

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 15, 1985/Vaisakha 25,
1907 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ajay Mushran.
He is not present. Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : He has two
Questions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One
has been transferred.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Every time
his name figures. There is some manipula-
tion.

MR. SPEAKER : He thinks that one
might be transferred; so, he keeps another
so that it will come, it is a standby.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Is there any
astrological thing which has something to
do with this ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is
duly transferred. It is not like transfer of
judges.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Import of Electronic Equipment
and Technology

*855. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that following the
statement in the House on the electronic

policy of Government, sophisticated electronic
equipment and technology is to be imported
on a big scale;

(b) if so, what will be the extent of
foreign exchange needed for these imports;
and

(c) whether it will adversely affect the
foreign exchange reserves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-
LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF
OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC
ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.
The new electronics policy does not envisage
large scale import of sophisticated electronic
equipment and technology.

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

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I
think, the Minister does not want to exert
himself much. The answer that he has given
to part (a) of my question is 'No, Sir' and
to parts (b) and (c) 'Do not arise'. Really
speaking, the answer seems to be based on a
wrong understanding of the statement that
the hon. Minister has made on the
21st March, he made a statement in Parlia-
ment on the 'Integrated Policy Measures on
Electronics'. I am asking my supplementary
on the basis of what he has said in that
statement. He has stated :

"...Government have decided that
there is a need to accelerate the use of
electronic equipment such as communica-
tion equipment, including mass communi-
cation, computerised control equipment,
data communication and data processing
equipment. A large country such as ours
cannot afford to continue to import such
equipment. As such, it is proposed to
set a target of local production of
Rs. 10,000 crores in the year 1989-90."

Then in the same statement on page 4,
para 10, it is said :

"Import of technology would be permitted freely to develop an appropriate electronics base in the country."

So, it is obvious that, if you want to have this indigenous production of the order of Rs. 10,000 crores by 1989-90, you would require a proper electronic base. And you have admitted in para 10 that, for that, you will require import of technology; you will be required to place orders for import of technology. Firstly, I do not understand on what basis you have given this reply to my question. Will you kindly revise your reply in the light of the information that I have given to you ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : After all, large is a relative term. The question is that of free import of technology in an appropriate manner and in appropriate quantities. The actual question is whether it is large—import of technology. We are saying that it is not large, it is appropriate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is very clear that, when we want to go in for Rs. 10,000 crores worth of production, the equipment that will be required to create an electronic base will be quite large. You can have the jumble of words, whether it is actually large or not, but it will be large enough.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : If the question is put, I will answer with data and figures.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The second part of my question is this. It is already admitted in the statement that certain components will have to be imported. I do not want to read out that paragraph again. He has already carefully gone through the statement since he has presented to the House. If these components are going to be imported, I may point out that there are a number of places where some of the components are being manufactured. For instance, in Orissa, the capacitor that is required is already manufactured by some manufacturers. All of them are now under the impression that since there is going to be an import of components, the indigenous production is likely to suffer and their licences are going to be withdrawn. Therefore, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister. Even if you are going to import the components and since now in the budget the duty on these compo-

nents is already exempted, probably there will be more attraction for electronic manufacturers who require these components to import them rather than take them from the indigenous manufacturers. Will you make some arrangement to see that the indigenous manufacturers of these components in India do not suffer at the ends of the imported components ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The basic philosophy and the policy adopted is to give all encouragement to the electronic industry. First of all we have to understand that electronics is a knowledge-intensive area characterised by rapid innovations and obsolescence. So it is necessary for us to keep pace with the development of the technology in electronics in other parts of the world. So in the policy we have provided that if the technology is indigenously available, we will make use of that technology. If it can be developed within an acceptable span of time, we will develop it and use it. If it is not possible to develop the technology within the acceptable period of time, then it becomes necessary for us to get the technology from wherever it is available and to give encouragement to the electronic industry in our country. That is our basis philosophy. Here we shall have to provide materials. We shall have to provide components. We shall have to provide capital goods for the development of the electronic industry in the country and so we are trying to create the infra-structure necessary for the development of materials, components and the capital goods and also if necessary, to provide these things. For the time being, if the material is not available, we will import. If the components also are not available, we shall have to import them and provide them to the industry. But it is our intention to see that the indigenous development of the components does not suffer. We are aiming at a production in the vicinity of Rs. 10,000 crores by 1990 and for that purpose, whatever is necessary will be done. But at the same time we want to see that the indigenous technology, indigenous industry developing materials and components does not suffer. That is our policy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only one suggestion to the Minister—that it should not happen like Maruti where only 28% is indigenous and everything—else is actually imported. Even the tyres and tubes are imported. Only the air inside is not imported. That is what has happened in Maruti.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I would like to bring to the hon. Member's notice that what is exempted in the Budget is the excise duty on the component.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : As per the policy on electronics placed in this House free import of technology will be undertaken for the base to be prepared. Now in another clause it is said that indigenous research will also be encouraged. In view of that I want to know. A large sum of money is going to be invested in this field. Have you earmarked a certain percentage of that which will go to encourage indigenous research in this field? Then when you are going in for imports, how the decision will be taken? If it is left in the hands of the private sector or the bureaucrats, I have every doubt that indigenous research will suffer. There are organisations of scientists working in different fields. Will they be consulted and their opinion given due weight before going in for import of technology?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : It is estimated that in the Seventh Five Year Plan the outflow of foreign exchange for import of technology will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 110 crores. But for the kind information of the hon. Member I would like to say that in the Fifth Five Year Plan Rs. 154 crores were spent on R and D. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the amount which was spent on electronic R and D was to the tune of Rs. 469 crores. Rs. 110 crores, we are going to spend on import of technology in the Seventh Five Year Plan. These are the figures which I am giving of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Seventh Plan has not yet been finalised and it is not possible to give the final figures. But even in the Seventh Five Year Plan equipment will be necessary for giving sinews to the laboratories for the development of technology in the electronic field; we are going to spend an amount in the vicinity of Rs. 400 crores for giving equipment for the development of technology in our laboratories. That itself will go to show how much importance we are attaching to the indigenous development of technology. There are certain organisations which have been set up for the development of technology. One of the organisations is the Centre for Development of Telematics; we call it CEDOT. Then there are organisations which are Technology Development Councils.

