropriately.

[Translation]

Killing in Punjab

4765. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed in Punjab during 1988, 1989, and 1990 so far, year-wise; and

(b) the break up of such persons killed in incidents of terrorism, personal enmity, smuggling and dacoity etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). According to available information, 1949 persons have been killed in 1988, 1168 in 1989 and 1210 and 1990 (upto July) due to terrorist violence. The number of such persons killed due to personal enmity and in incidents of smuggling and dacoity, is not readily available.

Profit Earned by NSC

4766. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much profit was earned by National Seeds Corporation of India during years 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89; and

(b) what steps have been taken by the Government to improve the working of Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) No profit was earned by National Seeds Corporation during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89.

(b) A Consultant has been appointed under National Seeds Project Phase-III to study the working of the National Seeds Corporation.

STD Facility in District Headquarters in Tamil Nadu

4767. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether STD facility has been provided in all district headquarters in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if not, the names of district headquarters where this facility is yet to be provided;

(c) whether the work for providing STD link to these district headquarters has been started; and

(d) if so, the time by which STD facility is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. Out of 20 district headquarters, STD facility has been provided in 19 district headquarters in Tamil Nadu.

(b) STD facility is yet to be provided for South Arcot (district headquarter at Cuddalore).

(c) and (d). At present Manual Subscriber Trunk Dialling facility (MSTD) has been provided at Cuddalore. STD facility at this place is likely to be provided during 1991-92 on replacement of the Manual Exchange with an Automatic Exchange.

[*Translation*]

Opening of New Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Bihar

4768. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD
YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where Government propose to open new post offices and telegraph offices in Bihar during the current year and the post offices and telegraph offices proposed to be upgraded;

(b) the names of the places where Government propose to set up new Telephone exchanges in Bihar during the current year; and

(c) the names of the existing telephone exchanges which are proposed to be upgraded and the names of the places which are proposed to be linked with S.T.D. facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Post Offices: Post offices sanctioned so far are indicated Statement I. More post offices are likely to be considered after the revised norms are finalised. Information as to post offices proposed to be upgraded is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telegraph Offices: Information is furnished in the Statement-II given below.

(b) New telephone exchanges will be opened as and when the demands of telephones are registered at various places.

(c) The names of exchanges is medium sizes which are proposed to be upgraded are given in Statement-III given below. In addition, about 100 Nos. of small sized exchanges are also proposed to be upgraded at various places in Bihar. Madhepura, Sahebganj, Jehandabad have already been provided with STD facility. In addition, the following places are proposed to be linked with STD facility.

(i) Gumla (ii) Lohardaga (iii) Godda
(iv) Araria (v) Barauni

STATEMENT-I

BIHAR

Name of the New Branch Post Offices sanctioned on 31.3.1990.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the BO.</i>
1	2
1.	Nawada
2.	Rampudand
3.	Shyampur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the BO.</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the BO.</i>
1	2	1	2
4.	Sikanderpur	26.	Garhiya Vijaypur
5.	Sonjalpur	27.	Banaili Patti
6.	Bakhridua	28.	Gokhiya Birhanpur
7.	Bargaon	29.	Achalpur
8.	Shekhopur	30.	Lalpur
9.	Bajitpur Saidat	31.	Shihpur
10.	Bananta	32.	Manman
11.	Anjui	33.	Marwa
12.	Piranta Khas	34.	Sadapur
13.	Rashidpur	35.	Teghra
14.	Khajuri	36.	Ekraha
15.	Dharmagatpur	37.	Bansgarha Rampur
16.	Dukhi Chhapar	38.	Chiknighat
17.	Birla Matiarie	39.	Akarthapa
18.	Lagunaha	40.	Kamakia
19.	Chakhnia	41.	Mohini
20.	Saterh	42.	Khairimal
21.	Lantan	43.	Barmaswa
22.	Chanmukh	44.	Billory
23.	Balamgarhiya	45.	Karhara
24.	Dumari	46.	Bijhodah
25.	Abhirampur	47.	Chhabiara

STATEMENT-II

- (a) The names of the places where new Telegraph Offices in Bihar are proposed to be opened during the current year:

1.	Hulasganj	(Jahanabad district)
2.	Taiyabpur	(Purnea district)
3.	Tarwara	(Siwan district)
4.	Kubri	(Hazaribagh district)
5.	Parihar	(Sitamarhi district)

- (b) The names of the Telegraph Offices proposed to be upgraded during the current year in Bihar.

1.	Chaibasa	4.	Araria
2.	Madhepura	5.	Tatsilawai
3.	Khagaria	6.	Barauni
4.	Godda	7.	Lakhi Sara
5.	Sahebganj	8.	Buxer
6.	Dumka	9.	Bermo
7.	Kishanganj	10.	Ramgarh
8.	Araria	11.	Chakardharpur
9.	Nawadah	12.	Kalgaon
10.	Aurangbad (Bihar)	13.	Ghatsile
11.	Jehanabad	14.	Nirsa
		15.	Chhapra
		16.	Munger.

STATEMENT-III*Medium Sized*

Exchanges which are likely to be up-graded during the year in Bihar

- Godda
- Lohardga
- Gumla

[English]

Telephone Connections Under Kolhapur Telephone District/Division

4769. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants registered for telephone connections under various categories in Kolhapur telephone district/division upto 31st July 1990;

(b) when telephones were released last in bulk in the above telephone district/division; and

(c) the steps taken by the Department to clear the waiting list; particularly those connections which are registered for more than two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Applicants waiting for telephone connections under various categories in Kolhapur district upto 31.7.90 are as under:

OYT	516
SPECIAL	604
GENERAL	7967
TOTAL	9087

(b) Last bulk release was as under

Ichalkaranji	950 connections in 2/90
Jaysingpur	67 connections in 2/90
Kolhapur	780 connections in 11/89
	100 connections in 5/90
Shiroli MIDC	80 connections in 2/90

(c) The draft Eighth plan has been formulated with an objective to provide (by the end of eighth five year plan) telephones on demand in telephone exchanges of capacities below 5000 lines and to contain the waiting list to one year in exchanges of capacities of 5000 lines and above. With this objective, expansion plans are being drawn for clearing the waiting list progressively during the 8th Plan period.

During 1990-91 the expansion plans envisage an expansion of 1000 lines at Ichalkaranji and commissioning of 23 nos of small size electronic exchanges. These will partially cover those waiting for more than two years in Ichalkaranji and some rural area. Others will be covered progressively during the 8th plan.

Funds Allocated Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

4770. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the funds allocated and released to the States during the current financial year under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Central funds allocated and released to different States/ Union Territories under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during the current financial year i.e. 1990-91 is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Central Resources Allocated/Released under J R Y during 1990-91

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl No	State/UT	Funds allocated	Funds released (upto 31 8 90)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	15332.96	7666.48
2	Arunachal Pradesh	264.54	132.27
3.	Assam	4091.67	2045.84
4	Bihar	30773.42	15386.71
5	Goa	285.82	142.91
6	Gujarat	6472.57	3236.29
7	Haryana	1541.46	385.36
8	Himachal Pradesh	908.22	454.11
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1289.21	644.61

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	Funds allocated	Funds released (upto 31.8.90)
1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	9647.76	4823 88
11.	Kerala	5116.95	2558 48
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21122.00	10561.00
13	Maharashtra	16339 87	8169 94
14	Manipur	339.06	84 77
15.	Meghalaya	396.73	99 18
16.	Mizoram	167.12	83 56
17.	Nagaland	425.26	106.32
18.	Orissa	10475.94	5237.97
19.	Punjab	1340 52	670.26
20.	Rajasthan	10244 2	5122.11

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	Funds allocated	Funds released (upto 31.8.90)
1	2	3	4
21.	Sikkim	154.83	77.42
22.	Tamil Nadu	13778.93	13778.93
23.	Tripura	440.39	220.20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	40874.62	20437.31
25.	West Bengal	17429.55	8714.78
26.	A & N Islands	156.56	78.28
27.	Chandigarh	38.81	19.41
28.	D&N Haveli	84.99	42.50
29.	Delhi	184.18	92.09
30.	Daman & Diu	50.07	25.04
31.	Lakshadweep	78.49	39.25
32.	Pondicherry	153.25	76.63
All India		210000.00	111213.83

[*Translation*]

Construction of Road between Aurimore and Allahabad in U.P.

4771. SHRI SUBEDAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union-Government to construct a road from Aurimore Anwara to Allahabad via Ghorawal (Mirzapur) in Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh under Central Road Fund;

(b) if so, when the proposed project is likely to start; and

(c) whether any proposal for the construction of a bridge on the Sone river at Red-Vijul is also included therein?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) to (c). A proposal for construction of road from Ghorawal to Jobail with construction of bridge across river Sone has been received from the State Government under the augmented Central Road Fund. Since actual augmentation of the has not taken place yet, the proposal has not been processed, and it is too early to say when the project would start.

[*English*]

Promotion of Coconut Cultivation in Kerala

4772. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Centrally Sponsored Schemes under operation for promotion of coconut cultivation in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount released under these schemes during the last three years;

(d) the amount allocated and released for the current year; and

(e) the extent to which these schemes have helped in promoting coconut cultivation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). Coconut Development Board under Ministry of Agriculture is implementing following programmes for promotion of coconut cultivation in Kerala.

- i) Project for expansion of area;
- ii) Production and distribution of quality planting material;
- iii) Integrated farming in coconut small holdings in Kerala for productivity improvement;
- iv) Project for providing assistance for irrigation facilities to coconut growers.

(c) An amount of Rs. 110.4 lakhs was released to Kerala under these schemes during the last three years i.e. 1987-88 to 1989-90.

(d) An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Kerala under these schemes for 1990-91. Funds could not be released during the first quarter.

(e) These schemes have helped in area expansion with Hybrid varieties for increasing productivity and increase in production in Kerala. The area increased from 7.05 lakh hectares in 1985-86 to 8.65 lakh hectares in 1988-89 and the production increased from

3377 million nuts to 3841 million nuts during this period.

[*Translation*]

Post Office and Telephone Facilities in Purula and Araria District of Bihar

4773. SHRI TASILMUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to provide post offices and telephone services in the various villages of Purula and Araria districts of Bihar is pending with Government for long time;

(b) whether Government propose to provide tele-communication services in these villages in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Post Office: Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telephone Services: Proposal to provide telephone facilities by radio media in the various villages of Purula and Araria districts of Bihar is pending since April, 1990.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Efforts are being made to provide such facilities in the villages of these districts subject to technical feasibility and availability of equipment.

Construction of National Highway Connecting Area of Western Coast

4774. SHRI CHHITUBHAI DEVJIBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Western Regional Development Council has decided to construct a National Highway for connecting the areas of Western Coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is having in mind the demand made by the Western Zonal Council in its meetings for inclusion, in National Highway grid, of the Western Coastal Highway emanating from Lakhpat (in Gujarat) to terminate at Satara (in Maharashtra) having a length of about 2526 Kms. Declaration of new National Highways will depend on *inter-se* priorities and outlay for this purpose in the 8th Plan which is still not finalised. However, in the past, the Central Government has provided financial assistance to the Gujarat Government to the tune of about Rs. 810.31 lakhs under the centrally sponsored schemes for improvement of selected stretches along this highway.

[*English*]

Security Check of Incoming Passengers at Nizamuddin Railway Station

4775. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the absence of security check of incoming passengers by Delhi Police and other law-enforcing agencies at Nizamuddin Railway Station has been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODHKANTSAHAY): (a) and (b). Checking of all incoming passengers entails great hardship to the commuters. However, screening of suspicious persons and objects is done by the Delhi Police.

Performance of Public Sector fertilizer factories

4776. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI DEVJI
BHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector fertilizer factories in the country has been continuously showing unsatisfactory performance for the last several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the annual production and loss suffered by each of these units during the last three years, year-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to make them financially viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) No Sir; the only public sector fertiliser companies showing unsatisfactory performance for the last several years are the Fertiliser Corporation of India (FCI) and the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation (HFC)

(b) The details of production and loss suffered by these companies for the last three years are given below:—

STATEMENT

		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Production ('000 MT N)	Loss (Rs./crs.)	Production ('000 MT N)	Loss (Rs./crs.)	Production ('000 MT N)	Loss (Rs./crs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
F.C.I.	358.4	(-) 42.66	310.2	(-) 191.24	303.7	(-) 164.80 (Provisional)	
H.F.C.	289.2	(-) 104.84	240.2	(-) 156.38	237.4	(-) 169.14 (Provisional)	

The main factors responsible for poor performance are low capacity utilisation on account of power shortage, design deficiencies, old and obsolete technology, equipment break-downs, poor work culture, surplus manpower and also because the coal based technology was used for the first time in the cost of FCI's plants at Ramagundam and Talcher.

(c) With a view to improving the profitability of the fertiliser plants, several schemes for revamping, modernisation, installation of captive power plants etc. are being implemented/formulated.

Red Headed Caterpillars

4777. SHRID.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether red headed caterpillars have devastated crops in certain parts of Chickmagalur, Chitradurga and Shimoga Districts in Karnataka State;

(b) whether Union Government propose to declare the above mentioned area as pest affected area and propose to take immediate measures to bring it under control; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a). No Sir, the incidence of red headed caterpillars occurred on sunflower, groundnut, jowar, regi and pulse crops only over an area of 3743 ha. in Chickmagalur, 98 ha. in Shimoga and 80 ha. in Chitradurga districts of Karnataka. The incidence of pest varied between 20% to 30% which is considered low to moderate intensity of infestation.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, the State Government to Karnataka have already undertaken control measures to bring the pest under control.

[Translation]

Uniform Wage Policy for Transport Workers

4778. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to implement uniform wage policy for all transport workers in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (c). There is at present no proposal for uniform wage policy for all Transport Workers in the country. Each State has differing social and economic conditions based on which wages are determined and there cannot be a uniform wage policy for Transport Workers.

Congestion In Ports

4779. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the major ports which are facing congestion; and

(b) the measures being taken to ease congestion in those ports?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Except Kandla and Visakhapatnam, all other

major ports are generally free from congestion.

(b) Some of the short term measures to tackle day to day operational problems such as close monitoring of working vessels, meeting with representatives of port users to identify constraints and remedy them, advance ship planning etc. and long term measures such as creation of new berths and Railway facilities, creation of facility for midstream discharge at Kandla and replacement of obsolete equipments, etc. have been taken

[English]

Poultry Farming in Maharashtra

4780. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation has stopped giving financial assistance to cooperative poultry projects in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. NCDC has not stopped sanctioning financial assistance to the cooperative poultry projects in Maharashtra. On the basis of experience and review, the scheme has been revised and new models evolved. All the societies including those in Maharashtra whose proposals were received in the NCDC have been advised to re-submit the proposals in accordance with the new models for consideration by NCDC.

[Translation]

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Maharashtra

4781. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State:

(a) the number of applicants under different categories on waiting list for telephone connections in Maharashtra, district wise and exchange-wise as on 30 June 1990;

(b) the reasons for delay in releasing these connections; and

(c) the steps taken for increasing the capacity of telephone exchange so as to clear all the applications on waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Posts of Chairmen Lying Vacant in Public Undertakings of Punjab Government

4782. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Undertakings of Punjab Government in which posts of Chairmen are lying vacant;

(b) since when these posts are lying vacant;

(c) the criteria for appointing/nominating of these Chairmen; and

(d) when these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). Information in this regard is awaited from the Government of Punjab.

Construction of Godowns in Punjab

4783. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have provided funds to Punjab for the construction of godowns in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of godowns to be constructed;

(c) whether such godowns have been constructed; and

(d) if so, the purpose for which these are being used or likely to be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) No, Sir. Union Government has not received any proposal from the State Government of Punjab for central assistance for construction of godowns in rural areas.

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

Release of Terrorists on Parole in J & K

4784. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorists released on

parole in Jammu and Kashmir during July-December, 1989 and January-June, 1990, separately;

(b) whether legal requirement of periodical reporting to the authorities is being fulfilled in each such case;

(c) if not, the number of cases in which the released persons failed to report; and

(d) the action taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). Sixty eight and five persons were released on parole during 1989 and 1990 (upto June 1990) respectively. Details in respect of individual cases have not been furnished by the State Government. They have, however, advised that appropriate legal action is taken against the defaulters.

[*Translation*]

Repair of Bokaro Steel City—Ramgarh Cantt. Stretch of National Highway

4785. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of the National Highway stretch from Bokaro Steel City of Ramgarh Cantt. (National Highway Nos. 23 and 31) is in a very bad shape; and

(b) if so, the time by which the repair work on the above stretch is proposed to be taken up and completed alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Chas (Bokaro Steel City)—Ramgarh Cantt. section which forms part of NH 23 has been generally in traffic worthy condition.

Urgent repairs on some stretches which were damaged during the monsoon have been taken in hand out of the maintenance grant of Rs. 8.65 crores released so far for the National Highways in Bihar including NH 23. All the repair works of immediate nature will be completed before the end of the current financial year. As the monsoon is still not over, and the repairs are yet in progress, it is too early to give any indication about the expenditure involved.

[*English*]

Alleged Misappropriation of Public Property at Solid State Physics Laboratory

4786. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a case of alleged misappropriation of public property at Solid State Physics Laboratory, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present stage of investigation in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). A complaint regarding misappropriation of public property and disposal of non-consumable stores as consumable items has been made. An enquiry in the matter by the Delhi Police is in its final stages.

[*Translation*]

Expansion of Telephone Service

4787. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in the country

having less than 3000 telephone connections;

(b) whether the maximum number of such districts are in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to formulate comprehensive programme for the expansion of telephone service in these districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Technology for New Telephone Connections During Eighth Plan

4788. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI: SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about the technology to be adopted for successful implementation of their plan to provide new telephone connections in the country during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the year-wise phased programme chalked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Different technologies are available to meet the requirement for large, medium and small size exchanges. The main technologies in this regard are E10B, C-DOT and ILT (ITI developed technology). In so far as medium and small size exchanges are concerned, adequate capacity is available in the country based on the available technologies to successfully implement the proposed DOT plants to provide new telephone connections during the Eighth Plan period. In case of large capacity exchanges, production based on E10-B technology is already well established. It is expected that production based on C-DOT technology for large size exchanges will commence during the 8th Five year Plan.

Fire in Vigyan Bhavan

4789. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether another incident of fire has been reported in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take some stringent measures to stop the recurrence of fires in Vigyan Bhavan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). A small fire broke out in Commission Room-H, 11nd Floor, Vigyan Bhawan on 8.8.1990. The fire was reportedly caused by a spark from welding. The fire was extinguished immediately by the Delhi Fire Service.

(c) and (d). The Committee appointed

to look into the incident of fire in Vigyan Bhavan on 16.4.90, has submitted its report to Lt. Governor, Delhi on 25.7.90 Its recommendations for preventing recurrence of fires in Vigyan Bhawan will be considered for implementation in consultation with concerned authorities.

(e) Does not arise.

Inland Water Transport between Ernakulam-Kanyakumari

4790. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide Inland Water Transport facility from Ernakulam to Kanya Kumari; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration to provide Inland Water Transport facility from Ernakulam to Kanya-kumari. However there is a proposal to declare the West Coast Cannel as a National Waterway, which includes the stretch between Cochin (Ernakulam) to Trivandrum. Feasibility studies comprising hydrographic surveys and Techno-Economic Studies have been undertaken on this stretch as also on the stretches between Cochin-Kottapuram and Kottapuram-Badagara. The studies on the remaining Badagar-Kasergode stretch are in progress.

Some representations have been received from Kanya-kumari District to restore the old A.V.M. Canal and link it up to Kovalam in Trivandrum District. The matter has been referred to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Evacuation of Indians from Gulf Countries

4791. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI GULAB CHAND
KATARIA:
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indians from different countries had to be evacuated during the current year;

(b) if so, the total number of Indians evacuated from Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Iran so far; and

(c) the number of Indians who are still in these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, since the recent Gulf crisis, some Indian nationals had to be repatriated from Iraq and Kuwait. The process is still continuing.

(b) From the beginning of August 2 till September 2, 1990, 13,357 Indians were repatriated by air from Iraq and Kuwait via Amman. There was no mass repatriation of Indian expatriates in Saudi Arabia and Iran.

From the beginning of the crisis till August 30, 1990, 1,369 Indians were evacuated by air from Iraq and Kuwait via Riyadh.

(c) Before August 2, 1990, the number of Indians in these countries was as follows:

Kuwait	:	1,72,000
Iraq	:	9,000

Saudi Arabia : 4,25,000

Iran : no definite estimates

SAARC Support for Action Against LTTE

4792. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sri Lankan Parliamentary delegation during their recent visit to India sought support of member countries of SAARC to take action against LTTE;

(b) whether norms of SAARC permit such a move for support; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Concessional DTC Bus Pass to ITI Trainees

4793. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:
DR. BENGALI SINGH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.T.I. trainees in Delhi are provided D.T.C. concessional pass facility only for two years whereas their training period extends to three-four years;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue concessional passes to them for their full term; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. I.T.I. Trainees in Delhi have been provided D.T.C. concessional pass facility for their full term under DTC (Free and Concessional Passes) Regulations, 1985.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

Criteria for Shifting of Telephones in Frozen Areas

4794. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for sanctioning/shifting of the telephones in the Frozen Area telephone exchanges in Delhi;

(b) whether any priority is given to some special categories like Doctors, high Government officials, etc. in such frozen areas;

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

(d) the reasons for not shifting the telephones of Doctors in the Lakshmi Nagar (East Delhi) telephone exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cattle Smuggling on Indo-Bangladesh Border

4795. SHRIJANARDHANAPOOJARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "How Lucrative is cattle smuggling" appeared in the 'Statesman' dated 6 June, 1990;

(b) whether Government have made any investigation to find out the estimated number of cattle smuggled to Bangladesh every year; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to check this depletion of cattle wealth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the news item.

(b) The information regarding Cattle seized is given in the statement given below.

(c) Strict surveillance on the border is being maintained and intelligence set up has been augmented to prevent/check cattle smuggling on the Indo-Bangladesh border. Border outposts and observation post towers have been set up. BSF have been provided with sophisticated equipment like binoculars and Night Vision Devices patrol vehicles including boats and communication devices.

STATEMENT

The number of cattle seized by BSF while being smuggled to Bangladesh during the last 3 years /state-wise along the Indo-Bangladesh border is as under:

Sl. No.	State through which they were smuggled	1988	1989	1990 (upto July) 1990
1	2	3	4	5
1.	S. Bengal	5951	12853	6140
	N. Bengal	805	1724	2715
2.	Assam	459	965	625
3.	Meghalaya	84	30	6
4.	Tripura	578	335	332
	Total:	7877	15907	9818

Construction of Houses Under Indira Awas Yojana

4796. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any check on the quality of the houses built in different States under Indira Awas Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether most of the houses built under that scheme are either incomplete or are on the verge of collapse; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) and (b). Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) was launched as a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during 1985-86 and has continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) with effect from 1.4.1989 after the launching of JRY. Under the guidelines of RLEGP, it was envisaged that works taken up under the programme should be of durable nature and should meet appropriate technical standards and specifications. It was also envisaged that the State Government in consultation with Technical Experts/Expert Organisation lay down minimum technical standards and specifications for different type of works generally executed in the State under the programme. It was clearly mentioned that Implementing Agencies should ensure that works executed in the fields conformed to the standards and specifications laid down for such works. Under JRY also, stress had been laid that works taken up under the programme should be of durable nature and should meet appropriate

technical standards and specifications.

Implementation, monitoring and supervision of the programme (including Indira Awas Yojana) is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/UT administrations.

Besides, officers dealing with these programmes at the State Headquarters are required to visit district regularly and ascertain through field visits that the programme is being implemented satisfactorily and that execution of works is in accordance with the prescribed specifications.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Villages without Post Offices in Bihar

4797. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Bihar which are still without post offices; and

(b) what steps Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The policy of the department is to open offices for group of villages and not for every village. Villages which have no post office are nevertheless visited by branch postmaster delivery agent/village postman, etc. for delivery of mail/payment of money orders. Postage stamps and stationery are also carried for sale. The officials are also authorised to book registered articles and to collect other letters for despatch. In a number of such villages letter boxes are also provided.

The number of villages in Bihar without post offices in 56, 947.

(b) New post offices are opened under successive Annual Plans. 47 post offices were sanctioned for Bihar in March, 1990.

Theft of Railway Mail Insured Parcels

4798. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the insured Parcels reaching Shoranur Railway Mail Service of Kerala are continuously being stolen;

(b) if so, how much loss has been suffered by Government on this count; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No case of Insured parcels reaching Shoranur Railway Mail Service being stolen has come to notice.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, Question does not arise.

Loss of Export Order

4799. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has drawn to the news report appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 3 August 1990 under the caption 'C-DOT losses \$5 billion deal due to Government apathy';

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the observations made therein; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A delegation of USSR Telecommunication Experts had visited India in October and December, 1988 and had discussions with C-DOT and had also visited C-DOT laboratories in Delhi and Bangalore. Although Russia had shown interest in C-DOT technology and production no agreement was signed between C-DOT and USSR for export of technology and also there was no export order. Thus question of loss does not arise.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Recording of Share-Croppers

4800. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise figures of total land under share-cropping and their percentage to the total land under cultivation;

(b) whether there is any uniform system of recording of share-croppers in all States;

(c) if so, the details of the benefits accrued to the share-croppers as a result of such recording; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to direct the State Government to introduce a uniform system of recording of share-croppers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the States and would be placed on the

table of Sabha when received.

[*Translation*]

Post/Telegraph and Telephone Facilities in U.P.

4801. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for providing post/telegraph/telephone facilities in Thekme, Mohumadpur, Rani Ki Sarai and Lalganj in Ajamgarh district and Doharighat Ghosi Madkhuvan Maryadpur, Sipah and Kapananj in Mahow district in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b).

Postal Facilities

Postal facilities exist at Thekme, Mohumadpur, Rani Ki Sarai and Lalganj in Azamgarh and Doharighat, Ghosi, Maryadpur and Kapananj in Mahow district; information in respect of Madkhuvan and Sipah is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telegraph/Telephone facilities

Telegraph and telephone facilities already exist at all these places of Ajamgarh and Mahow Districts.

[*English*]

Interception of Smuggled Animals on Indo-Bangladesh Border

4802. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the farthest distance from the Bangladesh border for intercepting smuggled animal by BSF;

(b) whether there have been any cases of snatching away of cows beyond this limit in Raiganj P.S. by B.S.F.; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the limit of operation is not respected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The operational jurisdiction of the BSF extends upto 15 Kms. from the International border in West Bengal.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. No such case of seizure or snatching away of cows beyond this limit in Raiganj Police Station area by BSF has come to the notice of the Central Government. The limit of their operational jurisdiction has not been over-stepped by BSF.

[*Translation*]

Enquiry into Land Scandal

4803. SHRI HARISH PAL:
SHRI SHEO SHARAN
VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appearing in daily "Jansatta" dated 18 August, 1990 under the caption "Balaji Enterprises Par Thagi ke Arop Ki Janch";

(b) if so, whether the enquiry has since been completed;

(c) the action proposed to be taken against persons found guilty; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). During the enquiry conducted, no cognizable offence has been made out against M/s Balaji Enterprises.

Direct Dailling Facilities Between Mandla and Dindori, M.P.

4804 SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is no direct dialling telephone facility between Mandla (Madhya Pradesh) Head quarters and Dindori (Tehsil Kendra);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) the reasons for routing the line from Mandla to Dindori via Jabalpur Niwas, and

(d) the time by which the direct dialling facility is likely to be provided between these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Financially not viable.

(c) Main Trunk Exchange for Dindori is Jabalpur. So the circuits beyond Jabalpur

are to be built up via Jabalpur.

(d) During 8th Plan subject to automatisation of Dindori Manual Exchange and availability of Stable transmission media.

[English]

Pulses Production

4805 SHRI C P MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the production of pulses during the current year has reached the targetted production,

(b) if so, the facts in this regard, and

(c) the total quantity and value of pulses imported during the last three years and the quantity of pulses likely to be imported during the current with its value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR) (a) and (b) The final estimates of production of pulses for 1989-90 are yet to be received from some of the States. However, as per the present assessment, the production of pulses is expected to be about 12.7 million tonnes against the targetted level of 14.75 million tonnes for 1989-90.

(c) The total quantity and value of pulses imported during the last three years are as under:

Year	Qty. imported (000' tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1987-88	586.80	274.88

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty. imported - (000' tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1988-89	826.54	383.50
1989-90	429.06	227.86

The import of pulses is allowed on Open General License (O.G.L.), The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) is the registering authority for import contracts of pulses. Contracts for import of a quantity of 2.09 lakh tonnes of pulses of value of Rs. 132.27 crores have been registered by NAFED in 1990-91 (upto June, 1990). There is no proposal at present to import pulses on Government account.

[*Translation*]

High Powered Committee on Property Tax in Delhi

4806. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:
SHRI J.P. AGARWAL:
SHRI HARISH PAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Powered Committee on property tax set up to rationalise the property tax structure in the Capital has submitted its report;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Committee has now sought further extension;

(d) if so, when this Committee was first constituted and what was its term;

(e) the number of times the term of this

Committee was extended in the past; and

(f) the time by which its report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Delay has been caused as the subject matter is of complex and intricate nature which requires detailed and in-depth study.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) and (e). The High Powered Committee was constituted on 5.5.1989 with term upto 30.9.1989. It was granted extension upto 31.3.1990. However, the Committee was reconstituted on 14.2.1989. The term of the reconstituted Committee was originally upto 30.6.1990 but was later extended upto 31.8.1990. Its term is further sought to be extended upto 30.11.1990.

(f) Report is expected to be available within the stipulated period.

Change in Format of Passports

4807. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have changed the old format of passports; and

(b) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 16th August, 1990.

[English]

Microwave Linking with Andhra Pradesh

4808. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are proposed to be provided with microwave link after successful launching of INSAT ID;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh has been included to provide this facility of microwave linking through INSAT-ID; and

(d) if not, when Andhra Pradesh is likely to be provided with the facilities of microwave link through this satellite?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The provisioning of microwave link does not depend on the successful launching of INSAT —ID. Microwave link & INSAT. ID link are independent of each other.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply given in part (a).

(c) Andhra Pradesh has already been connected both on microwave and Satellite.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply given in part (c).

Automatic Unloading and Bagging Machine at Nhava Sheva Port

4809. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an automatic unloading and bagging machine has been installed at JNP and jute bags cannot be handled for bagging in this machine;

(b) if so, whether it has affected the labour oriented jute industry; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) The automatic bagging machine installed at JNP can handle jute bags of specific quality

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

Services At 197, 198 and 199 Number in Delhi Telephone Exchange

4810. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether service at '197 '198 and '199' in most of telephone exchanges in Delhi are very unsatisfactory and the subscribers are unable to get at them for long;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard;

(d) whether Government propose to designate some officers in each Exchange in the Capital and advertise his number, both Residence and Office, in the local dailies, who could be contacted for necessary relief; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to para (a) above.

(c) Increase in the number of positions and computerisation of Fault Repair Services are some of the steps proposed for further improvement of these services.

(d) and (e). The names and designations of concerned officers and their residential and office telephone numbers are printed in the Delhi Telephone Directories. Therefore, there is no proposal to advertise these numbers in local daily newspapers as the Directories are available with the subscribers.

Complaints Regarding Excessive Telephone Billing in Gujarat

4811. SHRI JAYANTILAL VIRCHANDBHAISHAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government regarding excessive billing of telephones in Gujarat during the last two years, circlewise;

(b) the steps taken by Government for redressal of such complaints; and

(c) how many telephone Adalats have been set up in Gujarat for quick redressal of the grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There is only one Telecom Circle in the State Gujarat and the number of complaints received regarding excessive billing of telephones during

the last two years as under:

1988-89	:	19,298
1989-90	:	14,993

(b) Details of steps taken by the Government for redressal of such complaints are given in statement below.

(c) Eight telephone adalats have been held in Gujarat for quick redressal of grievances.

STATEMENT

Steps taken by the Government for redressal for Excess Billing Complaints

1. All complaints of the above nature are first examined by the Telecom District Engineers, for clerical errors and then for technical faults in the internal and external equipment.

2. To give immediate relief to those subscribers, whose bill shows calls recorded to be more than 100% of the highest number of calls metered during any of the preceding six bi-monthly periods, the bill is split up, if so requested by the subscriber, and he is asked to pay only the average of the said six billing periods plus 10% thereof, immediately. The balance amount is kept in abeyance pending finalisation of investigations.

3. In some cases, the telephone is also placed under observation to check the functioning of the metering equipment and to ascertain the calling pattern of the subscriber.

4. Detailed investigation with regard to the functioning of metering equipment and special occasions on the subscriber's premises are conducted and the report submitted to the authority competent to grant rebate.

5. All excess billing complaints cases

are first decided by the Telecom District Engineers, and in case the subscriber is not satisfied with his decision, he can appeal against the same to the Director Telecom/Chief General Manager/DG Telecom, who review the case on its merits and gives his decision.

Opening of Post Office and Sub-Post Offices in Districts of Garhwal

4812. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of sub-post offices opened in the districts of Garhwal in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise, district-wise; and

(b) the details of new sub-post offices to be opened therein 1990-91 to meet these demands of people residing there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Calicut Bye-Pass

4813. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a bye-pass at Calicut;

(b) whether the construction proposal for its first phase and land acquisition estimates for the second phase are pending; and

(c) if so, the time by which they are likely to be cleared and the actual work started?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a)

There has been a proposal for the Calicut bye-pass on National Highway No. 17 from Km. 231 for a length of 28 Km. at a cost of about Rs. 38.0 crores including the land acquisition cost.

(b) and (c). The proposal has been pending since October, 1982. But earlier this year, it was decided that the project will be taken up expeditiously in four phases. In the Annual Plan of 1990-91, there is a provision of Rs. 8.3 crores for Phase-I. Land acquisition estimate amounting to Rs. 2.85 crores for Phases III & IV was sanctioned in February, 1990. In March, 1990, survey and investigation estimates for Phase-I was sanctioned. The estimate for Phase-II—Land acquisition is under process. The construction estimate of Phase-I which has been received recently is also under process. As the construction starts only after the pre-qualification of contractors and finalisation of tenders etc., it is difficult to indicate the exact date/time-frame or scheduled for the commencement of the project. However, the authorities have been requested to expedite the process.

STD Facility in Town in Gujarat

4814 SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns in Gujarat connected by STD facility.

(b) whether Government have any proposal to introduce STD facility in some more towns in the State, and

(c) if so, the details thereof and their expected dates of commissioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) 53 towns in Gujarat are connected through STD facility.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to provide STD facility to following additional 13 stations during 1990-91:-

Ankaleshwar, Bawal, Bopal, Chattral, Dungri, Himatnagar, Kodinar, Nandesiri, Okha, Palej, Panoli, Palitana and Rajula.

Refund of One Time Motor Vehicles Tax

4815. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Public are being put to inconvenience in getting refund of their motor vehicle one time tax paid in one State in case the vehicle is transferred to another State;

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed by which all such refund cases by Directorate of Transport are to be settled:

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue any guide-lines in this regard; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The question of proportionate refund arises in the cases of either (i) permanent transfer of vehicle out of the State, (ii) non-use of vehicle permanently on account of its scrapping or cancellation of registration or (iii) temporary non-use of vehicle. The guide-lines have been issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to provide for refund clauses and procedure of refund in their respective Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts. The refund clauses suggested have been as follows:

"(i) Where a life time tax for any motor vehicle has been paid and the vehicle has

not been used on any public road continuously for a certain period not less than one month a proportionate refund of tax at the rate as notified from time to time, shall be payable subject to such conditions as may be specified in such notifications.

(2) Where a life time tax for any motor vehicle has been paid and the registration of the vehicle has been cancelled for any reason whatsoever or the vehicle has been removed to any place outside the State on account of transfer of ownership or change of address, a refund of the tax at such rate as may, from time to time, be notified by the Government, shall be payable on an application made within such period, as may be prescribed and subject to such conditions may be specified in such notifications.

Provided that in the case of removal of vehicle to any place outside the State on account of transfer of ownership or change of address, the refund of tax shall be considered only after receipt of proof of having effected such transfer of ownership, or change of address.

Provided further that where the rates of tax liveable under the Taxation Act are revised by notification in the Official Gazette issued by the State Government/Union Territory Administrations under the Act, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations may, from time to time, by the same notification or by a separate notification in the Official Gazette correspondingly revise the rate of refund payable under the Act and accordingly add suitable entries in respect of such rates of refund, and the refund of tax payable in respect of vehicles registered on or after the date of such notification shall be at such revised rates."

(b) to (d). Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration have intimated that they have not received any complaint about the inconvenience in the matter of getting the

refund. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are, however, being addressed for expeditious disposal of refund cases.

Communication Centres in Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes

4816. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish one communication centre in each Agricultural University;

(b) whether such Communication Centres will also be set up in every institute of Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(c) if so, the steps taken to set up the Communication Centres in every Agricultural University and ICAR Institutes; and

(d) what would be the main functions of these communication Centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) Under the scheme "Establishment & Development of Agricultural Universities", the Government has provided financial assistance to the state Agricultural Universities who have included establishment of communication centre as one of the priority items for central assistance.

(d) The main purpose of Centres of Communications is to speed up the flow of information from Scientists to farmers by utilising modern technology.

Acquisition of Land for FACT-Cochin Division

4817. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any land was acquired for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) Cochin Division;

(b) the terms and conditions agreed to with the occupants of such land;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes families evicted from these;

(d) the number of families out of them given alternate land;

(e) the number of Scheduled Castes families given job in FACT; and

(f) whether Government will give jobs to the remaining SC families who were evicted for the above purpose but not given job in FACT so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land was acquired during the period of 1966 to 1968. There were no specific terms and conditions or agreements with the occupants of such lands.

(c) Out of the 983 families who had to be evicted, 203 families belonged to the Scheduled Castes.

(d) All the ousters were given alternate land.

(e) So far 85 Scheduled Castes oustees persons have been given jobs in FACT.

(f) No, Sir.

Funds to Maharashtra Under Rural Development Programmes

4818. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centrally sponsored schemes for economic development of rural masses in State of Maharashtra are running short of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the financial year 1990-91 and spent so far on such schemes in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) No shortage of funds under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been reported in the State in Maharashtra.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Rs. 5,894.536 lakh under IRDP and Rs. 20,424.87 lakh under JRY are allocated to Maharashtra during 1990-91. An amount of Rs. 576.23 lakh under IRDP and Rs. 849.60 lakh under JRY has been spent till June, 1990.

National Horticultural Board in Orissa

4819. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a branch of National Horticulture Board in Orissa;

(b) if so, when;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to provide any special grant to Orissa for the development of Horticulture; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) to (c). There is no proposal to set up any branch office of the National Horticulture Board of the Government of India in Orissa. However, one Market Information Centre of the National Horticulture Board has been established in Orissa at Bhubaneswar which has been in operation since April, 1990.

(d) and (e). The Central Government is assisting the State Government to implement a number of schemes for development of Horticulture in the State. There is no proposal with the Central Government to provide any special grant to Orissa for development of Horticulture in the State.

[*Translation*]

Subsidy to Farmers

4820. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give any subsidy to farmers for the purchase of tractors, seeds, fertilizers and pump sets, etc; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) and (b). Government is providing sub-

sidy on seeds under Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP)- Maize, Millets and Wheat and Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) to small and marginal farmers. Fertilizers are already being supplied at subsidised prices. Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for small and marginal farmers subsidy is being provided for construction of shallow tubewells/dug wells including installation of pumps sets, electric and diesel pumpsets. The question of confessions as smaller horse powered tractor to promote its usage amongst farmers having 4-8 acres of land is under examination.

Funds to Panchayats Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Rajasthan

4821. SHRI NAND LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Rajasthan where Panchayats were given funds during 1989-90 under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the amount given to each district;

(b) whether there is any check to find out as to whether the amount given has been spent properly;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of Panchayats in District Banswara, Doongarpur, Udaipur and Chittorgarh where the misuse of this money was detected;

(e) if not such verification has been got done, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the time by which it is proposed to be got done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):
(a) 80 per cent funds received by the districts

under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), after setting apart funds earmarked for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), were required to be distributed amongst the village panchayats on the basis of population subject to the stipulation that the village panchayats having population of less than 1,000 were taken to be 1,000 and more than 10,000 were taken to be 10,000. District-wise resources allocated in Rajasthan during 1989-90 under the Yojana are given in the Statement given below.

(b) and (c). Proper implementation, monitoring and supervision of the programme is essentially the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Governments. The guidelines issued by the Government of India for the programme require preparation and approval of inspection schedule by the State Level Co-ordination Committee (SLCC). State Government officers at all levels are required to follow that laid down schedules thus approved by the SLCC.

So far as the Government of India is concerned, it monitors the programme through periodical reports/returns the periodicity of which is monthly, quarterly and annual.

During 1989-90, provisional figures of expenditure incurred under the JRY in Rajasthan was Rs. 10648.94 lakhs and provisional figures of employment generation was 443.77 lakh mandays against the target of 439.21 lakh mandays. The achievement in respect of employment generation is thus 101.04%.

(d) and (e). Government of Rajasthan have reported that no need of specific verifications was felt by them in this regard and none therefore was done apart from the built in provisions for implementation, monitoring and supervision of the programme in the guidelines and the inspection schedule laid down by the S.L.C.C.

(f) The Central guidelines provide enough checks and balances to ensure that the programme is implemented, monitored and supervised in a satisfactory manner. Verification is thus part and parcel of the

programme. However, if specific cases of misutilisation of JRY funds are brought to the notice of the Government of India, the Rajasthan Government will be requested to have them enquired.

STATEMENT

Statement Indicating Districtwise Resources allocated in Rajasthan during 1989-90 under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Resources allocated including State Share</i>
1	2	3
1.	Ganganagar	588.78
2.	Bikaner	404.89
3.	Churu	676.05
4.	Jhunjhunu	834.18
5.	Alwar	374.96
6.	Bharatpur	255.51
7.	Sawai Madhopur	493.10
8.	Jaipur	638.28
9.	Sikar	259.40
10.	Ajmer	232.73
11.	Tonk	226.93
12.	Jaisalmer	268.34
13.	Jodhpur	846.90
14.	Nagaur	1120.85
15.	Pali	825.12
16.	Barmer	776.30

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Resources allocated including State Share</i>
1	2	3
17.	Jallore	305.92
18.	Sirohi	218.40
19.	Bhilwara	291.78
20.	Udaipur	748.76
21.	Chittorgarh	326.84
22.	Dungarpur	351.15
23.	Banswara	500.15
24.	Bundi	185.32
25.	Kota	478.57
26.	Jhalawar	255.87
27.	Bholpur	109.16
Total		12594.24

[English]

ULFA Activities in Assam

4822. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ULFA extremists of Assam have demanded Rs. 5 lakhs from every Tea Garden in Assam;

(b) if so, whether the owners of Tea Garden have reported the matter to Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to protect their life and property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Tea trade and industry has brought to the notice of the Government activities of ULFA which include extortion of money from Tea companies. However, according to the Government of Assam, nobody from the Tea industry has informed them about such demands made by ULFA and no complaints were lodged with the police.

(c) Various anti ULFA measure taken by the State Government include arrest of ULFA activists, seizure of arms, raids on their hideouts and instructions to the district officers to keep in touch with Tea Garden managers.

[*Translation*]

**Amount Spent on Bringing Indians
from Kuwait**

4823. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Government for bringing back people of Indian origin from Gulf countries after the attack on Kuwait;

(b) whether Government propose to provide employment to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIKISHORE SINGH): (a) As the process of bringing back people of Indian origin from Gulf countries is still continuing, no figures of the total amount spent by the Government are currently available.

(b) and (c). Employment as well as other measures for the rehabilitation of the repatriates will need to be undertaken by a national effort.

[*English*]

**Construction of Ships at Cochin
Shipyard**

4824. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Shipyard which has an installed capacity to build two ships per annum has take fifteen years to deliver just five ships; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the tardy

development of the shipyard?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The installed capacity of the shipyard from 1976-77, the year in which it started production, has been (in DWT):

1976-77	18750
1977-78	26250
1978-79	32625
1979-80	42000
1980-81	70000
1981-82	77000
1982-83	90000
1983-84	92000
1984-85	1,05,000
1985-86	1,20,000
1986-87 Onwards	1,50,000

The installed capacity of two ships of 75000 DWT each was, however, to be achieved progressively by constructing 10 ships over a period of 11 years.

The yard has taken 13 years to deliver Five ships from the date of commencement of production in 1976.

(b) The reasons for the shortfall were:

1. Shipbuilding facilities were completed towards end 1979 only.
2. The full rated capacity was planned to be achieved only from the 10th ship and in the

11th year of commencement of production. The first series of ships were discontinued after 5 ships.

3. Non-availability in time and planned sequence of raw materials and equipment.
4. Inclement weather conditions with rainy season lasting for almost half the year.
5. Want of adequate orders in time to sustain tempo of work and consequent production vacuum.
6. Change of type of ship after 5th ship, leading to fresh adoption of skills and technology to build oil tankers which affected the learning curve and productivity.
7. Non-achievement of planned levels of productivity.
8. Resistance to sub-contracting.
9. Low level of ancillaries and infra-structure facilities available.

[*Translation*]

Bridge Over River Indravati

4825. SHRI MANKURAM SODHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is need for constructing a bridge on Indravati river near Bhopalpatnam on Jagdalpur-Nizamabad National Highway;

(b) the time by which this bridge is likely to be constructed; and

(c) the estimated cost of this bridge?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). Bridge over river Indravati falls on road connecting Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh and Jagdalpur in Madhya Pradesh, which was declared as National Highway 16 in 1989. All the deficiencies including those of bridges have to be investigated to formulate an integrated plan for development of this National Highway. It is, therefore, too early to indicate the construction schedule and estimated cost of the bridge.

[*English*]

Kidnapping of Civil Servants by Terrorists in Punjab and J & K

4826. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of kidnappings of Civil servants and their family members by terrorist organisations in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab during the last three months;

(b) the steps taken to get them released; and

(c) the measures proposed to face this type of violence from terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). Information is awaited from the State Governments.

[*Translation*]

Reconstruction and Widening of Bridge on National Highway No. 6

4827. DR. KHUSHAL PARASHRAM BOPCHE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bridge constructed on Kanhan river near Manda between Nagpur and Bhandara on Nagpur-Raipur section of National Highway No. 6 is very old and narrow resulting in accidents and traffic-jams during monsoon every year;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for reconstruction and widening of the bridge; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when construction work is likely to be taken up and completed?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal for construction of a two lane bridge across Kanhan river is included in the Annual Plan 1990-91. The estimate with firm cost is yet to be furnished by the State Government. It is too early to indicate the time by which the work is likely to be taken up and completed.

[English]

Assistance to Cyclone Affected Victims in Andhra Pradesh

4828. **SHRI K.S. RAO:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the number of those who died during the cyclone in Andhra Pradesh in the cyclone-hit districts in Mazy, 1990 and an ex-gratia amount of RS. 25,000/- paid in cash in each case as promised to them;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the total amount paid on that account; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that 928 persons lost their lives in the cyclone of May, 1990. The Central Government has agreed to provide assistance to the State Government for making ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of the deceased at the rate of Rs. 25000/- per death case (Rs. 15000/- per head out of the assistance provided from the Indian People's natural Calamities Trust (IPNCT) and Rs. 10,000/- per head from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund). For this purpose, an amount of RS. 78 lakhs has so far been released from the IPNCT and an amount of Rs. 2 crores from the Prime Ministers' Relief Fund. The balance payment from the Trust would be released on receipt of details of payment made by the State Government and also identification of beneficiaries.

Use of Hindi in Indian Embassies Abroad

4829. **SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made for the use of Hindi in the Indian embassies abroad; and

(b) the language in which Government corresponds with Indian embassies abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) Indian Missions abroad have instructed from time to time to implement the Official Language Act and rules framed thereunder. Hindi typewriters have been provided to Embassies/Consulates abroad and in Many Mission officials with knowledge of Hindi typing have also been posted. In addition, Hindi Officers have been posted to 6 Indian Missions abroad

(one recently closed in Fiji), besides one Senior Hindi Translator in Embassy of India, Kathmandu. Hindi classes are also held free of charge in many India embassies and Consulates abroad.

(b) English and Hindi.

[*Translation*]

Arms Seized from Tamil Militants

4830. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of arms and their value in rupees seized from Tamil militants in India during the period from June, 1987 to June, 1990;

(b) the name of the countries of their make;

(c) the details of the arms seized with their number alongwith their markings; and

(d) the action take against the persons possessing arms illegally during the last three years and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) From the year 1987 to 1990, the particulars of the weapons seized are as follows:

AK 47 rifles	104
AK 47 round	58,574
9MM Pistols	78
9MM rounds	1,328
AK 47 magazines	196
Light Machine Gun	41

LMG rounds	4,916
LMG magazines	14
Revolvers	20
Self loading rifles	3
SLR rounds	14,556
Rocket Mortar Launcher Gun	1
Rocket/shells or mortars	190
Hand grenades	21

Value: More than Rs. 5 crores.

(b) The make and the name of the countries are not available

(c) The details of the arms seized with their number alongwith their markings

AK 47 rifles	104
AK 47 rounds	58,574
AK 47 magazines	196
Light Machine Gun	41
LMG rounds	4,916
LMG magazines	14
9 MM pistols	78
9 MM rounds	,328
Revolvers	20
Self Loading Rifles	3
SLR rounds	14,556
Rocket/launcher gun	1

Rocket/Shells or Mortars	190
Hand grenades	21
None of the arms seized bore the name	

of the country of its make, except two 9MM pistols seized from the LTTE cadre on 25.1.1990 at Sethubavachathiram, Thanjavur District which bore the following mark and name:

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|---|---|
| (1) | 9MM Pistol | : | Body No. 103476 Model 75 Made in Czechoslovakia |
| (2) | 9MM Pistol | : | Star Becheverria EIBAR SPAIN S.4 Calibre Body No. 1661693 |

(d) 5 cases were registered during 1987. In three cases Sri Lankan Tamil militants belonging to TELO were concerned and they could not be arrested. In one case, 2 PLOTE cadres were involved. They were prosecuted and convicted. In one case 5 Sri Lankan Tamil militants belonging to EPDP were involved. The case is pending trial.

16 cases were registered during 1988. In 10 cases the arms and ammunition were abandoned and no arrest was made. 2 cases are pending trial against Sri Lankan Tamils. 4 cases are under investigation.

5 cases were registered during 1989. In 2 cases some local persons were involved and in the remaining 3 cases Sri Lankan Tamils were involved. All the 5 cases are under investigation.

12 cases have been registered during the current year. Sri Lankan Tamil militants were involved in 5 cases. In 7 cases the arms and ammunition were seized by the State Police. The cases in which the Sri Lankans were involved are under investigation.

[English]

Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

4831. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have received some representation from the residents of Sambalpur, District Dhenkanal, Orissa regarding development of Telephone Exchange and opening of new Telephone exchanges in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA). (a) No representation is to the knowledge of the Department of Telecom regarding development and opening of new telephone exchanges from the residents of District Sambalpur & District Dhankanal of Orissa.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) However, Government has planned for opening of an electronic exchange at Pallahara (District Dhenkanal) and Kuchinda (District Sambalpur) during this financial year.

Visit of Afghanistan Foreign Minister

4832. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GVIT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Afghanistan Foreign Minister visited India in the month of June, 1990;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with him on issues of mutual regional and international interests; and

(c) the details of the agreements signed during the visit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). Foreign Minister of Afghanistan visited India on 12-13 June, 1990, in connection with the 9th meeting of the Indo-Afghan Joint commission. A comprehensive protocol envisaging cooperation in areas ranging from agriculture to commodity assistance and telecommunications, was signed on 13th June, 1990 at the conclusion of the Meeting. The protocol envisages cooperation in new areas of cartography, telecommunications, tourism, meteorology and in the water and power sector. The understandings, inter-alia, include doubling of the level of bilateral trade and of India's annual grant for supply of medicines and medical equipment, feasibility studies for the setting up of an industrial estate and caustic soda plant, increase in the number of training slots in India for Afghan technical personnel and deputation of 35 India technical experts to Afghanistan.

Discussions were also held on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest. The talks were characterised by mutual understanding and similarity of views.

[*Translation*]

S.T.D Facility in Bihar

4833. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number and names of cities to be provided with STD facility in Bihar during the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): 16, Godda, Gumal, Jehanabad (since commissioned), Araria, Lohardaga, Madhopura (since commissioned), Sahebganj, Pakur, Nirsa, Chakardharpur, Tatis-ilwai, Mesra, Ghatshila, Persudih, Kahalgaon and Lakshisaria subject to availability of equipment.

[*English*]

Arms Aid Sought by Sri Lanka from Pakistan

4834. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Lanka is making efforts to seek arms aid from Pakistan for finding a military solution to its ethnic problems; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) Government have seen reports that Sri Lanka Government is seeking arms from some foreign countries including Pakistan in the present conflict.

(b) Government have made known to Sri Lanka Government its concern about the involvement of foreign powers which may have adverse implications for India's security.

[*Translation*]

Rent for Buildings Paid by Government in Himachal Pradesh

4835. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the amount of rent paid by

his Ministry to the private buildings owners for leasing out their buildings for setting up Post Offices, Telegraph offices and telephone exchange in Himachal Pradesh during last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

- Telecom. (i) Rent paid for Telephone exchanges from 7/89 6/90 is Rs. 13,27,064/-.
- (ii) Rent paid for Telegraph office from 7/89 to 6/90 is Rs. 1,20,480/-

Postal: The Department of Posts has paid a sum of Rs. 13,29,697/- (Rupees Thirteen lakhs twenty-nine thousand six hundred ninety-seven) during the year 1989-90, on account of rent for the building of private owners.

[*English*]

Implementation of Agreement Regarding Lease of Tin Bigha Corridor to Bangladesh

4836. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since initiated any process for the implementation of the 1974 and 1982 agreements between India and Bangladesh relating to perpetual leasing of Tin Bigha Corridor to Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes,

Sir. Consequent to the Supreme Court judgement in the Tin Bigha case on 3.5.90, steps have been initiated, including land acquisition proceedings, to implement the agreements, in consultation with the concerned authorities.

[*Translation*]

Profit Earned by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

4837. DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the profit earned by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited so far,

(b) how the profits are proposed to be utilised;

(c) whether there are any rules laid down in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The net profit (after tax) earned by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. is as under.—

(*Rs. in Crores*)

	(<i>Rs. in Crores</i>)
1986-87	136.52
1987-88	131.23
1988-89	252.18
1989-90	201.64 (anticipated)

(b) The profit earned by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited is proposed to be utilised for payment of dividend, creation of

specific reserves to meet special contingencies and as internal resource for capital investment.

(c) and (d). The provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and Bureau of Public Enterprises, (BPE) guidelines are applicable to Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.

[*English*]

Reopening of Netaji Plane Crash Episode

4838. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reopen the question of Netaji's plane crash episode;

(b) if so, whether a final decision has been taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government have written to all concerned Governments to provide all the relevant material, etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Road Mail Service Between Santhal Pargana and Sahebganj In Bihar

4839. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

improve the road mail services between Santhal Pargana divisional headquarters and Sahebganj district headquarter in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to revise the existing mail transmission system between Santhal Pargana District Hqs and Sahebganj District in Bihar as no adverse report has been received against the present system.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Roads in Dacoit Prone Areas of Rajasthan

4840 SHRI GIRDHAFI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have submitted proposals to Union Government to construct Langare-Kalakhel-Rondhai and Chipura-Basaika roads in district Dhaulpur under the scheme of constructing roads in dacoit prone areas; and

(b) if so, the time by which these schemes are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Administrative approval for the new works is accorded keeping in view the eligibility criteria, availability of funds and satisfactory progress of the on-going works sanctioned under the scheme. The progress of on-going works in Rajasthan is not satisfactory and the State Government has been requested to expedite the implementation of already sanctioned works. Proposals for

according administrative approval to the above two works will be taken up on the basis of progress of expenditure by the State Government on the projects already sanctioned.

Setting up of New Telephone Exchanges and Provision of S.T.D. in Himachal Pradesh

4841. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHU-MAL:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una and Kangra districts of Himachal Pradesh, where telephone exchanges are

proposed to be set up during the current year;

(b) the names of the telephone exchanges, where STD facility is proposed to be provided during this year;

(c) the number of such telephone exchanges, which have no direct links with the district and tehsil headquarters; and

(d) the time by which all the telephone exchanges in the districts are likely to be inter-linked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) During the current financial year the telephone exchanges are proposed to be set up in the Districts of Hamirpur, Una and Kangra as per details as under

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
1	2	3
1.	Hamirpur	Chabotra and Nalti
2.	Una	Thathal and Ghanari
3.	Kangra	Langroo, Daulatpur and Jalot

There is no proposal to set up a telephone exchange during the current financial year in the district of Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Chamba, Kalpa, Kull and Kilong during 1990-91.

(c) Seven number of exchanges have no link with respective district/tehsil headquarters.

(d) Progressively during the 8th and 9th Plans.

[English]

Separate Cell for Solving the Problems of Extra Departmental Employees

4842. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHU-MAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a separate cell in the Ministry to deal with the problems of extra-departmental employees working in rural areas;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There is already a full fledged Section in the Ministry of Communications known as ED & Training Section for looking after the problems of ED employees.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Postal Employees Migrated from Kashmir Valley

4843. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Postal Employees including ED employees who have migrated from the Kashmir Valley till date;

(b) whether these employees including ED employees have been posted elsewhere and are being paid wages regularly; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extra Departmental Employees

4844. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of E.D. Employees in big cities like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Delhi;

(b) the number of E.D. Employees employed in Delhi during January 1989 to June, 1990; and

(c) the number of E.D. mailmen employed in the Madras sorting division and central station, madras T.M.O.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

FAX Facility

4845. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places having FAX facility as on 30 June 1990, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to extend this facility to any more places; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) A State-wise list of 67 stations, having Fax facility in CTOs/ DTOs as on 30.6.1990, is given in the statement-I below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to extend the FAX facility, to be additional 189 stations by March 1991. The state-wise break-up is given in the statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I*List of Stations wit fax facility, as on 30.6.1990.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Station</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Secunderabad Vijayawada Visskhapatnam Guntur Eluru
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3	Assam	Guwahati Silchar
4	Bihar	Patna Ranchi
5	Goa	Panaji
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Baroda Rajkot Surat Gandhidam
7.	Haryana	Ambala
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jamu Tawi

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Station</i>
1	2	3
		Sringar
10	Karnataka	Bangalore Mangalore Mysore
11	Kerala	Calicut Cochin Cannannore Tellicherry Trichur Trivandrum
12	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Indore
13	Maharashtra	Bombay Nagpur Nasik Pune Sholapur
14	Manipur	Imphal
15	Meghalaya	Shillong
16	Mizoram	Arzwal
17	Nagaland	Kohima Dimapur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Station</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
18.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar Cuttack
19.	Punjab	Jullundhar
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Jodhpur Ajmer
21.	Sikkim	Gangtok
22.	Tamilnadu	Madras Madurai Coimbatore
23.	Tripura	Agartala
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Allahabad Gorakhpur Kanpur Lucknow Moradabad Varanasi
25	West Bengal	Calcutta Siliguri Durgapur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Station</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Union Territories		
	Andaman & Nicobar	Port Blair
	Delhi	New Delhi
	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
	Pondicherry	Pondicherry

STATEMENT-II

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Stations</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16
2.	Assam	3
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Goa	1
5.	Gujarat	16
6.	Haryana	8
7.	Himachal	3
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
9.	Karnataka	20
10.	Kerala	10
11.	M.P.	6
12.	Maharashtra	16
13.	Orissa	18

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Stations</i>
1	2	3
14.	Punjab	10
15.	Rajasthan	10
16.	Tamilnadu	18
17.	Uttar Pradesh	25
18.	West Bengal	4
	Total	189

Impounding of Passports

4646. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of passports were impounded during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

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

(c) whether any appeal/representation have been received by Government against impounding of passports; and

(d) if so, the number of such appeals pending for decision at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Smoking in DTC Buses

4847. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 May, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 7316 regarding smoking in DTC buses and state:

(a) whether there has not been any perceptible let up in smoking in the buses operated by the Delhi Transport Corporation or private buses under DTC operation;

(b) whether 'No Smoking' instructions have been prominently got displayed along with the relevant penal provisions in all these buses; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. DTC has informed that strict watch is being kept by them and the action is taken by the checking squad in case of any violation. The crew or the buses have been instructed that they should neither smoke themselves nor allow any passengers to smoke in the

buses. Similar discipline is enforced in respect of private buses under their operations.

(b) and (c). 'No Smoking' instructions are displayed in the buses as required under the regulations. As per Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, in case any smoker on being told to stop smoking, shows reluctance, he can be made to get down from the bus and is not entitled to refund of fare paid by him. The bus crew have been instructed to stop the bus immediately till the passenger stops smoking or gets down from the bus.

Widening of Hyderabad-Jedcheria Section of National Highway No. 7

4848. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to widen Hyderabad-Jedcherla Section of national Highway No. 7 to four lane in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Deaths in Police Lock-ups

4849. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of custodial deaths (deaths under police lock-ups) have increased in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to

bring forward any uniform legislative measure to provide for the punishment of guilty custodial officials, awarding suitable compensation to the nearest kith & kin of the deceased victim and extending the said legislative provision to whole of the country:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The subject matter falls within the purview of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. It is the constitutional responsibility of the State Governments to look into the cases of alleged deaths in police lock-ups. The Central Government does not maintain statistics of such incidents, no such comparative study has been made with regard to the increase in the rate of custodial deaths.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Central Government is working on a scheme for payment of compensation to cover victims of custodial crimes in respect of certain types of crimes. It is proposed to bring an appropriate Central Legislation after ascertaining the views of all the States/UTs.

(d) Question does not arise.

Transfer of Mangalore Chemicals Company

4850. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government have sought permission of Union Government for transfer to Mangalore Chemicals Company to the State owned Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Govern-

ment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal that Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers should take over Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. has not been found viable. However, final decision has not been taken.

Opening of Sub Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Andhra Pradesh

4851. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Andhra Pradesh with a population of one thousand and above which are without a branch post office

(b) how many sub-post offices in Andhra Pradesh are not having telegram facilities; and

(c) the number of post and telegraph offices, location wise, proposed to be opened in Andhra Pradesh in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) According to a survey made in 1988-89 this figure is 3,588.

(b) There are 1,207 sub post offices in Andhra Pradesh not having telegraph facilities.

(c) During the period 1.4.1990 to 30.6.1990, 21 new post office have been opened. The details are furnished in statement below. The further programme for the year is expected to be finalised as soon as revised norms are formulated.

STATEMENT

List of new post offices opened during the period 1.4.1990 to 30.6.1990

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>
1	2
1.	Hastakaveri
2.	Yepur
3.	Jounipalle
4.	64-Peddur
5.	Nadimpalle
6.	Ekvaipalle
7.	Gunded
8.	N Narsapuram
9.	Lakshumpalle
10.	Dewajipalle
11.	Machannapalle
12.	Dasukuppam
13.	Vadlakunta
14.	Dudevaripalle
15.	Thimmampata
16.	kamarupalli
17.	Basapuram
18.	Vanakateswarapuram
19.	Gogillapur
20.	Ramp-alli Daira
21.	Jubilee Hills

Corruption in Exchanges of Calcutta Telephones

4852. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7230 on 3rd May, 1990 regarding corruption in exchanges of Calcutta Telephones and state:

(a) whether the investigations as referred to in part (b) of the reply have been completed by now and responsibilities fixed on individuals;

(b) whether still stores accounting system has not been improved and physical verifications in every exchange of Calcutta Telephones for stocks and stores are not carried out by senior officers,

(c) whether shortages in each exchange have not yet been detected nor has the proper accounting been rendered;

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

(e) which are the exchange's where shortages have been detected so far with apportionment of values?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Sir, the investigations have not yet been completed by the concerned police authorities.

(b) There are standing instruction and prescribed forms for accounting the stores as per which stores received and issued are required to be entered in these forms. The officers in charge are required to physically check 100% of the sensitive stores and a sample check of other stores personally. In Calcutta Telephones majority of Divisional Engineers have carried out these checks.

(c) No shortages have been detected during such checks.

(d) and (e). In view of (b) and (c) above, question does not arise

Procurement of Store Items from Public Sector Undertakings

4853 SHRIM.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyards Limited, Visakhapatnam has been issuing large number of tender enquiries for purchase of various stores and other related materials.

(b) whether all such tender enquiries are not forwarded to Public Sector Undertakings on all occasions for the items available from Public Sector,

(c) whether in cases where Public Sector Undertakings are participating in some tender enquiries of HSL, they even do not get any response; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and facts of tender enquiries issued by HSL for procurement of store items during the past two years and amount of stores purchased from Public Sector Undertakings, if any?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Hindustan Shipyard Limited has been issuing enquiries depending on requirements vis-a-vis the construction schedules of vessels on hand.

(b) According to the procedure in vogue, limited tenders are being issued to parties registered in line wherever the material covered by respective indent cost less than Rs. 5 lakhs. Whenever the value of any indent is estimated to be more than Rs. 5 lakhs, public tenders are being issued invit-

ing all those who are interested in supplying to obtain tender documents and quote. This system is applied equally to Public Sector Undertakings.

(c) Public Sector Undertakings who are interested are very much participating and competing in the tenders. PSUs like BHEL, BHPV, SAIL, JESSOPS & COMPANY etc.

are responding to enquiries of HSL. In all such cases HSL is responding and complete particulars are given to PSUs as and when they are participation in the tender.

(d) There is no case of PSUs not having received any response from HSL, in view of the reply to part (c) of the question. During the last 2 years, the amount of stores purchased from PSU's is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total value of purchases</i>	<i>Value of purchases made from PSUs</i>
	<i>(Rs in lakhs)</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1988	305.49	291 1
1989	1385.54	1367 55

Passport Applications Received in RPO, Andhra Pradesh

4854 SHRI P. NARSA REDDY, Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of passport applications received by the Regional Passport Office, Andhra Pradesh since August, 1989 till date;

(b) the number of passport applications cleared so far; and

(c) the average time taken by the passport offices to clear one passport in different States and in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Ships Constructed and Delivered by Hindustan Shipyard Limited

4855 SHRI P. NARSA REDDY Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships constructed and delivered by Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(b) the percentage of off-load system as per the Factory Act and the percentage of off-load work given by the Shipyard during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The number of ships constructed and delivered by Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of ships/Vessels</i>	<i>Description of vessel</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987-88	2	1 OPSSV 1 Drillship
1988-89	7	1 27000 DWT Bulk Carrier 6 Dumb Barges
1989-90	2	2—27000 DWT Bulk Carriers

(b) The question of percentage of off-load system under the Factories Act does not arise as the subject of off-loading is not

covered by the Act. The percentage off load work done year-wise, in monetary terms, is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Ship-building</i>	<i>Ship-repair</i>	<i>Off-shore Platforms</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1987-88	3.62	19.78	20.44
1988-89	1.42	13.80	44.81
1989-90 (Provisional)	2.33	18.58	29.62

Complaints Against Private Buses Hired by DTC

4856. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of not honouring DTC passes, overcharging misbehaviour, improper up-keep of buses and rash driving against private buses hired by DTC; and

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). The DTC have informed that certain

complaints of this nature have been received. In order to ensure compliance of discipline in the operations of buses of private operators, DTC have set up a Special Cell functioning under the control of a Senior Officer to regulate private buses operation. It undertakes regular checking, both independently and jointly with the traffic Police. Such checking during January—July, 1990 have detected 54 cases of non honouring of DTC passes, 76 cases of over-charging and 199 cases of misbehaviour and 23 instances of rash driving. The checking squad also inspects whether the buses are kept in proper conditions, and directs private operators for immediate rectification whenever necessary. Consequent to the attending to the com-

plaints from commuters and detection of violation by the checking squads of DTC, the penalties imposed on private operators during January—July, 1990, amounted to Rs. 3.30 lakhs for violations such as non-honouring of passes, over-charging etc. During the same period, on-the-spot compounding fees levied by traffic police authorities on private bus operations for various types of traffic offences amounted to RS. 1.17 lakhs.

Supplies of Turn-Key Sugar Mill Project

4857. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national Cooperative Development Corporation and the National Level Standing Committee have laid down certain criteria for enlisting firms for supply of complete sugar plants on turn-key basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of companies/firms which stand enlisted as suppliers of complete sugar plants on turn-key basis as on 31 August, 1990;

(d) whether some of the enlisted firms/companies do not even manufacture themselves any of the critical equipment but have been granted exemption from the above condition on the basis of other merits; and

(e) if so, the names of such firms/companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (e). The national Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), based on the recommendations of the standing Committee, maintains the list of turn-key sugar mills/plants suppliers. The list of turnkey suppliers

as prevalent before the constitution of the present Standing Committee has been adopted as it is by the Committee at the National Level after its constitution and thereafter 3 additional suppliers have been enlisted on the merits of each case and on the basis of the main criteria that hereafter the firm should be an approved supplier of at least one critical equipment out of the milling plant, boiler, turbo alternator and Centrifugals. A List of the enlisted suppliers of turn-key sugar plants as on 31-8-90 is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Suppliers of Complete Sugar Plants

1. M/s. Andhra Foundry & Machines Co., Ltd., Moula Ali, Hyderabad
2. M/s. Bückau Wolf India Limited, Pimpri, Pune-411018
3. M/s. Binny's Engg. Works Limited, Post Box No. 111, Meenam-bakkam, Madras-600 061.
4. M/s. Engineering Projects (I) Limited, Himalaya House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001.
5. M/s. India Sugar & General Engg. Corpn., 5 & 6, Community Centre, P.B. No. 7007, New Friends Colony, New Delhi-110065.
6. M/s. The K.C.P. Limited, Triuvot-tiyur, Madras-600019.
7. M/s. National Heavy Engg. Co-op. Limited, 16, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Pune-411001.
8. M/s. Prem Heavy Engineering Works Pvt. Ltd. Rani Mills, Delhi Road, Meerut (U.P.)

9. M/s. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Limited, Byculfa, Sir J.J. Road, Bombay.
10. M/s Texmaco Limited, Belgharia Road, Calcutta-700 056.
11. M/s. Triveni Engineering Works Limited, P.O TSL-Naini, Allahabad (U.P.)
12. M/s. Walchandnagar Industries Limited, (Marketing Division), 16, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Pune-411 001.
13. M/s. Anand Tanks & Vessels Pvt. Ltd., D-8, MIDC, Street No. 16, Marol, Andheri (E) Bombay-400 093.
14. Sumac International Pvt Ltd., 506-507, Kushal Bazar, 32-33, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110-019.
15. Vikram Vessals India (Private) Ltd., Bombay
16. Uttam Industrial Engineering Pvt., Gaziabad.

Import of Fire Protection Doors by Hindustan Shipyard Ltd

4858. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 6634 regarding import of Component and Spares for building up of Vessels by H.S.L. and state:

(a) the details of items of imports made by Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. from each country for procurement of component and spares during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the cost of import of Fire Protection Doors during 1989-90, the countries from which the same were imported with details of specifications;

(c) whether these Fire Protection Doors for ships are not available from Indian manufacturing companies;

(d) whether the HSL is also importing some special paints and paint brushes from abroad;

(e) whether some public Sector Undertakings are also manufacturing the similar items and the same are not being used by HSL; and

(f) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Details of imports made by HSL from each country during 1988-89 and 1989-90 are given statement I and II below.

(b) The cost of Fire Protection Doors imported during 1989-90 is Rs. 8.43 lakhs. These were imported from Sweden and the brief specification is as given below:

"Fire Class Doors with Calcium Silicate Core lined with low flame spreading characteristics to stand to the standard fire tests prescribed by 1976 Solar Rules with 1981 and 1983 amendments thereon to be supplied along with door framing locking arrangements handles electromagnetic catched auto-door closers completely ready for erecting the rule assembly having approval of Deptt. of Trade, UK."

(c) They are not available from Indian manufacturing companies.

(d) Some special paints are imported. Paint brushes are not imported by HSL.

(e) and (f). HSL is procuring components and spares from PSUs whenever their offers fulfil technical suitability/delivery period requirement and price is within 10% over the lowest technically suitable offer to any private enterprise. Imports are made by

HSL of all limited, permissible and restricted items after securing indigenous clearance from Directorate General of Technical Development/Department of Electronics against Supplementary Licences.

STATEMENT

Items Imported by HSL during 1988-89

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Material/Contents</i>	<i>CIF Value Rs. in lakhs (approx)</i>	<i>Country of Imports</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Suez Canal Search Lights (2 vessels)	1.96	West Germany
2.	Seavaives	0.50	West Germany
3.	Telephone Equipment	2.59	U.K.
4.	Satellite Navigation	1.07	Japan
5.	Boiler Plants (2 vessels)	48.23	Denmark
6.	Marine Window Wipers	0.60	Italy
7.	Epo Cast	3.48	Singapore
8.	Metallic Sections for 'B' Class panels	1.71	U.K.
9.	Clear View Screens	0.31	U.K.
10.	D.G. Sets	149.16	Japan

Sl. No.	Material/Contents	CIF Value Rs. in lakhs (approx.)	Country of Imports
1	2	3	4
11.	Elec. Cables	45.34	South Korea
12.	Stern Frame	4.19	South Korea
13.	Rudder Horns & Rudder Parts.	12.13	South Korea
14.	Nautical Instruments	0.71	West Germany
15.	SHIP Meter (2 vessels)	6.80	West Germany
16.	'B' Class Doors	5.25	Sweden
17.	Elec. Whistles	1.83	West Germany
18.	D.G. Sets	124.00	Denmark
19.	Marine Screw Pumps	6.00	Holland
20.	Boiler Plant Parts	0.97	Denmark
21.	Marine Piston Pumps	2.75	Denmark

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Material/Contents</i>	<i>CIF Value Rs. in lakhs (approx.)</i>	<i>Country of Imports</i>
1	2	3	4
22.	Fresh Water Generator	8.31	Denmark
23.	Main Engine & Parts	401.84	Poland
24.	Chain Cables	11.21	Yugoslavia
25.	Mast head Light & Lenses	0.05	West Germany
26.	Parts for Suez Canal Search Lights.	0.13	Norway
27.	Oil Navigation Lamps Components	0.01	West Germany
28.	Spare for Marine Pumps, Compressors, Sewage Plant	1.95	U.K.
29.	Air Receiver	0.30	West Germany
30.	auto Temperature Valve	0.20	West Germany
31.	Turbidity Detector O.B. Separator	0.41	West Germany
32.	Hyd. Remote Operation	0.19	U.K.

Sl. No.	Material/Contents	CIF Value Rs. in lakhs (approx.)	Country of Imports
1	2	3	4
33.	Main Engine Parts	0.14	Switzerland
34.	Electronic Stability Indicators	5.42	U.K.
35.	Solenoid valves	0.58	Sweden
36.	Shaft Generator	117.70	Switzerland
37.	F.W. Generator	7.37	Denmark
38.	Marine Gear Pumps	2.59	Japan
39.	Automation Parts	3.99	Singapore
40.	O.B. Separator	2.89	West Germany
41.	Parts for Doppler Speed Log	0.89	Norway
42.	Gyro Compass	5.32	West Germany
43.	Parts for Nautical Instruments	0.12	U.K.

Sl. No.	Material/Contents	CIF Value Rs. in lakhs (approx.)	Country of Imports
1	2	3	4
44.	Propeller Shafting	63.13	West Germany
45.	marine Centrifugal Pumps	19.34	U.K.
46.	Sewage Treatment Plant and Marine Incinerator	13.61	U.K.
47.	Main air Compressor	10.44	U.K.
48.	Main and Emergency Switch Boards	54.24	Singapore
49.	Feeder Module for M.E.	5.52	Sweden
50.	Oil Separators for M.E.	32.06	Japan
51.	Main & Central Air Receivers	9.32	Japan
52.	Sealing Compound	1.66	South Korea
53.	Breathing apparatus	0.59	U.K.
54.	Boiler Plant	26.36	Sweden

Sl. No.	Material/Contents	CIF Value Rs. in lakhs (approx.)	Country of Imports
1	2	3	4
55.	Wireless Receivers	1.84	U.K.
56.	Weather Deck Hatch Covers	147.12	U.K.
		1368.70 lakhs	

STATEMENT-II

Items Imported by HSL during 1989-90

Sl. No.	Material/Components	CIF Value Rs. in lakhs (approx.)	Country of Imports
1	2	3	4
1.	Parts for Marine Pumps-1128	0.05	U.K.
2.	Parts for D.G. Sets-1128	0.10	Japan
3.	Electro Hydraulic Steering Gear	22.07	Netherlands
4.	Marlin Loading Computers-1130	2.67	U.K.
5.	Parts for Fresh Water Generator-1128	0.41	Denmark
6.	Furno doppler Sonar System for 1131	17.00	Japan
7.	Short supplied items for Doppler Speed Log-1129	0.04	Norway
8.	A & B class Doors-1131	8.67	Sweden
9.	Main Air Compressor Parts	0.19	U.K.
10.	Echo Sounding Equipment-1131	0.91	Norway

Sl. No.	Material/Components	CIF Value Rs. in lakhs (approx.)	Country of Imports
1	2	3	4
11.	Parts for Main Air Compressor	0.12	U.K.
12.	Impellers for Boiler Plant-1129	0.15	Denmark
13.	Explosion proof alarm Sirens	0.46	Norway
14.	Chest for piston cooling for Main Engine-1129	0.60	Poland
15.	Radar Components for 1129	2.18	U.K.
16.	Marine Radio Equipment-1129	2.00	U.K.
17.	Components for Hydraulic equipment 1130	0.25	U.K.
18.	automation Equipment Parts	1.29	Singapore
19.	Pump Parts	0.03	U.K.
20.	Steering Gear Equipment-1129	6.00	Netherlands
21.	Parts for Main Engine-1129	2.00	Poland

Sl No.	Material/Components	CIF Value Rs. in lakhs (approx.)	Country of Imports
1	2	3	4
22.	Parts for Marine Pumps-1130	0.16	U.K.
23.	Components for HRO Valves-1130	0.08	U.K.
24.	automation Equipment-1131	24.56	France/Singapore
25.	Hydraulic Parts for Main Engine-1129	4.28	Switzerland
26.	Incinerator Parts	0.03	U.K.
27.	Main Engine-1131	377.00	Poland
28.	Automatic Telephone System-1131	6.67	U.K.
29.	Parts for 6RTA 58 Main Engine-1130	2.38	Switzerland
30.	Automatic Direction Finder & Trans Receiver for 1131	2.37	U.K.
31.	Parts for Shaft Generator-1130	0.20	Switzerland
32.	B Class Panels 1131	21.40	U.K.

Sl. No.	Material/Components	CIF Value Rs. in lakhs (approx.)	Country of Imports
1	2	3	4
33.	Rod Spanner for Pilgrim Nut-1129	0.10	West Germany
34.	Main Engine Parts-1130	0.32	Poland
35.	Safety Valve for Feeder Module-1130	0.34	Sweden
36.	Components for HRO Valves-1130	0.25	U.K.
37.	Main Engine Parts	2.28	Poland
		509.51 lakhs	

Monopoly Trend in Transport Business in Punjab

4859. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are suffering loss on transportation of foodgrains in Punjab in the absence of competition amongst transporters;

(b) the details of prevalent transport charges per quintal in Union controlled area and non-union area; and

(c) the proposals of the Government to create competition amongst transporters and to end monopoly business?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the concerned agencies and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Short Term Credit to Purchase Agricultural Inputs

4860. SHRI LALIT VIJOY SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Short term Loans amounting to Rs. 260 crores were made available to States during 1988-89 for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs including fertilisers;

(b) whether any irregularities in utilisation of funds in Bihar have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No irregularities in the utilisation of the funds in Bihar have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Exploitation of Tobacco Growers

4861. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the entry of Multi-national cigarette companies into agricultural industries to stop exploitation of tobacco growers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Reduction in Waiting Period For New Telephone connection in Madras

4862. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to reduce the waiting period for giving new telephone connections in Madras this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when all the applicants on the waiting list are likely to get telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 3289 telephone connections have been provided during this financial year (from 1.4.90 to 31.7.90) in Madras. A total of 13500 new telephone connections are proposed to be provided in Madras during the financial year 1990-91. The draft 8th plan has been formulated with an objective to contain the waiting list to one year on an average in exchanges of capacities of 5000 lines and above. With this objective, expansion plans are being drawn for clearing the waiting list progressively during the 8th plan period.

Satellite for 119-Nation Communications Consortiums

4863. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Intelsat of Washington had blasted a satellite for 119-nation communications consortiums;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the satellite would provide telecommunication and broadcasting facilities to India also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is awaited and will be placed on the table of the House on receipt.

[*Translation*]

Licensed Postal Agencies In Uttar Pradesh

4864. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of license postal agencies functioning in Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) whether There is any proposal for increasing these agencies in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Licensed postal agencies (LPAs) are remunerated by means of commission paid on sale of postage stamps and stationery and booking of registered articles. In rural areas there is not much scope for an LPA to earn a reasonable remuneration on this basis. Therefore, postal facilities continue to be provided in rural areas through extra-departmental branch post offices.

[*English*]

Racial Attack on Indian In U.K.

4865. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether racial attacks on Indians are on the rise in U.K; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the main areas of discrimination against the Indians were in housing, employment and immigration; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to bring to the notice of the U.K. Government the plight and harassment of the British citizens of Indian origin and improving the working and attitude of the India

House Administration in London towards the Indian community in U.K.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) to (c). There are reports of an increase in racial attacks against Asians. Figures, regarding attacks against the Indian Community as such are not available. However, the areas in which a significant increase in attacks has occurred are not predominantly Indian. The Indian High Commission in London is in close touch with Indian citizens as well as British nationals of Indian origin. Where there are problems, including in the matter of security of possible discrimination against them, they are taken up with the appropriate authorities.

Corruption in Co-operative Institutions in Punjab

4866. SHRI SUCH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of misappropriation and corruption in Co-operative institutions in Punjab, managed by the officials of the Cooperative Department on deputation have come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the officials found guilty?

(c) They are:—	Prof. L. Begocchi	—	Italy
	Dr. Jorge Valerdi	—	Mexico
	Prof. Bruce Lusignan	—	USA
	Mr. S.K. Pudasaini	—	Nepal

(d) The amount spent by C-DOT is given below:—

Amount spent	...	Rs. 8,34,483/-
Revenue	...	Rs. 4,72,677/-
Net amount spent by C-DOT	...	Rs. 3,61,806/-

Efforts will continue to make the publication self sustaining.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Publishing of Journals by C-DOT

4867. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether publication of newspapers/magazines is a part of C-DOT's activities;

(b) whether C-DOT is publishing 'Infotel', a quarterly journal with foreigners as editorial advisers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how much amount C-DOT has spent on this venture and what is the future plan therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Dissemination of technical information is related to C-DOT's activities.

(b) Yes, Sir. Foreigners are on its Advisory Board on Honorary basis.

Electronic Telephone Exchanges at Haldwani

4868. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of building for Electronic Automatic Exchange at Haldwani has been completed; and

(b) if so, the time by which the necessary equipment is likely to be installed and the telephone exchange will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is planned to install and commission the telephone exchange at Haldwani in 1992-93.

Memorandum from Tamil Action Committee in U.K.

4869. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Tamil Action Committee based in U.K. seeking India's protection and to end the killing of Tamils by the Sri Lankan armed forces, brute torture, lengthy detentions and killings in the prisons;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) and (b). The Tamil Action Committee based in London made an appeal in a letter 14 July 1990. The letter inter alia alleges that the Sri Lankan army has been given a free hand to terrorise

and kill the ordinary Tamil population. The letter urges the Government to put pressure on Sri Lanka Government to stop the large-scale killings of the Tamil speaking people.

(c) Government have expressed its concern on several occasions to Sri Lanka Government over the safety and security of Tamils in Sri Lanka. The P.M. in a statement on 27 August expressed deep concern at the sharp escalation of conflict and called for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Sri Lanka and a return to negotiations.

Development of Technology in Agriculture

4870. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are contemplated to increase and upgrade technology in agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Special thrust areas have been identified for improving and upgrading the technology in agriculture. These are Rainfed farming, breeder seed production, adaptive research on sugarcane, promotion & development of hybrid seeds, post-harvest engineering and technology and frontier areas of research viz., bio-technology, space imagery, informatic and use of plastics in agriculture.

Irregularities In Central Translation Bureau

4871. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his report on Union Government—Civil for the year ending 31 March, 1989 has pointed out that the Centra's Translation Bureau did not follow the prescribed accounting procedure and misappropriated at log of money;

(b) if so, the exact amount involved; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has, on the basis of audit conducted by the Audit Party in October, 1988, included a para of this nature in his report that amounts realised from the hostel occupants of the Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi through the hostel warden pertaining to the period from September, 1986 to October, 1988 were not brought in the Cash Book by the Cashier. When this irregularity was pointed out by the Audit Party, the Cashier accounted for this amount in the cash book on 17.10.88, 19.10.88, 24.10.88 and 26.10.88.

(b) Objection of the Audit Party was about the amount of Rs. 35,970/- Moreover, they revealed that an amount of Rs. 18,000/- was accounted for in the Cash Book after incoordinate delay.

(c) This irregularity was investigated and it was found that, though public money was not misappropriated, yet the Cashier, the Drawing and Disbursing Officer and the warden of the Hostel, not having followed the prescribed procedure for depositing public money on time, did not perform their duties properly. Subsequently, the Drawing and Disbursing Officer, Cashier and Warden of the Hostel were administered strict warning for negligence of their duty and they were transferred from their posts.

Supply of Rock Phosphate at Subsidised Rates

4872. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the farmers of Karnataka, especially from Malnad region for the supply of Rock Phosphate at subsidised rates; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Night Time Parking Fees from Vehicle Owners

4873. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR
REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has a plan to charge parking fees from the vehicle owners who park their vehicles on municipal roads during the night;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the fees to be charged and the rationale behind the scheme;

(c) the estimated revenue likely to be collected by MCD ever month;

(d) whether the above scheme will be

applicable in New Delhi area also;

(e) whether there is any proposal to charge such parking fees from three-wheelers, taxis, ice-cream and water trolleys which are also parked in public areas; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). A proposal to levy night time parking fee on motor vehicle other than two wheeler scooters motor-cycles/mopeds parked on municipal roads, pavements, foot-paths, is under contemplation of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The proposal is at a very initial stage.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). The question of levying parking fee on ice-cream and water-trolleys can be considered at appropriate time.

[*Translation*]

Navigation Facility in Rivers of Western Maharashtra

4874. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make rivers in Western Maharashtra navigable for East/West traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the proposal is likely to materialise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). The State Government of Maharashtra have intimated that there is no proposal to

make rivers in Western Maharashtra navigable for East/West traffic, since there are sever limitations of navigable length of the rivers in the coastal belt due to Western Ghat.

Loss Caused by Flood

4875. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large-scale loss of life and property caused due to flood every year in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have identified the causes of these floods;

(c) if so, the steps taken Government to prevent these causes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Floods are mainly caused by:—

(i) Overspilling of river banks due to excessive precipitation combined with inadequate channel capacity.

(ii) Obstruction in or aggradation of the river bed;

(iii) Encroachments in the river banks;

(iv) Inadequate waterways at rail and road crossings;

(v) Change of river courses and

avulsions;

- (vi) Deforestation;
- (vii) Lack of soil conservation and watershed management; and
- (viii) Back flow of water into the tributaries and the areas thereabout when the main river is in high spate.

(c) and (d). Rashtriya Barh Ayog has identified 40 million hectares as flood prone area depending upon the intensity and occurrence of rainfall. Ganga Flood Control Commission and Brahmaputra Board have been set up by the Central Government for the formulation of master plans for the Ganga and Brahmaputra basins. Besides physical food protection works like flood control reservoirs embankment and dikes, emphasis is on non-structural measures like establishment of flood forecasting networks and flood plain zoning to regulate settlement and economic activity so as to mitigate impact of floods. An area of about 13.6 million hectares has so far been provided with a reasonable degree of protection from floods.

Cost and Selling Price of Edible Oils by NDDB

4876. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost price and selling price of Palmolein and groundnut oil by National Dairy Development Board; and

(b) the profits earned by National Dairy Development Board from 1987-88 to 1989-90, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) NDDB has purchased Palmolein from the STC at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per MT plus applicable taxes. During the Oil Year 1989-90, the sale price of Palmolein has been in the range of Rs. 239 to Rs. 250 per 10 Kg. plus applicable taxes. During the Oil Year 1989-90 NDDB bought groundnut oil from the open market at prices varying between Rs. 197 to Rs. 271 per 10 kg plus applicable taxes. Currently groundnut oil is being sold only in consumer packs under the brand name 'Dhara' the prices of which are:

<i>Rs/1 Litre</i>	<i>Rs/5 kgs.</i>	
1	2	3
Double Filtered	27.00	155.00 in Gujarat
Groundnut Oil		160.00 in Maharashtra
Refined Groundnut Oil	31.50	188.00

(b) NDDB has been undertaking these operations on behalf of Govt. of India under the market intervention operation policy in

oilseeds and edible oils and the surpluses if any accrue to the Market Intervention Fund.

[English]

Right of Workers to Strike

4877. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the long term agreement signed between the Trade Unions and the Management of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) on 14 July, 1990 provides that they will not resort to strike during the currency of this settlement;

(b) whether the present change from the wording 'illegal strike' in the earlier settlement to 'strike' is not violating of the right of the workers to strike; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The long term settlement between the management and the employees Unions of FACT provides that the Unions and workers will not resort to strike during the currency of the settlement on issues covered by the settlement. This provision is consistent with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(c) Does not arise.

Investment in Public Sector Fertilizer Factories during Eighth Plan

4878. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the investment proposed to be made in the public sector fertilizer factories during

the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government propose to give the role of prime contractors of PDIL in future development of fertilizer industry over the multinationals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):
(a) The investment proposed to be made in the public sector fertiliser factories during the 8th Plan is yet to be finalised.

(b) and (c). Any proposal that may be received by Government for giving prime contractorship to PDIL will be considered on merits in the light of technical capabilities achieved by PDIL.

Import of Edible Oil by NDDB

4879. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has released edible oil in the market during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof in terms of quantity and value; and

(c) the break up of edible oils sold in bulk or retail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details of edible oil released in bulk and retail are as follows:—

STATEMENT

(Quantity in MT & Rs. in crores)

Period (FY)	Bulk		Retail	
	Qty	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5
1987-88	61280.000	107.86	0.000	0.00
1988-89	54760.000	92.02	1476.000	3.07
1989-90	207482.000	394.77	20027.000	46.45
Total	323522.000	594.65	21503.000	49.52

This includes quantities sold against MIO Project also which is being carried out on behalf of Government.

This includes quantities sold against MIO Project also which is being carried out on behalf of Government.

Smuggling of Groundnut Oil

4880. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has brought to the notice of Government the incidence of large scale smuggling of groundnut oil across the Kutch border;

(b) whether Government have contemplated any action in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Diversion of National Highway Outside the Nagpur City

4881. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in diverting the National Highway Passing through the Nagpur city to outside the city; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the target fixed for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) and (b). Nagpur Bypass is to be developed

in the three phases. A lang acquisition estimated for the first phase in the reach between NH 7 (Nagpur-Wardha) and NH 6 (Nagpur-Bhandara) amounting to Rs. 68.55 lakhs was sanctioned in March, 1990. Also an estimate amounting to Rs. 63.74 lakhs for shifting of utility service in this section was sanctioned in August, 1990. Construction of first phase will be taken up after the land is fully acquired. State Government has been requested to speed up the process of land acquisition and accord early clearance. Since the Bypass is being developed in phases, it is too early to give the target date for completion of the whole Project.

Construction of Pucca Roads in Madhya Pradesh

4882. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted any proposals for the construction of pucca roads under the Centrally sponsored scheme for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (c). A proposal for construction of 10 rural link roads as given under was received from the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh in 1987 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Roads in Special Problem Areas:

Special Problem Areas:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Road</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Salaiya Selon Bhusor Road	Chhatarpur
2.	Kosad Pratap-putra Road	Bhind
3.	Nehia Barechha Crossing Atreta Thana Road	Datia
4.	Joura to Sumaoli Road	Morena
5.	Thana Chhurch to Billaua Road	Shivpuri
6.	Khiria Kakarwaha Road	Tikamgarh
7.	Mandla Pipartola Pahadi Kheda Pahari Nalla to Gangah Road	Panna
8.	Dana Khirak Tigra Road to Kuleth Road	Gwalior
9.	Siris Badarwas Road	Guna
10.	Bhangarh to Dewal via Bhaiswaha Road	Sagar

Till 1989-90, administrative approval could not be accorded to the above 10 works due to non-availability of adequate financial resources and non-satisfactory progress of works by the State Government sanctioned earlier under this scheme. Consequent upon the discussion between the officials of the State Government and the Government of India regarding the problems being faced by them in execution of on going works sanctioned under the scheme, State Government has modified their earlier proposal and have now requested for administrative approval of first five works out of the 10 works mentioned earlier in January, 1990. While processing this revised proposal of the State Government some fundamental discrepancies have been noticed in their revised estimates and the Department of Rural Development has asked for necessary clarification from the State Government. Due to non-availability of

the desired clarification from the State Government, further examination of these works for administrative approval could not be undertaken.