Then there is the National Radar Development Council; there is the National Micro-Electronic Council; there is the Centre for Development of Material Electronics. These organisations are meant to develop the systems, are meant to develop the components, are meant to develop the materials, are meant to develop the manpower necessary for the indigenous development of technology. So, we are looking at the problem from all angles and we are trying to see that we do not suffer on that count. If we go on continuing with imports, it is not good. So, we are giving all attention, providing all the money that is necessary for all the infrastructure that is necessary for the purpose.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : If I may add a little bit to that because it is on the policy, what has happened in the past is that we have tried to develop everything right across the board from small components to large finished units, and invariably we have lagged behind what is happening in some other countries. Except for very few areas, we have not been able to keep up with the frontline technology. And as we go further, technology is advancing very, very rapidly and it is going to be more and more difficult for us to keep up this race. What happens is this. First we want to buy something. They do not sell it to us. You cannot buy it, you cannot buy it. So, we try to develop it. The minute we develop it and we are on the verge of getting into production, they suddenly say, "You can buy it". Then our own development cost is wasted. Our production costs are higher because it is a new development and they have making it for some years. So, it frustrates our own process. We have changed the basic policy slightly. What we have said is that we must look ahead, may be ten years, may be 15 years, and we must think today of what the frontline technology will be at that time. It might be something which is not even available today or not even on the drawing boards today. But we must think ahead of that. We must identify certain, what we are going to call, 'machine areas' and thrust along those areas. We want to improve the technology. When we talk of technology, I am talking on a broader concept, not only of electronics but we might want to improve, for example, the seed of rice, we might want to improve fertiliser, we might want to improve some-

thing else; and We concentrate on these 'machine areas' so that ten years from now, we are the most advanced country in that area irrespective of anything else. Because we will have to concentrate along these lines, we will have to reduce our efforts on some of the other lines. This is the basic change. I thought I would just explain that.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : In the electronic policy statement made on 21st March, a balance is admitted to be struck between the vitally needed imported technology and development of indigenous technology. A certain apprehension has been voiced by scientists in so far as import of technology is freely allowed, especially to build up in-house technology in industries. Sir, the industries will take the easier course to import technology rather than invest in R and D in the country. With reference to hon. Prime Minister's statement just now there was recently a report in the Hindustan Times that though the hon. Prime Minister gave stringent instructions that silica for the National Silicon Factory be attempted to be manufactured in the country, *viz.* indigenous technology should be given a chance but before it can be manufactured simultaneously the foreign lobbies or those who are interested in import are pushing their own project. As the Prime Minister said the very indigenous technology can be frustrated. When it comes to implementation the power of the foreign lobbies cannot be underestimated. I would like to know whether detailed operational guidelines have been issued the concerned department like the Ministry of Industrial Development ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : It is a very important question and detailed policy guidelines have been formulated by the Government and they are available in the technology statement issued by the Government of India in 1983. There are two-three issues involved here—the import of goods and import of technology, technology developed indigenously and procurement of technology from outside. Now, the interests here conflict. Should we continue to import the goods from outside and not the technology ? That is a question. If we are asked to import the goods we would say if it is necessary we will do that but if we can satisfy the local demand by importing the technology and importing goods we will not

import goods but we will import the technology.

The second question relates to the interests to develop indigenous technology and interests of those who would like to have technology from outside. Rightly it is put before the House by the hon. Prime Minister that when we try to develop something it becomes available from outside and it becomes meaningless to develop it as well as not to get it. We are going to have a perspective planning. We are planning for 15 or 20 years hence and we will be developing those technologies—mission-oriented technologies. All these aspects are clearly understood and clearly mentioned in the Technology statement which is issued by the Government.

As far as silica is concerned it is the policy of the Government to develop the technology in the laboratory; to develop the technology in the industry also and only after we come to the conclusion not to have it or have it the decision can be taken in this respect.

[Translation]

Facilities to Sportsmen

*856. **PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Olympic Association has submitted a report to Government recommending facilities for the sportsmen and if so, whether this report has been accepted;

(b) the main recommendations made in this report; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to give special concessions to the sportsmen by accepting those recommendations ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No such report has been received.

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

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Speaker. Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that the report has not been received. I want to know what your national sports policy will be in the near future and what facilities will be provided to the sportsmen.

My second question is whether Government are thinking of creating a special national sports fund to help those former sportsmen in their old age who have dedicated their whole life to sports so that they may face no difficulties in their life because we know of several players like Dhyan Chand and Vinoo Mankad who had to face many difficulties in their life. What do Government propose to do in this connection ?

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Sir, my colleague Mr. Jaichandra Singh on 10th and 17th April has answered these three questions here on the Floor of the House. One is on the National Sports Policy which was laid on the Table of the House last year on August 21 and in the Seventh Plan that is being taken into consideration. As far as what we are going to do with the sports the entire thing is enumerated in the Sports Policy which has been placed in Parliament. If you want, I will have to go into the whole depth of it. I will give the Question No. It is 368 of 10th April, 1985. For the sportsmen who have done yeoman service to the nation, for outstanding sportsmen, the Government has formed a Fund known as the National Welfare Fund for Sports which is exactly for people who have been outstanding sportsmen, who have rendered service to the country and for their rainy day, and during the time when they require assistance, there is this National Welfare Fund for sportsmen. Would you like me to enumerate the objects, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : I may submit that sports talents are not only confined to universities, but they are available in rural areas also. I, therefore, want to know from the hon.

Minister whether Government propose to take any special steps to encourage such sportsmen.

I would also like to know whether Government have thought of any plans to prepare these sportsmen for the 1992 Olympics to be held in our country.

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : As for as rural sports tournaments are concerned, there are schemes by which Government does help the sports councils and the sports federations as well as the IOA. In fact it gives grants for holding tournaments in blocks, districts and State levels. As far as the coming international events are concerned this has to be done in consultation with the IOA because the Indian Olympic Association is the nodal body which deals with sports in international events. Government acts as a catalyst and gives financial assistance. If you want, I can read out all the various things which have already been done.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may lay it on the Table.

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I will send her the answer.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : The fact is that there is no arrangement for the sportsmen in the rural areas.

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I said 'catalyst' in the sense that Government does not interfere in sports. These are controlled by Indian Olympic Association to which the National Sports Federations are affiliated. Therefore they are the ones who are in control of development of sports as well as the control of sports. We only act as a catalyst and help them with the facilities.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. We shall do it collectively. Once it was

mentioned that there should be playgrounds in the schools. It may be difficult in the old schools but in the new schools and the schools in villages these must be provided.

[English]

I think as sportsmen you will pursue it with the Sports Minister.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : Have the Government any proposal to hold in 1992 the Olympic Games in India? If yes, may I know, whether the Government are thinking to distribute the venue in different cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta? I am speaking especially for Calcutta, because Calcutta is a sports lovers' city. Under the ruling of Left Front Government the condition of the city has become from bad to worse. There is no development work. If the Government desires to hold some venues in Calcutta then the Calcutta City will develop. Our Prime Minister has already announced that he will restore Calcutta. So, what is the Government's proposal and reaction regarding this?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I will confine myself to 1992 Olympics games. Here Government does not organise the Olympic games or any such thing. It is the Indian Olympic Association which is a registered society under the Societies Registration Act which is an affiliate of the International Olympic Committee which does it. It is one of the objectives of the Indian Olympic Committee. It is having full and complete jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the participation of India in Olympic and other games. There is has to be the Indian Olympic Committee which will have to take up the matter with the IOC. If it is assigned to India in 1992 then only we can help the IOA to have these games in 1992.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Sir, I might answer the second part of the question. If the State Government stops playing games, I am sure the city would develop much faster.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, I seek a clarification on that.

MR. SPEAKER : Certain things are understood and not clarified.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Sir, it is not sportsman like.

MR. SPEAKER : It is to be understood. Take it in a sportsman spirit. (*Interruptions*)

Species of Birds and Animals Facing Extinction

***857. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the species of birds and animals which are on the verge of extinction in India and their principal regions of habitation;

(b) the number of such species;

(c) the steps taken to prevent such extinction;

(d) whether any new breeding programme of such species is proposed to be undertaken and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal of bringing comprehensive statutory changes to protect wild-life; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) and (b). Many species of wild animals and birds found in India are rare or their status in the wild is threatened. However, none of these are on the verge of extinction.