[*Translation*]

Export of Minerals from Major Ports

4883. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the income from various major ports during 1989-90;

(b) the major ports from where minerals are exported; and

(c) the quantity of minerals exported from these ports during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The income from major ports during 1989-90 was approximately Rs. 1142 crores.

(b) Minerals are mainly exported from the ports of Mormugao, Visakhapatnam, Madras, New Mangalore and Paradip. A small quantity of minerals is also exported from the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Kandla and Tuticorin.

(c) A quantity of about 34.76 million tonnes and 34.86 million tonnes of minerals were exported from major ports during 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively.

Irregularities in Sale of Scrap in DTC

4884. **DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularities in the sale of scrap in DTC have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the employees found involved in those irregularities; and

(d) the steps taken to check such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). DTC has informed that they had in January 1990, received a complain from two tenders that sale contract for scrap was not awarded to the highest bidder and that the spring leaf scrap being sold was not being properly weighed. A Committee was immediately set up for re-assessment of spring leaves with book balances. It reported that there was a difference in weight and the

material was found in excess as compared to the records.

(c) Two Assistant Store-keepers of the scrap-yard of DTC, who were found responsible in the case, have been placed under suspension. Vigilance Department of DTC is carrying out in depth investigation.

(d) In order to check that such irregularities do not recur in future, the DTC has tightened up security and a committee of officers including a representative of vigilance Department has been set up to monitor releasing of material for scrap.

[English]

Jobs of Next of Kin of those Killed Due to Terrorist Violence in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab

4885. **SHRI KARIA MUNDA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue any directive to different central Government Undertakings and subordinate Central Offices to give employment to the next of kin of persons killed in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir during last five years due to terrorist violence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount paid to migrants of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir States, Separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODHKANTSAHAY): (a) and (b). Central Government policy is that as far as possible the next of the kin of the Central Government employee killed in terrorist violence is provided employment in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in the same establishment.

(c) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi Administration have spent over Rs. 10.00 crores and 40.00 lakhs respectively on relief to Kashmiri migrants including payment of monthly cash allowance to eligible families at the rate of Rs. 1000 per family of four members or more in Jammu and Rs. 500 per family of four members or more in Delhi.

An amount of Rs. 27,00,64,745/- has been spent by the Government of Punjab and Delhi Administration on various relief measures for Punjab migrants upto 20.8.90.

Complaints Against Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors

4886. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the commissioner of Delhi Police against Inspectors during the last one year and how many of them have been finalised so far;

(b) whether Government propose to setup a Special Cell to examine the complaints filed against Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and other high ranking officers of Delhi Police;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Financial Assistance to Birsa Agricultural University Ranchi (Bihar)

4887. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to release more funds to Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, Bihar during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). Sir, Under the Scheme Development and Strengthening of Agricultural Universities, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has tentatively allocated an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs for Birsa Agricultural University for the year 1990-91.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Strike by Dock Workers

4880. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times dock workers all over the country went on strike during the last three years and the reasons thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Registered and Listed dock workers of seven dock Labour Boards at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Cochin, Mormugao and Kandla participated in the all-ports strike of port and dock workers from 17th April, 1989 to 22nd April, 1989 on their demand for wage revision. The matter was taken into conciliation by Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi, and

discussions were also held between the representatives of the five Federations of Port and Dock Workers and the Officers of the Ministry of Surface Transport. Subsequent to these discussions, an understanding was reached and the strike was called off.

In addition to above, there were also some strikes by Registered/Listed dock workers of Bombay, Madras and Kandla Dock Labour Boards during the last three years. They are as follows:

- (i) In Bombay, the dock workers had gone on one-day strike on 17th March 1989 against the restart of 3rd shift. The matter was taken into conciliation and a Settlement was signed before Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi, on the same day.
- (ii) The registered dock workers in Madras Dock Labour Board went on strike from the second shift of 24th April, 1987 to 1st shift of 25th April, 1987 and from second shift of 4th September, 1987 to press their demands for payment of drought and interim relief. The demands were resolved by holding bilateral discussions.
- (iii) In Kandla, the Registered dock workers had gone on strike from 1600 hrs. of the 22nd May 1989 to 1600 hrs. of 23rd May, 1989 to protest against appointment of two representatives of INTUS Union as members of Kandla Dock Labour Board. In addition, the Registered dock workers in Kandla had also gone for few hours' strike on 22nd April, 1987, 27th April, 1988, 21st July, 1988 and 23rd July, 1988 highlight

some local demands and normal work was resumed after bilateral discussions.

Fishery Harbours in Maharashtra

4889. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fishery harbours proposed to be set up in Maharashtra during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. However, a decision in principle, has been taken to undertake the development of a deep sea fishery harbour at Agardanda in Maharashtra during the Eighth Five Year Plan, subject to techno-economic feasibility. The amount likely to be spent on the fishery harbour at Agardanda will become known as after its techno-economic feasibility is established.

Appointments in CISF Maharashtra

4890. SHRI HARI BHAI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons appointed in Central Industrial Security Force in Maharashtra during the last two years with year-wise and district-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed in Central Industrial Security Force during the above period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The information relating to number of person appointed in CISF in Maharashtra during the

years 1988 and 1989 is furnished below. District/Area-wise statistics are not maintained. However, there is no restriction for a candidate to appear for selection in any district of the State whenever recruitment is organised:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1988	229	73	43	345
1989	196	60	26	282

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Bihar to Contain Naxalite Unrest

4891. SHRI LALIT VJOY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had given any financial assistance to Bihar Government for containing Naxalite unrest in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this financial assistance has been discontinued; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). With the aim of defusing the extremist activities in the districts of Central Bihar, a programme named 'Operation B Siddharth' was launched by the State Government in October, 1988. Under this programme various developmen-

tal activities were taken up by the State Government besides strengthening the machinery for maintaining law and order. The Central Government (Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Rural Development) provided financial assistance to the State Government during the year 1988-89 to the tune of Rs. 222.50 lakhs, Rs. 620 lakhs and Rs. 130 lakhs under the schemes of Financial Assistance to the assignees of surplus land/Bhoodan/Government wasteland, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme respectively. During the year 1989-90 no financial assistance was provided to the State Government for the above purpose.

Criteria for Opening of New Post Offices in Rural Areas

4892. SHRI LALIT VJOY SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criteria for opening of new post offices in rural areas;

(b) whether the criteria for opening of post offices in rural areas have been observed in districts of Munger and Begusarai in Bihar; and

(c) the number of new post offices proposed to be opened in rural areas of Munger and Begusarai districts of Bihar in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The information is furnished in the statement given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) So far, 4 branch post offices have been sanctioned in Munger district and one in Begusarai district. More post offices may be considered after the norms are revised.

STATEMENT

Norms for opening of post offices in rural areas

- (i) A group of villages constituting a single gram panchayat will be eligible for a post office provided that—(a) the aggregate population of the group of villages is not less than 3,000 in normal rural areas and 1,500 in hilly, backward and tribal areas and (b) there is no other post office within the group.
- (ii) The post office will normally be opened at the headquarter village of the gram panchayat. If such a village falls within 3 Kms. of an existing post office, the post office may be opened in another suitable village within the same gram panchayat which fulfills the distance conditions.
- (iii) The 3 Kms restriction can be relaxed in hilly areas in cases where such relaxation is war-

ranted by special circumstances.

- (iv) The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33.1/3% of the cost in normal rural areas and 15% of the cost in hilly, triban and backward areas.

The norms indicated above are proposed to be revised for purpose of Eighth Plan.

Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Munger and Begusarai Districts of Bihar

4893. SHRI LALIT VJOY SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for opening of new telephone exchanges or upgrading the same to electronic system;

(b) whether there is a persistent demand for opening of electronic exchanges at various places in Munger and Begusarai districts of Bihar; and

(c) if so, the Government's plan for opening of electronic telephone exchanges in these two districts in the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Opening of new telephone exchanges are based on paid demand of 10 or more at a particular place. This type of exchange is upgraded/changed where the demand exceeds the equipped capacity or the equipment has out lived its useful life.

(b) Department has not received any such demand.

(c) Does not arise in view (b) above.

However, there are proposals to commission 400 lines NEAX at Barauni, 128 Port C-DOT at Bihar in Begusari district, 128 Port C-DOT at Barehi and 2048 Port ILT at Munger in Munger district subject to availability of equipment.

[*Translation*]

Cables with Panoli Telephone Exchange of Gujarat

4894. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that cables worth one crore rupees are lying idle with the Panoli Telephone Exchange of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Cables worth Rs. 16 lakhs were provided in the Telephone Exchange project at Panoli in Gujarat and not that of one crore. 80% of the cables provided in the project have been laid and balance cables are proposed to be laid by December, 90.

[*English*]

Communication System in Sardar Sarovar Project

4895. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government had requested for issue of No Objection Certificate in August, 1988 for allotment of frequency for providing communication system in Sardar Sarovar Project;

(b) if so, whether the No Objection Certificate has been granted to the State Government; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be granted and frequency allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). No request for allocation of frequency for the communication system of the Sardar Sarovar Project was received in August, 1988. However, a request was received in April, 1989 from Gujarat Government for the renewal of the licence to operate the frequency for the same project allocated to Gujarat Government in June, 1980. This was agreed to in August, 1989 and the license renewed thereafter.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

US Efforts to Defuse Tension on Indo-Pak Border

4896. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether US has made efforts to defuse the tension on the Indo-Pak border;

(b) whether U.S.A has confirmed receipt of communication from Pakistan Government that it has closed down 13 camps which were training Kashmiri terrorists; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) the US Government has expressed support for a peaceful and bilateral solution in the spirit of the Simla accord.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Improvement of Kakinada-Yanam Road

4897. SHRI RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has requested for the release of fund from Central Road Fund for the improvement and widening of Kakinada-Yanam road;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). A proposal for improvement of Road from Kakinada to Yanam via Tallarvu from Km. 0/0 to 25/5 has been received from the State Govt. under Central Road Fund programme, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.76 crores.

(c) As the actual augmentation of the central Road Fund against which the proposals were invited has not yet taken place, the proposals have not been processed for approval.

Projects From Andhra Pradesh for Rural Water Supply

4898. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received various project reports regarding Rural Water Supply Programmes from Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of these projects; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 48 rural water supply schemes costing Rs. 48.94 crores for covering 1229 problem villages affected by excess fluoride and brackishness had been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for technical clearance.

(c) These schemes are under scrutiny and the technical approval will be communicated shortly under ARWSP. There is no other scheme/project including for bilateral assistance pending for clearance with the Department of Rural Development.

[*Translation*]

Liberalisation of Arms Licencing System

4899. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to liberalise the arms licensing system in view of the deteriorating law and order situation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Adequate provisions exist in the Arms Act, 1959 and the Arms Rules, 1962 to secure licences for fire arms for various purposes like protection, sport, target practice etc., and such licences are issued by the licensing authorities to the applicants based upon genuine and proven need and also on the basis of

considerations regarding prevailing law and order situation to ensure public peace and safety.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Loss due to Strike by Telecom Engineers

4900. SHRI MULLAPPLLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the loss caused to the revenue of the Telecom Department due to the strike by telecom Engineers in May this year;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure smooth functioning of the department during the period of strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir. The bills for the services rendered during May '90 have been issued in July, and figures for the same will be available in September/October 90; only then can estimations of loss etc. be made.

(b) In view of (a) above no details are available for the present.

(c) All possible steps were taken to ensure smooth functioning of the Telecom. Services during the period of strike (work according to Rule by Telecom. Engineers) in May 90.

Indians in Gulf Countries and Their Return

4901. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the number of Indians in each of the Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the number thereof in each country;

(c) whether there has been exodus of Indians from the Gulf countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) and (b). The number of Indians in the Gulf countries is assessed as follows:

Baharain	:	80000
Kuwait	:	172000
Oman	:	190000
Qatar	:	45000
Saudi Arabia	:	425000
United Arab Emirates	:	275000
Yemen	:	6000

(c) and (d). From August 2 till September 2 1990. 13,357 Indians were repatriated by air to India from the Gulf countries.

Earnings from Telephone, Telex Exchanges and Telegraph Offices

4902. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone, telex exchanges and Telegraph offices, State-wise, as on 1 January, 1990;

(b) the revenue earnings from these

offices State-wise, as on 1 January, 1990;
and

(c) the expansion and modernisation
schemes envisaged, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Statement laid
on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Part A. The number of Telephone, Telex exchanges and Telegraph offices in various states are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Telecom Circle	No. of Telephone Exch as on 1 1990	No. of Telex Exchanges as on 1.1.1990	No. of Telegraph offices inci; combined offices as on 31.3.90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2009	29	4064
2.	Assam	207	6	437
3.	Bihar	442	10	2093
4.	Gujarat (includes Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diou)	951	37	1808
5.	Haryana	300	10	381
6.	Himachal Pradesh	286	3	607
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	120	2	464
8.	Karnataka	1487	21	4086

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Telecom Circle	No. of Telephone Exch. as on 1.1.1990	No. of Telex Exchanges as on 1.1.1990	No. of Telegraph offices incl; combined offices as on 31.3.90
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala (includes Lakshadweep)	629	15	2033
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1033	18	3872
11.	Maharashtra (includes Goa)	1546	32	2652
12.	North East (includes States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura)	162	6	248
13.	Orissa	414	11	1867
14.	Punjab (includes Chandiragh)	503	9	615
15.	Rajasthan	794	11	1715
16.	Tamilnadu	1270	50	5678
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1137	29	5265

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Telecom Circle	No. of Telephone Exch. as on 1.1.1990	No. of Telex Exchanges as on 1.1.1990	No. of Telegraph offices incl; combined offices as on 31.3.90
1	2	3	4	5
18.	West Bengal (includes Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Island)	513	11	1515
19.	Delhi	57	1	74
Total		13680	311	39454

Part B. The revenue earnings from Telephone, Telex Exchanges and Telegraph Offices (for the period 1.4.89 to 31.12.1989) in respect of various states are as under:

(Figures in crores of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Telecom Circle	Telecommunications				
		Telephone	Telegrams	Telex		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134.67	4.59	5.10		
2.	Assam	9.75	1.32	.10		
3.	Bihar	30.99	1.72	.57		
4.	Gujarat (includes Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu)	161.95	3.04	4.76		
5.	Haryana	25.65	1.04	.41		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8.24.48	.09			
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.95	1.28	.55		
8.	Karnataka	130.81	4.42	4.22		
9.	Kerala (includes Lakshadweep)	64.92	1.75	3.41		

(Figures in crores of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Telecom Circle	Telephone	Telegrams	Telex
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	69.37	7.91	.84
11.	Maharashtra (includes Goa & excludes MTNL Bombay)	129.45	7.32	-4.68
12.	North East (includes States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura)	9.08	.54	.07
13.	Orissa	20.06	.85	.86
14.	Punjab (includes Chandigarh)	82.02	3.26	.69
15.	Rajasthan	44.02	1.86	1.60
16.	Tamilnadu (includes Pondicherry)	188.90	5.94	14.46
17.	Uttar Pradesh	101.10	3.01	3.09
18.	West Bengal (includes Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Island)	134.06	2.42	6.26

(Figures in crores of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Telecom Circle	Telephone	Telegrams	Telex
18	Madhya Pradesh	3	4	5
19.	MTNL Delhi	355.64	0.64	30.93
20.	MTNL Bombay	460.28	0.59	40.00

Note : 1. The figures exclusive of suspense figures consisting of accounts receivable and advance revenue.

2. Maharashtra Telecom figure for Telex are shown negative on account of mis-classification.

Part C. The expansion and modernisation scheme for each state has been drawn up on a uniform basis and it consists of the following:-

- Make telephones available on demand (by the end of 8th five year plan) in exchanges below 5000 lines capacity and reduce the waiting period on an average to one year in larger exchanges.
- automatise all manual telephone exchanges.
- replace all life expired, worn out and unserviceable equipments.
- connect sub-divisional headquarters/equivalent blocks/tehsils to national subscriber dialling network.

**Explosion in Oil Gasification plant of
FACT**

4903. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an explosion in the oil Gasification Plant of fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Udyogamandal, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken for the safety of the various plants of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. When one of the Oil Gasification Plants was being started up, there was explosion in the Naptha/Condensate Separator of the Naptha Recovery Section on 18.5.90 and the entire recovery section was engulfed in Fire. Two of the operating staff of the Plant lost their lives in the accident. The estimated damages is about Rs. 60 lakhs, besides loss of production. FACT has been always keeping very high standards of safety. In recent times, a few additional steps have been taken towards safety in the operation and maintenance of plants, which are as below:—

- (i) FACT has constituted a 'SAFETY FIRST' committee which visits all the plants periodically to review the safety system.
- (ii) FEDO had conducted a safety audit on all plants in 1987 and its recommendations have been implemented.
- (iii) After the accident a "HAZARD

AND OPERABILITY STUDY" was conducted by Engineers India Limited, New Delhi and the recommendations made by it are being implemented.

**Meeting of Railway Minister with FBI
and CIA Officials**

4904. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Minister during his recent visit to the USA met the FBI and CIA officials in Washington; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held by him during the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of P.C.Os. to Unemployed
and Handicapped Persons**

4905. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to allot PCOs to unemployed or handicapped persons in each village for the convenience of villagers as also to help the persons;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to allot PCOs to unemployed or handicapped persons at each bus stand, railway station, hospital, court, agriculture market and other public places; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There is no such policy so far framed to allot such PCOs to unemployed or handicapped persons in villages.

(b) and (c). Policy already exists to allot only local PCOs to unemployed or handicapped persons at the places like Hospital, Airports Railway Stations, Cinema houses etc. whenever needed.

Crop Insurance Scheme

4906. SHRI CHHITUBHAI DEVJIBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sought by Gujarat Government till March, 1990 under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme;

(b) the amount sanctioned and provided out of that amount; and

(c) when the balance of amount is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The total amount of indemnity claims payable to the concerned farmers in Gujarat under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme till March, 1990 was of the order of Rs. 329.90 crore, which has since been paid by the General Insurance Corporation of India to various credit disbursing agencies in the State.

(b) Question does not arise.

Production of Groundnut in Gujarat

4907. SHRI CHHITUBHAI DEVJIBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has submitted any proposal for increasing the crop area of groundnut keeping in view the increased demand of groundnut oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of grants sought by Gujarat Government to implement this plan;

(d) the total amount approved and released; and

(e) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Question does not arise. However, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Oilseed Production Programme (OPP) is being implemented in important oilseeds growing States including Gujarat during 1990-91 to provide financial assistance to the States for supply of inputs and farmers support services to increase the production of oil seeds including groundnut. Under the Scheme an amount of Rs. 669.51 lakhs has been allotted out of which the share of the Government of India is Rs. 502.13 lakhs. Release of funds is being made shortly.

Houses Constructed Under IAY

4908. SHRI CHHITUBHAI DEVJIBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana in Gujarat upto March, 1990;

(b) the financial assistance demanded by Gujarat Government for this scheme;

(c) the amount sanctioned and released so far; and

(d) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA VERMA): (a) 22574 number of houses are reported to have been constructed under Indira Awas Yojana in Gujarat upto March, 1990.

(b) 6% of the total JRY resources at the national level have been earmarked for IAY and distributed among the States in accordance to the proportion of poor among SCs, STs and bonded labourers out of the total rural population below the poverty line belonging to this particular group. No specific demand for IAY has been received from Gujarat.

(c) Rs. 612.86 lakhs, comprising of Rs. 490.29 lakhs as Central share and Rs. 122.57 lakhs as State share, have been earmarked for IAY during 1990-91 to Gujarat. Rs. 245.15 lakhs Central share of IAY resources have been released to Gujarat so far.

(d) The JRY resources are to be released in four instalments during 1990-91. Third and fourth instalment of JRY resources would be released in the month of October, 1990 and January, 1991 respectively after fulfilment of certain conditions envisaged under the Yojana.

[English]

Atrocities on Women

4909. SHRIMATI VIJAYARAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of atrocities and molestation of women reported from different States like, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra etc. during 1989 and 1990 have been studied by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the facts in each case; and

(c) the advice given to the States to ensure that such incidents do not recur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Two Statement I and II showing Statewise/Union Territory wise the number of cases reported as crime against women during the years 1989 and 1990 are given below

The registration investigation, detection and prevention of crime including crime against women is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. They have to take steps to curb crime against women.

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs issued instructions to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in April, 1990 to take serious notice of all cases of crime against women. They were specifically advised to register cases promptly, get them investigated at the appropriate level, to file cases in Courts expeditiously and to pursue them vigorously so that the accused persons get punishment which they deserve.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise/Union Territorywise number of Cases Registered as Crime against women during 1989

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping of women girls	Eve-Teasing	Dowry Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	577	1612	683	1647	320
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	25	28	—	—
3.	Assam	415		565	34	18
4.	Bihar	738		393	39	2258
5.	Goa	15	22	14	1	—
6.	Gujarat	245	768	713	418	51
7.	Haryana	138	246	205	290	151
8.	Himachal Pradesh	54	181	119	—	18
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	176	934	540	7	175

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rape Molestation Kidnapping of women girls Eye-Teasing Dowry Deaths						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Karnataka			171	923	261	67	175
11.	Kerala			176	586	88	—	16
12.	Madhya Pradesh			915	2508	485	126	5
13.	Maharashtra			810	2805	862	611	—
14.	Manipur			16	31	105	—	—
15.	Meghalaya			18	44	8	—	—
16.	Mizoram			37	30	7	4	—
17.	Nagaland			6	—	4	—	—
18.	Orissa			182	653	174	78	42
19.	Punjab			83	36	96	5	78
20.	Rajasthan			712	1346	2070	17	130

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Molestation Kidnapping of women girls Eye-Teasing Dowry Deaths									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
		Rape		Molestation		Kidnapping		Eye-Teasing		Dowry Deaths	
21.	Sikkim			5	3	1					
22.	Tamil Nadu			238	719	312	899				122
23.	Tripura			76	107	65	4				9
24.	Uttar Pradesh			1363	1850	2166	2208				1364
25.	West Bengal			516	361	425	1282				402
	Total (States)			7706	16463	10389	6933				3894
UTs.											
26.	Andaman & Nicobar			4	31	13	9				
27.	Chandigarh			7	8	16	23				1
28.	Daman & Diu										
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli			2	2	1					

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rape						Molestation/Kidnapping of women girls/Eve-Teasing						Dowry Deaths		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
30.	Delhi			131	160	685	2414									
31.	Lakshadweep			—	—	—	—									
32.	Pondicherry			6	19	22	246									2
Total (U.T.s)				150	220	737	2692									112
Grand Total				7856	16683	11126	9625									4006

Notes : (a) Figures are based on monthly crime statistic received from the states and Union Territories

(2) Figures of Madhya Pradesh are available upto May, 89 and Daman & Diu upto Oct. 89.

(3) The total figures on 1989 includes figures of Madhya Pradesh upto 1989 May, 89 and of Daman & Diu upto Oct. 89.

(4) "—" indicated nil information.

(5) NA stands for Not available.

STATEMENT-II

Statewise/Union Territorywise number of Cases Registered as Crime against women during 1990

Sl. No.	States/UT	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping of women & girls	Eye-Teasing	Dowry Deaths	Figures upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	219	580	222	387	95	Apr., 90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	14	9	—	—	May, 90
3.	Assam	96	40	148	4	4	Mar. 90
4.	Bihar				N.A.		
5.	Goa	5	13	14	2	—	Jun., 90
6.	Gujarat	24	115	116	44	17	Feb., 90
7.	Haryana	46	46	22	74	16	Mar., 90
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23	97	54	4	11	Jun., 90
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	79	81	22	2	Mar., 90

Sl. No.	States/UT	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping of women & girls	Eve-Teasing	Dowry Deaths	Figures upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	77	408	154	15	10	Jun, 90
11.	Kerala	86	293	71	2	3	July, 90
12.	Madhya Pradesh				N.A.		
13.	Maharashtra	408	1319	435	356	—	—
14.	Manipur	15	16	50	—	—	Jun., 90
15.	Meghalaya	10	5	3	—	—	Apr., 90
16.	Mizoram	27	15	1	—	—	June, 90
17.	Nagaland	4	—	1	1	—	May, 90
18.	Orissa	96	207	90	19	23	May, 90
19.	Punjab	29	33	45	7	47	June, 90
20.	Rajasthan				N.A.		

Sl. No.	States/UT	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping of women girls	Eve-Teasing	Dowry Deaths	Figures upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Sikkim	1	—	1	—	—	June, 90
22.	Tamil Nadu	104	224	154	277	31	May, 90
23.	Tripura	43	80	41	—	4	Jun., 90
24.	Uttar Pradesh				N.A.		
25.	West Bengal	72	42	62	2	66	Feb., 90
	UTs.						
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	6	6	1	—	Jun., 90
27.	Chandigarh	6	2	10	5	—	Feb., 90
28.	Daman & Diu				N.A.		
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	5	3	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	13	11	45	15315	11	Jan., 90

Sl. No.	States/UT	Rape	Molestation	Kidnapping of women girls	Eve-Teasing	Dowry Deaths	Figures upto
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Lakshadweep				N.A.		
32.	Pondicherry	9	11	4	80	--	Jun., 90

Notes : (a) Figures are based on monthly crime statistic received from the states and UTs and may be treated as provisional.

(2) "--" indicates nil information.

Indo Pak Talks Held in New Delhi

4910. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made in the second round of talks between India and Pakistan at Foreign secretaries level held at New Delhi in August this year with regard to securing assurances from Pakistan to refrain from interfering in India's internal affairs by way of training, arming and infiltrating terrorists and secessionists from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): At the second round of talks India, inter-alia, proposed to Pakistan several concrete steps, such as handing over of fugitives from law, seizure of infiltrators and weapons, clear public dissociation from terrorism, closure of officially sponsored funds set up in connection with the developments in Kashmir and stoppage of inflammatory and hostile rhetoric, to indicate Pakistan's sincerity regarding withdrawal of assistance to terrorism directed against India.

Discussions on these and other Confidence Building measures will continue at the third round of talks between the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries scheduled for late September, 1990.

Assistance to Developing Countries

4911. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the budget provisions and actual expenditure incurred on the programme on assistance to Developing Countries under Technical Cooperation among developing countries and Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation during the last three years;

(b) the countries to whom this assistance has been given during the last three years indicating the amount released against various projects;

(c) whether Government propose to channelise the assistance through NAM Science and Technology Centre set up recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) and (b). Relevant material is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The NAM Centre for Science and Technology was set up in Delhi in April 1989 for the purpose of promoting cooperation in the field of science and technology amongst developing countries. The Centre is intended to be financed by regular contribution from member Countries. Depending on the work programme to be approved by the Governing Council of the Centre, Government of India will determine its share of the expenses.

Foreign Assistance for National Highway Projects in Rajasthan

4912. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to seek assistance from World Bank and other International financial agencies for financing of some National Highway projects in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the amount of loan expected from world Bank and other international agencies?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to seek financial assistance for National Highways in Rajasthan from the World Bank. However, there is a proposal for seeking loan assistance from Asian Development Bank for "four-laning and strengthening of the *Achrol-Kotputli* section (69 Kms) of National Highway No. 8 in Rajasthan" at an estimated cost of about RS. 55.00 crores, subject to negotiations with the Bank which are yet to be held.

Theft of Steel from Surya Nagar Store of Flood Control and Drainage Division No. III of Delhi Administration

4913. **SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel valued at lakhs of rupees was stolen from the Surya Nagar store of Flood Control & Drainage Division No. III of Delhi Administration in the middle of 1989;

(b) whether any FIR was lodged with the police;

(c) if so, the present position of the investigation of the case and further action taken in the matter;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the physical verification of the stock has been done periodically by the higher officers concerned as per rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) About 33 MT of steel valued at Rs. 3 lakhs was found short at the store at Surya Nagar.

(b) and (c). Complaints for loss of steel

were lodged with the police in April & October, 1989. A case FIR No. 298/89 dated 9.11.89 under section 380 IPC was registered at P.S. Vivek Vihar on the basis of the later complaint.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Physical verification of the stock is being periodically carried out since November, 1989.

Telephone Advisory Committee for Orissa Circle

4914. **SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when the last Telephone Advisory Committee of Orissa circle was constituted and categories of persons who were provided representation in the said TAC;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of TAC members or to create separate TACs for Revenue Districts, District Manager/Telecom. office-wise; and

(c) the size of the TAC in Cuttack DMT office and when it is going to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a). The last advisory Committee for Orissa telecom. Circle was constituted for a period of two years upto 28.2.1990. The following categories, of persons were represented in the said committee:—

(i) Members of Parliament.

(ii) State Legislature

- (iii) State Administration
- (iv) Press
- (v) Medical Profession
- (vi) Legal Profession
- (vii) Other Professions like Engineers, Architects etc.
- (viii) Trade, Commerce & Industry.
- (ix) Public Workers & Others.
- (b) The details regarding number of advisory committees and their composition is given in the Annexure, which is laid on the Table of the House.
- (c) The Advisory Committee for Cuttack Telecom. District, with a strength of 20 members, is expected to be constituted shortly.

ANNEXURE

Telecom/Telephone Advisory Committees—Composition & Interest Represented

Sl. Interest No. Represented Category	Telephone Advisory Committees for Bombay Calcutta & Delhi	Telecom Advisory Committees for 5 States	Telephone Advisory Committees for Madras	Telecom Advisory Committees for 13 States	Telephone Advisory Committees for 17 major Telephone Districts	Telephone Advisory Committees of 66 minor Districts	Telephone Advisory Committees of 13 other States and Union Territories
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)		
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Members of Parliament	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
2. State Administration	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. State Legislature	4	4	3	3	3	2	3
4. Corporation or Civic Body	2	—	1	—	1	1	—
5. Press	4	4	3	3	2	1	1

Sl. Interest No. Represented Category	Telephone Advisory Committees for Bombay & Calcutta & Delhi	Telecom Advisory Committees for 5 States	Telephone Advisory Committees for Madras	Telecom Advisory Committees for 13 States	Telephone Advisory Committees for 17 major Telephone Districts	Telephone Advisory Committees of 66 minor Districts	Telephone Advisory Committees of 13 other States and Union Territories
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)		
1 2	3 4	5 6	7 8	9			
6. Medical Profession	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
7. Legal Professions	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
8. All other Professions like Engineers, Architects etc.	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
9. Trade, Commerce and Industry	10	10	6	6	5	5	4
10. Public Workers & others	10	12	7	8	5	5	6
Total	40	40	30	30	25	20	20

(A) Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

- (B) Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Orissa, West Bengal, Punjab, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh.
- (C) Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Baroda, Calicut, Coimbatore, Emakulam, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Ludhiana, Lucknow, Madurai, Mangalore, Pune, Rajkot, Surat.
- (D) Agra, Allahabad, Ambala, Alleppy, Ahmednagar, Agartala, Asansol, Buisar, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Belgaum, Bhopal, Chittoor, Cannanore, Cuttack, Cuddalore, Dimapur, Eluru, Erode, Faridabad, Ferozpur, Guntakal, Guwahati, Guntur, Ghaziabad, Hubli, Hissar, Indore, Imphal, Junagadh, Jabalpur, Jamnagar, Jalgaon, Julundhar, Kurnool, Kottayam, Karnal, Kalyan, Kohlapur, Mehsana, Mysore, Meerut, Nagpur, Nadiad, Nasik, Patna, Paighat, Panjim, Patiala, Port Blair, Rajamundhry, Rohtak, Srinagar, Sholapur, Shillong, Salem, Siliguri, Trivandrum, Trichur, Trichy, Tirenlevelli, Tajnora, vijayawada, Varanasi, Vellore and Quilon.
- (E) Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Goa, andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep & Minicoy, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry.

Reported aid to ULFA from Bangladesh

4915. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'ULFA RANSOM RENDEROUS IN DHAKA' appearing in the Business Standard, Calcutta dated 13 July, 1990;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the matter regarding reported aid and abetment to the extremists has been taken up with the Bangladesh Government; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information could not be corroborated.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

Statement by Leaders of Punjab Militants

4916. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the joint statement issued at Chandigarh on 1 July, 1990 by four prominent leaders of the Khalistan Commando Force, Khalistan Liberation Force, Babbar Khalsa and All-India Sikh Students Federation, condemning the killings of innocent people

and forcible extortions of money in Punjab; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this new development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The Government has seen a news-item that had appeared in the Press on 20.07.1990 in this regard. The Government has no other information.

[Translation]

Revival of HFC Units

4917. SHRISURYANARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Haldor Topsoe were engaged in 1987 to conduct studies and advise in regard to increase capacity utilisation and revival of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation units;

(b) whether this agency has submitted its recommendations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to implement these recommendations for revival of H.F.C. units; and

(e) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA VERMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) The consultants recommended that the Durgapur, Barauni, Namrup-I & II Units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited

(HFC) could be revamped/rehabilitated at an estimated investment of of Rs. 486.39 crore with a guaranteed 100% capacity utilisation thereafter.

(d) and (e). The report of the consultants, as also various other options, were fully examined. However, as large investments are involved in the various proposals, no final decision has been taken.

[English]

Storage of Rain Water to Overcome Drinking Water Shortage

4918. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for storage and use of rain water to overcome the drinking water crisis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA VERMA): (a) Under the sub mission on Conservation of water and recharge of aquifer under the national Drinking Water Mission, the State Governments are encouraged to take up schemes for soil conservation, afforestation, construction of infrastructure, construction of ponds, recharge etc. Such schemes are encouraged particularly in North-eastern region and semi-arid areas with scanty rainfall. Full assistance is given by the Central Government for such schemes for which technical clearance is given.

(b) Details regarding cost of schemes approved, funds released, expenditure incurred for rain water harvesting structures are shown in the statement given below. Department of Rural Development has circulated a manual on rain water harvesting to various State/UTs.

STATEMENT

Financial Progress for Schemes of Water Harvesting Structures

State/UT	Name of Districts	Total cost of approved schemes	Funds Released					Expenditure upto	Reported upto	Balance Amount Due	
			1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total				
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	14.310	7.000					7.000	1.980	6/90	7.310
"	East Godavari	43.5000			21.250			21.250	11.540	6/90	22.25
"	Mahboobnagar	16.000			8.000			8.000	0.750	6/90	8.000
"	Prakasam	19.000			9.500			9.500	5.380	6/90	9.500
"	West Godavari	8.700			4.350			4.350	5.680	6/90	4.350
"	Krishna	29.650			15.000			15.000	8.850	6/90	14.650
"	Guntur	20.000			10.000			10.000	12.480	6/90	10.000

State/UT	Name of Districts	Total cost of approved schemes	Funds Released					Expenditure upto	Reported upto	Balance Amount Due
			1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur	20.000		10.000			10.000	6.570	6/90	10.000
"	Chittoor	10.000		5.000			5.000	2.860	6/90	5.000
"	Adilabad	15.000		7.500			7.500			7.500
"	Cuddapah	22.750		11.400			11.400	3.860	6/90	11.350
"	---	218.910	7.000	102.000			109.000	59.950		109.910
Bihar	Palamou	12.930		6.465	0.000		6.465			6.465
Gujarat	Kachch	151.010		75.000			75.000	37.290	3/90	76.010
"	Jamnagar	149.350		75.000			75.000	73.510	3/90	74.350
		300.360		150.000			150.000	110.800		150.360

State/UT	Name of Districts	Total cost of approved schemes	Funds Released					Expenditure	Reported upto	Balance Amount Due
			1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Haryana	Gurgaon	15.520	10.000				10.000	0.300	1/90	5.520
Karnataka	Dharwar	87.400	24.750	27.000			51.750	24.750	9/89	35.650
"	Gulbarga	39.000	29.250	9.750			39.000	28.640	6/89	0.000
"	Raichur	69.400	24.750	18.000	26.650		69.400	37.220	9/89	0.000
		195.800	78.750	45.000	36.400		160.150	90.610		35.650
Kerala	Palghat	34.195		17.000			17.000			17.195
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	111.080		55.540	55.540		111.080	55.540	12/89	0.000
"	Rajgarh	143.060		71.530	71.530		143.060	58.200	10/89	0.000
"	Shahdol	263.750		131.870			131.870			131.880
		517.890		258.940	127.070		386.010	113.740		131.880

State/UT	Name of Districts	Total cost of approved schemes	Funds Released					Expenditure	Reported upto	Balance Amount Due
			1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra	Satara	6.810		3.400			3.400			3.410
	Latur	19.975		9.990			9.990			9.985
		26.785	0.000	0.000	13.390		13.390	0.000		13.395
Mizoram	Aizawal	26.220	20.000				20.000	10.500	12/89	6.220
	Other areas	03.520*		1.760			1.760			1.760
		29.740	20.000	0.000	1.760		21.760	10.500		7.980
Punjab	Amritsar	29.320		14.660			14.660			14.660
	Firozpur	0.938		0.470			0.470			0.468
	Roper Etc.	27.590								27.590
		57.848	0.000	0.000	15.130		15.130	0.000		42.716

State/UT	Name of Districts	Total cost of approved schemes	Funds Released					Expenditure upto	Reported upto	Balance Amount Due
			1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan	Churu	33.000	10.000				10.000			23.000
"	Barmer	34.400		20.000			20.000			14.400
"	Nagaur	33.000		20.000			20.000			13.000
		100.400	10.000	40.000	0.000	0.000	50.000	0.000		50.400
Sikkim	SW Sikkim	50.270		25.000	25.270		50.270	31.490	3/90	0.000
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	29.440				14.720	14.720			14.720
Tripura	North Tripura	154.960		16.000	61.480		77.480			77.480
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	140.840			140.840		140.840	57.500	1/90	0.000
	Hamirpur	81.490			81.490		81.490	38.600	1/90	0.000

State/UT	Name of Districts	Total cost of approved schemes	Funds Released					Expenditure	Reported upto	Balance Amount Due
			1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	24 910		12 000			12 000	0 000	1/90	12 910
"	Sultanpur	224 090		224 090			224 090	108 000	1/90	0 000
"	Banda	173 900		86 950			86 950			86 950
		645 230	0 000	86 950	458 420		545 370	204 100		99 860
West Bengal	Midnapur	39 655		19 830			19 830			19 825
"	Bankura	33 730	25 000	8 730			33 730	16 200	3/89	0 000
"	Purulia	30 664		15 334			15 334			15 330
		104 049	25 000	0 000	43 894		68 894	16 200		35 155
Lakshadweep		47 600	21 780				21 780			25 820
Pondicherry		108 550		18 550	45 000		63 550			45 000
	Total	2650.477	172 530	765 905	827.814	14.72	1780.969	637.690		869.508

[*Translation*]

Compensation to Farmers on Wire Fencing in Indo-Pak Border

4919. SHRI BEGA RAM CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Murabba land of farmers were left on Pakistan side at the time of barbed wire fencing on Indo-pak border;

(b) whether the affected farmers have not been given any compensation or alternative land in lieu of the land acquired from them;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the affected farmers are likely to be compensated in terms of alternative land or other financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). Fence has been erected in selected stretch generally at a distance of 150 yards from the Indo pak border. Gates have been provided at appropriate places to enable the farmers to have access to their lands falling beyond the fence and to continue to cultivate them. As the land referred to continues to be with the farmers concerned the question of payment of compensation does not arise.

[*English*]

Asian Development Bank Loan for Setting up a Ship Building Unit at Haldia

4920. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has agreed to provide loan assistance for setting up a ship building unit at Haldia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). There is proposal to set up a Shipbuilding Unit at Haldia and therefore the question of funding any such Unit by the Asian Development Bank does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Employment Opportunities in Rural Areas of Bihar

4921. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the employment opportunities created in rural areas of Bihar under various Centrally sponsored schemes since 1 January 1990; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government to increase employment opportunities thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) In Bihar, 703.92 lakhs mandays of employment have been generated under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) since 1st January, 1990 upto 31st July, 1990. In addition, 2.39 lakh poor families have been assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) (which is a self employment programme) during this period.

(b) The Government of India have taken the following steps to increase employment opportunities in Bihar;

- (i) As against the employment generation of 907.31 lakh mandays under JRY in Bihar during 1989-90, a target of employment generation of 1125.86 lakh mandays has been fixed for 1990-91.
- (ii) The wage-material ratio under JRY in Bihar has been increased to 60:40 during 1990-91 as against the ratio of 50:50 during 1989-90 to raise the employment content of the programme.
- (iii) The per capita subsidy under IRDP in Bihar has been increased from Rs. 2568 in 1989-90 to Rs. 3146 during 1990-91 to enable the poor families to acquire viable assets which can generate sustainable income and help them to overcome poverty.

[English]

Quota System to Provide Telephones on Priority Basis

4922. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI C.P. MUDIAIA GIRI-
YAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce a quota system to provide Telephones on priority basis on the recommendations of Members of Parliament like LPG connections; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by what time such a quota system would be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). No

decision has so far been taken for fixing the number of telephones to be released on priority on the basis of recommendations are of the M.Ps. However such recommendations are given due consideration and telephone sanctioned on priority subject to their merits.

Revision of Visa Regulations

4923. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Estimates Committee (1990-91) of Lok Sabha have urged the Government to undertake a revision of visa regulations between India and Bangladesh to check the unauthorised and unwarranted population transfer; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being examined.

Complaints from German Industrial Firm Against HPSIDC

4924. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government and Indian Embassy in Bonn have received complaints from some German industrial firm against the Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Shimla for its misleading statements and fraudulent dealing with the German firms;

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

(c) the action contemplated by Government thereon?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) to (c). The Embassy of India in Bonn has received one complaint from M/c Gorhardt & Buck GmbH & Co. claiming that it had entered into an agreement with HPSIDC to manufacture Fire Protective Steel Doors. However, it is understood from the Government of Himachal Pradesh that no formal agreement was signed nor has a Letter of Intent been granted to the HPSIDC by the Government of India.

[Translation]

Illegal Trade in Palika Bazar, New Delhi

4925. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Palika Bazar, New Delhi has become a centre of large scale illegal trade;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to put an end to this trade;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Some instances of illegal sale of Directed video cassettes blue films have come to notice of Delhi Police.

(b) and (c). Raids are conducted by the local police and also by officials of Crime Branch of Delhi Police as and when incriminating information is received.

(d) Does not arise.

"Khalistan Army"

4926. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: SHRI Y.S. RAJA SHEKHAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a new Khalistan army is being recruited in Amritsar;

(b) whether it is a fact that soldiers who deserted the army after the Blue Star operation, and now released, or discharged from the army are now being recruited for the new Khalistan army;

(c) if so, the total numbers recruited so far; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). Government have been reports in this regard. According to information available, there is nothing to corroborate the information.

Import of Paper and LDPE for Tetrapacks

4927. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the paper and LDPE used by National Dairy Development Board for tetrapacks are in short supply and are being imported;

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

(c) whether on every Tetrapack royalty is payable in hard currency; and

(d) if so, the details of royalty paid so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). Paper required for the production of Laminated Paper used for tetrapacks has not been imported so far. Import of LDPE as per details given below has been made when indigenous sources were not able to supply:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty. (MT)</i>	<i>CIF Value (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3
1987-88	600	71 79,162.00
1988-89	400	87,73,468.00
1989-90	200	36,34,630.70

(c) and (d). Royalty was payable on the Laminated Paper used for Tetrapacks. A one time royalty payment of Rs. 6.5 lakhs in equivalent foreign currency was made during 1988-89 based on the terms and conditions of foreign collaboration agreement approved by the Government. No more royalty is payable as the agreement has since expired.

Repudiation of Shillong Accord

4928. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) whether the Naga National Council a (NNC) central committee has disowned the Shillong Accord and other agreements between the Union Government and some underground organisations which did not have any political authority to represent or act on behalf of the Naga People;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) its repercussions on the already deteriorating law and order conditions in the North-East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Memorandum Against Delhi Administration

4929. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 1 December, 1988 the elected representatives of Delhi had submitted memorandum to the President against the Delhi-Administration;

(b) if so, the main points made in the said memorandum; and

(c) the action taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum charged the previous Government with mal-administration, incompetency, betrayal of poor and weaker sections, non-fulfilment of the election-eve promises etc. and demanded the dissolution of the Metropolitan Council and the setting up of legislative Assembly in Delhi.

(c) The Delhi Administration has reported that necessary action has been initiated/taken.

Functioning of Regional Transport Offices

4930. **SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:**

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "RTO ke daftron mein dalalon ka jor" appearing in the Jansatta of 23 July, 1990; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to free the Regional Transport Offices in Delhi from the clutches of touts, to break the nexus between the touts and the officials working in Regional Transport Offices and to improve the functioning of the RTOs to provide efficient service to the public?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Directorate of Transport, Delhi

administration, Delhi have informed that in order to contain the unscrupulous activities of certain persons operating in the and around the Directorate offices,

(i) a massive operation was undertaken not only to demolish their temporary structures, but to ensure that no such structure came up once again. Strict security measures were taken by Enforcement Branch of the Directorate to physically remove any unscrupulous elements in the office building. While enforcing from outside to see that such elements do not gain entry into the Directorate, security within was tightened;

(ii) Complaint boxes have been put up in every office and senior officers are directed to sit from 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. in their offices to take immediate action against public grievances.

(iii) As a long term measure, new regional offices have been opened to reduce waiting time for applicants. New offices were opened at Sheikh Sarai, Janakpuri and Majnu-Ka-Tilla.

(iv) The application forms of licences are made available in all offices and assistance counters are opened in all the offices to assist the general public.

(v) In order to simplify the issue of driving licences the Directorate of Transport introduced assembly line procedure where collection of fees is not only mechanised but the waiting period for the applicant has been reduced substantially.

The Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration has been keeping a constant vigil on the unscrupulous elements and is in close liaison with the local police to contain the situation.

[English]

Memorandum from displaced Residents Associations, Mahila Ashram, Karnal

4931. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 16, July, 1990 from Displaced Residents Association, Mahila Ashram, Karnal, Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government to their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In their Memorandum dated 16.7.90, the Displaced Residents Association, Mahila Ashram, Karnal have requested that the new migrant families of Mahila Ashram, Karnal should be permanently rehabilitated and their safety ensured by taking action against the corrupt officers of the Government of Haryana who are committing atrocities on the residents.

(c) A revised scheme for the resettlement of 54 eligible new migrant families of the Mahila Ashram, Karnal is small trade/business was sanctioned in march, 1987 and funds were also released to the Government of Haryana. Action against the officers of Government of Haryana can only be

taken by the State Government as they come under their administrative control. The State Government have, however, been requested to take appropriate action.

[Translation]

Cheating Activities by CRP & RPF at New Delhi Station

4932. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the daily 'Jansatta' dated 10 July, 1990 alleging that some employees of the G.R.P. and Railway Police Force are engaged in cheating activities in connivance with criminal elements and exploiting the passengers at New Delhi Railway Station;

(b) whether Government have received any such information that the said elements are engaged in the illegal sale of tickets, reservation of berths, theft of passengers' luggage, carrying the goods of the shopkeepers of the neighbouring States illegally and sale of drugs etc; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of a complaint, a raid was conducted by the Delhi Police on 6-6-89 and one Constable of the Delhi Police was found extorting money from traders. He has been placed under suspension and Departmental Enquiry has been initiated against him, The details of person arrested for unlawful activities at New Delhi Railway Station are as under:—

<i>Period</i>	<i>Towt</i>	<i>Seater</i>	<i>Hawker</i>	<i>Drivers</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.1.90 to 15.8.90	399	131	273	97

(c) Special drives are launched by police from time to time.

Demand for Separate District of Islampur Sub-Division

4933. SHRI INDER JIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the portion of Kishanganj Sub-Division transferred from Bihar to West Bengal was ever made part of Darjeeling District as provided for in clause 3(3) of the above Act.

(b) if so, when it was transferred to the West Dinajpur District of West Bengal and the circumstances leading thereto;

(c) whether the local people of this area (now known as Islampur Sub-Division) have been demand that it be made a separate District; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) According to Section 3(3) of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956, the portion of Kishanganj Sub-Division of Purnea District of Bihar, as described in Section 3(1) (a) of that Act formed part of Darjeeling District of West Bengal as from the appointed day, viz. 1st November, 1956.

(b) to (d). Reorganisation of districts and formation of new districts in a State are within the power of the State Government. In this connection, attention is invited to section 3(4) of the said Act.

[English]

Linguistic and Cultural Identity of Inhabitants of Kishanganj Sub Division in West Bengal

4934. SHRI INDER JIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the recommendations made in para 653 of States Reorganisation Commission Report (1955) and the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bihar and West Bengal (transfer of Territories) Bill, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the present West Bengal government has faithfully implemented in letter and spirit the solemn assurances given by the then Chief Minister of the State in 1956 for the maintenance of the linguistic and cultural identity of the inhabitants of the area of the Kishanganj Sub-division transferred from Bihar to West Bengal and for avoidance of resettlement of any displaced persons there;

(b) whether the people of the area transferred to West Bengal are restive over the non-fulfilment of the solemn assurances and have sought the intervention of the Union Government through their chosen representatives to seek justice and fair play; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by

the Union Government to safeguard the cultural and linguistic identity of the people in accordance with its solemn commitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Corruption Charges Against Police Officers on Deputation and Posted in Hoshiarpur

4935. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and particulars of officers of the rank of S.P. and above posted in Hoshiarpur district, Punjab who have been on deputation from other cadre of service like CRPF.

(b) the number of them who have been facing charges of corruption;

(c) whether Government propose to revert them to their parent organisations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). Information in this regard is awaited from the Government of Punjab.

Imposition of Curfew in Srinagar

4936. SHRI A.K. A. ABDUL SAMAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days on which the city of Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir has been

fully free of curfew during the period 1 January to 30 June, 1990;

(b) the longest period of continuous curfew in a locality of Srinagar during this period;

(c) the average number of hours per day during this period that Srinagar has been partially under curfew;

(d) whether any complaints have been received by the authorities regarding the difficulties faced by the civil population; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (e). The information is awaited from the State Government.

[*Translation*]

Development of Fishery in Rajasthan

4937. SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the development of fisheries in Udaipur division (Rajasthan) which has nano important place in India so far as sweet water lake fish are concerned;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c). In Rajasthan, including its Udaipur Division, the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are in operation:—

(i) *Development of Aquaculture:*

Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme, thirteen Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs) have been sanctioned in the districts of Ajmer, Alwar, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Dungerpur, Jaipur Tonk, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Kota, Jhalwar and Swai Madhopur. These FFDAs have so far developed 2217 ha. of tanks and ponds for fish culture and trained 3231 fish farmers.

(ii) *National Fish Seed Programme:*

Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme, two fish seed farm-cum-hatcheries have been sanctioned, one each a Banswar in Udaipur district and Kota district to produce 10 million fish seed each. The construction of these two hatcheries has been reported to be nearing completion.

[English]

Growth of Royyalu in Salt Water Basing of Nelore District in Andhra Pradesh

4937-A. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to improve the growth of Royyalu in salt water basins in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any expert team from Taiwan and Thailand visited many parts of Andhra Pradesh in this regard;

(c) whether this expert team has submitted any report to Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantity of Royyalu exported from India to other countries in 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) For development of prawn farming (Royyalu) in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh, the Government have taken up in the following steps:

(i) One Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agency (BFDA) was sanctioned during 1989-90 (January, 1990). This BFDA which will be operational from 1990-91 onwards is targeted to bring under prawn farming about 50 ha. brackishwater area per annum in the district.

(ii) The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is implementing a prawn culture project in collaboration with the Department of Biotechnology, in 8.8 ha. farm area in Nellore district for demonstrating the techno-economic viability of semi-intensive prawn farming.

(b) The Government have not invited any expert either from Taiwan or Thailand to visit Andhra Pradesh in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The quantity of frozen shrimp (Royyalu) exported from India to other countries in 1988-89 and 1989-90, was 56,835 tonnes and 58,010 tonnes, respectively.

Regularisation of Daily Wage Labourers of A & N Administration

4937-B. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of daily wage labourers working with the various depart-

ments of Andaman and Nicobar Administration completing 240 days service in a calendar year;

(b) whether labourers of such category were retrenched in the past or the A & N islands Administration is contemplating their retrenchment;

(c) whether Union Government have issued any directions for bringing all such labourers into regular employment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). No directions have been issued by the Union Government for bringing of such labourers into regular employment. However, Department of Personnel and Training have issued guidelines on 7-6-88 regarding recruitment of casual workers. As per these guidelines, all Administrative Ministries/Departments are required to undertake a review of appointment of casual workers in the offices under their control so that the following targets are achieved;

(a) All eligible casual workers are adjusted against regular posts to the extent such regular posts are justified.

(b) The rest of the casual workers not covered by (a) above and whose retention is considered absolutely necessary and is in accordance with the guidelines, are paid emoluments strictly in accordance with the guidelines.

(c) The remaining casual workers not covered by (a) and (b) above are discharged from service.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seats?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kuppuswamy, please take your seat. What is this? I have not permitted you. Will you please take your seats?

12.04 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I received a letter dated the 30th August, 1990 from Shri Vishvendra Singh, an elected Member from Bharatpur constituency of Rajasthan, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect from the 30th August, 1990.

12.05 hrs.

RE. BILL FOR GRANTING STATEHOOD TO DELHI

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am to take up Delhi Statehood Bill.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kuppuswamy, will you please take your seat?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kuppuswamy, I am not going to hear you. Please go to your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I permit Mr. Kurien to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have permitted only Mr. Kurien to speak.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, yesterday the question of Delhi Statehood Bill was brought here and you had kindly called all the leaders of the Parties and the Whips for a discussion in your Chamber. In the discussion..

MR. SPEAKER: The consensus was arrived at.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The hon. Prof. Madhu Dandavate was there. He is not here now. Mr. Deputy-Speaker was there. There was a request from the Government that we should cooperate with the Government. We had been cooperating with the Government and in passing all important Bills we cooperated. Prof. Madhu Dandavate requested us to cooperate in passing the Finance Bills without even discussion. Many of our Members wanted to discuss Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). As a matter of cooperation and constructive cooperation, we agreed that the Finance Bills can be passed without discussion. That agreement was on the assurance that yesterday night itself the Government would call a meeting of all Parties in order to see whether some consensus can be arrived at

an Delhi Statehood Bill. Sir, you yourself suggested that, as in the cases of Prasar Bharati Bill, which Lok Sabha could pass, on Delhi Statehood Bill also let us make an attempt. Shri Dinesh Singh, our senior leader, who was present there, made it very clear that we are not opposed to this Bill and only that we are not in agreement with the contents of the Bill and therefore, if we sit together, there can be room for some consensus. That assurance was given in your Chamber in the presence of Deputy-Speaker and the leaders of all the Parties. On that assurance, we agreed for passing the Finance Bills without discussion. Sir, I should say that the Government does not even care to fulfil that assurance... *(Interruptions)* Is it not amounting to cheating? They asked our cooperation in passing the Finance Bills without discussion, which no Opposition would usually agree. But we agreed to that. Now, they are trying to steamroll the Delhi Statehood Bill. The country is burning in flames. Do you think that the Delhi Statehood Bill is more important than the situation created by the acceptance of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. We want a discussion on Mandal Commission Report. The country is bringing in flames. So many people were killed. They are not bothered about that. Police is killing students all over the country. Delhi is observing a total bandh today. Different parts of the country are in flames. The Government is not bothered. You cannot steamroll like this. We must have a discussion on Mandal Commission Report. Only after completing that you can take any other business. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, in a meeting of all the Party leaders in your Chamber it was decided that the Delhi Statehood Bill will be taken up today, even if we had to sit late upto 12 O'clock..... *(Interruptions)* We all listened peacefully to Shri

Kurien, even though, whatever he said was totally untrue. I would like to tell that yesterday, it was decided in your presence that the Bill should be moved today by 4 'O clock and you had also agreed to it that it should be moved and passed today. Now it is upto them whether they want to pas this Bill or not... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let him have his say... (*Interruptions*)...

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had already said it there also that the Congress Party wants to avoid this bill on one pretext or the other. Shri Madhu Dandavate was also present there. On your asking he read it out to you that a gentleman's agreement had been made that instead of taking up the Bill that day, it would be taken up the next day the voting would also be done on it. These things are written in that agreement... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

Mr. Speaker: We should have at least a miimum decorum to give him a patient hearig.....(*Interruptions*)...

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I had also stated that there would be no zero hour next day. This was also decided in the meeting. I had told that the congress Party does not want to pass this Bill. At least, they must habve courage speak to the truth that they don't want to take up ad pass this Bill. Why are they making so many pretexts? Some times, they say oe thing and sometimes aother. You had said that you could not stop this Bill after today, even if, we had to sit late upto 2 or 3 O'clock in the night, tomorrow. Shri Dandavate had clarified everything before them yesterday, but I am surprised

that even after an gentleman's agreement, they are backing out from their words. It is improper. This is a cheating. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGLAM (Salem): He is telling blatant utrueth. This is contempt of the House... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is contempt of the House... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Heavens are not gong to fall if you give him a patient hearing.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they had proposed to try to have a cosesus, but consensus is not possible with them because their intentions are not clear. Even then Prof. Dandavate asked them to give their amendments, so that a consensus can be reached on these amendments but no amedment has been received from them as yet. Today they are trying to with hold Delhi State hood Bill through oe pretext or the other the name of disturbances in the coutry.

Sir, I, therefore would like to submit that as per gentleman's agreement, they should be asked to move this Bill and to vote on it and let them say whatever they want to say later on...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Aimora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please listen to us also...

SHRIP.R. KUMARAMAGLAM (Salem): Please listen to us also. It is improper that they can speak whatever they want and we are notallowed even to speak.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what sort of justice is this that we had to listen to all types of allegations levelled against us and we are not allowed even to speak. At least, we must also be given an opporutuity to speak.Mr. Speaker:

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I was present in the meeting yesterday. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Government side.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Mr. Upendra was present in that meeting. Mr. Madhu Dandavate was there. But, unfortunately, he is not here now.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Malik was there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: As I understood it in that meeting Professor Madhu Dandavate wrote down some points on some paper also and it was agreed that later in the evening or at night there will be consultations with which, of course, all parties will be associated, and primarily the Congress Party and the Bharatiya Janata Party to understand what were the differences on certain clauses and certain provisions of the Bill. The Congress friends went on saying that they had some doubts. But, they did not tell us what those differences were. Then, we dispersed after the meeting, under the impression that later the evening or in the night, there would be a meeting to see if any consensus could be reached. Now, what I understand from Mr. Dinesh Singh sitting here is that they were ready to come to such a meeting but they were not called. That is what he is saying, that the Government did not call them, so what could they do? No meeting was held. Now, Mr. Upendra may clarify why that meeting was not called.

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): I seek your protection on a point of procedure. We seem to be developing a new procedure in which the four major political parties here come to a certain agreement on various matters and Bills and the rest of us are ignored and bypassed. Sir, the Constitution does not recognise political parties. We are all equal Members. I protest.

MR. SPEAKER: You will not be ignored.

SHRI INDERJIT: We were ignored during the Parasar Bharati Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: You will not be ignored. You represent GNLF.

SHRI INDERJIT: On the Parasar Bharati Bill the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs then apologised in the House for not having consulted the smaller parties. This procedure has continued again and we find that unholy alliances and unholy agreements between these political parties are reached and we are being ignored.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is going to ignore you.

SHRI INDERJIT: Sir, I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: You are well protected.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Let me concur with what Mr. Indrajit Gupta has mentioned in this House about the understanding arrived at in your Chamber. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should answer that point.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear Mr. Upendra.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, it is a fact that I was not in the meeting. I was in the other House in connection with the Parasar Bharati Bill but our Minister of State was present and I got the full report of the meeting also. So, one thing is certain that we had a meeting with the representatives of the Congress Party yesterday morning at the Home Minister's residence. We had a thorough discussion on the subject. We had separate discussions with the other Parties also, including the Bharatiya Janata Party and others. We found that there is a wide gap between the opinions expressed by the various Parties on this Bill and we also realised that it is very difficult to reconcile these two conflicting views. We

have been following a procedure all along, since the first session of this new Lok Sabha, to arrive at a consensus on all major Bills and we have been successful. It has been our endeavour to arrive at a consensus on this Bill also and for months together we have been discussing this. The Home Minister has been discussing this with various parties separately, with some groups collectively, etc., but the gap could not be bridged. Sir, though a consensus is essential, it does not mean that Parliament will shy away from discussion on a subject simply because there is no consensus. It is a democracy. We cannot evade the subject... [Interruptions]. Let the House decide what we want to do on this Bill. Ultimately we can try for a consensus but simply because there is no consensus, you cannot put off the issue. It has to be decided. You have to take a decision. Therefore, the democratic decision is that let the parties take their own stand and let the Bill be debated. If there is no consensus, this Bill may ultimately fall. That may be the ultimate outcome. But still I feel that the Business Advisory Committee has allotted time for this Bill. It had been listed yesterday and by agreement it was postponed for today. I humbly submit that let the discussion start as per the schedule and if the Parties want another meeting with the Home Minister, we can immediately go and call the meeting with the Home Minister, we can immediately go and call the meeting and make another effort. But let the debate continue in the meanwhile. If there is consensus at the time of voting, we can pass it, otherwise it can be rejected. Therefore, on that account we need not postpone the discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not present in the meeting held in your chamber yesterday. But my two colleagues were present in the meeting, and so far as I know, some decisions were taken there. It was decided in the meeting that the Delhi Statehood Bill would be taken up for discussion and would be voted today. It has been confirmed by Shri Indrajit also. Perhaps there was a suggestion also to try to

arrive at a consensus. I don't know but Shri Indrajit and Shri Nirmal gave an indication that more attempts should be made to arrive at a consensus. This was also mentioned in the meeting. On the basis of the information, the Government know about their own party views about the views of our party, about here and about you and it thought that a consensus is not possible. I would like to urge that the discussion should be started and we are ready to sit. Last time, it appeared in connection with Prasar Bharati Bill also that no consensus could be reached but it was reached. So, I think we can find a consensus. It will be the authentic views of both the sides. But the discussion should not be avoided on that pretext. It was your commitment that the discussion would be started and a decision would be taken. It would be better, if a consensus is reached before taking a decision. If it cannot be done, the decision given by the House should be accepted. I want to say that we should find a way out to discuss the Mandal Commission Report. If Delhi Statehood Bill is postponed, the people will draw a conclusion that they in fact wanted to oppose it, but they are not able to oppose it openly. That is why they want discussion on Mandal Commission Report first. I would like to urge the Opposition again that the hon. Home Minister, the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister and we all are sitting here. Let us see what the differences are in point of views of both the sides. We can jointly evolve a consensus here. The discussion should be started now. We will take a decision on it, before 4 O'clock and everybody is abiding by that resolution... [Interruptions]...

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was quite unhappy to hear the things, which have been said here just now. I think it is against the dignity of the House to give wrong statements about the things which have been decided in your chamber by calling a meeting. If this process is continued, there will be no use of discussing the issue in your Chamber.

Yesterday, we sat in your Chamber upto 2 O'clock and you were late for your

[Sh. Dinesh Singh]

lunch also. Mr. Deputy-Speaker was also there and the two hon. Members of Bhartiya Janta Party were also there. I am surprised that they did not tell their leader the fact because their leader told that he was not aware of that. When they can give wrong accounts to their own leader, what more the House can expect of them. You can understand their behaviour from this incidence. As the hon. Member Shri Indrajit has mentioned here, that whatever was decided there, the Congress to tally abide by it. The Finance Bill which Shri Upendra got passed yesterday, would never have been passed in such a short time. Unless this consensus was reached in your Chamber that the Bill would be passed at the earliest today and if necessary the Members would not even discuss it after that, at 4 O'clock, the discussion of Mandal Commission will be taken up and an attempt will be made in the evening to arrive at a consensus. But has the Government changed its stand now? When the Government knew if there would be no consensus on that, it should have stated it there itself. It should not have postponed it for the evening and should not have got these Bills passed in a hurry. So, it should have been clarified that there will be no meeting in the evening. If this meeting would not have been in the evening, we would have decided as to how much time we will take in the day. But you have been deceived and this House has been deceived. This is not the proper way that in place of the Leader, some other members attend the meeting and they say something and their leader says something else. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs does not attend the meeting himself and sends one of his colleagues in his place to attend the meeting, but while speaking here, does not allow him to speak and he himself gives the replies. If such process is adopted, anyone can play this game and it will not increase the dignity of the House, rather it will obstruct the proceedings. I would like to make it clear...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. VJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
Please tell what happened. You are making

wrong statements.

SHRI DIESH SIGH: Let Shri Satyapal tell whether it was not decided yesterday that a meeting would be held in the evening today and attempts would be made to arrive at a consensus. What ever he said in the House, he should tell whether this is true. I do not want to drag you in this controversy. I would like to ask Shri Satyapal to clarify the real position because I know, he will speak the truth. He is not like the Members of Bhartiya Janta Party who have made a wrong statement just now. I told it in your Chamber and I have told it this House also and am saying it again that the Congress is fully interested in granting statehood to Delhi. We are making every effort in this regard, but we are not in agreement with the contents of the Bill. As it has been said that the Congress wants that this Bill should fall...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Statehood should be granted to Delhi.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: All right, Statehood should be granted to Delhi, but we have some differences of opinion about the way of granting statehood to Delhi. But if the Bhartiya Janta Party wants only to make it a propaganda that they are making attempts to bring forward the Bill and also to pass it but the Congress is opposing the same, it will be of no use. We know that without our support, this Bill cannot be passed. As soon as the consensus is arrived at, we are ready to discuss this Bill. So, there is no use of making wrong statements. If all are ready to sit in the evening and a consensus is arrived at, this Bill can be taken up for discussion tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*...

[English]

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were kind enough to us yesterday to your chamber. We had a thorough discussion and we tried to come to a consensus on how to conduct the business of the House.

Some of our BJP Members raised the

issue regarding the Bill on Statehood to Delhi. Every Bill is having its own importance, we cannot deny that. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me. Because of the urgency of the matter about Finance and everything we had readily accepted to carry on and finish it before Four O'Clock or 4.15 yesterday without so much discussion because the Supplementary Budget is very important; at that time we had actually foregone the whole discussion.

Regarding Railway Budget also, it was very important, most of the Members wanted to participate and say something about it. But because the consensus was arrived at, we requested our hon. Members to cooperate with us, they cooperated very well. And also we said that the Mandal Commission Report is a very important subject because the whole country is agitated about it now. Daily we are reading in the newspapers how many students have died, how many violent activities are taking place, how many things of public property are burnt now. Are you not concerned about these things? On the other hand you are more concerned about this. It is high time that we took up this subject immediately because we cannot delay it any longer. This is a very important thing because the National Front Government is committed to that, our Party also committed to it. We are supporting the Mandal Commission Report. For that we want a thorough discussion on this. I do not know whether the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is going to allow this session to continue after this week, but if he is not going to do this, it is high time that we took up this Mandal Commission Report immediately and see that most of the Members participate in that. (*Interruptions*) As I said, this Bill for granting Statehood to Delhi, according to you, is important. For me, Pondicherry Statehood is more important. (*Interruptions*) There are so many things like that. Mr. Bhakta is interested in Andamans. Therefore, nothing is unimportant. At that time some of the Members said they wanted to sit together and come to a consensus. I want to know from you, Sir, whether any effort is made by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to bring these parties together and discuss to arrive at some conclusion as they have done in the case of

the Prasar Bharati Bill. Why can't you have this? (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me. Let us sit together and discuss this and try to come to a consensus. I request them not to play politics here on the Delhi Statehood Bill. I am telling you that if you are sincere about it, let us all sit together and come to a consensus. (*Interruptions*) This is not a political issue. So, I request the whole House to take up the Mandal Commission debate immediately.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURAA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regard Delhi statehood Bill, there is a consensus in the House to sit even whole night to pass the Bill. But I would like to suggest [*Interruptions*] As the Deputy Speaker also has suggested to conclude discussion on the Bill on statehood to Delhi to-day itself but it should be put to vote of the House to-morrow. Now only thing is how to accommodate it as a discussion on this Bill is scheduled for today. I pointed it out yesterday also that three parties i.e. the B.J.P. the Janata Dal and the Leftist Party, are committed to give statehood to Delhi and when there is unanimity about giving statehood to Delhi, why they are raising the question of Union Territory? A consensus cannot be evolved in this way.

MR. SPEAKER: You made your point, now please take your seat. Shri Vasant Sathe.

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, as far as the Delhi Statehood Bill is concerned, we are all concerned about it. In the case of Prasar Bharati Bill, all the parties sat together thrice to discuss various amendments with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and found a way-out. Where there is a will there is a way.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You said the same thing in the last session also, you have been saying it for the last six months. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, this has become a habit for him... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam, your leader is speaking. Let us hear him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, as Dinesh Singhji has said, on this also our anxiety and willingness was clear. In your own chamber, Shri Satyapal Malik agreed that a meeting would take place in the night to evolve a consensus. It is clear this is a Bill of national implications and nobody can take it lightly. Delhi, as you know, is the capital of the country. (*Interruptions*) I believe all other parties also would like to have this Bill discussed peacefully and calmly. (*Interruptions*) In the House, no consensus can be evolved. You should use your good offices to allow sometime sometime and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also should allow sometime to all the parties to arrive at a consensus so that this Bill can be passed. Why do they want to bulldoze it? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolspur): Sir, there are two aspects of the matter. (*Interruptions*) Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Nirmal Chatterjee had said as to what transpired in the meeting, on behalf of the Left parties and I do not wish to add to that. There are two aspects of the matter. One is taking up a subject for discussion and other is to consider as to how to have a smooth passage of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: That is true.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, these are two different aspects. We do want that like the Prasar Bharati Bill, if there is a possibility of narrowing the differences, that should always be attempted. There is no bar on that. It can go on even now. But in the mean-time, the question is, whether the House will take up for discussion the Delhi Statehood Bill. I am on a different point. It seems, we can only discuss a sub-

ject if the Oppositions permits us to discuss. This has become the position in this House. We are also supporting the Statehood Bill. The question is, let the House start discussion on this Bill and let the discussion start between the Parties for evolving consensus, at the same time. We are reiterating, there was a discussion, there was an understanding that there would be a meeting and discussion. That should be there, is no bar on that. But nothing can be condition precedent to it. Therefore, I request that let the discussion on Delhi Statehood Bill start. It will take some time, no doubt, because all Parties wish to speak on that. In the meantime, whoever is authorised—I hope the Congress Party have decided who will speak on their behalf—I do not know. Let the discussion start immediately in the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: He is telling untruth. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister who can tell what is not true cannot be allowed to speak on this.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: You have made your Party position clear. (*Interruptions*) Sir, how many people will speak from that side? Let me speak. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINESH SINGH: He is only misleading the House. He is a "Censor" Minister. Let Mr. Satya Pal Malik say what the truth is, about the consensus and the meeting.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: He is an expert in editing in censoring!

SHRI DINESH SINGH: He has censored the discussion held in your Chamber also. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I would only request Mr. Satya Pal Malik to speak because he

was present in the meeting. Mr. Upendra was not present. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, Dinesh Singhji is a very senior Member. Therefore, harsh

words like "cheating" the House, "misleading" the House should not be used because it is not a one day affair. We have some understanding. Nobody can cheat anybody in this. What I suggest is, we cannot shy away from the discussion which has been slated. My concrete suggestion is that the Party leaders will meet the Home Minister at one O'clock today and the discussion on the Bill can start at 2-30 p.m. Meanwhile the other items can be disposed of by foregoing the Lunch Hour. At 2-30 p.m., we can start the discussion on Delhi. We have allotted 3 hours. After finishing this Bill, we can continue on the Mandal Commission. We will arrange dinner also because we have to sit late to dispose of the business. We will give whatever time they want. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: No. He cannot censor it like this. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Here is the List of Business. You look at this. Even according to the List of Business which is prepared by the hon. Minister himself, it should be Call Attention and, after that, Prasar Bharati Bill. After all, the List of Business is published. How can you bring up this without the consent of the House? We do not agree. This House cannot be held to ransom like that. You have published the List of Business. This is the property of the House. You cannot take it away.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Do not try to play a new game.

[*English*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: My point of order is this that you are eternally the pro-

posal of Shri P. Upendra for affecting change in the items listed in the list of Business, as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has just now announced that there after the Bill on Delhi Statehood would be taken as the next item. It is known to all that the List of Business is finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and there after it is circulated by your Secretariat. Had he been sincere about it, he would have accorded priority to it in the List of Business.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. I have heard you. Please take your seat.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I am summing up my point of order.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are an experienced Parliamentarian. What point of order is there in it?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Had the Government been sincere and serious about the Delhi Statehood Bill, they should have moved it in the House in the very first week of this five weeks' session. They always listed it in the agenda paper as the last item at serial no 5 or 6 and that to the last day of the session. And it is evident from this that neither the Government nor its supporting party, the B.J.P. is serious about giving statehood to Delhi. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, my point of order is this that no change in the List of Business can be effected without evolving a consensus in the House, no matter whether proposal has been mooted by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or anybody else. The

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

sese of the House is taken into accout consideration.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now let us proceed and take up laying of papers.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not concluded. Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

[*At this state, Shri C.K. Kuppuswamy and some other Hon. Members came and sat on the floor near the table*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seat, Mr. Kuppuswamy.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you, please go to your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you go to your seats, then I will decide.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Rakeshji, this is not the way. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. Then only I will hear you. I am not going to hear you unless you go back to your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER. Remember, this is not the way to raise issues.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. I will permit you. I wil call you to speak. If you go to your seats, I will hear you. Mr. Kuppuswamy, please go to your seat.

"At ths stage, Shri C.K. Kuppuswamy ad some other hon. Members went back to their seats."

MR. SPEAKER: Now I call Shri Kuppuswamy to speak.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the influx of a large umber of refugees from Shri Lanka into India, into Tamil Nadu, is posig a serious problem for the State. More than one lakh refugees are in Tamil Nadu. In my constituency, in coimbatore, the refugees have been accomodated in corporation schools ad they are without food, clothes and shelter. Their condition is very pathetic. Almost they are starving. But the Central Government is nt attentive to their problems. The Home Minister has not so far visited the camps of refugees in Tamil Nadu. In Coimbatore alone, there are eight such camps. Their continued stay is posing a serious law and order problem to the State. But the Home Minister is pretty unconcerned. I would charge this Government with be traying the cause of the Tamils by being inactive in this matter. The people here are unsympathetic to the welfare of the Tamils. I urge upon the Government to take note of this situation and take speedy action in resolving the refugge problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAGALAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, lat session, there a discussion under Rule 193 on LTTE. It did not even go on for 45 minutes. It is like a part-heard case. We have bee waiting and waiting and making request for that. Over a lakh of refugees

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

have entered into Tamil Nadu. The law and order has broken down. Schools have been closed. There is tremendous unrest in Tamil Nadu. We have been asking for a discussion under Rule 193. The discussion under Rule 193 started. But we did not even receive the Home Minister's reply. If you do not allow the discussion, how can we allow it to go on? Time is going on day in and day out. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

You too have mothers and sisters, please keep quite.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): The Bill granting statehood to Delhi should be passed today itself at any cost. The Congress Party's lackadaisical approach is to the statehood due to its apprehensions about the election results this time.

MR. SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I request you that the discussion under Rule 193 on LTTE that has been part-heard must be resumed. The session is ending tomorrow. Discussion on Mandal Commission is on. Let us have a discussion tomorrow. We want that BAC should decide today to ensure that LTTE discussion starts tomorrow. We want an assurance. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not threaten me like that. Please resume your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA MADRAS CENTRAL: I have given the notice. You allow me an opportunity to speak. (*Interruptions*)

On 19th of June, the EPRLF leader Shri Padmanabha and 16 others were murdered by LTTE people. We had asked for a discussion over the issue under Rule 193. Though the discussion was allowed, it was partly

heard. So far, it has not been resumed. The LTTE activities are on the increase. Smugglers are coming. Drugs are being sold. College students and school students are being given contraband things.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not repeat like that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Therefore, I request you to allow this discussion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Therefore, we want you to allow this discussion on LTTE. (*Interruptions*)

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have already given you in writing. There has been a lot of Sri Lankan refugee problem in Tamil Nadu. So many illegal activities are going on in Tamil Nadu. Even the refugees are suffering a lot. Nobody is caring. It is our duty to help them. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I request you to take up this discussion under Rule 193 immediately. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seat?

(*Interruptions*)

13.00 hrs.

SHRI KAMAL ATH (Chhindwara): The issue of Excise refunds has been agitating this House. The Finance Minister has made a statement in this House and outside. His statement has only added more confusion, has only added more suspicion. He has said inside the House and outside the House that he was unaware and this issue was never brought to him. He has said that the Revenue Secretary also never knew. He has further said that the Excise refunds were Rs. 30 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: The Estimates Committee is already seized of the matter. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers Laid on the Table.

13.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Rules 1930 and Annual General Administration Report of Andaman and Nicobar Administration for 1987-88

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 675 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1407/90]
- (2) A copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1408/90]

Eighteenth Annual Report under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri Ajit Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Eighteenth Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the Execution of the Provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for the period from 1st January, 1988 to 31st December, 1988 under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive

Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1409/90]

Notification under National Airport Authority Act, 1985

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPEDEA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Airports Authority (Annual Report and Annual Statement of Accounts) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 253 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1990 under section 40 of the National Airports Authority Act, 1985. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1410/90]

Corrigendum to the Errata attached to the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Bombay Dock Labour Board for the year 1988-89 and Statements correcting reply given on 28th July, 1988 to unstarred questions regarding losses of Shipping Corporation of India on two crude carriers and giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Corrigendum (English version only) to the Errata attached to the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Bombay Dock Labour Board for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1411/90]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 28th July, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 286 by Shri Banwari Lal Purohit and Prof. Ramkrishna More regarding losses of Shipping Corporation of India on two crude carriers and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1412/90]

[*Translation*]

Indian Post Office (Twelfth Amendment) Rules 1990

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Post Office (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 630 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1990 issued under sections 10 and 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1413/90]

Annual Reports/Accounts of and Review on the working of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong and the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi etc., and statements showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri Chimanbhai Mehta I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1988-89.

(b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the

papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1414/90]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1415/90]

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1416/90]

National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board (Amendment) Rules, 1990; Notification under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Ltd., Jaipur and Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Madras for 1987-88 and Statements showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board (Amendment) Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 94 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1990 under section 20 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1417/90]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955;—
- (i) The Fertiliser (Control) (Third Amendment) Order, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 403 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1990.
- (ii) S.O. 488 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1990 directing that the supplies of fertilisers to be made by domestic manufacturers of fertiliser to various States, Union Territories and the Commodity Boards during the period from 1st April, 1990 to 30th September 1990. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1418/90]
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1419/90]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tamilnadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Tamilnadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1420/90]
- (4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library See Nos. LT-1419/90 and 1420/90]
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

Statements correcting reply given on 9-8-1990 to Unstarred question No 690 regarding ULFA activities and going reasons for delay in correcting the reply

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri Subodh Kant Sahay I beg to lay on the Table a statement

(Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 9.8.1990 to Unstarred Question No. 690 by Prof. Mahadeo Shiwankar and Shri Janardan Tiwari regarding ULFA activities in Assam and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1421/90]

**Punjab Agriculture Produce Markets
(Second Amendment) Act, 1989**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Act, 1989 (President Act, No. 5 of 1989) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1989, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act 1987. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1422/90]

13.03 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Council of World Affairs Bill, 1990, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th September, 1990."

13.034 hrs

**INDIAN COUNCIL OF WORLD AFFAIRS
BILL, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA**

[*English*]

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the Indian Council of World Affairs Bill, 1990, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

13.04 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Fifth to Seventeenth Reports

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

- (1) Fifth Report on action taken on 61st Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Blocking up of capital due to non-commissioning of Air conditioning Plant.
- (2) Sixth Report on action taken on 92nd Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts-Irregularities in Bonds and Bank Guarantees executed by Importers.
- (3) Seventh Report on action taken on 124th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts-Working of Inland Customs Bonded Warehouses.
- (4) Eighth Report on action taken on 133rd Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts—Short collection of duty due to adoption of incorrect Assessable value.
- (5) Ninth Report on action taken on 90th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

India Government Mint, Bombay-Overview.

- (6) Tenth Report on action taken on 128th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Manickgarh-Chandur New BG Line and Chitradurg Rayadurg New MG Line.
- (7) Eleventh Report on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (1987-88) and action taken on 147 Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (1986-87).
- (8) Twelfth Report on action taken on 123rd Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Railway Electrifications.
- (9) Thirteenth Report on action taken on 142nd Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta.
- (10) Fourteenth Report on action taken on 129th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on (i) Kharagpur-Madras Wideband Microwave Scheme (ii) Calcutta-North Bengal-Assam Wideband Micro wave scheme (iii) Nagpur-Bangalore Wideband Microwave scheme.
- (11) Fifteenth Report on action taken on 149th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Pune Telephones.
- (12) Sixteenth Report on action taken on 28th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Delay in remittances of collections by Public Sector Banks.
- (13) Seventeenth Report on action taken on 85th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Supply of drinking water to problem villages.

MR. SPEAKER: The leaders of all Political Parties are hereby invited to come to my chamber immediately.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 2 p.m.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI R. N. RAKESH (Chail) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the Congress (I) leaders, Shri Balaram Singh, Shrimati Shiela Dikshit alongwith ex-M.P., Shri Chandra Pal Sailani protested against the atrocities and excesses committed on Harijans and women in Uttar Pradesh and particularly on a Harijan woman in Aligarh, they were put behind the bars. In this way excesses are being committed on them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our party workers have been put behind the bars in Uttar Pradesh. They are being put in the jails without any charge-sheet. About two thousand activities of our party including former Union Ministers and Ex-M.Ps, have been put behind the bars during the last three days. They are being kept in jail alongwith other criminals. More than 60,000 political activists from U.P. who were protesting against atrocities on women and Harijans have been put behind the bars. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Kindly allow us to say something. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you time.

(Interruptions)

14.05 hrs

**RE. BILL FOR GRANTING STATEHOOD
TO DELHI***[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before adjourning the House for Lunch, the hon. Speaker invited leaders of all political parties to his chamber to discuss as to how to proceed with the Bill for granting statehood to Delhi. I regret to say that no member of the Congress (I) Party was present in the meeting. *(Interruptions)*

So far I can recollect I have seldom come across an event in my Parliamentary career when the hon. Speaker extended invitation and leader of any party or Members of a party remained absent in the meeting. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): In a meeting of the joint Parliamentary Party it happened that the opposition did not go to Mr. Balam Jakhar.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: At that time I was not there, but today I was distressed much. If you think it proper, it is all right.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was expected yesterday that in case of any difference over the issue of granting statehood to Delhi, we can sit together and arrive at a consensus and all of us made a submission that efforts should be made, in this regard. Even now I am of the view that efforts should be made to arrive at a consensus. Any one of you, who has gone through this Bill which deals with granting statehood to Delhi and who might have any objection on the Bill, must have seen that there is nothing in this Bill. Only a discussion could take place on the sub-sequent follow up Bill. I would, therefore, like that the oppo-

sition parties should participate in the meeting which has been convened by the Government and have a discussion on it. Till that time the remaining proceedings of the House could be carried on and we can accept the Delhi statehood Bill today and take a decision on that. With the same confidence which was expressed in yesterday's meeting.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have the highest regard for Mr. Advani and have always been doing so. It is not for the sake of mere formality, but in real sense I have much regards for him. *(Interruptions)*

Please do not interrupt. Is it an offence to have regards for your leader. I have regards for him and shall continue to do whether you like or do not like.

[English]

I think, he is one of the ablest Members of Parliament. Do not provoke me.

[Translation]

It is my humble submission to Mr. Advani. He has rightly told when the hon. Speaker invites, one should go. But what are the reasons that our party did not attend the meeting? A meeting was held in the presence of the hon. Speaker and points decided in the meeting were confirmed by the C.P.I. and the C.P. (M) A decision was taken in the meeting. Shri Vijay Kumar came with a wrong impression. As a matter of fact Shri Vijay Kumar has never been in the habit of making a wrong statement. But it is surprising what has happened to him and by whom he has been influenced now.

He is also a good man. I can appreciate the difficulties of Upendraji, because I have also held the charge of Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I had too much work. He also has the same problem. I can appreciate it. Shri P. Upendra did not attend yesterday's meeting and sent Madhuji. May be he can say something else today. He may not allow Shri Satya Pal Malik to speak. But I would

[Sh. H.K.L. Bhagat]

like to say that our absence from the meeting does not mean that we had any sense of disrespect for the hon. Speaker. The hon. Speaker is respectable. I have regards for him. Representatives of our party did not attend the meeting only for the reason that the decision which was taken yesterday was not honoured today. It is you, not we, who should be held responsible for our not attending today's meeting.

Secondly, I would like to tell Mr. Advani that ... I am not saying anything on merit. *(Interruptions)*

I would not like to say anything on merit. Let me make my point. You cannot stop me. *(Interruptions)* I am not speaking at your mercy.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): It appears as if you are dictating us. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I will not interrupt him. I am prepared to yield if he wants... *(Interruptions)* ... What I am saying is this that we are very keen to have Delhi Statehood and we had signalled it also... *(Interruptions)* ...I am reacting in response to them. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland): Sir, my submission is that the hon. Member, Mr Khurana's attention should be drawn to Rules 349 and 352. It seems to me that he does not know about these rules. He does not have even the minimum decorum. I would request you to draw his attention to these rules... *(Interruptions)* ...He is always misusing his right when other Members are speaking. How long will he do that? He is an elderly man and we accept that. But he should not do so. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Every-

body has a right to speak. It is not the meeting of the Congress Party. Is there no ruling for him *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is an agenda according to which we have to go. I am giving you very short time. They are quite good friends here and outside also. So, do not worry.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I would not just take more than a minute. I am very positively reacting to what MR. Advani has said. The Congress is very keen that Delhi should have a good political status, should have a Council of Ministers and an Assembly. We have a number of apprehensions. The Government has brought one part of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. There are a number of things we need in that. They have to come with those things. Then, the other Bill has not come. They are concealing more than what they are revealing. We want to raise a number of points. We can have a consensus. We are no less interested in giving a political status to Delhi. We have been asking it since 1914. And we gave it to Delhi... *(Interruptions)* ... We gave it and you had got it. You called it as white elephant. ... *(Interruptions)* ...I was in the Assembly. None of them was in the Assembly and they know nothing. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Rakesh, please be seated. Do not get involved in it.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: It is wrong we did not call it as a white elephant.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Listen please listen to me. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please

address the Chair. Then everything will be avoided.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Now, what I am saying is this. I am not wrong on facts. Anyway, they will change their stand later on. But that is all right. We are prepared to sit with the Government and try to find out a consensus. We have a number of serious apprehensions and a number of things. The other Bill is not being brought out. Some constitutional guarantees as to what is there, what is going to happen in course of time, etc., are needed. We are prepared to sit out and have a consensus. If we try for that, will heavens fall? Of course, it is good that he has said. If we can sit and talk together and find some way out, if we can agree to a thing, then it is all right... *(Interruptions)* ... I hope that BJP is seriously interested in having Statehood and in saying that they want to do it, breast-beat on it and the Congress does not want it. If that is your game which you want to play, then we do not want to play it. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: This is a fact that the Congress Party does not want. That is why they avoided the elections in Delhi *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: It is your breast-beating.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, are you going to allow him to speak like this?... *(Interruptions)* ...

You know that without our support, you cannot get your constitutional amendment. You should ensure that our support exists... *(Interruptions)* ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kurien.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Kurien.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

Mr. Kurien.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to make it clear that we did not attend the meeting called by the hon. Speaker; we did not mean any disrespect..... *(Interruptions)*

Hon. Advaniji said that it is the first time..... *(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anything which is said without my permission will not form part of the record. Mr. Kurien.

SHRI P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I would like to make it very clear again ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Agarwal, I warn you that you should not get up henceforth...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is your Member who is speaking.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, you warn them also.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Why have you not warned Mr. Khurana?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr.

Kumaramangalam, allow me to speak. This is not correct.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: He can misbehave as much as he wants. Are we not Members? This too much, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam, you are also not behaving properly in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam, you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, you can see that you are attracting a lot of attention. What ever I have said about him, I say the same about you also.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam, you will not look at Mr. Khurana.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: How can we provoke him, Sir?

[Translation]

SHRIDHARAM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur) Sir, is he is pretty young girl that one may not look at him.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, to keep the thing straight, I reiterate that we did not mean showing any disrespect to the Speaker by not attending the meeting called by him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, you please address to the Chair to avoid any disturbance.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: We respect the Chair, not only the Chair but we equally respect the decisions taken by the Speaker in the Chair. The Chair will get respect only when the decisions taken with the Chair are endorsed and upheld. That is what we feel. Hon. Advaniji said that this is the first time when the Opposition has boycotted the meeting convened by the Speaker. I would like to inform him that this is not so. Hon. Balram Jakhar called meeting with the then Opposition and I know instances when they boycotted it. At the same time, Sir, I would like to say emphatically that this is the first time in the history of the Parliament that the decision taken by the Speaker in the Chair is violated by the Government. Yesterday, Mr. Satya Pal Malik represented the Government in the meeting. Prof. Madhu Dandavate was also there. Both of them were there. Government conveniently made prof. Dandavate to absent today. Mr. Malik was sitting here but Mr. Upendra did not allow him to speak the truth. So, what is the disrespect to the Chair? Is it disrespect to the Chair to be absent or is it disrespect not to comply with his direction? For your information, I may say that you were also there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not correct to bring anything which has taken place in the meeting on the floor of the House nor to refer to the Members. Please avoid that.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir the decision was taken with the Chair and the Government has gone back on it. I feel that it is a disrespect to the Chair; not only to the Chair but to the House also.

Secondly, Sir, we informed the hon. Speaker that we are prepared to attend the meeting provided we are assured that whatever decision is taken will be upheld and we should also be assured that the Government will not misrepresent in the House the decision taken by the Chair. This is what we wanted and we had also informed it to the Speaker. Our leader, Bhagatji also said that we are prepared to attend the meeting provided there is assurance:

(1) that whatever decision is taken will be upheld and

(2) that after taking the decision there, no Member will come and mis-represent here. I would request an apology from the Government, from Mr. Malhotra for having misled his Leader—because hon. Advani was not there, I believe he is a man who is telling the truth—and also for saying untruth in this House. He owes an apology to this House.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had said in the House that everything would have been cleared if the hon. Speaker who was present there, elaborated the issue in detail. Sir, you also were present at that time. I had put all my points regarding that issue in the beginning itself. Shri Madhu Dandavate had prepared the papers, and he had also read out the decision which was taken there. After that you had permitted to move it in the House that day.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will not refer to what I had said.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Later on they requested not to move it on that day and suggested for voting on that for the next day. Thereafter we told if that was a gentlemanly agreement, the debates and the voting on that would be held on the next day whether we had to sit till mid night. It is correct that on the above condition we agreed to postpone it for the next day. At that time also, I had asked whether any consensus could be arrived at it? It was almost known to all that a consensus on it was impossible but even then they were given some time to tell the Government about their views regarding it. But no such thing came out there. After that Shri Advani told them to make consensus on it whenever they liked

but at the same time he asserted also that there would be no consensus among them on it except not to pass this Bill. Shri Bhagatji did not even mention once to give Delhi a statehood in his whole speech he delivered just now. He told that they want to provide an Assembly, they want to give a good political set up to Delhi. He told also that he were thinking for the last 40 years about giving something to Delhi but he has not talked of the State Assembly and the Statehood for Delhi. It is quite an honest difference of opening that they do not want to give Delhi a statehood.

[*English*]

Why don't they accept that there is an honest difference of opinion that they don't want to give Delhi a Statehood?

[*Translation*]

If they do not like it they should honestly oppose it. We know well that this Bill cannot be passed without their support.

[*English*]

It is a Constitutional Amendment.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: If they want to use this House for making allegations against the Congress (I), we are not going to accept it. You give a ruling. We want to discuss it here. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, kindly control him. Unnecessarily, they are saying this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will do that. You please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, why should we accept their baseless allegations? it is not good, please control them.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rawatji, you don't control me by saying 'control him.'. Please sit down. I am quite capable of controlling him.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, I would like to take one minute more. It has repeatedly been saying that this Bill should not passed in haste and some way must be found out in consultation with each other. Sir, you might be remembering that during the last session of the House it was urged upon time and again that a consensus after sitting together should be brought on it. And now four months have passed. Since 1947, about 40 committees have been constituted to bring out a consensus over it. What will they do in 40 minutes as they could not bring out any consensus over it in 40 years? Even then we ask them to talk on it at least for half an hour. Shri Advaniji has requested to find out some way so that there may be a division on it by tonight. They may put their six points to be inserted in the Bill but it would be highly improper if the session ends without doing anything in this regard.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Thambi Durai. You should speak on a different issue and not on the same issue.

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Our Party today thought of attending the Meeting but we could not attend the same.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No...