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

(e) and (f). Comprehensive legislation for the protection of wild animals and birds and matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto was enacted in 1972, called the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (No. 53 of 1972). Proposals to amend this Act have not yet been finalised.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, the hon. Minister's answer indicates that many species of wild animals and birds found in India are rare or their status in the wild is threatened. But my question was whether they are facing extinction or not. It was reported that 71 species of mammals and 17 species of reptiles are facing extinction. However, I forget that. Now, in the case of those species which are being rare, I would like to know whether any attempt has been made to count musk deer. Emotionally our country is very much attached to this species, musk deer. The entire 'Ramayana' is interwoven around it.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : There is a list of species and sub-species of wild animals listed in Schedule I of the Wild Life Act 1943. In the List musk deer is included and it is protected.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I would like to know whether any attempt has been made to count musk deer.

AN HON. MEMBER : No, no.

MR. SPEAKER : Why not ? Tigers are counted.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : This is a specific question relating to musk deer and not the extinction of the species in general and I think a separate question should be put for that and we will check up and answer that.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Regarding the proposal to amend the Act which has not yet been finalised, I would like to know what the broad features of the proposal are for amending this Statute.

SHRI VIR SEN : The proposal are :

- (a) providing a statutory basis to the Indian Board for Wild Life;
- (b) inclusion of flora under the Act;
- (c) extending the scope of the Act to cover Ecological Board;
- (d) pending trade in rare and threatened species of wild life and operations thereof; and
- (e) making a penal provisions more stringent and effective.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister kindly let us know whether some wild species of animals once believed to be extinct are appearing again in some parts of India in the shape of certain agitationists sucking the blood of minorities and backward classes ?

SHRI VIR SEN : This information is not available with me.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : I am interested in four species, two animals and two birds. They are on the verge of extinction. I want to know what is happening to them. One is Sangai in Keibilong Jong National

Park in Manipur. There are 21 animals. They are on the verge of extinction. Second is the pigmy hog in Darrang. We are not sure whether they are extinct or not. Some say they are not, some say they are extinct. With regard to the species of birds, one is Pitta in Andhra Pradesh; it is also not certain whether they are extinct or not. The second is the pink-headed duck in Upper Assam. It is the bird of Assam, and probably not more than 50 breeding pairs are there. I am interested to know what is being done to see that these four species do not get extinct within the next few years ?

SHRI VIR SEN : A plan of action for wild life protection has been formulated and under this plan, what the hon. Member has said may also be taken care of.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I do not agree with the reply the hon. Minister has given. I would like to add one more species of birds to which the hon. Member Shri Digvijay Singh has already stated. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that only two pairs of birds called black-neck cranes have been found in the Ladakh region. They are almost on the verge of extinction. Out of them, one bird is reported to have been killed by some para-military forces last year and now there are only three birds. What steps the Government going to take in the absence of any sanctuary or anything for protection of these birds which are on the verge of extinction ?

In reply to another question No. 861 listed in the business for today, it has been stated that there is no sanctuary in Jammu and Kashmir State. Has Government any proposal to set up a bird sanctuary to protect such birds in the region ?

SHRI VIR SEN : It is reported that thirteen pairs of black-neck cranes have been found since last year. As far as the question of establishing a sanctuary is concerned, it is within the purview of the State Government and it is for them to do that.

SHRI R. P. DAS : Due to the pollution and unkind hunting and poaching, the rate of extinction of different species of animals and plants has become faster than what it was in the past. In view of such conditions existing in India, what steps has the Government taken to arrest the fast deteriorating condition of the wild life in this country ?

SHRI VIR SEN : The Wild Life Protection Act has already been enacted by the Parliament and it is under this Act that the activities of poaching etc. are controlled. Punishment is also provided in that Act.

Indira Gandhi International Air Terminal Complex in Delhi

*858. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on the proposed Indira Gandhi International Air Terminal Complex at Delhi has been started;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent on this project; and

(c) the time by which the above air terminal complex is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) The work on International Terminal Complex Phase I, which is a part of Indira Gandhi International Airport at Delhi, was commenced in June, 1981.

(b) An estimated amount of Rs. 95.00 crores is proposed to be spent.

(c) By the end of 1985.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I would like to know whether the target date for the completion of the project—Indira Gandhi International Terminal Complex is 2nd October 1985. If so, will the hon. Minister see that it is completed on the scheduled date ? And what is the capacity rate of the proposed terminal complex to handle passengers annually and also at the peak hour ?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned October. We also want that this should be completed by October. That is why we are making efforts to complete it by the end of the year so that the Air Complex, which has been named after our great leader Smt. Indira Gandhi, can be inaugurated on 19 November. That is what we are making efforts for.

So far as its capacity is concerned, it will be 2,520 passengers at the peak hour

and 33 lakh passengers will be benefited every year. This will be its capacity after it is completed.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Sir, is it a fact that this airport terminal is going to be one of the best air traffic terminal in the world ? If so, will the Government revise the estimates and make special provisions for security and safety arrangements for the VIPs in the proposed Air Terminal Complex ?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Member has said, it will really be a modern airport. All facilities will be provided here. So far as the security point of view is concerned, this point is taken into consideration, while an airport is constructed. I think the air-bridge will be centrally air-conditioned and sophisticated air-bridge will be used. It is being equipped with all the modern facilities.

[English]

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this international airport at Delhi is going to be one of the very modernised airports in the world. Also, it is very much in the fitness of things that it should be named after our Late Lamented Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The Minister has also assured that it will be declared open on the birthday of our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Some time back, I read in the newspaper regarding a row over the air-bridge which is being contracted for supplies from Japan. Some of our scientists have advocated that indigenously also, we can construct this air-bridge. I would like to know whether that row is over or whether it is still existing ?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the orders have been given as per the prepared plans. It is being constructed on that basis. There is no question of making any changes in it.

[English]

"Pollution by Koradi Thermal Power Station, Nagpur"

*859. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to smoke, dust and other wastage of the Koradi Thermal Power Station, Nagpur (Maharashtra) incidence of a large number of diseases among human beings like blindness, paralysis, etc. is growing;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have made any survey in the near about localities of the Koradi Thermal Power Station, Nagpur, in this regard;

(c) if so, detail's thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps contemplated to safeguard the lives of the human beings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A survey was conducted by the National Environmental Engineering Institute, Nagpur on the emissions of the plant and their effect on ambient air quality. The survey revealed that the concentrations of sulphur dioxide are generally low and that concentrations of suspended particulate matter fluctuated seasonally being highest in summer and lower in winter.