(Interruptions)

DR. THAMBI DURAI: I want to highlight a very important factor. Yesterday, we had also attended the Meeting. I thought we can avoid wasting the time of this House. (Interruptions) Please listen to me. (Interruptions)

I thought we can avoid waste of time, while discussing this issue regarding Statehood for Delhi, thinking that all will arrive at a consensus and try to pass it. (Interruptions)

But every time, at the fag end of the Session, we are taking up this issue, and we are avoiding other important issues which are happening. Therefore, they would have taken this kind of an attitude, regarding taking it up today itself.

Another important thing is that we are worried about Statehood for Pondicherry. (Interruptions) Why are you not bothered about it? BJP is bothered only about Statehood for Delhi; the Congress is worried about Delhi Statehood. I am worried about Statehood for Pondicherry. Nobody else is bothered about it. We are neglected. The South Indians are neglected in Delhi. That is going to happen in Delhi State also. Even though we are Indians, our interests regarding our languages, our culture are not safeguarded, we know. To safeguard all these things, we wanted a consensus on this Bill. Without any consensus if you go on insisting like this, we cannot allow this being hustled. We cannot allow it.

So many Members have raised the question regarding LTTE and the Kuwait issue. Regarding Kuwait, I have already given it in writing to you. What is happening in Kuwait? So many times our people have raised it.

Anyhow, Mr Upendra is going to introduce the Prasar Bharati Bill. (Interruptions) Yesterday also, we saw a programme on the Doordarshan. (Interruptions) I am coming to the point. What is happening in Kuwait? The Doordarshan telecast showed how people are suffering there. They do not get food there. They are throwing water on food; people are rushing, begging and fighting. That is the situation prevailing there. (Interruptions) Our IAF planes could not land there. What action are they going to take; how are they going to bring out our people; bring them back to our country? Is it not the concern of the country? Is only Delhi State-

hood more important? What about Kuwait; what about LTTE issue and the Pondicherry issue? Please answer also these things and then proceed further. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I should be allowed to clarify it. It is wrong (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall give you time.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Things which can be done according to rules, you are trying to do, against the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): I was making it very clear in the morning itself: it has always been the effort of the Government to arrive at a consensus on all major Bills, and there is no point in involving the hon. Speaker or you, Sir, in this matter. Yesterday, the decision was that the Government should convene a meeting, and we did consult various parties separately, on whether a meeting would be fruitful; and as I mentioned in the morning, there were wide differences. But again, the parties are ready to sit now; and from all sides a request has come. If all of them are ready, at 3 o'clock the Home Minister is ready to convene a meeting, sit with them and discuss these things.

[*Translation*]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to emphasise that the congress has always demanded for an Assembly and the political power for Delhi. In 1952, when there was a Assembly in Delhi, they used to call it a white elephant. And now they say that the Delhites should get Assembly only then Delhi may get the power. Were they sleeping in 1977 when

they were in power? They forgot it that Delhi belongs to the poors; No one can defeat to remove the Congress from here... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR (Dharward North): The Delhi Statehood Bill is not mentioned in the agenda itself. (*Interruptions*) Now there are no reasons given by the Minister concerned why other items mentioned in the agenda should be left out and priority should be given to the Delhi Statehood Bill. There must be reasons to explain why does he request the House to give precedence to the Delhi Statehood Bill over other items mentioned in the agenda. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, this subject cannot be discussed without being put in the agenda.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can quite see the point in the point of order raised by Mr. Naikar. What is being discussed here is, as you know, how it is happening.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARIF SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir all the parties in their manifestoes had declared to give Delhi a statehood. There was no responsible Government in Delhi which may be answerable to Delhites. All the political parties had given assurance during the election that they would provide statehood to Delhi. It is another thing whether there may or may not be consensus. As Shri Bhagatji was saying that they were making demand for it from the very beginning. Delhi could have been given a statehood long before by them if they intended for that. During the Janata regime we had presented that Bill but unfortunately that Government fell down and Delhi could not be given the statehood. Objections are being made by raising certain technical points in this regard. I would like to request you to hold an immediate discussion on giving statehood to Delhi in order to provide relief and justice to the people of Delhi.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I seek the cooperation of the House in humility. Since I am interested, before the adjournment of the present session, in having discussion on atrocities on women in the country, may I make a fervent appeal to all the parties not to waste the time of the House and pass the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill instead. After that, if the House desires, Statehood Bill may be taken up for discussion. But, in any case, discussion on atrocities on women should take place in the House. This is my humble submission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA (Rajahmundry): I support it.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): The situation in Kuwait is becoming more and more alarming. Three days back, I, along with our Chief Whip, Prof. Kurien and two other members met the hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shri I.K. Gujral. We are thankful to him that he very patiently explained to us the various measures that were being taken to reach food and medicines to the people who are stranded in Kuwait. He also explained the other arrangements that were being made to repatriate the people from there. But, unfortunately, today's newspapers conveyed a very disturbing news saying that all those arrangements were scuttled. A vessel called Tipu Sultan of the Shipping Corporation of India, went there full of medicines and food. That vessel was not allowed to land near Kuwait. Now there is a shortage of food, medicines and drinking water. Doordarshan also showed a news item how people were crying for a glass of water. If everything is not settled immediately, all the people over there will be ruined. One more disturbing news has come today. There is an unfortunate propaganda that the Government of India is pro-Iraq and so our people are being harassed. There is a section of a large number of employees working in Kuwait in Government offices and other public utility services. They are compelled to attend offices but they are afraid

about the safety of their lives. Three days back I got a letter that one Mr. Sajan Ibrahim, a Naval employee has been shot dead. There is no information about his family. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that all the arrangements made may be implemented and an amicable settlement arrived at. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Harish Rawat to call the attention.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call you afterwards, Mr. Choudhary.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Our hon. Minister, Shri Unnikrishnan is going to the Gulf tomorrow. We would like to get an answer from the Government by tomorrow as to what the Government is going to do because a lot of things have to be done immediately for evacuation. Nobody from Kuwait has been evacuated so far. Only those who were brought to Aman, who about one lakh, were evacuated. There is no news as to what is happening in Kuwait. The situation there is very bad. The people there do not have food, drinking water and medicines. They have to be brought back and urgent steps have to be taken for that immediately. We suggest that Mr. Unnikrishnan stay there in Kuwait till the evacuation is complete. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, all the parties are committed to give the right to work to the people, just as we are committed to give Statehood for Delhi. The Constitution has been amended so many times; we want it to be amended to include the right to work and the right to education. Thousands of youths outside, under the leadership of the All India Students Federation are demanding the right to work and the right to education. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rakheshji, please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You ave all been very very nicely cooperating with the Chair. Now, you see. It is quarter to three O' Clock. Today we are discussing all those subjects which are not on the agenda. That is not good. Please cooperate. The subjects on the agenda are also moved by you. So, please cooperate and let us go to the subject on the agenda. Anbarasuji, you spoke in the morning. If necessary, you can speak tomorrow, not today. Now it is quarter to three O' Clock. I am calling upon Mr. Harish Rawat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Rakesh, please go to your seat. This is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chindwara): Sir, a large number of Members are agitated about the LTTE activities Please direct the Government to make a statement tomorrow...
(Interruptions)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Sir, I have been demanding the Government to make a statement on this issue from the beginning of this Session. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Aimora): I have a suggestion to make. Drought conditions are prevailing in the State of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, and also in Uttar Pradesh, political workers are being harassed there. Therefore, you please allow the hon. Members belonging to these States to express their views on these issues. This would also help in saving the precious time of the House.
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you do not

go to your seats I will adjourn the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 3 O' clock.

14.51 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled at three minutes past Fifteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the tempers have cooled down now...

(Interruptions)

SRIP.M.SAYEED: (Muzaffarnagar): Sir, a little while you have seen that the commotion on account of Members...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, you make the point.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Sir, I only submit to you that those Members, particularly from Tamil Nadu and from J & K...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are speaking for them. I will allow them to speak. Yes, Mr. Anbarasu.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Similarly, lady Members should also be allowed, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: O.K., I will allow the ladies also.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Sir, thousands of innocent Srilankan Tamils are being butchered and killed in Sri Lanka. Genocide is being committed in Sri

[Sh. Anbarasu Era]

Lanka. This is a very serious problem. This matter should have been taken to the Human Rights Commission, in fact. From the beginning of this session, we have been insisting that discussion under rule 193 be allowed on this and on other problems like LTTE extremists' activities in Tamil Nadu. But this Government did not react to that. Either they should have come out with some *suo motu* statement or they should have allowed discussion under rule 193. But they did not do that. It shows that they are anti-Tamils, they are not interested in Tamil problems. Sir, I do not know whether they want to scrap Tamil Nadu from the map of India. Therefore, Sir, I want a discussion under rule 193 on this subject. At least, they should come forward with some *suo motu* statement on the subject.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the Government is concerned, it is its primary duty to fulfil the promises it has made on the floor of the House. In this very House itself, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs had given us an assurance that necessary legislation regarding the formation of Development Boards under Article 372 of the Constitution for the Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan regions of Maharashtra would be brought forward, in the current session itself. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, tomorrow is the last day of this session, but so far, no steps have been taken in this direction. I would like to say that the Government has failed to fulfil the assurances it had given to the people of Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan. We are not opposed to the proposed Bill which seeks to grant statehood to Delhi. The people of Delhi...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please come to the point.

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Just a minute. That Bill has become a prestige issue for the hon. Members, who have prom-

ised statehood to the people of Delhi. Similarly, today, it is a question of our prestige too. The Government should fulfil the assurance given by the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs on the basis of which we had assured the people of the backward regions of Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan, who have been spearheading an agitation for the development of these areas. I would like to urge upon the Government to give us at least this much assurance or at least inform us about the ground work done by the Government in this regard and tell us whether the Government proposes to fulfil its assurance or not?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How long will you drag it on? Now, please take your seat.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through this august House, I would like to tell this Government that if it fails to live up to its assurances, the people of Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan regions won't tolerate it and this Government would be fully responsible for any negative outcome thereof. The Government should keep this in mind. Is it so that only the problems being faced by the people of Delhi are important. What are the problems being faced by the Delhites which can be termed as 'grave'? Aren't the problems of the people of Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan regions, which have remained backward for the past four decades, important?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Purohit, you please sit down.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will take my seat. If the Government gives me an assurance in this regard, I am insisting on it because I would like to know whether the Government proposes to fulfil its promise or not? I would like to have an assurance in this regard in this House, today itself. I want a categorical reply in this regard.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, lakhs of students and young men and women, under the

banners of All India Student's Federation and All India Youth Federation have assembled in the capital demanding the Government to go ahead with the implementation of its party Manifesto, on which we had extended our support to the present Government. Our main demands include the Right to Work and Right to Education in the list of Fundamental Rights. These people have come from various parts of the country and consists of people from all walks of life including students and youths. We the old timers may recall it that in our school days most of us were members of the All India Students Federation because in those days there was no other students' organisation in the country except the A.I.S.F. This year is being celebrated as the 'International Literacy Year' by the United Nation Organization.

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): Are you referring to the Mandal Commission Report?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Now I am talking about what I know. This issue has come up lately. I was referring to those people who have assembled here from various parts of the country. We had discussed this matter at the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee and upon my insistence, the Minister looking after the work of the B.A.C. told me that the legislation to that effect was not ready, but now when that Bill is ready, I would like to urge upon the Government to introduce it at least in the current session. Further, I would also insist that either the Prime Minister, if he has sometime at his disposal, or any other Minister should assure those people who have assembled outside, that those Bills would be introduced in the Parliament, at least in this very session. In the next session, we may pass it or we may have a discussion on it, that is altogether a different issue, but if these Constitution Amendment Bills, which seek to include among the Fundamental Rights the Right to Work and Right to Education, are not even introduced in this session, then it would be something very distressing.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Though you, I would like to inform this House

that yesterday terrorists shot dead some people in the Rohekhand division and escaped from the scene. About 3-4 people died in the bus itself and some of them were injured out of which, about 6-7 people are lying in the hospital. I would like to draw the attention of this House towards this fact that Bareilly, Pilibhit, Badaun and Lakhimpur are fast becoming major centres of extremist activities. Earlier also, I had made a mention about it, but the Government did not pay any heed to it. The Government should pay serious attention towards the increasing extremist activities in that area... *(Interruptions)* ...

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as Shri Bhogendra Jha has correctly observed few minutes back, it is necessary to bring forward a constitution Amendment Bill to include the Right to Work among the Fundamental Rights. I would like to say that last Friday, the Parliamentary Party met twice under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to discuss this issue and I would like to give you this much of information that the Right to Work will be definitely included in the Fundamental Rights and a Draft is being prepared in this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, for two hours we have been discussing the matter about the Delhi State Bill, which is not on the agenda. For the last two weeks discussion on the atrocities on women has been listed on the agenda and each day the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs puts this item at the bottom of the agenda, but the discussion is not taking place.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you prepared to sit late in the night?

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: No, we are not prepared. It should be discussed now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You make a proposal for this, otherwise I can't take it up

now in the House.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: We will do that. (*Interruptions*)

Another point is that women migrants from Punjab were beaten up yesterday by the Delhi police, but no action has been taken. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA (Rajahmundry): Sir, for the last 15 days I have been waiting to speak on the atrocities on women. But they are postponing the discussion on this. There are yet so many women Members to speak on this. On the one hand the Government says that they have constituted a Commission for women. On the other hand they are not bothered about giving chance to women Members to speak on the atrocities on women. For the last two weeks I have been waiting very patiently to speak on this. So, I am requesting you to give us the opportunity at least to speak on this subject listed under Rule 193. (*Interruptions*)

DR. BIPLAB DAS GUPTA (Calcutta South): Sir, I am raising this issue which relates to a speech made by the Indian Ambassador to the European Economic Community in a meeting in the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta. I understand that in his speech he has made a number of points which are totally and diametrically opposed to the accepted policies of the India Government. For example, he opposed licensing and he wanted that it should be scrapped. He wanted a free economy, free import of technology and he opposed the reservation of certain areas in the economy for small enterprises. He completely denounced the public sector. What I am saying is this. Is this the policy of the Government? (*Interruptions*) He is the Ambassador of India, I don't want to mention his name. If this is the policy of the Government, if he is faithfully representing the policy of the Government, there is a radical departure from the established policies of the Government and the Government should make it clear whether he is reflecting the policies of the Government. If that is the

case, then we should have been consulted and we should not be taken for granted on this policy issue, I want to make it clear.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is your Government.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: If it reflects a difference within the Government on this issue between the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Planning, that is not acceptable. Whatever are the differences, they have to resolve them within the Cabinet. But the third possibility is this, that he is speaking his own mind. If that is the case, this is a luxury which is not enjoyed by a senior civil servant Sir, he should be asked for an explanation and if the explanation is not satisfactory, he should be called back because such kind of behaviour by a civil servant should not be permitted. I would like the Government to make the position clear as to whether they are in agreement with the statement which has been made by this particular Ambassador and whether it reflects the policy of the Government...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time you will take?

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: I am just finishing. If this is the opinion of the person himself, then that should be strongly criticised. He should be pulled back and transferred from this position of Ambassador to EEC.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the well known scientists, Shri R.C. Tyagi and Shri Jain, who had settled in the United States of America were invited by the Indian Government in 1972, to assist it in the development and manufacturing of Anti-Detector Missiles. When they were on the point of successful completion of the said project, Prof. M.G.K. Menon hatched a conspiracy to oust them and consequently,

Shri R.C. Tyagi was sent back to the Military School at Pune. Even there he was not allowed to join and thus the country's security missed a golden opportunity to benefit from Shri Tyagi's scientific endeavours. Since 1977, he has been leading a retired life. He has filed a law-suit seeking justice. I would insist upon this Government to see to it that Shri R.C. Tyagi is not denied justice because the previous Government and a Minister in the present cabinet had denied him the place he deserves. Now, this Government should rectify that mistake and reinstate him in his previous job.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one feels very much concerned, when one goes through the newspaper reports about the mounting communal tension in various parts of the country. On the one hand, communal riots have taken place in Gujarat and on the other, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad has accelerated its programme and have started sending the 'Ram Jyoti' from Ayodhya to various parts of the country.....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: It is a very positive development.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Along with this, there is a matter of much more serious concern... (*Interruptions*) ...

DR. SHAIENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA (Patna): What sort of calamity will take place, if 'Ram Jyoti' is lit up in this country, where 'Jawahar Jyoti' can be lighted without any inhibition? Certainly Lord Rama is greater than Jawaharlal Nehru.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a matter of much more concern is the fact that Shri Ashok Singhal of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad paid a visit to Nepal. There, he appealed to the foreigners to despatch a 'Jatha' of 'Kar Sewaks' to India for the Construction of the Ram temple. It is *.* work. The hon. Home Minister is present in the House ... (*Interruptions*) ... Nepal is a

foreign country. No citizen of India... (*Interruptions*) ...

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he used the term... while referring to Shri Ashok Singhal. I object to it..... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Joshi Saheb, first of all take your seat, I shall give you time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Mr. Makkasar ji. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please raise your point of order after order is established in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

This is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. May I have order in the House?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Makkasar ji, Joshi Saheb, Please take your seats. Why do you stand up time and again while I am on my legs. I shall give you time. I invite Shri Makkasarji for sitting this side.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): We shall not allow them to hoot any member while he is making his submission in the House. Why did all of them stand up while a lady Member was making her submission? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You too, please sit down. Why are you standing up?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rawat Saheb, are you also adding your voice to this?

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): Sir, you allow the lady Member to continue her speech.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are also addition your voice to this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you also standing up? See, the proceedings of the House have been conducted in a very conducive atmosphere for the last so many days. But today on the last day of the session, we are engaged in a long discussion on a Non-Agenda item like this.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kamal Nath, why do you get up? I am standing. First of all, create a conducive atmosphere in the House and then let us talk.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No one will speak now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall give you time. First of all I request all of you to cool down and no to be agitated.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me give my ruling on that. At least somebody should help me. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev will help me by not raising any point of order.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Makkasar ji, you should not take it otherwise for my request you to come to this side.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question is not to come to this side or that side. Is it proper to interrupt any hon. Member? Are they along minion of Hindus? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE (Thane): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though I do not join issues with Shubhashini ji who has just made her submission here yet my point of order is this that such words should not be used here in the House against the President of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad who is not present here as you cannot reply on his behalf, so let us do it. We want to reply in his defence.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not speak together please.

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): Let gents be quiet and let the ladies speak. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is my

request to you not to be excited. Let my voice also be heard to others in the House. I will see the records and if I found that any aspersion has been cast on any body. I will take necessary action.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you allow, I may help you in maintain order in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you could maintain order outside the House, that will be on your part.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an advance notice is required to be given by the hon. Member for raising an issue and on the basis of the advance notice, the concerned member is allowed to raise the issue in the House. So the hon. Member should not have said anything against the President of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad who is just a citizen of the country, not a member of this House...
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order that the person on whom aspersion has been cast, is not a member of the House so he cannot defend himself I think rules do not permit to cast aspersion on a person who is unable to defend himself in the House. Aspersion has been cast on Shri Singhal ji, who is not in a position to defend himself and it is also not known whether he is the President or the General Secretary of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. Saying something against a person who cannot defend himself here, is not appropriate and permissible under the Rules so this is my point of order.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In reply to your point of order, I already stated that I would see that records and action would be

taken if deemed necessary. Now, let us not involve ourselves in any further discussion about it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want me to give my ruling, I can give the ruling. Do not force me to give the ruling. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not linger it any more. By now others might have got chance to speak. I have been constantly saying that I will see this matter. If you want any ruling over it, I may do that. Let me see the record first.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not casting aspersion on any particular person. It is highly objectionable that an Indian Citizen goes to other countries and makes appeal to the people of that country to come to the our country to break the haw of the land. I consider it quite objectionable and think that it is against the interest of our country's
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Again I have to request you to sit down.

If any unparliamentary works have been said by her in her speech, it is a matter to be looked into, otherwise you should listen to whatever she is saying. However, the time will be given to you later on for pointing out anything wrong said by her in her speech.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is present in the House today and tomorrow is the last day of the session. I would like to submit that communalism is

[Shrimati Subhashini Lal]

being spread all over the country like wild fire and efforts are being made to internationalise the issue. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to let us know as to what steps are being taken by the Government to check communal tension and unlawful activities being carried out by certain elements in the country. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you you providing me to speak an opportunity. It has been urged upon to the devotees of Lord Ram to reach Ayodhya to participate in the Kar Seva which was to commence on 30 October. In this connection I would like to bring to your notice that crores of petro-dollars enter the country freely and publicly. No action is being taken against it. People of this country visit U.S.S.R. and one country establishes contacts with other countries in the name of socialism, but no charge of treason is levelled against them. Then what is wrong in it if in the name of religion contacts are established with Hindus living all over the world. There have been number of occasions when sikhs living all over the world were given calls to participate in the Kar Seva undertaken in the golden temple. Could they be stopped to do so? Similarly, if the General Secretary of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad gives a call to Hindus living all over the world to participate in the Kar Seva, it will be shameful and deplorable if words like traitor etc. are used against him. This is purely an allegation and whatever communal tension has been created in the country, is only due to such allegations. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sr, please provide me also an opportunity to speak. Due to excessive rainfall all the roads in Himachal Pradesh have been blocked and the State Government is not paying any attention to it. I wish that Central Assistance should be given to the State Government for this purpose and immediate steps should be taken to clear the roads.

Secondly, I would like to submit that the

support price of apple has been fixed at Rs. 1.20 per kilogram. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has made this announcement Ch. Devi Lal who happened to be the Minister of Agriculture had said that the loss will be made good by the Government and the farmers will be given a support price of Rs. 5 per kilogram. If you do not want to listen to me, I will sit on a hunger strike outside. I am also a Member of this House and I also have a right to speak. I have a right to apprise the House of my point of view. The Farmers of Himachal Pradesh were shot. The law and order situation is deteriorating day by day and all the roads in the State have been blocked. Due to this, village goods are not reaching the towns. I would like to request the Government to provide financial assistance to the State so that the situation may improve.

During election campaign Shri Gujral while delivering his speeches in election meetings made a promise that support price of a apple would be fixed at Rs. 5. But where is he today? What about the assured price of apple at Rs. 5? I would like to make a demand from the Government that the apple and fruit growers of Himachal Pradesh should be given reasonable remunerative price for their produces.

[*English*]

SHRI G.S. BASAWARAJ (Tumkur): Sir, in Karnataka, the desiccated coconut's (Bal Copra) rate has gone down. Last year it was Rs. 4,000 and this year it has gone down to Rs. 1300 to Rs. 1400 per quintal. This is of great concern to us. Growers and agriculturists are agitating which has resulted in law and order situation is going down; Road *rokos* are going on. The same situation arose in Kerala during 1987-88. At that time, the Union Government intervened and they gave a support price of Rs. 1,600 per quintal Bal copra. I urge upon the Central Government through you to give the support price of Rs. 3000 per quintal to agriculturists on the same lines. In this connection, I have given number of notices under Rules 193 and 197. But so far no action has been taken by you. I request you to kindly admit my notices and

give me an opportunity to express my views about the coconut rates. (*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This will not form part of the record.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MITRA SENYADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today youth from the book and corner of the country and thousands and students are demonstrating at the boat club. Their demand is right to work. Right to work means right to life. I would like to submit that the Government should bring forward a Bill so as to provide a right to work to the youth of the country and to inclusion this right as one of the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution. It is a very important Bill for which lakhs of people have congregated here. I would like to bring to your notice that while on the one hand these youth are supporting the Mandal Commission Report, on the other hand they are making a demand for a right to work also. I would like to request you to direct the Government to bring forward a Bill to give statutory sanction to right to work.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a Harijan woman was raped and thereafter killed in Etawah. A minor girl was killed after being gangraped in Aligarh. The culprits have not yet been apprehended. When Shri Balram Singh Yadav, former Union Minister, Shrimati Shiela Dikshit, former Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Gouri Shankar and Ex. M.P. Shri Chander Pal Shailani, Shri Bihari Lal alongwith 5,000 party workers protested against these atrocities, they were arrested and lodged in various jails in Uttar Pradesh. After 14 days, their detention was extended for an indefinite period. Yesterday Shri Balram Singh Yadav was beaten up in Agra Jail. People are being tortured and killed in the State. There is no democracy left in Uttar Pradesh. Through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to

make a statement in the House whether democracy will remain in the country or not?

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that in 1947 when Pakistan made an attack, lakhs of refugees who came to Jammu and Kashmir State have been residing in the districts Jammu, Kathua and Rajori since then. At that time the Government had assured them that it would provide them land and financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 25,000 per family so that they could start their own business. But sir, the assurance given to them has not yet been fulfilled. They are still living in slums. I would, therefore, like to make a request to the Government to fulfill the assurances given to them at that time by providing land and financial assistance.

SHRIDHARPAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, refugees have been trapped in my constituency also. The same problem with my constituency also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has already told. Now you may please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: I will associate with Shri Janak Raj Gupta.

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ (Baramullah): I am on a point of order Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am really very sorry that you have dragged this business which is not listed upto 4 O' clock.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: After the Papers were laid on the Table, we should have discussed the Calling Attention Motion and thereafter the amendments passed by

[Prof. Saif-Ud-Din Soz]

(Interruptions)

the Rajya Sabha on the Prasar Bharati Bill. I would request you to go to the business.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Rawat, if you are not calling the attention, then I will go to the next item in the Agenda.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I and other 12 hon. Members of Parliament are trying to raise the same issue but you are not allotting the time for it. Keeping in view our request kindly allow us to raise the issue.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Aimorah): Sir, I am not doing anything wrong.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, what do you want?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever Shri Harish Rawat says only will go on record and nothing else.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Baroda, Gujarat. Some people resorted to stone throwing from a religious place on a religious procession on the occasion of immersion of Ganesh idols resulting in clashes and death of 12 to 15 persons. Today the situation has reached such a point as our people cannot observe any religious festival. I would like to request you to institute an inquiry into the incident and ask the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement in this regard.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rawat, if you are not calling the attention, then I will go to the next item.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If Mr. Rawat is interested in the Calling Attention Motion, I call upon him to call the attention of the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Textiles to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:-

15.45 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

"Reported delay in taking decision regarding extension of cotton monopoly procurement scheme to Maharashtra thus affecting the cotton growers and the steps taken by the Government in that regard."

Extension of cotton monopoly procurement scheme to Maharashtra.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Please sit down. This has taken too much.

I have called the attention, Sir.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to sit down please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the Minister.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): While approving extension of the Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme for a period of one year in 1989, the Central Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee in July, 1989 consisting of representatives from the Ministries of Textiles, Commerce, Agriculture, Finance and Reserve Bank of India to examine in depth the merits and demerits of further continuation of the Scheme beyond 30th June, 1990. The Committee invited the views of, and held discussions with all organisations directly or indirectly affected by the operation of the aforesaid Scheme including the Government Maharashtra, Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers' Federation Ltd., All India Cooperative Cotton Federation, Cotton Corporation of India, Indian Cotton Mills Federation, etc. The Committee has since submitted its report to Government, which is under very active consideration of the Government and a decision in this regard is expected to be taken very soon. Since the decision is expected to be taken well before the start of arrivals of the new crop, the question of interests of growers being affected does not arise.

2. I understand the concern of the Hon'ble Members on the subject. I want to assure them that Government is fully seized of the matter and is taking an early decision on the matter of extension of the Scheme.

Sir, you are very particular about time. Whatever Mr. Rawat and others have said that I wanted to give in writing to the hon. Speaker. This matter is to be decided tomor-

row and while taking decision thereon due account will be taken of the feelings expressed by hon. Members here. I do not want to take much time of the house. This is a compulsion and it is better to extend it. We will act according to the suggestions we have received.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard the statement given by the hon. Minister and assurance given by him to this house. I am very thankful to him that he had shown a very sympathetic attitude to this matter and I believe that very soon he will take a decision which will meet the aspiration of the people of Maharashtra. We are very concerned about it because of the ensuing cotton procurement season. If the Government will not take timely decision in this regard, the agencies which are engaged in this work will have to face a lot of difficulties.

Unfortunately the past performance of the Ministry in this regard now held by Shri Sharad Yadavji has not been very satisfactory and people have apprehensions about it. We have raised this matter many times. The Maharashtra Government and the Chairman of Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme had also requested him to extend the scheme for atleast another ten years. You may also agree to the reasons advanced in favour of this demand. They want that if this scheme for procurement is allowed to continue for another ten years they can be able to prepare a long term plan. On that case they can be able to work not only for the welfare of this body but for these farmers also who are associated with this body. I request you to extend the validity of this procurement scheme for atleast another ten years. This has also been requested by the Management of the Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I realise your attentiveness in regard to time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time at the disposal of the House is yours. I am not to have my say it is. You people to have your say.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We also share your concern about the contains of time as your concern is the concern of entire of House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you, very much.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I would also like to submit that C.C.I. has not been set up to earn profit by exports. That is incurring heavy losses. I don't want to mention the amount of losses C.C.I.'s main function is to procure the cotton in those areas where there is not organised agency to save the farmers from Middleman but it has been converted into a cotton exporting agency. You give this agency permission to export bales of cotton as per their demand whereas step motherly treatment is meted to the cooperatives in Maharashtra Gujarat in this score. They ask permission for exporting the cotton bales and you grant it. I request you that the cooperative institutions of Gujarat or the co-operative institutions of Maharashtra are people's institutions which are well aware of the hopes and aspiration of the peoples. They are doing very good job. Our friends Shri Uttambhai Rathod and Shri Purohitji are very concerned about it. They have submitted that you are allowing the C.C.I. to export more bales of cotton than what is permissible under this scheme, whereas Gujarat Cooperative and Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Scheme are not being allowed to export cotton according to their capacity. They have to incur losses. I request you to allow the Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly scheme and Gujarat Co-operatives may be allowed to export the cotton bales according to their procurement and to the quantity they give to C.C.I. You should not differentiate between these two bodies. One is Government Agency and the other is Co-operative body. It is obligatory for the Government to promote the co-operative movement.

Thirdly, I want to submit that in Maharashtra when the first staple comes into market, the traders from all the places like Andhra Pradesh, Delhi and other places come to purchase it, and because of it these

agencies which purchase cotton under this scheme have to incur loss. I would like to request you that if you can not stop it than please ask the other states to extend this scheme to other cotton growing areas also and in this way it will help these bodies to protect their interests because they are doing good work.

Further, I would like to request that the policies should not be made under any pressure from cotton mill federation and according to their interests. I don't mean to say that they should not be asked in this regard but it has been observe that every year these mills group together and pressurise the C.C.I. and Government and put influence to reserve the quota for them and manage to reduce the export of cotton. Due to these practices there is the glut in the cotton market and these people get the chance to dictate the arbitrary prices for the cotton. I would like to say that there must be a comprehensive scheme and all the bodies other than Cotton Mill Federation should also have a say in fixing the prices of cotton. The views of farmers should also be taken into consideration and this scheme must cover the Wider interest. I also want to suggest that...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, there is nothing to suggest in it. You are to seek clarification only. You are extending its scope.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I will ask for clarification. I would like to know from the hon. Minister steps to be taken to strengthen the procurement system of C.C.I. and to open more procurement centres?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That has nothing to do with the Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I know this kind of thing; you need not enlighten me. This is not the way.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have widened the scope. You do not understand.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I understand; I need not require education.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to educate you, if you are not educated.

[*Translation*]

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR (Chimur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to have clarification on three-four points. You are also from Maharashtra and you also know the difficulties of cotton growers. Like us, you also observe that the cotton growers grow cotton on thousands of acres of land but every year the monopoly procurement scheme is not started in time and the growers have to suffer heavy losses. We want that the Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme should be extended for another ten years and every year due to indecision of Central Government in the name of giving extension to this scheme the cotton growers are confused about their produce, hence the scheme should be extended for another ten years.

Secondly, I would like to say that the prices of cotton are fixed not in proportion to the cost of production and very few people get remunerative prices. On the basis of cost of production the minimum prices should be fixed at Rs. 1200 or 1250 per quintal. The farmers have to suffer losses and they are in debts. Hence, I would like to say that the farmers should get the remunerative prices on the basis of their cost of production, particularly the areas of Marathvada and Vidarbha are very poor and the people of these areas should get the benefit of remunerative prices. This whole scheme was for the cotton growers...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the subject of Central Government, Maharashtra Government is concerned to it.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: I want to say that Central Government should fix higher prices for them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Central

Government does not pay for it. They themselves fix the prices.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: The main thing I want to say that the Central Government should help in this matter. I have raised this point because of it only. I want to raise another point that this scheme is incurring losses. Maharashtra Market Federation does not get permit to export well in time, due to which it always suffers losses. There is a fixed quota for it and it should be given in time. Central Government must consider this matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This scheme is of Maharashtra Government.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Central Government will also have to consider this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have told you it is not like this. This is Maharashtra Government's Scheme.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Thank you.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Janata Dal Government is the well wisher of farmers in 15 years of Congress rule grave injustice was done to the farmers and now the Janata Government is doing the same to the Monopoly procurement system under pressure.

16.02 hrs.

RE-BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Sir, according to today's Agenda, at 4 o'clock we are supposed to take up discussion on Mandal Commission. Since morning we are demanding for its discussion. Now, it is already 4 o'clock, so we should not continue

[Dr. Thambi Durai]

with the Calling Attention. Let us take up the discussion on Mandal Commission. Afterwards, if time permits, we can continue with the Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a lot of sense in what you say but you all have seen what has happened in the House. I leave to the House to decide in whatever fashion they like.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Sir, the whole country is agitated over this issue. So many buses are burnt. A number of students have died. A lot of tension is created. It is our duty to see that the tension is reduced. It is the duty of the Members of Parliament to create confidence among the students community. It is high time that we take up discussion on Mandal Commission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Today, no business has been transacted according to the Agenda. And, if I have given any ruling, it has not been accepted. So, I leave it to the House to decide.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMNAGALAM (Salem): Sir, I understand your problem. It is not simple to handle things in such a kind of situation. But, Sir, the Prime Minister has come in the House so, I think it is important. Time fixed for the discussion was 4 o' clock. Everybody is waiting to hear the views of various parties. So, I would suggest that we should take up the discussion on Mandal Commission.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir let us finish this item listed on the Agenda and then we can take up Mandal Commission. We can sit late and finish it. You take the sense of the House... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now it is 4

O'clock, a consensus has not been arrived at regarding the Bill about Delhi. Therefore feel that the Bill be introduced in the House and a discussion is initiated on it. As was decided yesterday that if we had to sit even upto midnight we will do so and pass the Bill for giving statehood to Delhi. This is my view. Yesterday's consensus agreement may be implemented... (*Interruptions*) ... That gentlemanly agreement should be implemented even if we may have to sit upto midnight, no matter Congress people support or not it should be taken up today at any cost... (*Interruptions*)

DR. THAMBI DURAI: It is a very important subject. Hon. Prime Minister is here. We want to listen to him. He should know as to what is happening now in India. This is more important. Therefore, we should take up Mandal Commission.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my point of order is this that discussion on Calling attention has not yet completed. Dr. Khushal Bopche and other honourable members are yet to speak. The Government is yet to decide on the matter. So Government should take decision today, because it is a question related to 10-15 lakh of people. So we want your decision regarding this Calling Attention just today.

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We propose that tomorrow being a Friday—a day for non-official business—and that some small Bills have to go to the Rajya Sabha and tomorrow being the last day for the Rajya Sabha also, I therefore suggest that the Legislative Business can be completed. We will sit late in the night and finish the discussion on Mandal Commission also.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Kindly take the sense of the House. (*Interruptions*)

DR. THAMBI DURAI: You need not take the sense of the House. According to

Agenda, we can proceed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIB. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has his own views. He cannot force his views on the House, through you. You have to go by the Order Paper. You see, what is the business that is listed in the Agenda paper at 4 o' clock? Can you change the order and impose the will of the Government on the House? You can't do that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Kindly take the sense of the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIB. SHANKARANAND: After all, I humbly submit that the Deputy Speaker and the House cannot be held to ransom. Deputy Speaker, cannot be held to ransom by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. he is trying to do that. I am happy that you are not. But the question is that you have to go by the Order Paper. You cannot change the order. (*Interruptions*)

I am sorry to say that, again let not there be any occasion for the Government to impose its will on the House, through you. This is what I am requesting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not drag me. You had your say.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Deputy Speaker, let me make it clear. It is not my intention to cast any aspersion on the Chair. But please listen. Our concern is for the item which is listed at 4 P.M. today. The Rules of Procedure says that "the order of business cannot be changed." Let us stick to it. Let us take the item that is listed in the Order Paper. This is my submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would not like to impose my views on the House.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You need not impose your views but we want the views of the Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The views of the Government are expressed on the floor of the House. The views of the parties are expressed on the floor of the House. They are recorded. It is for the Members to accept or to reject each other's views. I am not saying that you should accept or reject them. The Presiding Officer's difficulty today is nothing on the Agenda has gone according to the order.

Supposing everything has not gone according to the order and if the House has conducted itself as per the wishes of the members, now this also be decided either by consensus or in whatever fashion you like. I am not going to say, you take it or you don't take it. Now, it is for the House to decide. I am not going to decide on this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, whenever we said 4.00 P.M., we never said whichever is earlier. 4.00 P.M. cannot be treated as a limit. Matters under 193 cannot take precedence over the Government's business. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not know what is to be done. Mr. Shankaranand, please take your seat. I do not know what is to be done. If we are discussing all those things which are not on the agenda upto 3.30 p.m., and if we are in the midst of the Calling Attention which is not finished, and if one of the Members having not realized what has happened in the House, is asking me to migrate to the item which is to be taken up at 4 p.m., what do you expect me to do?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: There is a Calling Attention... (*Interruptions*)

DR. THAMBI DURAI: I want to add something to what you have said, Sir, Generally, we are conducting the proceedings in the House this way: there is a list of business on the agenda. We try to cover items as far as possible, according to the agenda. Sometimes we miss some; we are not able to cover them. But when we have fixed the time for an

[Dr. Thambi Durai]

item at 4 p.m. it is customary in the House that we take it up at 4 o' clock, and continue with it, unless there is a consensus in the House—not a majority. (*Interruptions*) What you said is correct. We wish to cover all items, but what can we do?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I value the advice given by Dr. Thambi Durai. He has been in the know of the procedure which is followed. I would suggest that the Whips of the parties may meet in the chamber of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. Up to that, we will complete the discussion on Calling Attention Notice. It is not good to leave it uncompleted.

Now Mr. Hari Shankar Mahale.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: We have also left it like that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIP.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I am on a point of order.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): In the list of business, only one item has been mentioned specifically, to start at 4 p.m. For none of the others, the time is mentioned. (*Interruptions*) After that, we have the half-an-hour discussion at 5.30 p.m. The Parliamentary Affairs Ministry itself wants that this is to be taken up at 4 p.m. That is specifically mentioned here. To change that, since you advise that the Whips may meet. (*Interruptions*) , my submission is that if anything which is mentioned in the list of business is to be changed, it should be with the consent of the House. I am submitting that if the Whips go separately and decide that it is to be changed, it should be with the consent of the House. It is already mentioned that at 4 p.m. it will be taken up, and there is no consensus for not taking it up at 4 p.m. Then what do we do?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Sir, in this regard, rule 25 is very clear; and it speaks not of a consensus, but that even the hon. Speaker and the Chair himself has the

right to alter the arrangement of business, if he feels that there is a satisfactory reason for that. I would read it out:

"On days allotted for the transaction of Government business...

and today is one such;

"...such business shall have precedence and the Secretary-General shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may, after consultation with the Leader of the House, determine:

Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation."

Here, there is a dispute among Members on whether it should be varied or not; and before the House, on behalf of the Government, formal motion has been presented, that there be a variation, and this should be taken up first. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: There is no formal motion before the House.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I have already moved it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I am not yielding. (*Interruptions*) Even without that motion, it could have been within your legitimate authority to exercise your discretion on the basis of the discussion that took place yesterday or today, to come to any conclusion. But you chose not to do it. But, now this Motion having been moved and if the House decides that this Motion be adopted, then it would be within your authority to see that the decision of the House is carried. This is my submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, I do agree with what Mr. Advani has said. Rule 25 is very clear and the discretion is given to the Presiding Officer. Even without rule 25 the

inherent jurisdiction and the authority is given to the Presiding Officer to decide. I did not choose to decide today because the business which was not on the agenda dragged on up to 3.30 P.M. That is one reason.

The second reason why I did not choose to decide is because we were in the midst of the Call Attention Motion. The question is whether we should leave the Call Attention in the midst of it or not.

And the third reason is that there are differing views of the members in the House. Some members think that the Mandal Commission Report which is applicable to the entire country is more important and that it should be discussed. Some members have a very strong view that the Delhi State hood Bill has been pending for pretty long years and it should be discussed. Now, when I find that there are views which are at tangent with each other, it is not possible some times to carry the entire House with the Presiding Officer. So, there are two courses open. One course is to move a motion and decide what is to be done. The second course is to have a discussion outside and decide what is to be done. Now, if you want me to decide, I will decide. But if I decide you shall have to follow it. I would like to hear from you.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The Motion has already been moved.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am not challenging your ruling. As you observed, whatever you have said is correct. But when you are changing the agenda which has already been approved, then you cannot change it through a motion. If all are accepting it, if the House unanimously accept it as a consensus, then you can do as decided. But by putting through a motion if you change the the agenda it is not fair. In a democracy then minority is not protected. Because, has been done unanimously by consensus. Simply by putting to vote you can do anything. That is there. You can do. Especially, this Mandal Commission report is very important, But the Delhi Bill is also important, they have been agitating for it. I am not disputing that. Therefore, if you

continue according to the agenda on the paper, we will be more grateful to you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): I think this dilemma can be easily solved. Up till now the practice has been that whatever is fixed by time, that is time-bound, whenever it is fixed like that, you remember that sometimes it is also put here on the agenda that it will be taken up at that time, and whichever is earlier. If it is time-bound, the practice up till now has been that whatever is the subject going on we interrupt that subject, take up the time-bound discussion and after the time-bound discussion is over, we again take up from where we left the unfinished subject. Here, today also, I know that it would have been better if we could have finished the Calling Attention and then taken up the subject. But now the difficulty—I can understand the difficulty of the Government even—is the moment we do not stick to four O'Clock and do not interrupt, and take-up the time-bound discussion, to complete the Calling Attention, then the rest of the items on the agenda are also there. Then everyone will say, "Why not Rule 377 statements?", "why not other items which are listed?" and so on.

So, I would submit, please stick to the earlier practice. Let the House not break that healthy convention, traditions and practice. Sir, under Rule 25 and even under Rule 30, the discretion is given to the Speaker. I entirely agree with you that the residual power as per the rules is entirely with the Chair and with the Speaker. But the Speaker also goes by the healthy practices and conventions. Once we break the convention, it will open a flood-gate. We are on a delicate and an important subject. At least today let us not break this convention. The country is concerned about the Mandal Commission Report. I do not think that we should make a precedent of changing the 4 o' Clock discussion. The whole nation is looking at it. Let us continue with the discussion on Mandal Commission Report. The rest of the items we can take up later. As you remember, other discussion under Rule 193, which has been interrupted, can also be taken up and finished. That is my request.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are three courses open—either the Presiding Officer decides or the Members decide by consensus or the Member decide by voting. If the leaders of the parties are ready to get up and say, then I will decide. Otherwise, I will not decide. I will not decide because I can conduct the business of the House only with your help. If your help is not forthcoming, I will not be able to conduct. Up to this time, I am very sorry to say that I did not get any assistance to conduct the business of the House today. Today is an exceptional day and I could not carry the Members with me. Supposing if I take up the discussion on Mandal Commission Report, those who have given the Calling Attention may not support. Supposing I say that the discussion on Mandal Commission Report should be taken up, those who are for the Delhi Statehood Bill may not support. The result could be that there would be Pandemonium in the House, which should not be there. My request to the Members of the House is that the leaders of the Parties and the Whips should shortly go to Mr. Upendra's Chamber and decide about what to do, and let me know their decision. Until that time, we shall complete the Calling Attention.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Another factor has to be taken into consideration. Apart from what you have said, quite correctly, another new factor has now appeared, which you have to take into consideration. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has formally moved a motion which is before you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is correctly.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How do you propose to dispose of that motion? You cannot just avoid that motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Indrajit Gupta, you are right in saying that. Let him also apply his mind to this motion, whether this motion is as it should be.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Sir, you have not

disposed of my point of order. My point of order is that at 4 o' Clock, we have to take up the discussion on Mandal Commission Report, as per the Agenda. Therefore, let us stop the proceedings whatever may be, Calling Attention or any other item, and take up the discussion on Mandal Commission Report. You have observed that if you take up the discussion on Mandal Commission Report now, some Members how are listed for Calling Attention and some Members who want to take up the Delhi Statehood Bill will be agitated. That means, you are succumbing to the pressure... (Interruptions) As you have suggested, the leaders of the parties can discuss with Mr. Upendra in his Chamber and arrive at consensus. Till they decide about it, let us take up the discussion on Mandal Commission Report now as per the Agenda. Once they come to a consensus, then we can stop the discussion on Mandal Commission Report and take up the item whatever they decide.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): No consensus is being arrived at in this regard. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When you lay the practice of changing the business by moving a Government resolution, hereafter no business can ever be transacted because everyday motion can be moved and business can be changed. Then the Chair will be in difficulty... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have answered your point of order. I have said that there is an authority given to the Speaker. I have said that there is a rule accordingly. And the practice which we have followed is by consensus. There have been occasions in the House when the time has been extended and the subject have been changed by putting it to the vote...

DR. THAMBI DURAI: You have said that you are afraid of...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not afraid of anything. I need not be afraid of anything.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: This is what you have said.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am afraid for you. If you are standing to speak and nobody allows you to speak, then you will have to say to the Chair to control the House. I will not have to speak.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why do you not leave it to the Business Advisory Committee?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us understand the situation. Are you interested in the discussion? If you are interested in discussion the Mandal Commission's Report or Call Attention or anything else, you please decide. I am not afraid on anything. It is not against me. It is not against the Presiding Officer. It is between the political parties. The Presiding Officer does not speak; it is you who speak. It is the duty of the Presiding Officer to see that the business of the House is conducted in a proper manner. But at times, as you have said, I have to adjourn the House and to see that the order is established. You have yourselves seen it. So let me not prolong it. The practical solution which I have suggested is that you talk to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. If you fail to do that, then I will decide.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Then you adjourn the House till that time... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given my ruling that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and the Whips should discuss this matter and let us know what is to be done. Now I am continuing with the Calling Attention Motion.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Extension of Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme to Maharashtra—Contd.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Hari Bhaui Shankar Mahale.

[*English*]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, National Front Government has done remarkable work for farmers and I congratulate the Government on this account. I listened patiently to the statement made by the Minister. It will not yield any good if they also want to do what the Congress Government did previously. This scheme should be extended for another ten years. The Minister said that he would give his decision very soon.