(d) Electrostatic precipitators and effluent treatment plants have been provided to minimise the discharges of effluents.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important question relating to my constituency. The hon. Minister has tried to answer such an important question very lightly for which I am sorry. I want to remind the hon. Minister that two months back the hon. Minister had come to Nagpur to attend a conference and at that time I had drawn his attention towards this problem. All the officers connected with this issue were present there. During the discussion, I had requested the hon. Minister that the question was very important and a solution should be found out at the earlier. At the time of his catching the plane for his return journey also, I had drawn his attention to this problem. But, the answer given by the hon. Minister now is very disappointing. In spite of drawing the attention of the hon. Minister and his officers,

his answer is—'No, Sir.' It is very regrettable. The people of my constituency have been struggling against this problem for the last ten years. It affects the people gradually. The smoke emanating from it affects the eyesight of the people gradually and it makes the children paralytic. The social workers of the area got a survey done by a team of doctors. The doctors have reported that the smoke emanating from the thermal power station daily is paralysing the children and affecting their eyes.

The hon. Minister has himself accepted in his reply that the concentrations increase in summer and due to this increase, such conditions are created. I had asked this question for the purpose of a solution of this problem. Now I want to ask of the hon. Minister the capacity of the precipitators installed there and the highest percentage of concentrations in summer ? Also, does it not affect the health of the people living there ? If so, what steps do you propose to take in this direction ? Kindly, answer it thoughtfully and sympathetically.

MR. SPEAKER : Precipitators have been precipitated !

SHRI VIR SEN : The hon. Member has said that the discharges from 'Power Station' cause blindness and paralysis. Scientifically, there is no such evidence that these effluents cause paralysis. Even on the basis of common sense, it does not seem correct that these discharges can cause paralysis or total blindness.

So far as precipitators are concerned, their efficiency is very good. These are of 99.5 per cent efficiency. But these are certain old precipitators whose maintenance is not good. These have not been serviced but even then they are working. We are trying to replace them with new ones but it will take some time because when an order has been placed, it takes some time when they are delivered.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : What are the highest and the lowest in percentages summer ?

SHRI VIR SEN : It has been measured and found to be between 2000 to 7000 but that is for old units. In the new units it is 450 to 850 particles per thousand.

[English]

Diplomatic Recognition of S.W.A.P.O.

***860. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM† :**
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have decided to give diplomatic recognition to S.W.A.P.O.;

(b) whether South Africa set up a puppet Government in Namibia on the date of NAM meet on Namibia in New Delhi, in violation to the decision of the Security Council; and

(c) how many other Third World Countries have given diplomatic recognition to SWAPO ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Government of India has decided to accord full diplomatic status to the SWAPO representative in New Delhi.

(b) According to reports, South Africa announced on April 18, 1985 the setting up of an "Interim Administration" in Namibia in violation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978.

(c) To the best of our knowledge only Iran has so far announced diplomatic recognition far SWAPO.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : In view of the fact that a puppet Government has been set up by South African Government, does the Government of India propose to hold the Security Council responsible for it because it goes against the spirit of the Security Council Resolution which is formally passed by them ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : In NAM Conference, this announcement was made and the issue was discussed at length, whether it should be taken up in the Security Council or not will be decided only after consultation with others and if it is feasible, possible and useful.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Only Iran so far has recognised the Government in

Namibia. What efforts are now being made by the Government of India to secure similar recognition from other countries and the third world countries ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The very step taken by the Government in according recognition giving full status to the representative in India goes to show that Government of India is very keen and it is expected that the other Governments also will do the same thing because this kind of recognition will give a moral support to the just case in Namibia.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : As early as 1978 the United Nations Security Council had passed a resolution which is No. 435 demanding and urging that South African troops should be withdrawn from Namibia and there should be fair and free elections in Namibia including SWAPO which is legitimate and only representative of the people of Namibia. What steps does the Government of India contemplate at the level of the Non-Aligned Movement and other international forums for enforcement of the Security Council Resolution No. 435 and also to get diplomatic recognition of more countries ? What, as a government, have you done and what about other countries ? There are thousands of refugees from Namibia in Zambia and Angola; they need medicines, clothing, food and facilities for their children. What is the Government of India doing to give them assistance at the bilateral level ? What steps do you contemplate for supporting their cause at the international forum ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : As we all know that an extraordinary ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries on Namibia was held on April 19, 1985 in India. The issue was extensively discussed. The intention was to create the public opinion and to bring a moral pressure, the pressure on the South African Government and to see that the Pretoria Government realises the opinions of the world countries and take steps. In view the international situation, the United Nations is also not having the machinery to implement its resolution; the resolution is there and the United Nations is also trying to create public opinion and asking other governments to take certain steps against the

South African Government to see that the justice is done to the Namibian people. But in the international situation that is prevalent in the world these are some of the steps which can be taken. But in consultation with that Government if some other steps can be evolved for enforcing the Resolution of the Security Council it can be seen. But these are the things which are being done now.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in view of the fact that there are a number of countries in the world which are not even recognising the very existence of Namibia's struggle, whether he will take the initiative, through our Foreign Office and their offices abroad, to get into touch with mass organisations to mobilise them to defend the struggle for independence by SWAPO and also to persuade them or bring pressure on other Governments in this regard ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : As I have already stated the fact that we have given full recognition goes to show how keen we are in this respect to do what is necessary and to see that this can and should be done. Whether we should take steps asking other Governments to recognise, is a suggestion for acceptance but all other aspects can be seen and we can take action.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. K. G. Adiyodi.

Expansion of Bird Sanctuaries, Snake Parks and Crocodile Farms

*861. **DR. K. G. ADIYODI :** Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether bird sanctuaries, snake parks and crocodile farms need to be expanded;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (c). In accordance with the provisions of the wildlife (protection) Act, 1972, the establishment and management of National Parks and Sanctuaries is the direct responsibility of the State Governments, except where any State Government leases or otherwise transfers an area for this purpose to the Union Government.

Thirty sanctuaries and National Parks have already been established for birds by the concerned State Governments. A statement of these is laid on the Table of the House. Expansion and strengthening of the existing network of sanctuaries and national parks in the country has been suggested to all the State Governments.

Apart from some zoological parks which have collections of snakes and crocodiles, on separate snake parks of crocodile farms have been established by any of the State Governments and the question of their expansion does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name	State/Union Territory
1	2	3
1.	Nagarjuna Sagar Srisailem Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Kolleru Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Neelapattu Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Pulicat Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Narcondum Sanctuary N.A.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
6.	North Reef Sanctuary N.A.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
7.	Topchanchi Sanctuary	Bihar
8.	Sukhna Sanctuary	Chandigarh

1	2	3
9. Nalasarovar Sanctuary		Gujarat
10. Khijadiya Sanctuary		Gujarat
11. Ratanmahal Sanctuary		Gujarat
12. Sultanpur Sanctuary		Haryana
13. Gobind Sagar Sanctuary		Himachal Pradesh
14. Ghataprabha Sanctuary		Karnataka
15. Ranganthitto Sanctuary		Karnataka
16. Adichuncha Nagiri Peacock Sanctuary		Karnataka
17. Idukki Sanctuary		Kerala
18. Thattakadu Sanctuary		Kerala
19. Gandhisagar Sanctuary		Madhya Pradesh
20. Karera Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary		Madhya Pradesh
21. Ghatigaon Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary		Madhya Pradesh
22. Karnala Sanctuay		Maharashtra
23. Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary		Maharashtra
24. Keoladeo National Park		Rajasthan
25. Jawahar Sagar Sanctuary		Rajasthan
26. Vedanthagal Sanctuary		Tamil Nadu
27. Kraikili Sanctuary		Tamil Nadu
28. Pulicat Sanctuary		Tamil Nadu
29. Point Calimere Sanctuary		Tamil Nadu
30. Kiebul Lamjao National Park		Manipur

DR. K. G. ADIYODI : In the answer given to parts (a) to (c) it is stated that "no separate snake parks or crocodile farms have been established by any of the State Governments." In Kerala there is a crocodile park under the Forest Department established by the Government and also one snake park is also there.

I would like to know whether the population of the Nilgiri TAR—which in Malayalam is called Varayad—the world population of which is only less than one hundred and what the steps the Government proposes to take to prevent the extinction of that species. The Nilgiri tart is available only in Kerala and in Nilgiris or Tamil Nadu. The total population of this species is less than one hundred.

SHRI VIR SEN : Sir, I do not know about the particular species which the hon. Member is mentioned. But whatever it is my submission is that there is a society which has been formed which in managing the Madras Snake Park and there is another in Cannanore district in Kerala in Parassinkadavu.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI : The total population of this Nilgiri Tart in the world is only less than one hundred. Is there any proposal to prevent the extinction of that species ?

SHRI VIR SEN : The guidelines have been sent to the State Governments for establishing new parks and it is for the State Governments to propose them.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : There is a well organised snake park in Pappinissery in Cannanore District in Kerala. They also give treatment for snake bites through ayurveda and allopathy systems. The former Prime Minister took a very keen interest in this. Because of her interest the TCMR people had visited the Institute which is organising this park, some time back. Now they are planning to develop a research centre there. Their application is already before the Government for grants. I would like to know whether the Government would provide sufficient grants to them so that this can be developed as a research centre?

SHRI VIR SEN : Such projects are to be undertaken by the State Governments. If the State Government makes a request for grants, that will be looked into.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : But that is a private institution.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Rajasthan, there is a bird, "Go dawan" which is on the verge of extinction and illegal hunting is done of this bird. I would request the hon. Minister that either the hunting of this species of bird should be banned or some bird sanctuary should be established. Will any scheme to this effect be prepared? Except Rajasthan, this bird is not found anywhere in the country.

SHRI VIR SEN : Such scheme are already in vogue. The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered.

[English]

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU : In Vishakhapatnam we have a very big park, but no attention has been given to develop it. It has remained under-developed for the last ten years. Will the hon. Minister kindly take some interest in this park and develop it so that not only various species of animals but also snakes and crocodiles can be preserved?

SHRI VIR SEN : The hon. Member has made some suggestions. We will send these suggestion to the State Government so that they can take action on this.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask a question regarding snakes.

MR. SPEAKER : You want to ask a question regarding snakes or you are connected with snakes?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I belong to Bihar where thousands of people die due to snake-bite. The park which is being developed will be used for keeping snakes but a comparative study should be made to find out which of the two schemes will be more beneficial that of preparing drugs from snake-poison or the other one of killing them.

MR. SPEAKER : Keeping a balance will be more beneficial. It is the imbalance which leads to difficulty.

[English]

Filling up of Posts in IAS/IFS/IPS and other Central Services

*866. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether UPSC conducts examinations for selection of qualified candidates for filling up various posts in Group A and Group B in IAS, IFS, IPS and other Central Services;

(b) if so, whether many posts in Group A services have remained unfilled;

(c) if so, the number of such unfilled vacancies from 1982 to 1985;

(d) steps being taken to fill up these vacancies; and

(e) whether classification of concerned services into Groups A and B is being abolished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement***Filling up of Posts in IAS/IFS/IPS
and other Central Services***

The Union Public Service Commission conducts annually a competitive examination, called the Civil Services Examination, for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Services, Indian Police Service and Central Services/posts Group 'A' and Group 'B'. Before the announcement of the final results, the Commission obtains from Ministries/Departments concerned with various Services recruitment to which is made through the Civil Services Examination, the final number of vacancies required to be filled on the results of that particular examination. The Commission declares the final results in the form of a list of candidates, in order of merit, taking into account the total

number of vacancies in all the Services as reported to them. The Department of Personnel and Training allocate the candidates recommended by the Union Public Service Commission to various services keeping in view the ranks obtained by them in the merit list and preferences expressed by them for various services. Thereafter, the Ministries/Department concerned with various Services are furnished with details regarding the Candidates allotted to those Services to enable the concerned Ministry/Department to issue offer of appointment to the candidates concerned.

The number of vacancies reported to the Commission for being filled in the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Foreign Service and the Indian Police Service on the results of the Civil Services Examinations held in 1981, 1982 and 1983 and the number of candidates appointed are given below :

Year of Exam.	Service	Vacancies reported	Vacancies filled
1981	Indian Administrative Service	145	144
	Indian Foreign Service	15	15
	Indian Police Service	85	65
1982	Indian Administrative Service	156	156
	Indian Foreign Service	12	12
	Indian Police Service	80	72
1983	Indian Administrative Service	143	143
	Indian Foreign Service	12	12
	Indian Police Service	96	84

The results of the Examination conducted in 1984 are still awaited.

As far as the other Services are concerned, information regarding the number of candidates who do not join a particular Service after having been allotted to that Service is not centrally maintained in the Department of Personnel and Training.

The Department of Personnel and Training allocate candidates to the various Services to the extent of vacancies reported to the Union Public Service Commission in respect of each Service. However, some candidates do not, for various reasons, join the Service to which

they got allocated by virtue of their rank and preferences. As a result, some vacancies remain unfilled. Vacancies remaining unfilled in any Service because of failure of some candidates allotted to that Service to join are taken into account by the cadre authority while intimating to the UPSC the number of vacancies to be filled in that Service on the basis of subsequent examinations.

There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government at present to abolish the classification of civil posts under the Central Government into different Groups like Group 'A', Group 'B', etc.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If we look at the figures in the Statement for 1981, 1982 and 1983 for the vacancies reported and vacancies filled in respect of IAS, IFS and IPS, fortunately, the vacancies of other Services are filled, but why is it that particularly for the Indian Police Service in 1981 out of 85 vacancies reported only 65 vacancies were filled up, in 1982 out of 80 reported vacancies only 72 were filled and in 1983 out of 96 reported vacancies only 84 were filled up? Why is it that in this particular Service vacancies are remained unfilled?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : After having given the option, they have not joined. That is why, the vacancies could not be filled.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the last para of the Statement it is said that there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government at present to abolish the classification of civil posts under the Central Government into different Groups like Group A, Group B, etc. Can I know from the hon. Minister what is the rationale behind not abolishing these two types of groups?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : We did not feel the necessity to change it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the rationale behind it?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Because this has stood the test of the time. We do not change it for the sake of change.

MR. SPEAKER : Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Expansion of Jabalpur Airfield and Introduction of Boeing Air Service

***854. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the expansion of Jabalpur airport and construction of buildings at the Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for introducing Boeing air service to Jabalpur; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which the Boeing air service will be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Schemes include :

(i) the construction of a technical block-cum-control tower at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.26 lakhs which is in progress; and

(ii) resurfacing of the runway to improve its riding quality at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.35 lakhs, for which expenditure sanction has been issued.