Farmers are suffering losses. So extension for another ten years should be granted as soon as possible. This is my only suggestion.

DR. KHUSHAL PARASRAM BOPCHE (Bhandara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to offer a suggestion regarding extension of cotton monopoly scheme in Maharashtra. I welcome the statement made by the honourable Minister in this regard. The Minister said in his statement that they are going to purchase bales of cotton very soon. In this regard may I know from the Minister what he means by very soon.

I also agree to the demand made by my honourable members who spoke prior to me. Every year the farmers have to come to you for their demand of extension of monopoly procurement schemes. It is better to extend this scheme for another ten years. The farmers should get remunerative price for their produce.

You are aware of the fact that this ses-

[Dr. Khushal Parasram Bopche]

sion is now coming to a close. There should be some final decision regarding this assurance before the end of this session. I conclude with this demand.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree with whatever Shri Harish Rawat and other hon. Members have said about the Maharashtra Monopoly Scheme. I do not want to go into past. In different expert committee reports made in the past, an opinion was expressed that the procured cotton was not of a fine quality. However, I do not agree with the contention of many hon. Members who said about the scheme of Maharashtra that permission has been granted to export a lesser quantity of cotton to them. This time there has been record harvest of cotton. One hundred thirty bails of cotton were produced in India, this year C.C.I. has purchases it from the entire country. Its production from Maharashtra was 15 per cent of the whole production. Since it is a monopoly scheme, the whole production of 22 lakh bails was procured.

We have allocated the quota for export, in proportion to its share in total production in the entire country. Since the cotton produced by farmers is purchased under the Maharashtra Monopoly scheme, 12.5 lakh bails have been exported. It has exported 20% of cotton procured. Besides, Maharashtra is a dry and cotton area. Its production does not increase Cotton production is increasing all over the country except some pockets of Maharashtra where it is comparatively less. Alongwith production there should be improvement in janning and pressing facilities and other infrastructural facilities. I have already submitted that efforts should be made to provide assistance to farmers through co-operatives. The difficulty with the Government is that the Cotton Corporation of India has to look after the entire country. Just now hon. Member, Shri Harish Rawat, alleged that the C.C.I. has allotted more cotton to some states and less to some

others. In order to have a check on this type of irregularities, we have rationalised the entire system of distribution. Several State which I would not like to name, have not been able to export, it, whereas the C.C.I. is making its exports. As far as practicable by us, we have made allotment of cotton quota to Maharashtra so that it could made full export in conformity with the monopoly scheme of Maharashtra federation. The matter had been pending for one year. Time is short. I do not want to enter into any controversy. I am short of time as your agenda is very large. I have got the figures with me which I may read out, if you permit. Had our Government not come, this monopoly scheme would have thrown into disarray. When the Government and the co-operative sector take over a scheme it could be that it may not run in a scientific way or in manner ever then it is considered to be the best way to run the scheme. I would like to say this much that we have made full preparations and the Calling Attention has also contributed to our preparation. We will take an early decision in this regard. Some of the hon. Members have expressed the view that it should be further extended for another 10 years. This thing I cannot say. But one thing is certain that farmers' cotton will be procured and there will be no difficulty in it. This year we did not allow any problem to be faced by the farmers. We got the procurement done by the C.C.I. at the commercial level and we did not allow the cotton prices to fall in the whole country. Today I would like to assure the august House once again that there will be no problem with the scheme of monopoly scheme of Maharashtra and the Cotton growers. If a decision in this regard is taken tomorrow I shall announce the same. It is not in my hands. The matter has gone to the cabinet. May be that a decision cannot be taken in the cabinet tomorrow. But one thing is certain that an early decision will be taken in this regard and there will be no difficulty about it.

I know that there will be bumper crops this year. There was no rain fall in Gujarat. But now there has been rainfall in the State. This year also there has been a production 130 lakh bales of cotton in the State. If there

will be number crop this year, we will not succumb to the pressure of mill owners. In this connection I would like to add further that not a single private person has been issued licence to export cotton. The C.C.I. made the export on behalf of all the State Co-operatives. I was told by the people that export should continue. We released quota for exports in the manner that helped in stabilising the prices to be given to farmers. Sometimes one lakh, sometimes two lakh, sometimes three lakh bales were released. Three days ago from now I announced the prices for more than 5 lakh bales of cotton that has been stored for next year so that prices remain stable at a particular level. I would like to assure the House that there will be no laxity in it.

16.39 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

I) Need to Declare synonyms of Nayak Community as Scheduled Tribes

[*English*]

SHRI RAJ AMBANNA NAYAK DORE (Raichur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the miserable sufferings of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka, Scheduled Tribes of Beda, Bedar, Valmiki, Talwara, Nayak and Naik are suffering.

There are fifty lakh of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka State. Government of Karnataka has submitted proposals to the Union Government to declare synonyms of 'Nayaka' community which is classified as Scheduled Tribes. Due to delay in declaring these classified as Scheduled Tribes. Due to delay in declaring these classified communities at par with other S.T. communities, the 'Nayaka' community is suffering a lot.

I, therefore, urge the Central Government to immediately mitigate the sufferings of S.T. communities immediately mitigate the sufferings and declare at par the Nayaka/ Beda, Bedar, Valmiki Talwara, Nayak, Naik,

which are the synonyms of "Nayaka" in the Scheduled Tribes list.

II) Need to permit the Government of Karnataka to raise Funds to finance its Irrigation and Power projects by issue of bonds

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (Chitradurga): It is gratifying to note that Karnataka Government has given top priority to agriculture sector and to complete the long pending irrigation projects. The Central Government is also encouraging this vital sector. Completion of pending irrigation projects is possible only when the Centre provides adequate funds. At present Karnataka Government is facing actual financial constraints. Hence the State Government is very keen to raise funds for agricultural development. The State Government has requested the centre for the establishment of a National Irrigation Development Bank, so that irrigation and power projects could be financed from this Bank. But there is no positive reply so far from the Centre. The Central Government has already permitted many public sector like NTPC, Nuclear Thermal Projects to raise capital through bonds. The State Governments should also be permitted to raise their capital through their public undertakings. It was also assured by Karnataka Government that the funds raised for irrigation and power projects would be invariably utilised for the same purpose. Karnataka Government assured that it will take the responsibility for the payment of these bonds and interest. Delay in this regard would only result in the hike in the construction costs.

I therefore, request the Government of India to clear these proposal without any further delay.

III) Need to implement the decision regarding waiver of excise duty on diesel oil used by mechanised boats run under the co-operative sector

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Visakhapatnam): The small mechanised fishing boats are mostly operated by SC/ST

[Shrimati Uma Gajapathi Raju]

fishermen as also by the unemployed youth under the self-employment schemes. The hike in fuel prices by the Union Government has put the mechanised boat operators under hardship. On representation by the small mechanized boat operators, the Union Government in its Budget for 1990-91 announced some relief by waiving excise duty on the diesel oil used by these boats. Though the duty waiver was announced in the month of May 1990, to this day the necessary orders to implement it has not reached the local Excise Duty authorities in Visakhapatnam. I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to issue orders for implementation of the waiver of Excise duty on diesel oil used by mechanized boats run under the co-operative sector.

iv) Need to declare East and West Champarson districts in Bihar as drought affected areas and take remedial measures

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA (Bettiah): Sir, the agriculture has continuously been kept on the top priority in the Five Year Plans as well as in the current Five Year Plan. The Central Government has been planning to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains but it would be possible only if we tackle the problem of drought and floods in the country Sir, this time the districts of East and West Champaran in Bihar are under spell of drought after having been visited by devastating floods in 1986 and 1987. These districts are chiefly paddy growing areas and famous granery of Bihar. The entire Bhadai crop has almost been lost. These districts still remain agricultural districts where 90% population depend on farming. The loss of Bhadai crop and the imminent loss of Kharif crop as well has completely disheartened the people and put them in a state of frustration and despair. In view of the critical situation prevailing there, I request that the East and the West Champaran districts of Bihar be declared drought affected areas and the following measures be adopted on war-footing to help people sustain themselves through

the crisis (i) provision of 24 hours electricity to the existing tube-wells; (ii) 100% subsidised sinking of tube-wells in the area; (iii) immediate restoration of damaged Gandak canal system specially that of Triveni, Don and Ghorashahan and their distributories; (iv) arrangement for free distribution of seeds and fertiliser for Rabi cultivation to small and marginal farmers as well as provision of interest free loan facility to them; (v) provision of IRDP loans to those below poverty line and lastly immediate implementation of hard manual schemes.

v) Need to take steps to provide kerosene and cooking gas in Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHAVJI (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the last two months Madhya Pradesh has been experiencing acute shortage of kerosene and L.P.G. which are items of daily necessity. As a result thereof people form long queues in front of the kerosene dealers' shops. Due to non-availability of kerosene village life has become miserable and in the villages where electricity connections have not been given people are forced to pass their nights in darkness. On the other due to non-availability of cooking gas the middle class people living in cities and towns are experiencing a lot of hardships and problems to their food.

I would, therefore, like to request the Central Government to take concrete steps to remove this grave crisis.

vi) Need to set-up electronic Telephone Exchange in Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this age of science and race of materialistic life, telephone has become not only a powerful any swift medium of communication, but also a necessity of life. But I regret to State that the Government is not able to meet the growing demands of telephones. Particu-

larly in backward localities and districts where even though telephone connections have been given, but they are not working smoothly. The working of telephone network in Azamgarh area of Uttar Pradesh is not at all satisfactory. There are a large number of people in the waiting list and disturbances in telephone system are causing concern for the people who have already been given connections. Telephone lines mostly remain out of order. Local calls and trunk calls do not materialise. If a complaints is made, it is being replied that machines have become outdated and useless. For some reason or the other even the chairs shown in telephone bills are much higher than the amount worked out on the basis of number of calls made. Having been disappointed, a number of people have disconnected their telephone connections. Even telephones of peoples' representatives such as M.Ps, M.L. As and M.L.Cs are not working properly and it is a serious thing. Under the above circumstances, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Communication to take steps to streamline the telephone system in Azamgarh immediately and replace the existing telephone exchange at Azamgarh by an electronic exchange at the earliest.

vii) Need to take effective steps to implement one rank one pension scheme

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government made an announcement in the first session of the House to give one rank one pension to ex-servicemen. But it has not so far taken any steps in this regard. Question put in the House in this regard has also not been replies clearly. Due to this ambiguity on the part of the Government a sense of discontentment and distrust is fast developing in the minds of ex-servicemen.

The Government must take immediate steps to fulfil the demand of 'one rank one pension' of the lakhs of ex-servicemen in the country and implement this decision so that justice could be done to them who have been fighting for this for last several years. We all

are determined to see that this demand of the ex-servicemen in fulfilled.

viii) Need to issue licences to the hawkers selling goods in trains

SHRI PRATAP SINGH (Banka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a large number of hawkers are earning their livelihood by selling various commodities in trains in the Indian railways. Since long there has been a demand of hawkers to issue licences. While on the one hand this system will increase revenue to Indian Railways, on the other it will provide employment avenues to a large number of people. Passengers travelling in trains will also be benefited by their services. Though these people are selling their goods without licences but they have to innumerable difficulties in absence of licenceness. They are being harassed due to non-possession of licenceness. These people have bribe in compulsion to run their business. While this practice gives rise to corruption, it also tarnishes image of the hawkers before the passengers.

I would, therefore, like to make a demand to the Government to pass order immediately by considering sympathetically their the demand of issuing licences to these hawkers so that they could run their business fearlessly and earn their livelihood.

(ix) Need to abolish taxes levied on electronic goods in Punjab and to declare it as Industrially backward State

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH (Patiala): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like draw the attention of this august House to the following matter of public importance.

Due to excessive taxation the electronic industry is suffering heavy losses in Punjab, as a result thereof a number of small and medium electronic industries have either been closed or are on the verge of closure in Mohali and several other areas of Punjab. While the rate of this tax is quite low in its adjoining State, it is more than double in

[Sh. Atinder Pal Singh]

Punjab. As such it is very necessary to remove this disparity. It is creating problems for the marketing of electronic goods manufactured in Punjab in national and international markets. Goods manufactured in this industry are not selling in the market thus causing heavy losses to it.

I would, therefore, like to make a demand that taxes on electronic goods manufactured in Punjab should be totally abolished so that Punjab could emerge as an electronic industry State. I would also like to demand that the entire State of Punjab should be declared as an industrially backward State so that maximum employment avenues could be created in the State. At the same time Punjab should be provided all Central assistance as an industrially backward State which has not hitherto been given to it.

[English]

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I raised a point of order at 4 o'clock and we decided that we would take up the Mandal Commission debate at 4 o'clock. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, there is no consensus. Therefore, I request you to go by the List of Business. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P UPENDRA): Sir, I requested for their cooperation. The proposal I gave was that if they insist on taking up the Mandal Commission debate, we can take up. Similarly, at 5.30 p.m., the Half-an-Hour discussion is there. The, at 6 o'clock, we can take up the Legislative Business as listed in the order and sit late until it is finished. That was the proposal for which they have agreed to. Now, since they say that there was no consensus, under rule 364, I formally request you to take the

decision of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to know whether there is any consensus or not.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, No. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, Order Please. Now will you please pay your attention to what we say?

Today also I must congratulate you for working very diligently throughout the Session. Sometimes you might have given pin-pricks but all the time you were cooperating with us. Today also you shall have to cooperate with the presiding officer. In the interest of the traditions and conventions and ~~and~~ and the goodwill that prevails here, I have said that you should take to each other and you should decide as to how we should go about, to arrive at a consensus. I have also said that if you fail to decide, then I shall decide. I am now trying to decide. I hope that because you have reposed faith in the presiding officer, you would try to help the presiding officer.

Now, whatever I say would be in the interest of the entire House and the dignity and tradition of the House. I have full faith in you that you will support what I am saying.

My decision is that we are going to discuss the Mandal Commission for some time.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would say that we would start discussing the Mandal Commission from now and we will go upto 7 O'clock From 7 O'clock to 8 O'clock, we will take up the legislative business.

[English]

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Do not force us... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: How is

it possible to bring forward Delhi Statehood Bill within an hour (*Interruptions*) Let us sit upto 12.

[*English*]

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Sir, you have given a decision. We must abide by your decision. Nobody should contradict your decision. Everybody should go according to that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir there can be no two opinions to accept whatever ruling you give. As you know Sir, some of the hon. Members were concerned about the Mandal Commission Report and made a request to you to hold a discussion on it. Exactly with the same concern several of my colleagues including myself request you take up the Delhi Statehood Bill. If it is decided that only business of the House will be transacted upto 8.00 p.m. and thereafter the Prasar Bharati Bill will be passed, the Delhi Statehood Bill could be take up thereafter. As such, I would like to request you that the Delhi Statehood Bill should be brought forward. I suggest that in the order of list of business prepared by you the Mandal Commission Report may be taken up first. It would be most appropriate to take it up as 7.00 P.M. yesterday. The House was of the view that as long as the Bill is not passed, the House should not be adjourned for the day. ... (*Interruptions*) ... This decision is acceptable to me and my party. I would like to request you not to fix any time limit for this... (*Interruptions*) ...

17.00 hrs

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Advani's view..... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First listen to the Hon. Prime Minister, please.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): So far as the Delhi Statehood Bill is concerned, I would

like to tell you that we all are unanimous on the point of taking up the Delhi Statehood Bill today. No matter if we are required to sit late into the night hours but the Delhi Statehood Bill must be taken up today... (*Interruptions*)

...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like thank you on my own behalf and on behalf of the august House for your decision. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: By and large, excepting two points here and there, there is agreement.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS: No. No. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not understand. Please sit down, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): You allow them to speak and you do not allow us to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: O.K. I allow you to speak.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You have given a ruling that up to 7 O' Clock, Mandal Commission report will be discussed. From 7 to 8 O' Clock, Delhi Statehood Bill will be discussed. The Prime Minister and Shri Advanji have said that it will come up at 8 O'Clock. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will not interrupt me. I have heard your feelings. I have assessed your feelings. I have come to a particular conclusion. But you please realise and do not immediately get up and interrupt me until I finish. Please realise that you have to work with each other and unless you cooperate with the Presiding Officer, Presiding Officer cannot also work. I said that you will not interrupt. Please help me, Mr. K.S. Rao I have said that we start discussion on Mandal Commission now, go upto 7 O'Clock

and from 7 O'clock onwards, we will discuss the legislative business.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not disturb me. I am not allowing you to speak, Mr. Kamal Nath. I have given the ruling. It shall be for everybody to cooperate with me. You say "We will cooperate with you when the ruling is announced." And if the ruling is against you, you cannot say that we will not cooperate with you. This cannot be done. I have taken into account what the Prime Minister has said and what Mr. Advani has said.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt until I complete. I am saying that I do not guarantee that the Bill will be passed. But I would certainly see that it is taken up for discussion.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I am on a point of order. You were kind enough to give a ruling in this House and you requested the House to agree to your ruling. I accept that ruling. What was that ruling? That ruling is that Mandal Commission will be discussed up to 7 PM and from 7 to 8 PM Government business will be taken up. You yourself gave that ruling. We accept that ruling. Are you realising your own ruling?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am pleading with you to cooperate with me. Please understand the nicety and understand carefully the statement I have made. Please cooperate and please do not interrupt me. Please understand that unless you cooperate with each other the business cannot be transacted. We are interested in transacting the business. I have said that we are taking up the business. We are not completing it. I am not assuring that it will be completed. Please understand that. When the ruling is in your favour, you accept it and when it goes against you, you don't accept it. That should

not be the case.

(Interruptions)

SHRIDINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Sir, I seek a clarification. In my understanding of your ruling, you have said that we shall take up the Mandal Commission immediately. This will go on up to 7 O Clock. From 7 to 8 p.m., we will take up the Government business. It means that at 8 O'Clock, the business of the House will end ... *(Interruptions)* Your statement would have been recorded. I would like you to make it quite clear, I mean your statement. It is a recorded statement. You have said that it is between 7-8 p.m. It is not going to go beyond 8 O'Clock. That is my point. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not giving an assurance that it will end at 8 O' Clock.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You don't interrupt me. Please sit down. Shri Dinesh Singh, I have said...before also and after that also. If I am fixing the time, if you have given that authority to the Chair to conduct the business and fix and the time, the business will be conducted and carried on in such a fashion that as far as possible there is agreement between the parties. You don't stretch it too much. They agreed, you agreed and you carry on the business in such a fashion that your points of view are also projected and you are able to conduct the business. No more discussion on this now. I call upon Shri Kashiram Chhabilds Rana to continue.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: No, Sir.

17.10 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Thambi Durai came and sat on the floor near the Table

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Thambi Durai, please cooperate with me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is my personal request to you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are the presiding officer. You know the plight of the presiding officer.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not forcing you. It is my personal request.

17.13 hrs

(At this state, Dr. Thambi Durai went back to his seat)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will allow you to raise the point of order. I would like to make it very amply clear that I do not remember to have said anything which would have caused any irritation to Shri Durai. And if I have said and if it is found in the record, I will remove it. That is one thing.

And the second thing is, we do respect your feelings. And if you have any point of order. You can say. I am again saying that it is not for the presiding officer to say anything against any member and of all the people against you. Please raise your point of order.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: At 4 o'clock, I raised my point of order. *(Interruptions)*

This is not the way of functioning. *(Interruptions)* I am very sorry, you pushed me to act like this. At 4 o'clock, I raised my point of order stating about the order of the business. I said: "At 4 o'clock, we have to take up the discussion on Mandal Commission." The whole country is agitated over this. Many people are dying and firing also took place. It is a very serious thing. Therefore, we want to discuss it. Our Dravidian movement fought for this Mandal Commission's recommendations. Our whole party devoted itself for that. We want to express our feelings. Previously, before two days also I had said that the discussion on Mandal Commission is very

important. The National Front Government is claiming so much that they are implementing it. But there are so many lacunae in that. I want to highlight them so that the whole nation comes to know what is happening in the country.

I belong to a backward community. How I developed, I only know. What Mr. Poojary said Yesterday, I can also say. The whole country is expecting certain assurances from the Prime Minister. Therefore we are agitated here. I requested yesterday and previously also that this has to be taken seriously. Today in the morning itself, after the Question Hour, I requested the Chair to take up the discussion on Mandal Commission Report immediately. But the discussion on the Mandal Commission Report is getting diluted. Purposely some sections of the people are doing it. One Minister is telling that this is not applicable to educational institutions. What is this? Without education can you apply for any job? Therefore this is a very important subject... *(Interruptions)* ..

That is why I requested that at 4 o'clock we have to take up the discussion. The Chair had given the assurance that it would be taken up at 4 o'clock. I raised at 4 o'clock to say that we have to take up the business according to the order. You gave some clarification and said that if the consensus is there we can come to a conclusion and if all accepts, that is all right. But there is no consensus. Sometimes we also observed that when Calling Attention is going on, if you change it, Members are agitated.

Some people are interested in the Delhi Statehood Bill also.: *(Interruptions)* ... Please listen to me... *(Interruptions)* ...

There is so much of confusion in the House and there is no unanimity. That is why I requested you to please go according to the order of business. If you do that there will be no conflict. But if you put any motion on the business and get it passed by simple majority, anything may happen in future. Any section of the House will move certain things and it will create unnecessary precedents in

[Dr. Thambi Durai]

the House. That is why I request you go to according to the order.

Afterwards when we discussed it, I came to the House and raised my point of order. You said that cannot be taken up. You said that if at all there is a consensus that can be taken up, I want to abide by your decision. You said that upto 7 o'clock we can take up Mandal Commission discussion and from 7 to 8 O'clock we can take up the Legislative business. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thambi Duraiji, if I have misunderstood you anywhere I will take it back. In my chamber I will discuss it with you, you can tell me as to how we can sit and tie up.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: I know the chamber business. I was also the Presiding Officer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now that we have taken this up, let us discuss it.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: I know when I was presiding how our Members picked up mikes and threw them out. Nobody condemned it at that time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want me to do now?

DR. THAMBI DURAI: I don't want to repeat all these things. We are demonstrating in the Satyagraha way and we are demanding in a polite manner. Let the business go according to the agenda. Why are you changing it? Unless you give the guarantee, we cannot do anything. What is your ruling?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order? Do you want a ruling on your point of order?

DR. THAMBI DURAI: According to the business on the agenda you have to go.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is the discussion on Mandal Commission.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: At 5.30 Half-an-Hour discussion is coming.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will de-

cide at that time. I have said that we will start at 5 O'clock and go upto 7 O'clock with this discussion.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: But at 5.30 Half-an-Hour discussion is there. What about it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are taking up discussion on Mandal Commission Report now.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: I want a clarification from the Chair. Are you going to take up Half-an-Hour discussion at 5.30 p.m. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will postpone the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are postponing the Half-an-Hour discussion. On that point, you are very right. At the proper moment, I would have said that we would postpone the Half-an-Hour discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Then, how long it will go? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't ask like this. I cannot go on answering like this. We are now taking up the discussion on the Mandal Commission Report.

17.22 hrs

DECISION ON UNDER RULE 193

DECISIONS ON MANDAL COMMISSION
REPORT
AND
MEASURES FOR PROMOTION OF EM-
PLOYMENT FOR YOUTH IN ADDITION TO
RESERVATIONS FOR SOCIALLY AND
EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES-
CONTD.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Shri Rana..

[Translation]

SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA (Surat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a very reasonable demand has been fulfilled with the statement made by the Hon. Prime Minister on 7th August, in the House about reservation. Everybody knows that our country achieved Independence in 1947. But mere Independence is not enough. People will have to be given social as well as economic freedom. One or the other hurdle comes in the way as and when some announcement is made to give social and economic freedom to people.

Sir, during the elections—the parties whether it was the Janata Dal or the Bharatiya Janata Party, had made a promise to the people that the recommendations of the Mandal Commission would be implemented. I feel that it will be better if all the parties are consulted and a decision is taken after arriving at a general consensus. I mean to say that had the Government made this announcement of reservation immediately after coming to power, people would have widely welcomed its decision. But I was pained a lot when I heard the speeches of hon. Members about implementation of the Mandal Commission Report during the last two days. I was further distressed when I heard the views of the Congress Party in this regard. Today, we are living in a democracy. What does democracy mean? Does it mean that what 51 per cent people say is correct and the views of remaining 49 per cent carries no weight. The backward classes, the downtrodden and the oppressed class account for 52 per cent of the total population of the country, but people do not accept their views. In the Congress party while Shri Pujari says that his party is not against the recommendations of the Mandal Commission, Shri Sathe reads out quotations from the Manusmriti. Sometimes, efforts are being made to draw a dividing line between the class and the caste. They also express apprehensions that if the Prime Minister implements the Mandal Commission Recommendations, the country would be fragmented into 1000 pieces. They cite the inci-

dents of 1947 when the country was divided into two parts—India and Pakistan due to communal reasons. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is what we hear. They are giving references of the 'Manusmriti'. A time has come when this Government decided to give the depressed their legitimate rights, but these people are showing the tenets of Manusmriti. During elections, they also use the same language. They also make promises that justice would be given to the downtrodden, the oppressed and the exploited classes, their economic disparities would be removed and they would be lifted above. But their action is different from their words. I recollect even today that in 1985 when an agitation was launched in Gujarat, the then Prime Minister and the present leader of opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Rajiv Gandhi advised the agitationists to withdraw their agitation and also promised them that a national consensus would be arrived at. Now power has gone out of his hands. When they were in power, they did not do any things for 4-5 years to arrive at a national consensus. What I want to say is that people who claim that they are the well-wishers of the downtrodden and the oppressed class in the house are trying to snatch away their rights. They are the same people who did everything to change the Supreme Court judgement and make amendments in the Constitution just to capture Muslim votes. But they never made any efforts to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in the interest of the downtrodden and the oppressed class.

Sir, today the condition of the backward, the downtrodden and the oppressed classes in the society is very deplorable. What are the reasons that their children are dying of starvation? What are the reasons that their women are committing suicide by jumping into wells. Why do their old parents commit suicide by jumping before the trains? All this happens, because they have no employment and no food to eat. They have no money to purchase milk for their children.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today about 52 per cent people are living in such a

[Sh. Kashiram Chhabildas Rana]

deplorable condition in the country. The hon. Members may belonging to Congress Party, are taking steps against the Mandal Commission just to take political advantage of the situation. The Bhartiya Janata Party had also made a promise to the people that it would implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. But in practice, quite a reverse view is being expressed. Let us not raise a wall between the caste and classes. I would like to request all the parties concerned to extend their co-operation when a decision has been taken to give some rights to the backward classes. The parties must extend their co-operation for the sake of humanity. Though the backward classes account for 52 per cent of the total population of the country, only 4.65 per cent of them are in employment and the rest are unemployed. In this connection, I would like to point out that nowhere in the Constitution, it has been written that a wall would be raised between the caste and the class. They why clashes are being engineered between them today. It has come in the press reports that two bottles of blood were sent to the Prime Minister, out of which one bottle contains blood of the forward class and other is of the backward class. People belonging to backward classes are also Indians and part of the 85 crore population. Same blood is flowing in their veins. Their blood is not different from other people. When it is true that they are also one among us they have a right to live a good life, others who consider themselves of higher classes should make some sacrifices for their fellow brethren who have no employment and who are dying of starvation. They have always been exploited. They have been oppressed for centuries. Who is responsible for their plight? Out of 52 per cent only 4.65 per cent of people have got employment. Who is responsible for this? Except 3-4 years of the Janata Party rule, the Congress Party has all along been in power for the last 43 years. During her tenure as Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi promised that she would remove poverty. Has poverty been removed? During the tenure of the Congress Party, their Prime Ministers

used to say that the downtrodden would be given their due rights. But there has been no change in their plight in these 43 years. Then how the country could remain united today? Sir, there was also a discussion on Assam situation as to why did the ULFA became hostile to people of Maharashtra. Gujarat and other non-Assamese people who are living in Assam. It is because the original inhabitants of Assam were exploited. Their tolerance reached a point of saturation. That is why they are fighting against those people. I feel that if this state of affairs continues in the country and these 52 per cent people continue to be exploited, Assam like situation will emerge in the whole country. People who have nothing with them, nothing to eat, no employment and no clothes to wear, what can they do? Naturally, they will beg before the people living in luxurious bungalows.

Therefore, we should accept this decision. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if at all there are certain communities which have been poor and backward and yet have not been included in the Mandal Commission report, they should also be provided reservation facilities on economic basis. The proposal of providing 5-10 per cent reservation to them has already been made. I think still there is a time for the leaders of all the political parties to think over the matter and move together in this direction. (*Interruptions*)

I know very well who is responsible for anti-national activities and agitations in the country. I know who started the agitation in Orissa and who spread it throughout the country. If we want to prove ourselves good leaders we must persuade the people that such outlook is essential to be adopted in order to safeguard the independence of the country. Keeping in view what is provided in the section 15-4 or 16-4 of the Constitution, we took oath. On order to fulfil that oath to unite the people of the country measures will have to be taken for their social, educational and economic development. And whenever steps to this effect would be taken they will be opposed. However, only those who remain firm on their oath despite strong opposition, are the true leaders. If people think

that agitation should be started against the Government then they are mistaken, it won't last long. My only submission is that the decision taken in the House today should have been taken 43 years back when the constitution was made. We have been entrusted the duty to lend our support to this Bill in order to uplift the suppressed people. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party I rise to extend our whole-hearted support to the decision of the Government and the Prime Minister to introduce 27 per cent reservation to the backward classes.

[Translation]

SHRI R.N. RAKESH (Chail): Out of fear of Shri Devi Lal. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Whenever you speak, we do not interrupt. You should learn to have patience to listen to others.

[English]

Sir, I can understand, the Congress Party is in a difficulty over this issue. There is no single leader of the Congress Party who can say that they oppose to the Mandal Commission as such. But then, they have missed the bus. They were given a chance, they were given a golden opportunity. They were in power for so many years. During the last 10 years in which the Mandal Commission submitted its report, it was they who were in power and if they were really true to their promises they could have taken the initiative. It would not have been necessary for this present Government to come and initiate this measure. They could have done it very well but they failed because they were really not serious they were not sincere in this thing at all. When they say that we support the Mandal Commission it is because they cannot oppose it. They seek to qualify it with so many conditions and so many restrictions that actually there is noth-

ing left at the end of it if we accept what they are saying.

The point is, Sir, the atmosphere in the country is now highly emotionally surcharged and I understand it is very difficult for anybody to take a very detached and objective views of the implications of this decision which has been taken by the Government. Because people are on the streets. It is not surprising to know that the social structure, particularly the Hindu community social structure, as it existed all these years has been given a shake up by this decision. It is only natural that those people or those groups or those elements who think that they are going to lose the privilege which they have enjoyed uninterruptly for so many years, should be upset. They should be angry; they should be alarmed and they should be apprehensive of the future. It always happen when a big shake up of the whole social structure takes place, as it is going to happen now or as it is happening. I am deeply and my party is deeply sorrowful at the loss of lives of people and, of course, the loss of public property also which has taken place since this announcement was made. I know that the Government here in Delhi had itself given orders that despite all provocations, despite all difficulties, the police should not fire. In spite of that, firing has taken place in some place and some precious young lives have been lost. At the same time I wonder when other all these young people, who are after all our own sons and daughters, who are now rampaging on the streets if all of them have really understood or anybody has a bothered to explain to them in a calm, dispassionate and detailed way what exactly are the dimensions of this reservation measure which has been announced. Or is it being blown out of proportions? Is it creating in the minds of young people a spectre, which is not justified at all? They have implemented, if I can understand it, in a truncated form, the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. The only thing that they have introduced is and that itself has set off this big commotion throughout the country that these backward classes who constitute 52 per cent of the population should be given 27 per

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cent reservation. Where in the Central Government services and in the Central Public Sector Undertakings, nowhere else, not in the State Government services. I think, the State Governments employ a very large number of people in their Departments and Undertakings and all that. This decision of the Government does not apply to them. It does not apply to any educational institution. It does not apply to any medical college or engineering college. It does not apply to any medical college or engineering college. It does not apply to such Classes or Castes which are not common to the State List, which are not there already in various states and are common with the Mandal Commission. It does not apply to them. Also, a categorical assurance had been given that it is not going to be imposed on any State which does not want it. I really order whether all the people who are so excited about this, who are carrying on such big anti-reservation campaign—whether it is by word of mouth or by writing or by leading demonstrations in the streets—have really, truthfully and faithfully explained to the concerned people, what are the actual dimensions of the decision which the Government had taken. I doubt it very much. Because to me, it appears that it is quite a modest, restricted, truncated implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. But it is thoroughly justified and it is welcome. It is not the whole thing which should have come, which could come and which could have come in the name of the Mandal Commission. Some people are behaving as though, their children and their grand children for generations to come are going to be totally deprived and that there is no further left for them and so on. An exaggerated distorted picture has been given I am sure. Otherwise this kind of excitement and agitation would not have taken place which had taken place now.

I would only plead that this conflict or wherever we would like to call it—difference of opinion, conflict, clashes in some cases—are taking place and that should not be

allowed to degenerate into a sort of pro-reservation and anti-reservation issue. This will be extremely harmful to our society. It is an extremely sensitive issue, we understand that, in a society like ours with all these centuries of history and traditions behind us. Mr. Sathe had spoken eloquently about Manusmriti and the fact is that for 3000 years of rigid caste system in which people are sealed off from each other, in which they are hermetically sealed into water tight compartments by the accident of their birth, this is the society in which we have been living. However much we may decry this caste system and however much we may go on hoping and pleading that we will get rid of this caste system some time, and we all realise that this is not in keeping with the development of modern society. But the fact of the matter or the reality is that, everyday of our lives, even those amongst us, who are well-educated people, we are living, breathing, eating and sleeping with consciousness of caste in our heads. We have passed so many laws in this Parliament, beginning from the Constitution, down to recent days. If you go by those laws, then beginning from untouchability, the caste system has no place in the country—not at all, according to those laws. But how many people in this country really, effectively, loyally and sincerely are prepared to carry out all the implications of those laws in their own daily lives? When we give our daughters in marriage, do we go by them? There may be a few exceptions here and there; all honour to them, to those who are prepared to practise inter-caste marriages and inter-communal marriages and all that. How many are there? The overwhelming majority of our people, including those who are well educated, continue to practise will nilly, consciously or unconsciously, all the prejudices of caste or caste system which are there ingrained in our society. How many of them are willing to go to the hut of a Harijan and sit and eat with him? How many will give their daughters in marriage to people belonging to other castes?

Somebody spoke here the other day; I think it was our Minister Mr. Janeshwar Mishra I do not know when I was listening to him,

I was surprised. I said: when Harijan girl marries a Thakur, she becomes a Thakurani, and when Harijan boys marries an upper caste girl he is accepted as a jamaai. I know what happens to them also, if they try to do that kind of a thing. There have been so many cases in our country. They are not allowed even to go and live in the some area—if they marry like that, at the peril of their own lives.

So, what I am saying is that this limited reservation is not a cure, is not a panacea for the caste system, nor is it going to cure the problems of unemployment. It is not meant for that. But what I say is this: I am a Communist. Personally I may say, perhaps with a touch of shame—I suppose one should be ashamed of the fact that one has never known poverty in one's life. I have not known poverty. Let me make it quite clear here, nor have I known social oppression, nor can I complain that I was not able to get access to good education. Everything that was desirable, I was able to get because of my family, my parents' position and all that. But today, one cannot but understand this fact that if these down-trodden people, backward people, weaker sections, socially backward and educationally backward economically backward people remain like this as a drag on our whole society, a drag on our whole future development and progress, this country can never go forward.

Therefore, those people—may be they are 15% or 17%, how many I do not know—who are really, consciously because of their own interests, are opposed to this reservation, we cannot allow them to excise a veto on this thing at all. Therefore, what I want to say is that we cannot abolish the caste system. Certainly not over night, and certainly not for a good many years; I do not know, or a few centuries, perhaps. The caste system will not disappear. That way, the law of Manu is supreme in the mind of man. You can abolish it on paper, but the most difficult thing to change in the world is the consciousness, and the mind of man. So, the caste system will continue for a long time. I think all of us who are sitting in this House may no

longer be in this world, and even then the caste system will go on persisting.

But the point is that taking this as the reality in which we live, we are realists in the sense that we have to accept the world, the society as it is, not as we would like it to be. We would like it to be very different. But realism tells us that we have to begin from here. When you want to bring about changes in a direction which eventually will be in conformity with your ultimate goal, you must begin from here.

You must begin from here. But you must begin by taking certain concrete steps. And, therefore, I think that this confusion between castes and classes and professions and occupations and all that are all mixed up, jumped together here. If you take these lists which are tabulated by the Mandal Commission, you will find classes there. But we cannot speak of castes openly because it is unconstitutional. There are occupations there, there are professions there, but I am not learned enough to question whether all those list which are tabulated by the Mandal Commission, are all without any error and are absolutely perfect and do not require any modification or any amendment.

I am not in position to say that. All those matters can be gone into in due course. Some people have complained, that for example, in Andhra Pradesh there are certain forward people who can never be considered backward, as they are forward people, they have been put in the backward classes list. Okay, if that is a fact, the matter should be gone into and corrections can be made.

Somebody said the other day, I think it was the Chief Minister of Orissa, that some people who are known to be forward, people, they have been put in the backward list. If that is a fact, these things can be rectified and this should be rectified. But, what I am saying is, that you cannot hedge this thing along at this stage who with all kinds of restrictions and qualifications and conditions. This idea that there should be means test, is

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very late. Some people have now suddenly become very much considerate for the fate of the less educated and less affluent people within each of these backward classes. They are saying, "Oh! They will never get these benefits. All the benefits will be concerned by a few people at the top." But that is the way our society functions. What about the upper classes and the upper class people? Are not their privileges and benefits and right also cornered by small groups of people? In this great industrial empire of our big businessmen and big monopoly houses belonging to the upper classes are they not always complaining in that small groups of people, small groups of business houses are cornering all the licences and all the subsidies and all the export licences and everything? They are doing it and here also I am sure about it. I do not deny the fact that some groups are there, who are better organised than the other groups, better organised, who may try to corner a larger disproportionate share of the benefits. I know what happens among the Harijans. You know it also, Sir. In your state, in Maharashtra also, we know it. After all, we had reservations for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes not now, but from the time of our independence. Within Scheduled Castes there are groups who are better organised than others. And who, if you go into the details, you will find, that they are cornering a disproportionate share of the benefits and the jobs and all that. But, from within the entire Scheduled Castes community I do not hear any outcry against this. I do not hear any outcry. The psyche of these people, who are backward, who are deprived, who are kept down who are not educated, who are poor, their psyche has also been distorted and destroyed and they have been given a kind of a permanent inferiority complex. It is our job to see that they get out of this inferiority complex.

So, I would say that it is very wrong. I do not want to make this a point over which to have a very heated argument with anybody.

But I say this and my party feels, that at

this stage, at the initial stage, that for the first time this reservation is being introduced, on a limited scale, up to 27 per cent at this stage, it would not be correct, it would not be desirable to insist on the introduction of some economic criterion or a means test.

Yes, we can go to this later, after this thing has worked for some time and these classes are able to make some progress and come up, then the whole matter can be gone into again. All those other side issues which are there, whether it should apply only to recruitment or also to promotions, are different. We all know that this promotions question is the main cause of a lot of heart burning, particularly in the government services. At some stage I think we will have to go into the whole question as to whether they should be only a one time benefit given to a particular person or his family. Once he has become a Collector or Migrate or a being Government official, then after that his children need not get that benefit. These are all considerations which have to be gone into at some stage. But I say and my Party says that now at the initial stage when these people for the first time are being given an opportunity to feel that they will also have a share in the administration of the country, it will not be dominated and monopolised by a few people belonging to some upper classes. At this stage, it is absolutely wrong, it would not have positive results, it would be undesirable to try to insist on some kind of means test or an income ceiling. Let us consider it after some time. We have suggested in our Party Resolution that let this scheme work for ten years and after ten years, let all these things be gone in to again and they can be modified.

Today unfortunately, though I wanted to mention it in the House, I did not get an opportunity. There was a massive demonstration here which ended in a rally at the boat club of some forty to fifty thousand youth and students all drenched in the rain since last night they are living in the open at the boat club, where there is no shelter and no covering. They have come from several States of the country and their man slogans

were "jobs for all" "Education for all". Incidentally, they also voiced their support for this reservation decision which has been taken by the Government. But they made it clear that reservation by itself is not going to cure anything. Therefore, it is very necessary and I urge upon the Government, I believe, that they will take up follow up measures and follow up steps. The main thing is that new opportunities must be created in the country particularly in the rural areas. Those unemployed boys in the rural areas are not going to come and get jobs in Government offices, sitting at table under the fan in a Government office or on the Railways. They have to be given opportunities for earning and for doing some work, useful productive gainful employment there in the rural areas, where they live. For that, a massive programme is required. A programme of developing all types of new employment opportunities, self-employment and so many other things have to be done. Land reforms in those parts of the country, where they have not been carried out, where they have been avoided and shelved, there land reforms have to be carried out. And of course, educational opportunities are dismal in our country. We have to all get together and work out—it is not a party issue—how educational opportunity should be provided on an increased scale to all these people, who are deprived all these times. Then only this reservation will also have some concrete meaning. I would say that we must keep in mind, as I said in the beginning, the proportion of this whole thing.

Sir, the Mandal Commission has made some very telling remarks in its recommendation. It says:

"It is not at all our contention that by offering a few thousand jobs to OBC candidates, we shall be able to make 52 per cent of the Indian population as forward. (They cannot do it). But we must recognise that an essential part of the battle against social backwardness is to be fought in the minds of the backward people themselves. In India, the Government service is always been looked upon as a symbol of prestige

and power. By increasing the representation of OBCs in Government services, we give them an immediate feeling of participation in the governance of this country. When a backward class candidate becomes a Collector or a Superintendent of Police, the material to the members of his family only. But the psychological spin-off of this phenomenon is tremendous, the entire community of the backward class candidate feels socially elevated. Even when no tangible benefits may flow to the community at large, the feeling that now it has "its own man in the "corridors of power" acts as moral booster.

In a democratic set-up, very individual and community as a legitimate right and aspiration to participate in ruling this country. Any situation which results in a near-denial of this right to nearly 52 per cent of the country's population needs to be urgently rectified."

18.00 hrs

So the first limited step has been taken to rectify this situation. And all this talk which is going on how merit will suffer, how the efficiency of the administrative services will be destroyed if these people are allowed to come over there and so on and so forth—an argument which we heard before independence also from the foreign masters—is bogus. When people are given education and opportunities they can progress and develop as well as anybody else. It does not matter to which class or which caste they belong. I do not think that our administration which is dominated by upper class people is a great model of honesty, integrity, efficiency and all that. I do not think, it has acquired that reputation. There are, of course, very good officers, very efficient officers among them. The bureaucratic system as a whole which runs the administration of this country has not got a very high reputation for integrity and efficiency. Why not? It is not dominated by lower class people. It is dominated by upper class people. So it should not have

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been so. I do not believe that merit is a monopoly of certain upper caste people only. It is wrong to think that merit must be drawn only from the narrow upper caste segment of people. That way, ultimately merit will suffer. It is necessary to bring more people into the mainstream of the administration and development of the country. Therefore, I heartily welcome the step that has been taken. All those qualifying things, some of them I also share. We have said openly that perhaps the modalities of implementing this thing, how to do it, when to do it and so on, could have been perhaps better considered and a broader measure of agreement could have been reached if there has been some broader consultation and discussion and if this announcement has not been done so hastily. There is not haste in taking the step. The step is long overdue. But the haste with which it was announced perhaps was not altogether wise.

Finally I would only say one thing that whatever the leaders of different parties may say, I think, in every party without exception there are numbers of people who because of party discipline or because of their leaders or whatever it is may not be speaking out, but I believe, there are people in all parties who heartily welcome this. I think that unless the leaders realise this and unless they attune themselves and attune their stand and their position with the feelings of the people in their party, then they will come to grief sooner or later.

Somebody has already said that 52 per cent of this population which we are talking about at present, is supposed to enjoy only 4.5 per cent of the top grade jobs. Is this not gross injustice? And it will not be changed overnight. You know what has happened in the case of Scheduled Castes. Tens of thousands of unfilled reserved vacancies for the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being carried forward. After some time, they lapse. They cannot be filled up. That is the shame on us. It shows that there are gross inadequacies in our whole system.

I would say finally that these apprehensions regarding drop in the quality and efficiency of the Government services owing to influx of OBCs are totally unfounded. I am sorry to see the young boys and girls from colleges who are carrying out funeral cremations and funeral ceremonies of merit." Something called Merit is being burnt or buried and young girls are going about with posters saying we do not want our husbands to be unemployed. But, there are lakhs and crores of unemployed husbands in this country who are unemployed for no fault of their own. I am sorry for these young ladies who do not bother about those people. They are only concerned that their own husbands in future should not be unemployed. What kind of outlook is this in the society, I do not understand specially those who are enjoying the fruits of good education, higher education. They should have some social consciousness also. I would say that let us all try, we may have differences. There may be many points on which further clarifications are required and so on. But, let us all still get-together try and see that the surcharged atmosphere is calmed down. It cannot be solved on the streets. It will be solved through discussions, dialogues, exchange of opinions and all that. And everybody who is seriously concerned with the welfare and fate of this country should appeal to the agitationists whoever they are to give up this agitation and let them and their representatives, their leaders and whoever they are, let them come and as strongly as they want, let them put their point of view, but it should be across the table and not out in the street. I urge upon the Government to take more urgent measures to see that some dialogue is opened with the leaders of the student community or other youth, who are agitating and who are very excited. Thus, while I deplore the instances of police repression against them, I also deplore very much the action of some forces and elements in the country who are trying deliberately to instigate and incite these people by creating all sorts of unfounded and false apprehensions in their minds and not allowing them to understand calmly what is the actual dimension of the Government decision. This is a

very wrong thing to do for political and party purposes, This is Fratricidal way of trying to solve this problem. We will only hurt each other and ultimately hurt the country. Therefore, I would appeal to everybody, it may be a futile appeal I may making, but let us with all sense of responsibility try to exert all our efforts to see that this type of agitation is reduced and people are in a calmer mood and willing to sit down and argue, argue their points. Nobody is asking them to give up their argument. But, let them argue it now and that is the only way in which we can make some progress in this matter. I hope though I do not know, I have indications that may be the intensity and the height of the agitation has probably reached its peak now. It has reached its peak and it may begin to decline after that. No agitation goes on forever.