It is also proposed to extend the terminal building and car park and to augment the water supply during the Seventh Plan period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

US Aid to Pakistan on Nuclear Plant

***862. SHRI B. V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 23 April, 1985 under the heading 'USA ready to help Pakistan on Nuclear Power Plant';

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government are considering to change their present nuclear policy in view of the Pakistan's decision to go in for nuclear power;

(d) if so, the changes likely to be made; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government is concerned at the possibility of Pakistan's nuclear programme having a non-peaceful dimension and the attitude of certain countries that may have the effect of encouraging this process.

(c) to (e). There need be no change in India's nuclear policy. Government of India's policy continues to be to utilise atomic energy for peaceful purposes and to remain abreast of all significant technologies towards this end.

Import of Super Mini Computers from Norway

*863. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to buy Super mini computers from Norway;

(b) if so, the number of such computers proposed to be purchased from Norway;

(c) whether some mini-computers have already been purchased from some other countries;

(d) if so, their number and the names of the countries from which such computers have been purchased; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to purchase 3 number of such computers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During 1984-85, clearance for the direct import of 76 nos. of mini-computers have been given by the Department of Electronics. These computer systems are from USA, U.K., Norway and France.

(e) These mini-computers to which clearance for import have been given by the Department of Electronics are of the type which are not indigenously available. These computer systems cleared are for the following applications :

—R and D Training by Academic Institutions;

—Process Control;

—Defence and Space Research;

—Specialised Commercial Applications; and

—Engineering applications.

Free Import of Technology in Electronics

*865. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation against free import of technology in electronics;

(b) whether Indian scientists have expressed concern at this import; and

(c) what protection is available for indigenous Research and Development against unfair competition from imported technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some Indian Scientists have expressed concern at technology import in one specific case. While the Electronics policy announced on March 21, 1985 permits free import of technology, it clearly stipulates that such import of technology would be to develop an appropriate electronic base in the country. Industries would be encouraged to establish in-house technology base so that repeated import of technologies does not have to be resorted to. Import of technology in different areas would be in line with the Technology Policy Statement announced in January, 1983.

Department of Protector of Emigrants

*867. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for transferring the Department of Protector of Emigrants from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Ministry of Labour;

(b) whether Government are aware that by this transfer the passport holders are put to great inconvenience as they have to waste

their time in getting requisite endorsement from two different places;

(c) whether Government propose to bring back both the Departments together as before; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to take suitable steps to ensure coordination in both the offices to avoid delay and inconvenience to the passport holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) The Ministry of External Affairs had been implementing Indian Emigration Act 1922 till 15th June 1976. The increase in oil revenues of the oil-rich countries of West Asia in 1973-1974 led to ambitious plans of development of their economics and consequent demand for the import of skilled and unskilled labour from other countries including India.

The Emigration of unskilled labour under the Emigration Act, 1922 was highly restrictive and the prescribed procedures time-consuming. This led to malpractices by recruiting agencies, employers, etc. Therefore, the Government felt that the recruitment of labour and its emigration should be strictly supervised and regulated. The Government established a Special Committee under the Ministry of Labour with representatives of other Departments for this purpose. The supervision of recruitment was done by the Ministry of Labour and the procedure relating to emigration was entrusted to the Protector of Emigrants under the administrative control of the Ministry of External Affairs. Subsequently, in August 1981 the work of the Protector of Emigrants was also entrusted to the Ministry of Labour.

(b) The Government have seen reports to this effect.

(c) There is no proposal at present before the Government to do so.

(d) The Ministries of Labour and External Affairs do coordinate their efforts to minimise delay and avoid inconvenience to the applicants for emigration and passports.

Ratification of Seabed Convention

***868. SHRI G. G. SWELL :** Will the

Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has ratified the Seabed Convention;

(b) which of the member nations of the UN have subscribed to this Convention and which have not;

(c) whether the Seabed regime will be established without the participation of some countries; and

(d) the likely date of such establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) to (d). India has signed the U. N. Convention on the Law of the Sea which contains provisions for exploration and exploitation of resources of the international sea-bed area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, but not yet ratified the Convention. According to the information available with us, 155 States have signed the Convention. In addition four entities other than States, namely, the Cook Islands, the European Economic Community, Namibia, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands have also signed the Convention. Out of these 159 signatories, fifteen have ratified it. They are, the Bahamas, Belize, Cuba, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Mexico, Namibia, the Philippines, Senegal, the Sudan, and Zambia. Ten member States of the United Nations, namely, Albania, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Peru, Syria, Turkey, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Venezuela have not signed the Convention.

Irrespective of the non-participation of some countries, the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea will come into force twelve months after the date of deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. The international sea-bed regime which has been established by the Convention will become operational upon coming into force of the Convention.

It is not possible at this stage to indicate the likely date of the international sea-bed regime becoming operational.

[Translation]

"Pollution in Patal Ganga Flowing near Panvel (Bombay)"

*869. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Patal Ganga flowing near Panvel (Bombay) is getting polluted and fishes in it are dying due to discharge of effluents from the chemical factory;

(b) whether Government are also aware that a large number of fishermen are getting ill and the complaints by the villagers in this matter did not have any effect; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to pay special attention to remove this pollution ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some cases of nausea were reported by a private medical practitioner. However, no such complaints were received by the local primary health centre.

(c) The following steps have been taken in respect of the polluting industries :

(i) The Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. closed their operations from 9 April 1985 to 9 May 1985 and the treatment plant and outlet pipe have been rectified.

(ii) Prohibitory orders have been issued against the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. A pilot plant has been installed to evolve the special treatment as required for the polluting effluents from one of its process units while others have been set right.

(iii) Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation has stopped the discharge of hydro-fluosilicic acid which is now being sold to the glass manufacturers.

(iv) Pipeline connection has been provided for safe disposal of treatment effluents from the Luna Industries.

[English]

Extremists Organisations Abroad

*870. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received information regarding setting up of a number of extremists' organisations abroad by persons of Indian origin;

(b) if so, the names of such organisations; and

(c) effective measures Government have taken to counter the propaganda of these organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) to (c). The Government are aware that certain sections of persons of Indian origin living abroad, mostly in Western Europe and North America, have set up organizations which indulge in extremist and/or secessionist activities in varying degrees. Following are some of the organizations, which have come to the notice of the Government :

1. National Council of Khalistan
2. World Sikh Organization
3. Nankana Sahib Foundation
4. Dal Khalsa
5. Babbar Khalsa
6. Akhand Kirtani Jatha
7. Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front
8. All India Sikh Students Federation
9. Dashmesh Regiment
10. Sikh Youth Movement
11. International Sikh Youth Federation
12. Sikh Youth Federation
13. Sikh Students Association of North America
14. Sikh Association of North America
15. Sikh Council of North America

16. Sikh Students Federation
17. Federation of Sikh Societies
18. North America Akali Dal
19. International Akali Dal
20. Guru Nanak Foundation of America
21. Guru Gobind Singh Foundation
22. International Sikh Solidarity Organization
23. Sikh Defence Council
24. Sikh Cultural Centre
25. International Sikh Federation
26. Panth Khalsa International
27. Khalsa Diwan Society

The Government have taken several steps to counter these activities. Following are some of the major steps :

(a) Attention of the Government of countries concerned has been drawn on a continuous basis to the anti-Indian activities of the extremists organizations. They have been urged to take legal action to curb such activities. These Governments have also been requested to bar the entry of extremists while checking the activities of those who are within.