Therefore, I shall finally end by saying that my friend Shri Vasant Sathe is a very clever man. I do not deny... (*Interruptions*) The main thrust of his argument was that you are going back to Manu, you resurrecting Manu as though Manu was not there. Now, through this reservation of twenty seven per cent for Central Government services, Manu is being brought back and Shri V.P. Singh, you are the new Manu. This was his main thrust of argument. I want to raise this question. It should be answered whether by carrying out after all these years this measure for uplifting the people of the backward classes and the weaker sections, whether it is a step of going back to Manu, Manu in his worst possible connotation or whether it is a move away from Manu for breaking down these walls of caste rigidity and is a move forward. It is not a revolution by any means. I do not call it as revolution by any means. But, it does represent the big shaking up of the social structure in favour of the weaker sections and to that extent, of course, the upper class people may feel frightened or they may not like it. But unfortunately, this was a long overdue shaking up of the social structure and it has to be carried out. My Party fully supports this and I congratulate the Government for having taken this step.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha); Sir,

he has asked a question. I must clarify... (*Interruptions*) I am answering him. I was asked a question by him. Sir, I maintain that if every citizen of this country hereafter is going to be asked to have a label on his head of his caste, that will be taking us back to the crudest era of Manu and the most brutal era of dividing this country on caste lines. Don't do that. This is what he is doing.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRISHARAD YADAV): Those members in the House may please raise their hands who made intercaste marriage. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We have never asked anybody to tell his caste. I consider it to be the worst abuse for a person to ask the other person to tell his caste. Do not treat your daughters as dumb animals. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not pass the remarks which will vitiate the atmosphere...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I start on what I really wanted to say, I must say that I have been terribly pained with what I have heard just now from one of the members of the Government, one of the Ministers. It is extremely sad that the thinking in this Government revolves around caste and perhaps that is why we are at this sorry... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): What about you?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I request the Members not to interrupt like that. If you feel very strongly, you may have the opportunity to have your say over here. I would request the Members on this side also

not to respond in such a fashion that the Member speaking is disturbed...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way, please. You have been doing this thing, you should not do that...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, I would like to point out that we are working on a fairly tight time scheduled today. The time allocated was from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Then we had a little bit of questioning. You then extended it. If this is the way debate is going to function, it will be very difficult to accommodate the Government business before 8 p.m., and I think the Government should be aware of that.

Sir, when one looks at the timing of the announcement made by the Prime Minister, a very important factor comes up. This is a time when the nation is going through a number of very serious, perhaps even severe problems. The situation in Kashmir is worse than it has ever been since independence. The situation in Punjab is again perhaps worse than it has ever been. Assam has joined that list. Tamil Nadu is drawing very close to that. In fact the Prime Minister, if I remember correctly, speaking in this very House, had asked the nation to be prepared for war or some such words—psychologically prepared for war. Then, apart from that, we already have North-South tension brewing on the question of language because certain Chief Minister who belong to the ruling party here at the Centre have raised the issue of language and caused a North-South divide. It is only because of the Congress which is a responsible party and the majority of Members... *(Interruptions)* Sir, I will not speak while interruptions are going on. With your permission, everything I have to say *(Interruptions)* *Hansna hai to hans lo.*

Sir, I notice that today they have go a replacement crutch; the normal crutch is not here. It is a standby unit which there. It is a

stepeney, if you don't like standby.

Sir, apart from language, there is also the question of communal tension. Again, it is high and in the coming couple of months—there is every indication—it is going to escalate even higher, not because what we are doing something but because one of your parties is doing so and because of that you are not able to cope with that. Then, there is the question of the rural-urban divide which has been created just recently because there are certain differences in the ruling party. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, I would like to point out that there is only one Member on the opposite side who feels that there is no difference *(Interruptions)*

Sir, on top of that, there has been, after a very long time, a caste tension like the one that has developed and the caste tension that we have seen today is on two levels—the first wave of caste tension was caused by the formula used by the National Front to get together, the AIGAR formula'. The AIGAR formula' was the casteist formula and it brought back casteism to electoral policy after a break of approximately 10 years. If you think back, it was in 1980 that the Congress under the leadership of Indira Gandhiji, had raised the slogan

"Na jaat par na patt par"

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN:
"Devratha Baba ki Laat par" *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, in this sort of a prevailing situation, with the pressures from outside and the pressures from within, what was needed was the soothing touch from the Government. Where the nation and our society needed a soothing touch, what does the Government go and do? They announce without preparing any ground. Mr. Gupta who is a very responsible Member of this House, a very senior Member of this House and a very strong supporter of the Government, himself has said that—I think the words used are, 'It was not done in a

hurry', something like that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Hasty.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: It was hasty. Now, what does 'hasty' mean? 'Hasty' does not mean that it was hanging for 10 years, so you put on the switch and it comes out. 'Hasty' means that the ground has not been prepared and the proof that the ground has not been prepared is that the people are getting killed outside, buses are getting burnt, trains are getting burnt and buildings are being destroyed. That is the proof.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: What happened in 1975? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Nathu Singh, please don't comment. If you feel like speaking, I will allow you to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, where on the one hand the Prime Minister is asking the nation to be psychologically prepared for war, he is doing exactly the opposite to the nation. He is causing rift in our society so that the nation can't be psychologically prepared to face the foreign threat of Pakistan like he has said. This is a totally irresponsible stand that the Government has taken.

There are a number of national goals. If we try to picture what the national goals are, each party will have a slightly different picture, but many items in that will be common and I think nobody in this House will say that the removal of backwardness and the removal of poverty are not part of that national goal. I think, equally nobody in this House will say that the removal of casteism is not part of that national goal. We must remember both. When we think of poverty and backwardness, it is not just a question of righting a social wrong which has existed for many years. Today we need to harness all the energies of the nation to develop so fast as to compete with other countries. That can only be done if we harness all the resources of our people. That includes the weakest, the

most backward, the poorest. They cannot be left out. I don't think anybody in this House will say that when a child is born, there is a substantial difference in merit between one child and another child. They are all the same. The difference comes when equal opportunity is not given. The first thing in removing backwardness and poverty is to look at the root of the problem, give equal opportunity. Whether that child is a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or a backward or a forward or a minority community of any religion, the merits are all there, but it does not get the opportunity to develop those merits and if he cannot develop them, the nation cannot use that at least for the development of the nation. So, it is imperative that we harness all our energies to help these children, all the children of the country to develop the talents as best as they can.

The problems of backwardness are very real and they cannot be handled just by looking at any one aspect. You cannot say that we will give only education, so backwardness will go. You will start hitting at the roots, but it will take a number of years; you cannot say that we will give financial assistance and backwardness will go. It will help, but you cannot say only reservations will do. The fact is that you need a comprehensive plan. You need a comprehensive vision you cannot look at these things in an isolated manner. We, the Congress, are in favour of a comprehensive action plan, an affirmative action plan for the backward communities. We need that. The problem cannot be solved by playing politics or by limited politically motivated manipulations. (Interruptions) Sir, I appeal to the Left Members. Now that the real crutch is back, they might let him intervene.

Sir, if I can quote from the Mandal Commission Report, in paragraph 1.4, the Mandal Commission recalls what the Kaka Saheb Kalelkar Commission had said. The recommendations of the Commission for the upliftment of the backward classes are extremely wide-ranging and comprehensive. They cover such diverse fields as extensive land reforms, reorganisation of the village

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economy, Bhoodan movement, development of livestock, dairy farming, cattle insurance, bee keeping, piggeries, fisheries, development of rural and cottage industries, rural housing, public health, rural water supply, adult literacy, university education, representation of backward classes in Government, etc.

Then, from here, the Mandal Commission goes on to give very far-reaching recommendations in chapter 13. These are covered from paragraph 13.2 to 13.17 on reservations, from paragraph 13.18 to 13.26 on educational assistance, financial assistance and structural changes. Then there are miscellaneous proposals and there is Central assistance.

It is not just a question of taking one item. Both of them, whether it is the Kalelkar Commission or the Mandal Commission, talk of very wide ranging, sweeping action that needs to be taken. We must remember that. The Congress is for such assistance to 'Socially and Educationally Backward Classes'. That is what the constitution had said. But having said that we are in favour of all such measures, I am including 'all' because I believe some questions were raised yesterday in this House. The Congress is in favour of all such measures. But I would like to emphasise the 'but'—we would like that all such measures go to those groups of people within the SEBCs, who deserve such help most. We are not in favour of having such measures being cornered by one particular group within the SEBCs. The benefits must seep down to those who need them the most.

Who are the groups, who are the people who are the more privileged among any group? I am not continuing this only to S.E.B.Cs. But when you want to give something, when you want to take some affirmative action, give something positive, you must accept that there are those people who perhaps though originally of a socially, educationally backward group, are today under

no circumstances they can be described as socially and educationally backward.

I will give an example. Supposing we have a person who has been a Supreme Court judge for a number of years, say 10 or 15 years and then joins politics and becomes a Cabinet Minister. Is he socially backward? Is he educationally backward? Do his children need help?

AN. HON. MEMBER: How many ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am not saying how many. Even if there is one, that assistance should go to somebody else rather than to him. This is the point. (*Interruptions*)

For example, do we want the benefit that the Government is giving to be cornered by the Ministers or the sons of Ministers or the families of? Do we want the benefits that are being given by the Government to be cornered by big landlords and people who have a lot of property? (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): I am on a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under the guise of point of order, if he says something else, it should not form part of the record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I would like to submit one thing. My point of order is that... (*Interruptions*) I have not interrupted you. Kindly listen to my point of order. I will take just half a minute. My point of order is that why it was not done in the Congress rules states or during the regime of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: This is not a point of order.

Second example is, do we want all these benefits to be cornered and taken away by land-holders and land lords? Why

do we not exclude the people with a certain member of properties from such benefits? Do we want these benefits to go to high senior Government officers who already have got that privilege? Yes, they are a very few, I agree. But why should those few corner all the privileges? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH PAL (Meerut): Whether this was the only reason that you did not provide it to them during your tenure.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I can't help if you have objection and feeling hurt over it. (*Interruptions*) once an individual has risen above a certain level and becomes a doctor or a lawyer or an engineer or a professional, does his family need it or, should this benefit go to another socially, educationally backward who is less privileged and who will have less advantage? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Yesterday, when you spoke everybody listened silently. Now please listen quietly.

[*English*]

Do we want these benefits, for example, to go to taxpayers who are obviously in the upper class of society? There will be many other such groupings. It needs to be thought out a little more deeply. Is the Government looking at one particular vested interest or is the Government really looking at the socially and educationally backward classes?

This is the question I want to put to the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Kindly listen to me first.

[*English*]

When the Prime Minister speaks, I will

answer if he asks the question. Let the Prime Minister answer the questions I am raising.

[*Translation*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I will give the reply but first you conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): The Prime Minister should not intervene unless allowed by the Deputy Speaker.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Let him help the tax-evaders. There can be no objection. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit quietly.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: What objection can there be to what I am saying? In fact, every objection that I am hearing is only confirming my fear that this Government is aiming these benefits at a particularly privileged group and not looking at the really poor. (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order. You listen to it first.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you behave in this manner, nothing concrete can be done. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM DHAN: My point of order is that the leader of opposition has said that he has objection to our interruption. Every member has a right to interrupt and there can be interruptions.

[English]

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY (Cuddapah): What is this? He says that interrupting the speaker is his right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will take one minute.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH (Chail): I will also interrupt. This is my right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is exactly what happens if everybody wants to enjoy the right to interrupt. Nobody has a right to interrupt. Everybody has a right to speak here. This kind of a point of order is really in disorder. One more thing I would like to say. If you have really got anything to ask and if the speaker yields, you may please ask. But don't, under the guise of raising a point of order, disturb it. You may note the point and if necessary, you may reply. Members are quite capable of replying to each other's points and debate. Here also, I would like to say that when one Member is saying something and you respond, then it become very difficult to control the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please leave it to me. So, you have the capacity, you have the time—if you need—to reply to each other's point. But do not disturb or interrupt the debate like this. This is my request.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA (Patan): Sir, decorum and decency of this House demands that when the Leader of the Opposition Shri Rajiv Gandhi is on his legs and when he is interrupted, he should resume his seat. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not waste your intelligence like that. Please speak when your turn comes.

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, I will yield to the Prime Minister on one condition. Almost 25 minutes of my time is being taken by interruptions on the other side. If interruptions continue in this way, then the agreement that was brought about between Shri Upendra and the Congress that certain business will be transacted after this, may not be possible. So, let us be clear about this now. I will yield to the Prime Minister.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The point I wanted to make is this. The Leader of the Opposition was making that certain persons, individuals who have risen above the economic strata, why are they being given this benefit. What is being addressed, the issue, is on the whole section of the society, backward-educationally and socially backward classes, not socially and economically backward persons. This is the issue. When a class moves up, then, of course, weaning out can be there. But when the whole class is under just zero and one per cent, that is not the issue. The issue is whether the whole class has gone up or not. That is the issue.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I think the hon. Prime Minister has totally missed the point. The point is within a particular class, who do you want to help? Do you want to help those persons within a particular class who are already well-off?

AN HON. MEMBER: How many?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I will answer how many. If the number is negligible, if the number is only one or two, then you should have no objection at all because you are only eliminating two out of the 42 or 43 crores. What is your objection then? The fact is that within a class when you want to give some assistance, it should go to the poorest. I would recommend it...

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDHAN: Delhi University was

shifted to his House for his children.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No personal remarks please. It is not correct.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: If I can just read out the rules. (*Interruptions*) With your permission, I may be allowed a point of order while I am speaking. Shri Ram Dhan said that it is a right of a Member to interrupt a speaker. May I read out Rule 349 (2)?

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER: It has been read.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am saying this for Ram Dhanji. He may listen to it and understand it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Ruling has been given thrice but he is acting like jack in the box. It is a toy consisting of a box from which, upon release of its lid, the toy figure springs up. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

The Rule says:

"Whilst the House is sitting, a Member shall not interrupt any Member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner."

[Translation]

Ram Dhanji, have you understood (*Interruptions*) He should sit down now as the point has been cleared.

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Allow the Leader of the Opposition to make the speech. I will request not to make interruption. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not correct, Mr. Chatterjee. You have been sitting in this Chair also.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: The benefit from any such measure should not go to the privileged. They should instead be going to the landless; they should be going to the landless labour; they should be going to coolies, rikshaw-wallas, to nairs to *dhobis*, to these people who are definitely under-privileged in our society. And unless you take... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAMPASWAN): You want reservation to be limited to sweepers only (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: One more point. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM DHAN: *Dhobi* (Washer-man) is a Scheduled Caste and not a backward class.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Ram Dhanji you may not be aware that there are *dhobis* (Washer-man) among the Muslims also. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

Sir, it should go not only to such under-privileged groups and many others like them, but to people from all religions who are under-privileged and this is where I have a grave difference with what the Government is bringing in. They are looking almost entirely at caste. (*Interruptions*) Not only that. They have not included very large sections of the minority who should be included. If you look at the Muslims, the vast majority of the

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Muslim community in India is backward-educationally, socially, economically everywhere.

The same thing is true for Christians. The same thing is true even for Sikhs who are by and large okay, but there are still groups who are not all right. It is true for almost every religion as groups who are socially and educationally backward. Why should they not be included? The Government must explain this; the country wants to know.

The second point which must be a part of the national goal is a casteless society. The Constitution very clearly differentiates between Scheduled Castes and backward classes. Why did our Constitution makers make this distinction? They had something in their minds. Why have we lost that distinction today?

I agree with you; the reality is that caste counts for a tremendous amount in this country. I don't disagree with that. But what is our goal? Is our goal a casteless society? If our goal is a casteless society, surely every step that we take- we might have made mistakes in the past and I am including myself in that... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You are not sure, though.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am trying to keep the debate at a high level and on a serious plane. I am not being frivolous on any count and I would appreciate it if the Members specially from the Left parties whom I thought-will before they got into this alliance-were responsible members, who were principled members, who believed in certain things...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Because of our sense of responsibility we have seen that you are there.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Whatever we

may see or we may not see, the question is that you are always there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Leader of the Opposition of course is a self-confessed juvenile. He does not understand why he is there today, when in the earlier House he had 450 Members. How the poor people were alienated from the Congress Party, why the people have lost faith in them, he does not ask himself that. Whether I am here or not, whether I am there or not, I am for the ordinary people, the poor people, the struggling people of this country. We shall fight them and fight them everywhere. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: The hon. Member is a very old Member of the House and I don't want to contradict him. But while we may have lost confidence of the people, we still got 42% confidence of the people in the country. At what point of time have you crossed 5% or 6%?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But we have never let down the people. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, our goal today must be a casteless society. Let us be very clear about that. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

There has been enough of fun. Now please keep quiet.

[*English*]

Sir, do we still have that goal of a casteless society? I was a little worried when I heard Shri Inderajit Gupta speaking, because he drew a line. I think the line he drew was perhaps very fine; or like my friend is saying, it was a dotted line. If you believe in a casteless society, every major step you take, must be such that you move towards a casteless society. And you must avoid taking any step which takes you towards a caste-ridden society. Unfortunately, the step that we are taking today, the manner in

which it has been put, is a casteist formula. While accepting that caste is a reality, we must dilute that formula and break that formula by adding something on to it. So that at least we start inching away from the casteist formula. This is where I feel that the leftists are not carrying out their responsibility. And you should do that. It is within your powers to do it, it is not within our powers to do it. With a little bit of pressure, with a little bit of wobbling of that crutch, it can all happen. Therefore you have to do it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You are absolutely right. Whether the Left has influence on you or not, the Left has influence on the present Government. You are absolutely right. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: This is exactly what I am trying to say. So, if the present Government goes in a casteist direction, you are partly responsible. You must bear that cross. You cannot wish it away. Here, I would like to ask the Prime Minister, a very specific question, Does he believe in a casteless society? It is a specific question. "Do you personally believe in a casteless society, as the goal for a developing nation like India?" (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I am not going to reply now. I will reply later. You go on. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, it is a specific question, he can answer it. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: When you have replied to other question in the middle why can't you reply to this specific question?

[*English*]

Sir, it is precisely what I feared. The Prime Minister does not have the guts to stand up and say whether he believes in a casteless society or does not believe in a casteless society. It is very sad, Sir.

Sir, Raja Sahib is putting the caste into our society, once again. He is ensuring that caste does not go out by this action and by sticking to his guns on this issue of caste. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMDHAN (Lalganj): Which Raja Sahib? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Raja Vishwanath Pratap Singhji.

Sir, this Government is creating a vested interest in casteism and the country is going to pay a very heavy price for this, Sir. His definition of caste... (*Interruptions*)

19.00 hrs.

Sir, I would request the 'Raja Sahib' not to latch on to caste this way but to expand the definition of caste, first by including socially and educationally backward classes or backward groups-whatever you want to call it-from other castes from within the Hindu religion and then expanding it to socially and economically backward groups from other religions, viz., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and others. All those classes that are socially and educationally backward should be first... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Anglo-Indians have been left out.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Yes. Anglo-Indian... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I was asked a specific question about caste and I want to answer it straight... (*Interruptions*) ... It is over... (*Interruptions*) ... I want to quote from Jawaharlal Nehru and I think, you may not hear me but hear Jawaharlal Nehru. Please do not show disrespect for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In one of his Parliamentary Party meetings, he talked about casteism as 'you' and he condemned it as he

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should as he had done but the fact remains. That is what he says. He says that half a dozen or maybe ten so-called superior castes dominate the Indian scene among the Hindus... (*Interruptions*) ... There is no doubt about it. And if I talk about removal of casteism, do not understand that I want to perpetuate the present classification as some people at the top and other people at the bottom. So, this is what Jawaharlal Nehru has said. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, I would like to convey to the hon. Prime Minister that I am perhaps more knowledgeable about what Panditji has said than himself. (*Interruptions*) ... Sir, the question was very specific. Does the Prime Minister believe in a casteless society or not? I do not want to know what Panditji believed in. What does the Prime Minister believe in? I appreciate that it took the Prime Minister ten or twelve minutes-I do not know the exact time- to think about this. But I wonder whether this timing was worked out astrologically by the Cabinet Secretariat or not.... (*Interruptions*) ... I noticed that that piece of paper that the hon. Prime Minister read was handed over to him from behind him, down the line. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: This quotation is from Mandal Commission's recommendations itself. He read from that. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Have you read Mandal Commission Report?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I think I have read Mandal Commission Report better than you. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Sir, you will notice that the hon. Prime Minister has still not clarified as to whether

he believes in a casteless society or not.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I have clarified fully not only to your satisfaction but to the satisfaction of the House. So, please move ahead. Do not move on like a record on the same line and get stuck in this.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I had accepted this argument of the Prime Minister and we had continued the debate. But he, on his own initiative, wanted to clarify it now. So, it is he who has opened the issue and not me. While accepting what the Prime Minister has said, we will wait for his reply but I will also leave the option open. In case, another astrological moment comes during this debate, he is most welcome to get up and offer another answer which might be more complete than the one he has given so far. Can I ask the Prime Minister a specific question?... (*Interruptions*) .

Raja Saheb has refused to say whether he believes in caste or not. Can I ask him another question?... (*Interruptions*) On many occasions, I believe, Raja Saheb has said that he is going to implement this Mandal Commission report in toto and it is only going to happen in a number of pieces, but it is going to happen in toto. This is what he has said on a number of occasions.

Let me read one sentence from here and again specifically ask Raja Saheb how he reacts to this... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let him express himself. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Mr. Mandal in para 12.11 is talking about the Hindu converts to other religions to Islam, Christianity and other religions. I read one part of the para:

*This resulted in the Hindu converts

inadvertently acting as Trojan horses of caste system amongst highly equalitarian religions such as Islam..."

Does the Prime Minister believe that the converts to Islam are Trojan horses of Hinduism in Islam? I would like an answer to that.

For these measures to be truly beneficial to the socially and educationally backward, they must eliminate those among the socially and educationally backward who do not need such assistance. This is very important.

A lot has been said in this House about why the Congress Government when it was in power did not take action on the Mandal Commission report. We have been told: For ten years, the report was lying there, nothing happened; what was the Congress Party doing?

AN HON. MEMBER: Sleeping.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: No, we were not sleeping. Firstly, when implementing any such measure which has major social ramifications it is very important to lay the ground.

SHRI NIRMAL KANT' CHATTERJEE: You were digging the ground,

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Let me finish, you will understand it. Even you will understand it. I will put it in such a simple language, even you will not have any difficulty to understand that.

All right, I will not say it. If you want me to quote Shri Indrajit Gupta, he said exactly the same thing. "You need to lay the ground before taking any such measure." This Government has not laid the ground. We may have erred on the soft side thinking we are taking too long to do it. We had a number of Cabinet meetings and the Prime Minister was the part of the Cabinet then. I don't remember any vociferous comment at all at that time.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: in laying the ground, you have lost the ground.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Now, I come to the second part of implementing this Report, why we were having problems was that we wanted to focus the assistance and help in every area to those amongst SC/ST. —the weakest and the poorest of the SC/ST—so that they could get the benefit. The third point is that there are many questions about the Mandal Commission Report itself. There are many contradictions in the Mandal Commission Report and I would just like at random to point out some in this House.

Firstly, what is the scientific basis on which this Report is prepared because whenever you find out a task like this one expects that the Report that you set has a very sound base? Let me give you some quotations. I am not going to quote from outside or anywhere else. I am only going to read out quotations from the Report itself.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: For misquoting.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: No misquote. It shows that there are difficulties in coming to answer. I am not saying that the Report is useless. There are tremendous merits in the Report but there are problems in the Report also. We must understand that. Let me first go to what the Mandal Report says about the Kaka Sahib Kalelkar Commission.

In Para 1.9, when the Kaka Sahib Kalelkar Report was presented to the Government, the Government said and I quote:

"In view of the above, the Government consider it necessary "some positive and workable criteria" should be devised for the specification of the socially and educationally backward classes."

That was the problem with Kaka Sahib Kalelkar's Report. And Mr. Mandal's first task was to sort out this problem. What does

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Mr. Mandal do? He comments on this in para 117 where he says: "Though the above failings are serious, yet the real weakness of the Report—he is referring to the previous Kalelkar Report—lies in its internal contradiction." This is Mr. Mandal speaking about Mr. Kalelkar. Where does he go from there? Mr. Mandal was determined to do much better. In para 3.1 he recalls the main failing of the Kalelkar Report and then asserts himself in Para 3.2 In para 3.1 he said—it is important to hear this because we are taking a very big measure, we are taking a very big step. I think the House should understand the basis on which that step was taken. In para 3.1, it says:

"One important reason as to why the Central Government could not accept the recommendation of the Kaka Sahib Kalelkar Commission was that it had not worked out objective tests and criteria for the proper classification of socially and educationally backward classes..."

"...In several petitions filed against reservation orders issued by some State Governments, the Supreme Court and various High Courts have also emphasised the imperative need for an empirical approach to the defining of socially and educationally backwardness or identification of other Backward Classes."

In the next para, he talks about his own task.

3.2 "The commission has constantly kept the above requirements in view in planning the scope of the activities."

That means, he really saw this as one of this major tasks. He set out to sort this out. The objective is very clear and it is laudable. But what happened? Did the Mandal Commission give solid scientific foundations to the Commission's findings? It is a big question. Otherwise, where have all these num-

bers come from?

Sir, three important sociologists were involved with the Mandal Commission, Prof. B.K. Roy Burman, Prof. Srinivas and Prof. Jogendra Singh. They have been thanked in the Preface of the Mandal Commission Report for the work they have done. But reading the newspapers recently, I found that they have declined the honour and they have clearly said that they were denied any real opportunity to participate in the findings. *(Interruptions)*

The three important Sociologists that were involved with this Commission have today said that they have not contributed to this Commission. Then, how did this Commission get its information? There was a Research and Planning team which met for only three days.

I will read out Para 11.3 where it says:

"To begin with, a Research Planning Team of sociologists met in Delhi from June 12th to 14th, 1979 to draw up a plan of studies and researches which should be undertaken by Backward Classes Commission for determining, in a scientific and objective manner, the criteria for defining socially and educationally backward classes.

Then he says it is appended on the back... *(Interruptions)*

SHRILOKANATH CHOUDHURY: What are the contradictions?

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Please listen, otherwise how will you understand.

[English]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Sir, 90 percent of the Members have not read this Report and they are making comments.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I will repeat. The task of this team was solely to draw up a plan of studies—not to do the studies only but to draw up a plan of studies. They did not do the studies. This group was never consulted again. Then, the Srinivas Panel did meet only for five days. So, the Research team met for three days, the Srinivas Panel met for five days.

Para 11.4 " Subsequently, a Panel of Experts led by Prof. M.N. Srinivas, met in Delhi from July 16 to 20th, 1979, i.e. for five days, and, after detailed deliberations, prepared a complete design of the survey along with a set of schedules, dummy tables, instructions, etc."

So, these two Groups in a sense laid down, what the Commission could do. Now, what did the Commission actually do with it, because neither of these teams was consulted after this? This means no specialist, no sociologist was involved with this report, apart from those eight days.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: One clarification. Now the Leader of the Opposition points out serious infirmities, according to him, and deficiencies in the report. Why did not his Government reject this report? *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes, yes.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: You were also a Minister, now you are saying Yes-yes.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Everyday you used to change the Ministers, that is why you do not remember. The faces of memory?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, we are taking a lot of time, with all these disturbances.

This Committee never met again, and was never consulted again. What I am trying to point out is not that this report is worthless, and should be thrown away. Like I said, there is a lot of substance in the report, but to say that you will just accept it like that, without discussing it or without debating it, is not adequate. It needs more looking into. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What did you do for ten years?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Forget ten years. We made a mistake. At least you should have read this report before making this announcement.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Now, are you sure about it?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: The only expert advice that this committee has got was from the Technical Advisory Committee headed by a bureaucrat, the Director General of the Central Statistical Organisation, a professional statistician *(Interruptions)* not a sociologist or anybody who has got any knowledge of the problems in the society and how to rectify them.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He knows how a statistician functions. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: This was the level, the intellectual level at which the data that has been received, has been processed. These are the intellectual inputs that have gone into it. But what of the data; what is the quality of the data that was collected? I am not giving my comment, a subjective comment. I am going to give you quotations from Mr. Mandal himself on what he thinks about the data that he has collected and presented. First paragraph 3.15.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDHAN: Congress Party may reject it.

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Paragraph 3.15 says, on the basis of cost indexing 1891 and 1931:

"On the basis of 1891 and 1931 Census, data was collected and analysed with a view to getting a frame for the linkage of traditional occupations by caste."

Now, what are we talking about? We are talking about data which is 100 years old, or 60 years old. Is that valid today? Can we really interpolate from 1891 and 1931, to 1990; or does something better needs to be done?

From there, he goes on. The Commission thought it was inadequate; and he himself said he relied on three methods, because this data collection was not good enough. So, he himself rejected that at the beginning. The three methods he has taken are (1) questionnaires to various authorities; (2) socio-educational field survey (which we already talked about, the quality of that survey) and then (3) tours and interaction with public and experts. The question is, they got very bad data backing. I quote from paragraph 9.4, on what Shri Mandal thought, what the Commission thought about the quality of the data coming from the State Governments. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

You also see what are the problems.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you had told that the Mandal Commission Report will be discussed at 7.00 p.m. and after that legislative business will be taken up. If the leader of opposition party will continue to quote like this how the other subjects can be taken up. You should follow the schedule. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: If you disturb less it can more fast. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

I am reading from para 9.4, where Shri Mandal is commenting on the quality of data he got from the State Governments. 9.4: "It was rather disappointing to see that hardly any State was able to give the desired information." And then, he goes on with this and again "Only one or two States, of them furnished the necessary details. Further, several States did not choose to respond even to some simple and straight-forward questions on important policy issues." So, from the States he has got almost no data. Then he goes to what he has got from the general public, which is in 10.47 and 10.48. (*Interruptions*) Para 10.47 says, "Generally speaking..." This is very important, you must listen to it. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

I am serious and you are taking it lightly. (*Interruptions*) That is your problem but it is also important because this is dividing our society. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

Please listen to para 10.47. "Generally speaking..." I would like you to be quiet because these two paragraphs, I think are very important. "Generally speaking..." (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Members to please help us to complete the debate? I would like to bring to your notice that the Hon. Prime Minister is also, I am told, going to reply.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I would, if I have time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, this is a very important discussion. Everybody is interested in knowing the point of view of the Opposition Party and the Leader of the Opposition, the biggest party who has been the former Prime Minister, speaking. It would be in the interests of the House and the people outside to hear him. And the hon.

Prime Minister is here. He is also going to reply and it would be necessary that the hon. Prime Minister's speech and that of the hon. Leader of the Opposition should be heard with attention. If you have any points of view, if you want to make those points of view, you can make them. But may I seek your cooperation in seeing that a very conducive atmosphere is maintained in the House? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: At least for some time, why do you not take it seriously?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Para 10.47 says,

"Generally speaking, it was seen that the views of every individual..." This is the response of individuals. "The views of every individual group and association were conditioned by their own class interests and the question of giving concessions to OBCs was surcharged with emotion."

That means, the input that he has got from individuals and associations has been very biased by the people who presented them. He then goes on to say:

"It was but natural that most of the respondents appearing before the Commission belonged to the OBC."

That means, the inputs that he has got are not reliable as a cross section of society.

Coming back to the socio-educational survey, he says:

"The results are exhaustively listed and reported in Chapter 11. But these surveys, the village surveys were only 810."

Only 810 villages out of over 5 lakh villages were surveyed as a sample. Now

this could have been valid if it was to check the validity of a report. To do such a small sampling check is a valid step when you are checking the validity of a report. But is it a valid step on which to base a complete report like this?

It is not only that. The Experts panel recommendation of the survey that was to be done was unilaterally rejected and changed, arbitrarily changed by the commission. He says this in para 11.10 and 11.15. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Will he read the whole report?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: They do not understand that you are reading it for the first time... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, para 11.10 deals with the socio-educational studies that was done. It says:

"Experts panel had recommended "one per cent purposive sample of villages at the district level to be able to identify a vast majority of backward classes"..."

This was a specialist panel which sat only for a few days. They recommended one percent sample. It further says:

"At a subsequent meeting of Technical Advisory Committee presided over by the Director-General of the Central Statistics Organisation..."

This formula was changed. It says:

"...it was decided that for our purpose a sample of one per cent of the country's population comprising 65 lakh persons may be too large..."

It says that they went on to arbitrarily select two villages and one urban block from each district. That means, what the experts and sociologists had suggested was randomly changed and a different parameter was put in. Now how can we rely on the

results of such a survey?

Sir, the survey was conducted by junior Government officials without any supervision or checking or validation by any high ranking or known sociologist. This is the basis of the data we have got.

The Mandal Commission in fact itself confesses in para 11.27, which says:

"In the end, it may be emphasised that the survey has no pretensions to being a piece of academic research. It has been conducted by the administrative machinery of the Government...All these factors obviously militate against the requirements of a technically sophisticated and academically satisfying operation."

He himself has said that this operation is not scientific, is not technically sophisticated and it is not even academically satisfying. This is the Commission speaking itself on its own data collection. What has then Mandal gone on to say on Chapter 3.9? One of the problems was that when the Commission itself wanted to go to the villages and see the realities, while the survey covered 810 villages, the Commission itself only visited 37 villages. I am sure, each one of us sitting in this House, has visited 100 times more villages than the Commission had visited. So the real data that the Commission has got is from the 37 villages out of 5.5 lakh villages. What is the basis of this data? Is this adequate data to draw such conclusions from?

In Chapter 10 the Commission is unable to quote any expert or any academic opinion. The point is that the Commission has not been scientific or technically correct. The Commission has been impressionistic and non-scientific.

Then there is a question of the minority religions. How have they been included in this? (*Interruptions*) If you are not interested in minorities, say so; otherwise keep quiet. What does he say about minorities? He says in para 12.1:

"The population of Hindu OBCs could be derived by subtracting from the total population of Hindus, the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that of the forward Hindu castes and communities and it worked out to 52%"

First, there is a problem even here. The problem is that many castes that are listed in his list are forward castes and are Scheduled Castes. That means, 52 percent as calculated by Mr. Mandal and his Commission includes Scheduled Castes and forward castes. The Chief Minister of Orissa has said that lots of Scheduled Castes were included.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Only one—Sahu.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I was told 14 or 16. I have not checked that figure myself. So I am not quoting that. I am just saying that many are included.

I know for a fact that Brahmins are included, Reddys are included, Vakkaligas are included, Kammas are included, Lingayats are included, Gounders are included, Chetiyars are included. Are these backward castes? Do they need the help? This is how 52 percent has been derived. So there is even a question of 52. Then he arbitrarily takes this figure of 52 and applies it to the minorities. He says that if 52 percent of Hindus are OBCs, then 52 percent of Muslims will be OBCs, 52 percent of Christians will be OBCs, 52 percent of Sikhs will be OBCs and 52 percent of everybody will be OBCs. Where is the logic in this? I will read this out. But the same approach could not be adopted in respect of non-Hindu OBCs. Assuming that roughly the proportion of OBC amongst non-Hindus was of the same order as amongst the Hindu population of non-OBCs, it was also taken as 52 percent. What is the basis of this? Do each one of us sitting in this House not know that the Muslim community as a whole is much more backward than the Hindu community? They are educationally backward, they are socially backward. Yet we apply the same formula on

the Muslims. How can that be done? How can we accept that? It must be changed.

Then in calculating OBCs for Hindus he has not included the Scheduled Castes and rightly so. But when you calculated OBCs for Christians, Muslims, Sikhs, etc. surely the Scheduled Castes percentage should have been included in that. Because the Christian Scheduled Caste, the converted scheduled caste into Christian, the converted scheduled caste into Muslim, and into other religions do not get the benefit of anything. He should also be there. He is also backward...

(Interruptions) ...I would like to ask the Government, do they really believe that this formula of fifty percent Hindu backwards can be applied to fifty to fifty two percent for Muslim backwards. I really want to know. Do you believe that only half the Muslim population is backward, socially and economically? I challenge you on that. I think we demand an answer for that... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Your members are saying that Muslims are backwards but they are not included in your list.

...Ramdhan ji, it is 7.45 now, it could have finished by time *(Interruptions)*

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYAPAL MALIK): You Please wind up. We will inform you.

[English]

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (Bengaluru): Sir, I have a point of order. Mr. Gandhi is misleading the House and let me quote from the Report itself that he is giving a wrong information to the House regarding the Report of the Mandal Commission. Mandal commission clearly states that 52 per cent of the total population of India is constituted of backward class of which there are both Hindus and non-Hindus.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, my point of order is that in the beginning of this discussion, you had said that would be over by 7.00 p.m. and next term would be taken up thereafter. We can understand that you have given some time, but my point of order is we are not going according to the programme fixed for today; we can understand if somebody quotes one or two paragraphs from the report but.

[English]

The Leader of the Opposition can quote a para or two from the Report. But, he is reading paragraphs after paragraphs. We have read the Report. We would like to know his comments. It appears to be filibustering tactics. We must also take care of the time. The debate was to be completed by 7 o'clock. More than forty minutes have exceeded. Kindly take care of the time.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Now, he realised the mistake he committed earlier.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, the fact of the matter is that minorities have not got their just due. The hon. Member, the Chairman of the SCST Commission has said categorically that all minorities have been counted as backwards. I do not think that is factual according to what the to paper that was placed on the Table of this House... *(Interruptions)* The fact of the matter is that by playing games this reservation. They have deliberately blocked the minorities from getting any benefit. The Prime Minister should answer how he is going to help the socially and educationally backward minority communities.

The next very important point is: On what basis has the Mandal Commission defined caste in its definition? How has the Mandal Commission reinterpreted the Con-

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

stitution and changed backward classes to backward caste? In para 10.4... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Please listen. It is worth listening (*Interruptions*) it will definitely hurt you (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Sir, this is Chapter-X. Evidence by the Public-para 10.4- criteria for defining backwardness: "Nearly 78 per cent of the respondents were of the view that caste should be accepted as a criterion. However, 28 per cent favoured the acceptance of caste as the sole criterion." Only 28 per cent of the respondents favoured caste as the sole criterion. 78 per cent said that caste can be one of the criteria, but not the sole criterion. And then he himself goes on to say: "Nearly 70 per cent were in favour of evolving multiple criteria based on social status, political influences, educational attainments, economic level, employment status, etc. Others favoured the including of place of habitation and financial position." I would like to link this to an earlier quotation that I made, where the Commission has said that most of the respondents were OBCs. So, most of the respondents who were OBCs. have said that they do not want caste as the single definer... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: We are glad that after so many years you are reading the Commission's Report. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: At least listen to me.

[*English*]

Sir, on what basis then has this Government and the Mandal Commission accepted caste as the sole definer?

Then again, there has been a methodology in collecting information. I won't go into the quotations because obviously they are going over their heads now. But again the same thing. He has used four sources. One in himself. He has quoted the socio educational field survey. What was the socio educational field survey? Where was the scientific basis for this? He himself has described. His second item is the Census Report 1961. What has the Census Report given us? He himself says: "Census Report, particularly for the identification of primitive tribes, aboriginal tribes, forest tribes and indigenous tribes". The third is his personal knowledge after visiting 37 villages. Thirty-seven villages and his personal knowledge give us the information. The fourth source is list of OBCs, as prepared by various States. I think it is important that I read out what Mandal himself says about the list of OBCs, prepared by other States. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Congressmen should not go out of the House, they should sit in the House and listen to the Prime Minister. Please take up Delhi statehood Bill and get assurance from them that they would not leave the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, please protect us from the atrocity which is being made through the Mandal Commission Report which he is reading out. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Let me ask you a specific question. You must have read at least the Recommendations chapter, if not anything else. (*Interruptions*) Then, I ask you specific questions on the Recommendations. (*Interruptions*) Sir, a very important question which, I think, the Leftist party must listen to. Sir, the Commission has recommended specifically electorates based on caste. The Commission has recommended in para 13.37.4 which says:

"With a view to giving better representation..." (Interruptions) Don't take these things lightly. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

Why are you dividing this country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is an important topic which we are discussing.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to tell you that this is an important issue, like Hindu Code Bill. We have been discussing it for the last 5-6 hours.... (Interruptions) ...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kamal Nath, please take your seat. You will not speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI INDERAJIT GUPTA: There should be some time limit. What is this?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is a discussion on an important matter like Hindu Code Bill, nobody should have any objection to it and if it is necessary to consult the Parliamentary Affairs Minister regarding the solution of this problem, we will think over it. But if the leader of the largest opposition party is speaking on some important issue and that issue relates to the caste based electorate system and particularly the issue which Mahatma Gandhi had opposed, and if a discussion is going on such an important

issue; would you not like to listen to him only because of the paucity of time?... (Interruptions) ...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In my authority I will give all of you time to speak on this if you want. But if they are important topics and if they are important for the entire country, I say, Please don't do this thing. You have been cooperating, I expect you to cooperate now also.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VUJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: We are not objecting, but the time should be fixed, let us sit up to the midnight or the whole night After that, you please take up Prasar Bharati Bill and Delhi Bill.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): You are reading the whole book.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a book... (Interruptions) ... We are not sitting here only for Zero Hour.

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, I feel this issue is an extremely important issue. I could cut short, but I don't think that would be doing justice to this. I would request the Government not to curtail the time on this issue. Let us speak everything that needs to be said on this issue. If you want to continue tomorrow, we are willing to continue tomorrow. (Interruptions) We will sit. Up to that, we will extend the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I don't think it would be possible to discuss this matter tomorrow. Please continue now. You may take time. I am going to allow the Prime Minister also to speak. I would request all of you to being the House. If the matter is important—for this side it is important and for that side also it is important—may request is

that the Leader of the Opposition should have as much time as he wants and the Leader of the House should have as much time as he wants.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, let me ask a specific question. Paragraph 13.37 (4) of the Report says:

"With a view to giving better representation to certain backward sections of O.B.Cs. like the Gaddis in Himachal Pradesh, Neo-Buddhists in Maharashtra, Fishermen in the coastal areas, Gujjars in J.&K., it is recommended that areas of their concentration may be carved out into separate constituencies at the time of delimitation."

Does the Government subscribe to the Mandal Commission view that political constituencies should be carved out on the caste basis? Are we going back to the Round Table Conference for having separate electorates? That was designed to break our country, Sir, when the Prime Minister says that he accepts this Report in toto.

And I am reading the recommendations at the end of the Report, not some where else.

20.00 hrs

does the Prime Minister accept this? It is a very serious question and on this question, I do not think either the BJP or the Left parties can avoid an answer. They can afford to keep quiet. I do not mean politically because I know what is inside you and what you feel. I know the patriotism that is there. Can you stand by idly and allow this gentleman sitting here to have caste based electorates as Mr. Mandal recommends? There has been a promise that there port will be implemented in toto. Let the Prime Minister get up and say that he will not implement the report in toto. The point is, this report has not been gone into in detail by this Government, because if

they have read this, they would have known what to avoid. Even if they have not read and known what to avoid, atleast the bureaucracy would have made it known to them. But they did not even given them that chance.

Sir, I am going back to the question of using caste as the sole identifier. I will just read from the what the public opinion was, where 70 per cent of the OBCs have said that caste should not be the only identifier. Now, we go to what 10 States have said, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. I do not remember as to who was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh at that time.

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER: It must have been the Chief Minister belonging to your party.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Yes, definitely. But a number of our persons have gone our there.

[English]

All these States have recommended caste as one of the criteria for identifying backwardness and not as the sole criterion. Then three States and two Union Territories, Delhi, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have said that caste should not be made as the criterion for backwardness. Then, seven States, Bihar, Gujarat Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have said 'no income status as one of the significant tests'. Then, one State and two Union Territories, Haryana, Delhi and Dadra Nagar Haveli have desired that economic factor to be the sole determinant of backwardness. Now, the individuals who responded, who interlocutor with the Commission, the States who gave their reports, everybody had said that caste should not be the sole identifier. Then the Commission goes and has the caste as the sole identifier. Why are we sitting here accepting caste as the sole identifier? Do we not have a respon-

sibility over and above what is written in this book? Do we not have to react? Is it not our responsibility sitting in this House to see that the nation is not divided, because somebody might have made a slip-up? Why are we here? Otherwise, they could sit here and such reports could be mandatory. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, in paragraph 9.16 on census data, he asked for information from various States and he says:

"This section sought to collect information on various demographic aspects of Other Backward Classes, denotified tribes, advanced castes and to compare lists of Other backward Classes prepared by Kaka Kalekar Commission with those notified by various State Governments."

Then, the Commission says that the information supplied was very incomplete. He goes on from there to say—No State Government could furnish figures regarding the level of literacy and education among OBCs. Then, he goes on from there to say, "No State Government could furnish any precise information on this point. What sort of information is this report based on? What is the substance of this?"

And then, he himself goes on to say that the above information is too "sketchy and scrappy"—these are his words to say—for any meaningful inference which may be valid for the country as a whole. (*Interruptions*)

After he himself accepts that the basis for his data is totally non-scientific, non-technical and the basis is really so diffuse that no substantial data has come, he tries to cover all this in a veneer of scientific quality. Where do we get the figures after getting inputs like that? How do we get percentages like 4.69—two decimal places—10.63, 24.04, 12.55? This is just a veneer which has no substance. We have to have much more to debate on this. How can we just accept this as a fact and just bull-doze it through the nation? We have to be much more responsible than that. We may have our political

compulsions. You have yours; we might have ours... (*Interruptions*)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): The point I am making is, I accept that the Leader of the Opposition should be given sufficient time to make his arguments. But my point is, he is repeating too much. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: To switch over from "class" as the definition to "caste" as the definition, the Commission quotes three Supreme Court judgements. But in the very report itself, there are at least three more Supreme Court judgements which say that you cannot define "class" only on the basis of "castes". In para 7.15, para 7.24, para 7.40—I would not read them up to the House. But in these three paras, in detail, the Commission itself says that "caste" cannot be the only factor. The Supreme Court itself says that "caste" cannot be the only factor and if it is so, it will be struck down. But here we are where "caste" is taken as the only factor. We are happily sitting over here—representatives of 500 of us. We are happily saying that 'Yes' caste can be a factor and caste must be the only factor. It is incredible that the Government has no comment at all on this report other than saying "We will implement it in toto."

Why has the Government not commented on all these points that I have raised?

Why has the Government not thought about the lack of scientific input in the data, about the lack of scientific analysis of that data because there were no sociologists involved?

Why has the Government not spoken about the heavily conditioned inputs that the Commission has got?

Why has the Government not commented on the speed and hurry with which the report was completed?

(*Interruptions*)

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

[*Translation*]

One thing is worth reading. Okay, if you are annoyed, I would not read it out.

[*English*]

In three paragraphs in the Preface, the Commission itself has said that they have done the whole thing in a tremendous rush and hurry and, in that rush and hurry, there was Parliament election and there were the Assembly elections. So, they were not able to work properly during that period because the bureaucracy, the administration, and every one was involved in the election. So, in fact, although the time looked like a substantial time, the actual time spent is a fraction of that time. It is written here in the Preface. This is the basis on which the report has been compiled.