(b) Our Missions have been in close touch with media abroad, including radio and television. Considerable amount of audio-visual and printed publicity material has been distributed. There have been clear indications that these steps have been effective.

(c) Resident foreign journalists in India were given detailed briefing by the Foreign Secretary in June last year. These journalists were taken to Amritsar in two batches on June 14 and 18, 1984. Half a dozen Indian origin journalists resident in Canada, USA and UK visited India on our invitation. They were given facilities to travel around India

and see things for themselves. This enabled us to reach out to a segment of media which specifically caters to the needs of Indian origin community. A weekly video cassette is sent to our Missions containing new variety items and reports of a cultural nature.

(d) Visa system has been introduced for foreigners who were hitherto exempt from this requirement. Our Missions have also been asked to scrutinise Visa applications with greater strictness.

(e) The White Paper issued on the Punjab Agitation was widely circulated abroad.

Delay in Functioning of Atomic Power Stations

*871. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Atomic Power Stations at Kota and Kalpakkam started production too late as compared to the scheduled time and the delay ran into years;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether delay has resulted in acceleration of cost of these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). There were delays in the completion of the atomic power stations at Kota and Kalpakkam due to a number of reasons. The most important reason was that the process for making major nuclear components in the country was to be learnt. Setting up two nuclear power stations did not mean setting up two nuclear plants alone. It involved the evolution of the industry for making the components for the nuclear plants.

(c) A table showing the present sanctioned cost and original sanctioned cost is given below :

Station/Unit	Sanctioned cost Rs. crores	Original sanctioned cost Rs. crores	Year of original sanction
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-I	73.27 10.35 (for modifications)	33.95	(1964)
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-II	102.54 10.35 (for modifications)	58.16	(1967)
Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-I	118.83	61.78	(1967)
Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-II	127.04	70.63	(1971)

**Setting up of a Nuclear Power Plant with
French Assistance**

***872. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :**
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of France has offered its co-operation to India in the field of nuclear power;

(b) whether any formal proposal has come from France in this regard;

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

(d) whether any nuclear power plant is proposed to be set up in the country with French assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). There have been discussions regarding co-operation between France and India in various fields of atomic energy including supply of nuclear power reactors of the pressurised water type. The latter have been preliminary in nature and have not reached the stage of a formal proposal.

**Five-Point Action Plan Re. Functioning
of Public Services Commissions**

***873. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :**
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of five-point action plan which has been sent to the Chief Ministers in regard to improving and strengthening the performance of the functioning of Public Service Commissions; and

(b) the follow-up action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) State Governments are to take necessary action. Reports have been received from some State Governments in this behalf.

Statement

Apart from emphasising that it is axiomatic that only persons who come up to the high standards of integrity, impartiality and eminence in professional or public life should be appointed to the post of Chairman or

Member of the State Public Service Commissions and that the composition of the State Commissions should be such as to command the confidence of all sections and communities, the following five special measures were also advised by the Prime Minister :

- (i) There should be sufficient delegation of financial and administrative powers somewhat along the lines of the Union Public Service Commission.
- (ii) Methods of selections are still archaic and time-consuming. There is clearly a need for much greater recourse to modern aids. Wherever feasible, computerisation could be of great help.
- (iii) The State Governments should assist in ensuring that the Commission is staffed at all levels by persons of proven integrity. Special screening should be done with regard to those who have to work in the confidential branches.
- (iv) The association of sufficient number of experts should be institutionalised in all selections. The State Governments should also take care to notify the right number of vacancies in advance and should scrupulously resist the temptation of asking for supplementary lists later.
- (v) It would be valuable if the Commissions could evolve their own internal review of methods and techniques and also interact regularly with experts and consultants in related fields. There is always scope for creative innovation.

Licences to Manufacture Electronics Watches

*874. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have issued any licences to manufacture electronic watches;
- (b) if so, the number of such companies with State-wise break-up; and
- (c) what are the imported components that are permitted to be used by these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 13 companies have been given Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences for manufacture of digital electronic watches. Out of these 2 are in the State of Punjab and one each in West Bengal, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Kerala, Rajasthan, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Only 4 of these units have converted their Letter of Intent into Industrial Licence.

(c) As per the Digital Electronic Watch Policy announced as a part of "Integrated Policy Measures on Electronics" on March 21, 1985, Semiconductor Complex Ltd. (SCL) would be allowed to manufacture and sell low cost digital electronic watch modules to Digital Electronic Watch assemblers, both in the state public sector and small scale units. For such assemblers, Semiconductor Complex Ltd. is allowed to import large scale integrated circuits, liquid crystal display, quartz crystal display etc.

Growth of Red-Sanders

6598. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are giving encouragement to the growth of red-sanders in the country;
- (b) if so, the areas in the country where red-sanders is grown;
- (c) the quantity exported each year and the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby during the last three years;
- (d) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government that this rare precious wood is smuggled out of the country involving loss of crores of rupees; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by Government to save foreign exchange and check the illegal activities in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Red-sanders grows in certain areas of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(c) The quantity exported and foreign exchange earned therefor during last three years is as under :

Year	Quantity of red-sanders exported (In '000 kgs.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1982-83 (upto Feb. 1983)	30.5	2.148
1983-84 1984-85	} Data are not yet finalized.	

(d) Two cases of smuggling involving 1871 kgs. of red-sanders wood valued at Rs. 3.674 lakhs have come to the notice of the government.

(e) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and its field formations who are directly concerned with anti-smuggling operations are taking necessary measures to control the smuggling.

Losses in ITDC

6599. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ITDC has been suffering losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the past three years;

(c) whether despite this loss marketing staff have been awarded bonus and other rewards for their performance;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to enquire into losses and the causes thereof;

(f) whether the ITDC operations have been closed down at Hyderabad; and

(g) if so, whether this will not cause hardship to the staff and their families ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d). Since inception, ITDC has been running at a profit. As the Marketing Divi-

sion forms an integral part of the Corporation, the employees of this Division, like all other employees of the ITDC, are paid bonus in accordance with the provisions of the Bonus Act, 1965 as amended from time to time.

(e) Does not arise, in view of reply (a) above.

(f) and (g). ITDC closed down its Ashok Travels and Tours (ATT) Unit at Hyderabad in December, 1984 due to continued losses. ITDC Management has not retrenched any employee of this Unit and their services are being/will be utilised in the Southern Region itself.

Sweepers Working in Private Houses/ Government Flats in Delhi

6600. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration or the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have any administrative control over the private sweepers who work in private houses or Government flats in Delhi/New Delhi and do cleaning work;

(b) whether these two bodies are competent to take any action against these private sweepers when they do not perform cleaning jobs well and create unhygienic conditions in the private houses/Government flats;

(c) whether NDMC or any other Government body has any control over these sweepers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). The Delhi Administration, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, or the New Delhi Municipal Committee have no control over private sweepers who work in private houses or Government flats in Delhi/New Delhi. However, a private sweeper who discontinues to do house scavenging without reasonable cause or without giving 14 days notice to his employer in the MCD area can be proceeded against under section 388 of the DMC Act and a maximum fine of Rs. 10 can be imposed on him. This provision can be

invoked by the DMC Authorities only in case a written complaint is received from the person who has engaged or employed a private sweeper. But no such provision exists under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 as applicable to New Delhi Municipal Committee.