As I said at the beginning, the Congress is for all types of action including reservation to help socially and economically backward classes. I went beyond that. I said in general everything that has been recommended by the Mandal Commission and by the Kaka Saheb Kalelkar Commission, should be implemented but we have serious problems with certain definitions.

We have problems if the weakest amongst the classes are not helped and if the weakest among the minority religions are not helped.

We have problems if caste is defined to enshrine casteism in our country.

We have problems if casteism is going to be made a factor for parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies.

The congress cannot stand by and watch this nation being divided for the political convenience of one individual.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: What

was in your manifesto?

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I would also like to mention that the Mandal Commission has specially mentioned Indiraji and thanked her. Because many of our friends opposite seem to think that during that period, the Congress did not help the Commission, here I would like to read out please

"It may be mentioned that although this Commission..."

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDHAN: This Gorn had set up Mandal Commission

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, this from the letter that Shri mandal wrote to the President at the covering letter. He has stated: "It may be mentioned that although this Commission was appointed by previous Janata Government..."

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ram Dhanji, now let it be over. it would be better if both of you outside to discuss the matter.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: The best is that they do not discuss it at all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is best.
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rakesh, please sit down.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, Shri S.P. Mandal has said:

"It may be mentioned that although this Commission was appointed by previous Janata Government, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government not only gave two extensions but extended all support and cooperation in the discharge of our work.

Then, he goes beyond that to say:

"This clearly shows her devotion and commitment to the cause of the suppressed depressed and the oppressed..." He also mentioned that Indiraji gave the valedictory Address to the Commission. But unfortunately what she said in the valedictory address seems to have got missed. I will just read out three sentences from here (because the book looks frightening.)

I quote:

"This question of the backward classes is important not only for those who belong to those classes or castes or to the backward region, it is a national question Article 46, Article 15(4) and Article 16(4)—these provisions reflect the nation's understanding from the very beginning of the need for special treatment in favour such classes. Such treatment is not intended to create new disparities. It is to redress existing injustices. The aim is to overcome historical and geographical handicaps, not to create new vested interests. The categorisation of backward classes has always been difficult. I should like only to point out that we shall have to devise a formula which commands wide public acceptance besides strengthening our national fabric..."

Don't forget our national fabric...
(*Interruptions*) Before dividing on the action on a report which leaves so many questions... we may greed with many things. But there are things we disagree with, it would have been prudent on the part of the Government if it had called at least those friendly parties—we would have liked if they had called us also. At least if they had called their friendly parties and had a thorough discussion, I am sure that such lacunas would have been closed. But, unfortunately,

without thinking about it, without even perhaps looking at the report, reading the report, you looked only at your manifesto which has 10 words about it and dived into it. Why did the Government not go into all these things much more seriously? Was the unity and integrity of the nation not important to this Government? Is it not important for you that children are getting killed in the street? Is it not important that caste violence is breaking out all over the country?

Out of the report, out of a holistic picture that Mr. Mandal has put, I have picked up lots of holes in how he has come to the conclusion. But in his conclusion, there are lots of things which are prudent, should be done. The question is, have you done what Mr. Mandal wanted you to do? Have you taken his holistic picture? Or have you taken just one part of that for political convenience? Does Mr. Mandal in his Report consider any one part of his recommendations more important than the other? Has he given a priority to it? On what basis have you given a priority to it? In fact, if I can quote from from Mr. Mandal himself on what he thinks about his recommendations he says that reservations in Government employment which is the only thing that you have done. The reservations in Government employment and educational institutions as also all possible financial assistance are needed. He has listed three types of assistance out of which you have done only one." All this question will remain a mere palliative.

[*Translation*]

Listen, what have you not done

[*English*]

All this will remain palliative unless the problem of backwardness is tackled at its root. And then he goes on at great length on what should be done.

But what did you do? You made it phase one, phase two phase three totally arbitrarily. You have not even put a time limit on the phases... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:
Will you put some time limit to the speech?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: No, I will not. Because the manner in which you have implemented the Mandal Commission, to me, it is breaking up my country. Break-up of my country may not be important to you. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): This is not your country. This is our country.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: If you raise your voice against it. I will appreciate, but you are lending you support to him and thus dividing the country. Please speak a bit loud. I know how you got trapped. But as you are in the the grip now, you can neither free yourself nor move ahead. But at least, you can advise him privately not to take this wrong step. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

The Prime Minister should explain on what basis he has broken the holistic view of the Mandal Commission's Report. On what basis, he has divided this Report into sections, into phases. And what time frame he is going to complete these phases. And most important is that, he is dividing into these one by one without thinking through anything. I appreciate that this is an issue based Government. But at least think of the next issue which will come up 24 hours later. You announced reservations—27 per cent. Suddenly, you piloted that another five per cent, ten per cent more must be there. Now we know that you have promised to certain minority Members of yours that you will have a special sector for minorities. You have promised something to the ex-servicemen. You have promised something for somebody else. Now before you take a decision, surely, the full picture should be before you. I would beg to tell you that the issue is,

reservations, and complete assistance for all socially educationally backward. The issue is not how to keep one section of your party at bay. This is what you must make. If you start thinking of the issue like this, it will be more holistic attitude that you take.

What do we need? We need a complete picture of what the Government wants to do. Do you want reservations? For how many sections do you want reservations? Are reservations going to be proportional to the population as Mr. Mandal has recommended? He has said 52% reservation must be for the backward class because 52% are backward. But because the Supreme Court has said 50% is the limit, he has recommended 27%. But you have said 50% limit does not exist, you have said you will amend the Constitution, you have said you will bring in laws to change that limit, you have brought in, suggested reservation to break that limit even when your own Law Minister has said that it may not be upheld in court. At the all-party meeting it was the Law Minister who said that over 50% may not be upheld, he can only guarantee below 50%.

If we break the 50% barrier, then the Mandal Commissions' recommendation of 27% which is linked or limited by the 50% barrier set by the Supreme Court is not limited any more. Why will you not give the OBCs 52% if you can cross 50%? Why will you not take the reservation to 22-1/2% plus 52%? On what rationale will it be purely arbitrary like you have taken steps so far or will there be a logic in limiting the reservation to 27% *(Interruptions)*

Let him propose it, I will answer it. But hear me through on this one point first. *(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEKAER: This will not form part of the record.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: If I am wrong, I take my words back.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has withdrawn it and it is not going on record also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, I am on a very serious point, please listen to it. An issue like reservation cannot be treated in a piecemeal manner. We must look at the whole picture. You must see, the Government must decide how many sections must get reservation, whether those sections are going to be part of the backward, the SEBCs or whether those Sections are going to be apart from SEBCs. We must know clearly what proportion of seats is going to be kept open. Otherwise we will not know what the final picture is going to become.

We would like the Government to present a White Paper to this House, a White Paper which will suggest, first, the Government's attitude towards the many incongruities in this report and how to correct them. Secondly how the implementation is to be done and how the recommendations are to be implemented. Third, what is the total picture of reservations that they want and what proportion are they willing to leave open? (Interruptions) This is also important so that the complete picture is in front of the nation when such a decision can be taken. We will participate fully in any such debate and I can assure you that such a national dialogue will reduce the tension that is taking place right across the country today.

Sir, that brings me to why all this is happening. If I can quote from an article in the 'Independent', it says, just five months ago...",

(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

Please listen, sometimes good things appear in newspapers too.

[English]

Sir, this Newspaper is dated the First of September 1990. It is six days old only. Five months ago when some Editors had warned him—'him' is 'the Prime Minister'—of the direct consequences of the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report, in the form of caste wars, Shri V.P. Singh had said that the Report was purely a political strategy and that he was not foolish. This is, Shri V.P. Singh talking to Editors five months ago.

Now, what has happened in those five months? Nothing happened for a couple of months! Nothing very much happened for a couple of months; But then, suddenly all sorts of things have been happening. (Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not going on record.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: If I may quote from the Newspaper, in the last sentence, he says, "it was purely a political strategy". He had to use that political strategy. And in the last part of the sentence, he says, "he was not foolish". Perhaps, it got cancelled by implementing the first part of that sentence. Why was this thing brought in in such a rush? I do not know because we are not privy to certain things. But, I believe that the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report was not even part of the Cabinet Agenda on the day it was brought in. It was put on the Table and it was passed in hurry, because something was happening outside, that needed this thing to be done. What was happening outside? There was a rally taking place in Delhi. (Interruptions) Why was it

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

necessary to rush into this Report? Because, if that rally got the support of certain Chief Ministers, then, there would be tremendous problems inside this House. So, to protect himself against internal part wranglings—and I charge you with this—you have taken the country to the edge of caste wars. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, Raja Sahib's policies are not very different from what the Britishers were doing. It was the British who tried to divide our country on caste and religion and today it is the Raja Sahib, sitting there, who is trying to divide our country on caste and religion. (*Interruptions*) Already you are taking this country towards religions electorates; first you are dividing into reservation in jobs. This Government is taking this country in the direction...

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: What was your Government doing in Andhra Pradesh Now you are delivering such a long speech.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I will reply only when the you deliver your speech ... (*Interruptions*) ... I am merely reminding my colleagues belonging to leftist parties that Raja Sahib is sitting... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Raja Sahib was with you earlier. Why it is only now that he is spoilt... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, even at this late hour, there is time to pull the country back from this caste division. Even at this point of time, you can correct this path that you have taken. And I wish that you will look at these points which I have raised seriously. Sir, the *Raja Sahib's* statement do not command wide acceptance in the country. They have weakened our national fabric and to add to that, the Central Government, the

Ministers have deliberately provoked the caste confrontation and caste wars... (*Interruptions*) ... Even after the Minister have provoked wars ... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: It is wrong. When a big tree falls the earth shakes. This is what the Prime Minister had said. What happened when Hindu-Sikh riots took place? When a big tree falls, the ground beneath shakes.

[*English*]

It was the version of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi the then Prime Minister of India.

[*Translation*]

The country was destroyed. When a big tree falls the leaves also fall... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Paswan, you are right. Let him conclude... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Ministers are provoking caste wars and the *Raja Sahib* is quiet. Why is he not speaking now? Why is he not telling his Ministers to control themselves? If he cannot do this, is he part of the provocation that is killing people outside? Sir, socially and socially and educationally backward classes need all the help they can get including reservation and the Congress will support you in that. We would like that to be targeted to the poorest and the weakest in the socially and educationally backward classes this the Congress Party has outlined in the Working Committee's Resolution on the 30th August this year.

I would like to appeal to this House, let us not have one man's obstinacy holding India to hostage, let that man's obstinacy not lead to children getting killed, our children, Indian children getting killed on the streets.

Let that man's obstinacy not lead to caste war...*(Interruptions)* Violence must end. I appeal to the whole House, I appeal to the patriotism and patriotic feelings of every member in this House not to remain idle, not to remain quiet and save this nation from the obstinacy of one person. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Prime Minister is going to reply and he will have as much time as is necessary. I would request all the Members to show the courtesy on this important topic and remain in the House until he finishes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Leader of the Opposition should have shown due courtesy, should not have referred to the Leader of the House as that man, that man. This is most indecorous. Parliament as an institution is very very important...*(Interruptions)*.

20.43 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. The hon. Prime Minister is speaking. I am not allowing you.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Mr. Speaker, sir, today I listened the speech of the leader of the opposition in this House very patiently. It is a record that no national leader has given such a long speech opposing the Mandal Commission till now. It will go to every nook and corner of the country that the leader of the opposition spoke for three hours continuously against the Mandal Commission Report.*(Interruptions)*

But I will give him credit for his support on one point regarding Mandal Commission.*(Interruptions)*

Despite all this he supported one thing and I would like to thank him for that. He had to agree that the backward castes and classes

should get reservation along with other things. He could not suppress this feeling in his heart.*(Interruptions)* I would like to thank the leaders of all the parties that there is no difference of opinion in regard to making special provision for the backward classes. It is a matter of great national importance that even though we have different opinions on other issues yet we are unanimous on the issue of making special provision for backward classes. This acceptance, from both the sides is of great national importance. At least, the country has decided that there should be some special provisions for the backward classes. National acceptance has also been gained that social injustice exists in our present social system. There may be some difference of opinion as to how these special provisions should be made for the backward classes. The political importance of this issue is that it has been accepted by the nation that social injustice is prevalent in our society.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Was the point relating to Article 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution included at that time or today?*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: There is another point also. Despite having a communist outlook Shri Indrajit Gupta spoke of social reality. The Government in this country can be changed, the Prime Minister can be changed, the religion can be changed but the caste, decided by birth cannot be changed till death...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I was saying that one, who is born in a downtrodden or backward class, had to face a lot of insult through out life. A person is burnt on the pyre for once but they suffer the indignity for the whole life. Just imagine that indignity. One can accept death with honour but one would not like to lead a life full of insult. They have alleged that through reservations the society has been divided and provision of reservations is not going to be made for them. But in fact there has been such a reservation for centuries. But for whom it has been there? That reservation was made with a view to ensure the continu-

[Sh. Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

ity of a class for the disposal of their night soil because today after a period of 40-42 years, no such caste is prepared to undertake that job. That reservation still holds the entire society in its grip and as a result it has stalled the progress of the downtrodden. The poor and the backward. It has also divided the country. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Look at those wounds in the hearts... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: This is not fair at all... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: You spoke for two hours. I will reply your points only when you interrupt me after I have spoken for an hour. I rose only when you had spoken for an hour. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: They were victims of feudalism only... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: This is related with Government jobs only. It is not the question of salary alone. It should be seen in this context only. There is no question of feudalism because this is the only way we can ensure the welfare of a particular class through the provision of reservation for them in Government jobs. *(Interruptions)*

There is the question of social justice also. Besides, we have to bring changes in our social set up also. From where and how we should start. There is a set up of society and bureaucracy. The bureaucratic set up in made according to the society. Now, the society has become more powerful. If we want to bring changes in the society, we will have to bring changes in the bureaucracy also which is a decision taking institution. All the important decisions are taken by the bureaucracy. We have to place the downtrodden in bureaucracy and only then we can

think of social reforms. So, this issue can be linked with the jobs and livelihood only. If they get 40 per cent of the jobs they will also become capable like Shri Paswan. Only those who had been in power, have availed of all the opportunities. What was its result? The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were assured of 22 1/2 per cent reservation. Every one gave these assurances.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH (Chail): You were also one of them.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I was not one of them. Assurances were given to the downtrodden that they would get 22 1/2 per cent reservation in class I posts. All the schemes like poverty alleviation schemes, Scheduled Tribes development programmes, special component schemes and scholarships etc. were continued, but only 8 1/2% could make it to class I posts. *(Interruptions)*

It was said that package of benefits will be provided through reservation in education. It should be certainly done. But even after this holistic view of 43 years, the backward classes could not get even 4 1/2 per cent of class one posts. It is not only the question of providing some facilities, but also the question of participation in power. The National Front Government certainly wants to let those, who have not been allowed to participate in power share power. We are not making these reservations just for providing them some facilities or means of livelihood but we are trying to give them share in the institutions of power.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On the basis of caste...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The question is not of money or of the amount distributed as charity. The question is that of power. I would like to repeat that we attribute poverty to economic factors, but it is inseparably linked to power. Centuries ago, the Aryan invaders defeated the Dravidina inhabitants of this country and established their supremacy and today those defeated

people have remained downtrodden. It is because these people never had share in the power structure of the society. If you want to bring them at par with others, then you should have the courage to make them equal partners in the power structure. They are not at par with others, just because the Constitution says so. It is an injustice to term them as 'equals'.

I had proposed that if you care so much for the poor and downtrodden, then you should be bold enough to provide forty per cent reservation to them in all decision-making bodies including State Legislative Assemblies, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. These are the small things which can contribute a lot towards the amelioration of their poverty... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rakesh, please take your seat. You are not saying heed to even Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Please sit down

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I would like to say that if you direct these questions towards Dr. Chenna Reddy, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, with even one-tenth of the passion and anger with which you were raising them here, I am sure that he would tender his resignation that very moment. You have provided for reservations in Andhra Pradesh, one a purely caste basis... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, please take your seat. I am not permitting you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, two points have been made by the hon. Prime Minister. The first point he raised was when he was talking about those people who were as a reserve category for thousand of years. I would like to remind him that most of that was under the feudalistic system that existed before, which the Congress broke. You were a part of that; (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister has yielded to Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, he has raised a question of different types of reservation in various States... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: What about Andhra?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Specially Andhra; I am taking of Andhra also. (*Interruptions*)

21.00 hrs

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The number of people who talk eloquently about eliminating poverty have increased considerably. Therefore, it is essential to remove those who talk of eliminating poverty and hand over power to the poor people themselves. Either they will achieve the goal of eliminating poverty or remain satisfied with their lot. You give them power with complete confidence. Don't give it to them in a piece meal manner... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: We will extend this Session and we will have your Bill.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Okay. I keep it on record.... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*Translation*]

It is said that casteism is increasing and when these opposition leaders meet each other, they have all smiles for each other but when it comes to raising questions in the house, they give vent to their rage and fury.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: We are not angry with you, we are angry over your deeds.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: They say that casteism is increasing and that we are encouraging it. In their eyes, it is casteless society, where the representation

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of 52% of the people in the higher echolons of power is a mere 4.5 per cent, and where 22.5% of the population has a representation of 8.5 per cent... (*Interruptions*) ...and when an effort is made to change the present equitation, it tantamounts to promoting casteism. What kind of logic is this?

[*English*]

Can you do it Say 'yes' or 'no' (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, I said right at the beginning that many mistakes have been made... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Since you have realised it, will you correct the mistake?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I will answer you if your side stops making a noise.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: No, they will not make a noise.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Many mistakes have been made in many States. It is not only Andhra but almost every State has gone through the route of castebased reservation. I think, it is wrong and I categorically say this... (*Interruptions*) I am very clear. This evening I am not talking of votes; I am talking of what is happening to our nation. I think, it is more important. Whatever might have been the mistakes in the States there is no need to compound that mistake in the Centre. What we need is national consensus. We can look at the Centre and will look at each State. Let us sit down together and develop such a national consensus. We will sit down, we will work positively and we will implement that national consensus... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: [As the way you have heard Shri Rajiv Gandhi, I would like that in the interest of the dignity of the house please give a patient hearing to the Prime Minister also. I will tell the Opposition Members also

to give a patient hearing to the Prime Minister.]

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I do appreciate the courage and honesty shown by the leader of the opposition who at least accept his mistake.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI. I may add one more thing. Almost all these reservations that took place took place long before I came into politics... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: No, it is true, the leader of the opposition is right, when he says that these things took place, long before his entry into politics. It is okay. Even if he disowns Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharalal Nehru, it doesn't matter... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am not disowning anybody here ... (*Interruptions*) ... That is why I accepted it, but when you raised your finger towards me, I had no option, but clarify my position... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Weren't you pointing towards me, then you were speaking, but now when I pointed towards you during the course of my speech, why did it irk you? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I do accept that something might have been done before my entry into politics, I am not aware of it, but I can certainly say that the thing you are referring to might have occurred before my entry into politics... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Now, this entire House is witness to the fact that the leader of the Opposition has accepted the earlier decision on reservations as a mistake and considers the present decision also as a wrong one... (*Interruptions*) ... The entire House is a witness to it,

he has accepted the mistake committed by his predecessors. I sincerely hope that he would amend that mistake and give necessary directions in this regard to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. If our leader of opposition doesn't do it, then it won't be a sincere act on his part ... (*Interruptions*) ... If he doesn't intend to do so, why is he getting agitated? Why is he getting angry? If a person says something with complete confidence, then he should have that much confidence within him also and he should not hesitate in expressing it. Therefore, you should go by what you are saying, even if it means that your Government will fall in Andhra Pradesh, you should have the courage to do it, otherwise there is no meaning of giving such a lengthy speech in the House. Not only we sitting on the treasury benches, but also those occupying the opposition benches got bored in the past three hours.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I said very clearly, let us have a consensus... (*Interruptions*) ... You cannot isolate any State. Andhra is not the only State. Let us have a national consensus on what the parameters of reservation should be. Let the Government bring a white paper.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Just now, he was talking about the urgency to save the country from peril. If one really intends to save the country, one should be prepared to face the guillotine too, but here when a reference was made to Andhra Pradesh, the leader of the Opposition started looking for excuses and now he is talking about the need to have a national consensus. If you are bold enough, you should go alone. We have courage within us and that is why, we are going ahead alone, on the issue of the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report. We are not listening to your opinion in this regard. We are going alone on this path.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: If you are bold

and resolute enough, then you should bring about a national consensus on it. We want to see whether you can do it or not? You yourself had said that the States are free to decide their course of action. Then, what is the problem?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Where there is consensus, there is no need for any consultation. We are going by our own consensus and we are appealing for a wider national consensus, but here you were talking about saving the country and now you are trying to save your Government (in Andhra Pradesh). This kind of bluffing and brow-beating is not going to serve any purpose. We are well aware of all this. I too was in that party for twenty years. We know their games very well.

Seriously speaking we too are not for reservations—We know that it is not a permanent remedy to the existing problems. You provide food, clothes and housing facilities to all the people. Then, there won't be any need for any kind of reservation. We can withdraw all existing reservations. You can put an end to the reservations being provided to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes also, but even if a disease is not properly and fully diagnosed by a doctor, the patient is advised to take crocin. Therefore, it is essential to provide some incentives for their upliftment, to provide them with housing facilities and a means of livelihood till a better alternative is found to cure this deep-rooted social malady. We are not saying that reservation is a magical wand, with the simple waive of which we can solve all their problems, but definitely it is a step in that direction. Definitely, the path which we have chosen will lead us to a confrontation with the existing system, but only that confrontation will result in the creation and emergence of an egalitarian social order. It is definitely a mistake to believe that this weapon does not have any creative power. The thing is that, at the moment, the parameters of the society, the scales are in favour of the affluent and the balance pan on which the poor and downtrodden are weighed, always remain low. We are just trying to balance these

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pans, bring them at par with each other.

Then we were questioned about the timing of this announcement. We are asked about the astrological calculations on the basis of which this announcement was made and also about the time when the astrologer made his predictions? For the past ten years, it was gathering dust and even the constitution has not specified any timing for bring going about this social change.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Have you never been to a public meeting?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Yes, we are prepared to discuss it in a public meeting. Let us go and discuss. (*Interruptions*) You too have been witnessing this drama for three long hours Just two questions have punctured it, the three hour long drama has met its end with just two questions... (*Interruptions*) During the tenure of your Government, that time, that auspicious moment did not come through but at least now that opportune moment has come for the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report. The opposition leader read excerpts from the Mandal Commission Report in detail. They did not give even an iota of emphasis on its implementation, as much as they laid stress on the need to fore stall it. They say that it is being implemented in a wrong manner. Yes, according to your calculation, it has been done in a wrong way at a wrong time. Had it been done according to your calculation, it would have taken another ten years to implement and we would have reached twenty-first century by then. Then, they say that we did not have any discussion on it. You please don't confine your vision to the time of its implementation, you look at the way these downtrodden people have struggled, you look at the number of people who bore the marks of the police's batons and bullets, who suffered the torments of prison life. It is true that we were in the Congress and we did not participate in

that struggle, but what is the harm is joining hands for a noble cause? We have joined hands and we cordially invite you to join us in this endeavour ... (*Interruptions*) ... Kindly have the patience to listen to it, it is just the beginning and you have already got demoralised.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You mean to say that we had done.....**..... (*Interruptions*)

We cannot ...**...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Not only this during the days of our struggle, we made it clear to one and all that by gaining power... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Dhan, are you on a point of order? If so, what is it?

SHRI RAM DHAN: Mr. Sathe said that they cannot This word should be expunged from the proceedings of the house.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see to it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: ...**... can be done but can't be said. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: After that, we included it in our manifesto. Discussions were held on this not only within the Janata Dal, but also among its various constituents and other groups. It was accorded approval by all the Constituents of National Front separately as well as collectively. After that it was included in the President's Address both the times. This issue too was thoroughly discussed, when the President's Address was taken up for discussion. During the course of these discussions, members used to ask as to when were we going to implement the Mandal Commission Report? I think, Shri M.J. Akbar too, while referring to the mandal Commission Report, once said the the Government were not sincere about the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): But I did not say that.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Good, if you did not say that, thank you very much for supporting the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. (*Interruptions*) Earlier, those sitting on the opposition benches used to ask us as to when were we going to implement the Mandal Commission Report. The same questions were raised by their partymen in the Rajya Sabha also. Now, when we have implemented it, they are saying that it is a hasty decision. During the last session, I had given an assurance in the Rajya Sabha that we would implement it within one year. This is our first year in office. The next session will be held in the next year, but we fulfilled our assurance at the earliest and came to the House and we are extremely thankful to you for the same. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: One phase in each Session.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: One phase in each session and you will be going out the phase. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We had a lot of discussion on it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Your phase is sitting on your right hand side... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We are saying it collectively. (*Interruptions*)

There was an extensive discussion on it stretching upto three hours. During the course of discussion it was alleged that the Mandal Commission Report was not acceptable, as its recommendations were caste based. If you look at it, carefully, you will find that the Mandla Commission has not made its rec-

ommendations on the basis of caste alone. You please look at page no. 63 chapter-11.

[*English*]

It is given on page 63, Chapter 11- Social educational survey criteria for backward classes.

"In view of their relative importance 3 points were assigned to each one of th social indicators, 2 to educational indicators and 1 to economic indicators."

[*Translation*]

Economic indicators were also taken into consideration by the Mandal Commission. The criteria for assessing backwardness were evolved on the basis of composite indicator of social, educational and economic indicators.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: There is a very serious point. The dispute is not on whether economic factors was included in the selection. The problem is the defining the word, that is, caste word is being used. And you look at para 12.4. He had said very clearly-

"In fact caste being the basic unit of social organisation of Hindu Society, castes are the only readily and clearly 'recognisable and persistent collectivities.'"

He has gone to define only caste. He might have used the economic factor to see which caste was included and which caste was excluded. But it is solely by caste which is being indicated.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: This does not stand scrutiny for a minute. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It is clear from this that the Mandal Commission made its recommendations not on the

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basis of caste alone, but also on the basis of a composite indicator of social, educational and economic indicators. Caste system is prevalent to only among the Hindus. Now, the argument that the Commission's recommendations were made on caste basis doesn't hold ground, for had it been so, the commission would not have identified some Muslim and Christian communities for this purpose. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: There is no caste system in Islam.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: They have associated caste system with Islam also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: There are no castes as per the teachings of Allah, the Prophet and Islam. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Therefore, what I am trying to say is that the recommendations were made after taking social, educational and economic backwardness into consideration. Had caste been the lone factor, it would not have included the communities of Ansari, Chikwa, Jafali, Fakir, Kunjra, Manihar, Mommin, Hajjam and Rangrez in the long list of backward classes of Uttar Pradesh. The same can be said about the inclusion of certain minority communities in the long lists pertaining to Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. Thus, the Mandal Commission took into consideration, social educational and economic backwardness irrespective of caste or community. Castes are mostly common in all the States. Now, had caste been the sole deciding factor, it would not have been that one caste is included in one state on the basis of its social, educational and economic backwardness, while the same caste is excluded from the list in another state because that community is not backward from the social, educational and economic points of view there. Thus, the

regional factors have also been taken into consideration. Therefore, please do not give it a casteist colour. You are giving it this colour to achieve your narrow political ends and to stall the initiative taken by us. This is being done with the motives of strengthening the already existing caste-system and of confusing and misleading the masses. Your utterances both within and outside the House, leaves no room for any doubt regarding your nefarious designs. It is an issue, which needs an indepth study and a perfect understanding of the ground realities and it was for these very reasons, that we held such wide ranging discussions on it. If I read further, you will start shouting (*Interruptions*) Restrain yourself for a moment and listen to me. I am quoting Shri P. Shiv Shankar. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: When Shri Shiv Shankar was the Law Minister, he had testified before the Mandal Commission. Permit us also to contest your claims, if not much, at least a bit.....

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: Don't associate yourself with learning. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Paragraph 10.44 of the Report says:

"Shri P. Shiv Shankar (Law Minister) suggested that it would be safer to follow the criteria of social and educational backwardness already upheld by the Supreme Court in a number of cases. Adoption of these criteria will lead to fresh litigation and create complications. He also felt that the acceptance of economic criteria would give a set back to OBCs."

{*Translation*}

Your Law Minister himself suggested that it is safer not to adopt any other criterion, as it will lead to fresh litigations and create complications. It is true. Now, comes the

question of economic standard as a a community and economic standards of an individual. So far as economic standard of a community is concerned the Mandal Commission made its recommendations on the basis of communitywise economic indicators. The denial of reservations to the financially well-off people among these communities can be done, once these communities are rescued from the vortex of poverty and destitution. We accept your suggestions about the need to include certain other parameters also and as Shri Indrajit Gupta suggested, it should be reviewed. The Bharatiya Janata Party has also said that we should not be open-handed once a community reaches a particular stage of development, but first let them reach that stage, then we shall definitely review it. The commission has suggested a review of the entire gamut, after every ten years, and it is acceptable to us. This is all when these communities reach a particular stage of development, but at the moment, we have not even served the food and you are trying to walk-off with the utensil containing the food. First, let us serve them and let them have some food, then you can say that they have already eaten more than enough and that they need not be given any more food, but here, we have not even started serving them and you have already started clamoring for. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Don't serve Sharad Yadav and Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Okay, we will discuss that too. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. Under rule 351, one has to address the Speaker. For the last 45 minutes I am listening to the hon. Prime Minister, but he has not addressed the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Your point of order is disallowed. please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, even when I look at that side, I am addressing you.

Now comes the question of criteria. The economic criteria of the various communities were taken into consideration by the Mandal Commission. So far as the question of individuals benefiting from reservations is concerned, once an individual benefits from it... (*Interruptions*) ...then his or her children (*Interruptions*) ...should not benefit from reservations, I would like to ask who has made such a demand? Has any backward class demanded it? Has anyone belonging to a Scheduled Caste demanded it? (*Interruptions*) But they do not have any group. Had there been any collective demands, they would have also sat under a tent on the Boat Club as others do even for petty demands. They have never demanded anything. But there are classes who do not have any problem but even then they are given facilities and concessions. It is just like giving an injection to a healthy man. Truly speaking, even if some of them might have succeeded in becoming officer, collector or Superintendent of Police, people belonging to this class would have dared to approach the police station to lodge their report. We want to break their morale. What else do we want to do? if a few of them, whose forefathers could not even dream of, imparting education to their children, have been able to give good education to their children, the vested interests say it should be stopped. Does that mean that at best this class should provide peons and no officers? Now that something is being done for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes, the vested interests think that they should be crushed so that their economic conditions remains same and they are able to give bare minimum education to their children. Consequently, they will fill up only class IV and class III posts. They want to keep them away from getting top education. This is true. I agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat please.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: There is an apprehension that those who have got good education among these classes would one day become strong and powerful and will capture all spheres of activities. Had they been so powerful and rich, the percentage of the backward class in the class I service would have been more than the four and a half per cent and that of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would have been more than eight and a half per cent. Despite all efforts we have not been able to achieve much, *(Interruptions)* The people belonging to poor sections say that out of the 22 1/2 per cent quota reserved for them, only 8 1/2 per cent quota is filled and the rest 16 1/2 per cent is being passed over to those who are better off. The poor can only fill up 8 1/2 per cent quota and they are being deprived of even that. Let reservation of 27 per cent and 22 1/2 per cent for Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribes and backward classes continue for some more time. After 10-15 years we can review it. *(Interruptions)* I know the policy. My experience is that when we approached the World Bank and the I.M. F. on behalf of the developing countries...

AN HON. MEMBER: When?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I attended a meeting of the World Bank when I was the Finance Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: At that times you were in the Congress. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Yes, but I am not speaking of the experience as a Congressman though I have ben in the party for the last 30 years. You can benefit from my experience. I still have a soft corner for the Congress. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: You may give this gift to me. You were befooling us. But, why were you befooling

yourself? You could have atleast used your brain. *(Interruptions)*

We, the developing countries, once approached unitedly the World Bank and the I.M.F. to ask for some help and grants. They acknowledged our backwardness and assured us to give help but at the same time asked us as to which among us was the most backward country? They explained more funds would be allocated to the most backward country and lesser to other countries. This was an attempt to break our unity. So, do not adopt the World Bank Policy. Now so far as capturing maximum quota by the well-to-do persons from among the backward classes is concerned, the same thing happens in general category also. Will you check the children of officers and Minister from occupying prestigious posts. Let us allow full reservation for the poor. *(Interruptions)* I believe the House is unanimous that reservation should be provided for the backward classes but the bone of contention is the percentage. Some say the notification of 27 per cent job-reservation for them is good whereas some say it is bad. The class, which forms 52 per cent of the total population, is going to get 27 per cent job-reservation, i.e. near about half of their population, whereas the class which forms only 25 per cent of the total population, will avail approximately 50 per cent job-opportunity that is double their population. Thus, the ratio in job-opportunity between the two class is one to four (1:4). People say that everyone can compete in that category but the *de facto* position is 1:4. Now, you say that in all the States... *(Interruptions)* We know that you are weak in data so you will not understand it quickly but you will pick it up after reading it tomorrow. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, we have taken precautionary measures in many States where there have ben riots and bloodshed. *(Interruptions)* There are many short-comings in the list of backward classes recommended by Mandal Commission. Keeping that in view we have asked for the opinion of the States and whatever is common in the lists, i.e. both Mandal Commission and States, we will do

that so that no State faces any difficulty in its implementation. The difficulties if any faced by the States would be taken into account later. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central); In some of the States there is no special list of backward classes and communities. So if you want to implement this, how will you be able to implement it? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Even this is not being allowed and you are talking of more. Really it is a great thing. (*Interruptions*)

So far as approval of states is concerned, most of them have prepared a list of backward classes who would get reservation in jobs. Are we creating anything new by doing just that is mentally and politically accepted in many States. We are doing nothing except bringing the Centre at par with the States which are ahead in this task. Tell me, where is the heavy blow in it. There is certainly some problems in the States where no such list exists. For that we are asking such States for adopting it to the extent it is possible. People say the speed of implementation is very fast but it is still slow. It is true that we should not accelerate the speed too much lest things go out of control. (*Interruptions*) Another question is about the merit. Where is the merit produced after all?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: None from our side said this.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: The B.J.P. said this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I am not referring to what is being said outside. They are saying it in another context. It should be given on merit and balance should be maintained. Full reservation should not be done for them. The mentality behind this is that the 72 per cent population of the

country is without any capability and merit. What remains in the country if its 74 per cent population comprising of 22 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 52 per cent of the backward classes are incapable? This is the mentality... (*Interruptions*)... I am raising this point because people outside are talking about it... (*Interruptions*)... There is a provision of little less than 70 per cent of reservation in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala have also provided a high percentage of reservation for SC/ST. Whether the Central Administration is more efficient where there is only 8 per cent reservation for SC/ST in Class I posts and reservation of only 4 1/2 per cent for the candidates of backward classes. They are not responsible for inefficiency and corruption. Then who is responsible for it?..... (*Interruptions*) What about talent. If we have to make progress then we will have to give due regard to the labour class. We cannot raise the production capacity in the country without the upliftment of the labour class. We want equal participation of the labour in the Industry and other fields. We have to give the workers an equal share and participation in political, social and economic activities. People with a drawing room history behind them, cannot increase the production. Instead they are more useful on the front of planning. Workers are a fit class to undertake labour intensive jobs and they should be given more opportunities. It will expedite the progress of country. There is a need for imparting proper education to these people and until they are educated, they can not compete with the higher classes. Today, there are three systems of education. One is for the poor class, the other one is for the middle classes and third one is for the higher classes... (*Interruptions*)... This system will have to be changed. There is the need for structural changes. Training Schools will not be able to solve this problem. It can be done if the Government gives these schools to the SC/ST. (*Interruptions*) Mandal Commission has recommended structural changes. But nothing has been done in this regard. We have included land reforms in the Ninth schedule. We are making laws for agricultural labourers. All these things are related

[Sh. Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

with it. Our friends in the Bhartiya Janata Party, Shri Somnath ji of the C.P.M. and Shri Indrajit ji and many others on that side have asked for enhancing the opportunities of the general employment. Sharing the power is not the only solution of unemployment and Government jobs are not their remedy. However, the Central Government is of the view that by the end of Eighth Plan... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Agricultural Sector has the largest employment potential. So agriculture is being given priority. Industry will be brought under the small sector and programmes are also being prepared for the service sector. Nearly Rs. 265 crores have been allocated for self-employment of 20 crores youths. I don't want to go into those details. We want to talk to the students and discuss their grievances with them. We want to appeal to the students that they are being misguided which is very dangerous. All the things have not been presented before them in their proper perspective. By making certain changes in our present setup of things, we can chalk out new schemes for our youth. We propose to form a National Council for that. However, I won't go into the details of all that. We are going ahead with it. In the end, I would like to make an appeal to the students that this decision has been taken in the interest of social justice. This is for the fulfilment of dreams of Dr. Lohia, Chaudhari Charan Singh, Mahatmaji, Jaiprakashji, Ramaswami Periyar and all in the opposition are requested to co-operate with us. But they talk of violence, arson and bloodshed. We have received a report from Bihar Government that people like Shri Mahachandra Singh, M.L.C., Shri Rajendra Singh Bismil, M.L.C., Shri Yogeswar Jha, M.L.A., Shri Ramendra Pratap Sahi, M.L.A. and Shri Ramakant Pandey, M.L.A. were behind these incidents of violence...

(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Charles, you take your seat. That is not the way. I have not permitted you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: They are the legislators of Congress. I will request the Congress Party and the entire opposition that they should take disciplinary action against those people who are inciting violence and by that they should prove that they have no hand in these incidents of violence.

21.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PRASAR BHARATI (BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF INDIA) BILL

Amendments made by Rajya Sabha

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri P. Upendra to move.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): I beg to move:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Broadcasting Corporation for India, to be known as Prasar Bharati, to define its composition, functions and powers and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration:—

Clause 4

That at page 4, after line 36, the follow-

ing be inserted, namely:—

- "(4) The recommendations made by the Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall be binding for the purposes of appointments under this section." (1)

Clause 7

That at page 5,—

- "(i) after line 40, the following be inserted namely:— (a) ceases to be a citizen of India; or
- (ii) the existing entries (a) to (d) be renumbered as entries (b) to (e) respectively." (2)

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): We can pass it tomorrow. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): We can pass it tomorrow. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I would like to assure the House that we will pass it tomorrow. We want to discuss it and we will pass it tomorrow. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me at least say something. I think, I had said something from this Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not 8 o'clock, but we will sit up to 10 o'clock. That does not mean that you can say only up to 8 o'clock. Now this has been introduced. I had said that we would take up this discussion on Mandal Commission at a particular time and later on we would take up the legislative business.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I appreciate very much that you have cooperated and cooperated very well. At least what I

have said also should be appreciated by you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak on it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not this way please.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are willing to pass the Prasar Bharati Bill tomorrow. We want to speak on it. Rajya Sabha has sent it back and you know how important it is. Particularly I was responsible here not only of initiating the discussion on the Prasar Bharati Bill but of being able to see that it was done unanimously with all other friends from both the sides. My request is, I want to speak on the Prasar Bharati Bill as introduced now. But I am strained too much and I am not willing to sit any more to strain myself further. I beg of you to please postpone it for tomorrow. If you want, you can introduce the Delhi Statehood Bill also.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, issue if not the Prasar Bharati Bill because it needs no consideration or discussion. This is an ordinary Bill which we will pass after voting. The main issue is the granting of statehood to Delhi for which it was decided that today we will discuss this Bill and conclude it tomorrow.

PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sir, the Chair had assured you that we will discuss this Bill today. So we will sit late for it.

[English]

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, please listen to me also because I am the most affected person. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I did say on the floor of the House that the Legislative business will be transacted. When the Hon. Prime Minister and Advaniji said that the Delhi Bill is very important and it should be taken up, I did say that it cannot be completed today, but we will start the discussion. It is for you to cooperate with me and to help me. We have been able to conduct the business of the House in an understanding manner. I hope that you will extend the same courtesy and cooperation.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): We are here since 9 O'clock in the morning. There are people who had gone home, had their dinner and came back. But we are sitting here throughout.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, a light dinner has been arranged. (*Interruptions*)

DR. THAMBI DURAI: I am very sorry, I did not like to say anything. But my conscience insists to say something now. (*Interruptions*)

22.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, will you please allow me to speak?

Once again, I beg the cooperation of the whole House (*Interruptions*). If you cooperative, then I shall be happy and if you do not cooperate, I will raise my voice as much as I can. Sir, today itself, I once raised the question of atrocities on women, that it has to be taken up tomorrow. At that time itself, I proposed that the discussion on the Prasar Bharati Bill may be taken up in the mean time. It was not all allowed. Therefore, I do not want any other thing. I want that tomorrow, at an appropriate time, the discussion on atrocities on women be taken up, without which I am not going to let the House go on. The time has to be fixed up for this discussion tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRA MEHTA (Bombay North East): Mr.

Deputy Speaker, just now whatever Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee has said, I fully agree with that and would like to say that the discussion regarding atrocities on women is being put on the agenda of Lok Sabha business for the last fifteen days but that discussion under rule 193 is still pending and have not been taken up as yet. Discussion on this subject is being put off which is also a kind of atrocity on women. Therefore, I request this House that the discussion regarding atrocities on women which has been pending since long may not be postponed and be taken up today itself.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: But injustice is being done with us also because the bill to give statehood to Delhi is pending. First, let it be decided. That is also a very important bill... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, you know that just now Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee pleaded for the discussion on the question of atrocities on women which is pending for the last 15 days and it has not been taken up to this date. Tomorrow is the last day of this Session. I would like to have a full debate tomorrow on this very important subject. Please allot time for discussion on this subject today itself and any other item may be taken up only after that. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada): We can start the discussion on atrocities on women, just now. This is our plea. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, you have cooperated in a very splendid manner and this House take cognizance of it and I can assure you that we will try to find out a method of discussing it tomorrow. But don't ask me to fix the time. I shall discuss it with the Speaker and others.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Cen-

tral): Sir, why cannot we have it tomorrow? Is there any other proposal? Tomorrow is the last day of this Session. Is there any other plan for tomorrow? When there is no other plan, why cannot we have it tomorrow? We can even extend the time of the House and we can have it tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Sir, I explained to you, why I agitated at 4 O'Clock. I want to speak on the Mandal Commission. I was not given the opportunity..... (*Interruptions*) When are you going to give me the opportunity to speak on Mandal Commission..... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.N. RAKESH (Chail): Mr Deputy Speaker, my name is also there is the list of speakers regarding debate on Mandal Commission, I have not been given an opportunity to speak. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, I have come prepared and I am not being allowed to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Not this way.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Mandal Commission discussion is not over. It was only intervention... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will respond to your point. Please wait.

There is a point in what Shri Thambi Durai has said. I did tell him that he would speak and I did tell other Members also. We would try to find out as to how this can be taken up. But then we can do it if you also cooperate. Tomorrow also, if you cooperate, we can do it. But then you have to cooperate. If you want to take up the business which is

not on the agenda, it may cause difficulties. But if you cooperate, we shall try to see as to how we can do.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Let us continue the discussion on Mandal Commission tomorrow.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have a suggestion. Mandal Commission discussion is not over... (*Interruptions*) You agree that the Mandal Commission discussion is not yet over. So many speakers have to speak. You yourself said that they have to speak and you will give them time. Either let the discussion on Mandal Commission continue or you can adjourn the House to meet tomorrow and we will take it up tomorrow. There is no time now.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen, everybody is speaking for two minutes each. I have to reply to everybody. Please co-operate with me.

Please let me speak. How can I reply to everybody's commentary. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prasar Bharati motion he has already moved. I would request Satheji and Mr. Kurien. Well, we have to bring about a sort of understanding. I did give a formula and you were gracious enough to accept it. Now, you should allow it. My formula was that we will discuss from five to seven and then from seven to eight. I had said that. And then when the hon. Prime Minister and hon. Advaniji said that they would like to discuss it, they had specifically made a statement, I had said that this may not be completed today, but the discussion would certainly start. If I had said that and if everybody had accepted, I would expect the courtesy from the Members to accept it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You want Prasar Bharati Bill to be taken up from 10 to 11 p.m. and after that Delhi Bill. How long do you want us to sit?..... *(Interruptions)*

(At this stage, Prof. P.J. Kurien and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the table)

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Let us have it tomorrow. What is the urgency of having this Delhi Bill?

SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA (Rajahmundry): All the lady Members will speak on Mandal Commission as well as Atrocities on Women.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: We will pass Prasar Bharati Bill tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Why are you enforcing it? Please don't enforce.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not enforcing it. You cannot also dictate me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would say that it would have been very graceful if you would have.... *(Interruptions)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not adjourning the House for the day; I am adjourning the House only for 15 minutes, to talk to you.

22.16

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Twenty-two of the Clock

[English]

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at thirty-five minutes past Twenty-two of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(Interruptions)

THE PRASAR BHARATI (BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF INDIA) BILL, 1990

**Amendments made by Rajya Sabha—
CONTD.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P. Upendra has moved the motion that the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill, 1990 be taken into consideration. Now the question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Broadcasting Corporation for India, to be known as Prasar Bharati, to define its composition, functions and powers and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration:—

Clause 4

That at page 4, after line 36, the following be inserted, namely:—

"(4) The recommendations made by the Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall be binding for the purposes of appointments under this section." (1)

Clause 7

That at page 5,—

"(i) after line 40, the following be inserted namely:—

(a) ceases to be a citizen of India;
or

(ii) the existing entries (a) to (d) be renumbered as entries (b) to (e) respectively." (2)

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Amendments made by Rajya Sabha.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha. I shall now put the main Amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1

Clause 4

The question is:

"That at page 4, after line 36, the following be inserted, namely:—

(4) the recommendations made by the committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall be binding for the purposes of appointments under this section." (1)

The motion was adopted

Amendment No. 2

Clause 7

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the main Amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is:—

That at page 5,—

(i) after line 40 the following be inserted, namely:—

(a) ceases to be a citizen of India;
or

(ii) the existing entries (a) to (d) be renumbered as entries (b) to (e) respectively." (2)

The motion was adopted

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted

(Interruptions)

22.37 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1990

(Insertion of New Article 371 J and amendment of First and Fourth Schedules)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I
beg to move:

stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow
at 11 A.M.

"That the Bill further to amend the
Constitution of India, be taken into
consideration." (*Interruptions*)

22.38 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Friday, September 7,
1990/Bhadra 16, 1912 (Saka)*