[Translation]

Dereservation of Posts Reserved for SC/ST in Central Government Departments in Rajasthan

6601. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in those departments which are directly under the Central Government's control particularly in Rajasthan are either kept pending or they are dereserved on the plea of non-availability of qualified candidate;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints in this regard during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). The Department of Personnel and Training, being primarily the policy formulating authority on the reservations for SC/ST, have no such information, as reservations are actually administered by the appointing authorities in various Ministries and Departments.

(c) Vacancies in the Government, including reserved vacancies, can be filled or kept unfilled by the competent authority depending on administrative requirements. Dereservation of vacancies, however, can be resorted to only after following the steps specified in relevant instructions on the subject.

[English]

Policy for Enhancement of Quota of Guns for Gun Manufacturers

6602. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the policy or procedure for guidance to dispose of the requests for enhancement of quota of guns for the gun manufacturers in the country;

(b) whether any requests on the subject have been received by Government from the gun manufacturers during the last two years; and

(c) if so, whether universal year-sticks were applied in accepting or rejecting such requests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) While considering the requests for the enhancement of quota for the manufacturing of guns, factors like (1) production capacity, (2) the quality of guns produced, (3) the economic viability of the units, (4) the demand for the weapons and the overall question of law and order and internal security are taken into consideration. Besides, a set of norms has also been laid down to consider such requests.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Individual requests are considered in the light of factors mentioned in part (a) of the reply.

Current Tariff Rates of Atomic Power

6603. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the current tariff rates for supply of power from the different Atomic Power Stations to the State Electricity Board;

(b) what was the actual rate of return in these Atomic Power Stations during the past three years; and

(c) the steps taken proposed to increase the rates of return in the Atomic Power Stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The prevailing rate of power supply from Tarapur Atomic Power Station is 34.89 p/kwh. The corresponding rates for Rajasthan Atomic Power Station and Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-I are 35.49 p/kwh and 42.01 p/kwh respectively.

(a) The actual rate of return (provisional) in these atomic power stations during the past three years are as follows :

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Tarapur Atomic Power Station	2.6%	6.4%	7.3%
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	(—)7.1%	2.0%	(—) 0.3%
Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-I (Commercial operation since January 1984)	—	—	7.2%

(c) The rates of return for the Tarapur and Madras Stations are satisfactory. In the case of Rajasthan, the long outage of Unit-I has adversely affected the rate of return. With this unit back on line, the rate of return will be better in future.

Promotional Policy of C.S.I.R.

6604. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether promotional policy being adopted by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for its technical and ministerial staff is discriminatory in character;

(b) if not, whether non-matriculate technical staff in the attached/Subordinate offices under the administrative control of CSIR have/are being assessed after every five to seven years for the higher grades (even after retirement) whereas ministerial staff having graduation/post-graduate qualifications are not being considered for promotion to the next higher grade after rendering ten to fifteen years of service; and

(c) if reply to (b) above is in affirmative, the steps Government propose to take to remove the aforesaid discrimination in the promotional policy in respect of employees of C.S.I.R. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Technical and Ministerial staff of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and its laboratories are governed by different sets of recruitment, assessment and promotion rules.

(b) All technical staff are eligible for assessment promotion to the next higher grade after completion of prescribed number of years of service based on their expertise

in the trade/discipline irrespective of academic qualifications under the old scheme. The qualifications restriction for assessment promotion in respect of existing technical employees is not applicable for assessment upto the non-gazetted level in Group I and II in the scales of pay ranging between Rs. 196-232 to Rs. 380-560 and Rs. 260-350 to Rs. 550-900 respectively under the New Scheme implemented with effect from 1-2-1981 subject to percentage limits by automatic upgradation of lower posts. The assessment of retired scientific/technical staff after their retirement is permissible only where they had become due from a date prior to their retirement from or after 1-2-1981 but had not taken place while they were in service under the New Scheme.

Assessment Scheme is not applicable to ministerial staff. However, the following two schemes are applicable for such staff :

- (i) Placement of non-gazetted staff in special grade after completion of 11 years service subject to 25% of the sanctioned strength;
- (ii) Placement of incumbents of isolated posts to the next approved higher scale after completion of 11 years service.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment to Para Military Forces in States

6605. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the state-wise break-up recruitment made during the last two years (1983 and 1984) in Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Indo Tibetan Border Police and Assam Rifles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : A statement showing the required information is attached.

Statement

State-wise break up of Recruitment made in

Sl. No.	States	B.S.F. during the year		C.R.P.F. during the year		I.T.B.P. during the year		Assam Rifles during the year	
		1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	275	293	236	145	—	—	192	70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	94	293	261	303	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	Bihar	298	98	460	337	9	5	230	132
4.	Gujarat	857	331	246	213	1	NIL	2	—
5.	Haryana	217	383	763	310	127	8	101	58
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17	44	155	82	175	135	57	35
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	163	366	179	94	25	24	2	2
8.	Karala	184	236	438	322	12	3	127	312
9.	Karnataka	119	547	245	141	—	—	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	157	550	430	234	36	52	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	128	624	288	86	—	—	1	—
12.	Manipur	210	55	156	121	—	—	253	43
13.	Magalaya	17	70	22	1	—	—	99	17
14.	Nagaland	16	29	6	2	—	—	560	133
15.	Orissa	118	60	283	155	1	—	11	3
16.	Punjab	136	90	249	154	42	1	13	18
17.	Rajasthan	48	124	559	197	34	1	29	22
18.	Sikkim	NIL	40	2	9	—	—	86	7
19.	Tamil Nadu	122	370	216	236	—	—	3	2
20.	Tripura	46	213	396	91	—	—	182	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	327	342	1110	724	351	328	413	337

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22. West Bengal	670	1145		616	242	4	NIL	115	64
23. A.N.I. Land	—	—		7	10	—	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	6	51		19	1	—	—	155	37
25. Chandigarh	—	—		—	—	—	10	—	—
26. Delhi	25	29		295	44	4	37	—	—
27. Mizoram	4	3		1	NIL	—	—	50	28
28. Pondicherry	—	—		7	5	—	—	—	—

Minor Forest Produce

6606. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Commission on Agriculture held that minor forest produce possesses the potential of an economic revolution among tribals;

(b) whether Centre has taken steps for launching a special drive for purchase of minor forest produce collected by the tribals through cooperatives and State Organisations;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to suggest a definite strategy for minor forest produce regeneration procurement, processing and marketing; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Committee on Forest Programmes for alleviation of poverty had been set up and it is on the recommendation of this committee that a Minor Forest Produce Development Corporation is proposed to be set up.

(d) The policy of the Government in this regard is as under :—

1. To substitute intermediaries by institutional arrangement.

2. To augment production of Minor Forest Produce.

3. To introduce systematic and scientific methods of harvesting, collection, processing, grading and marketing of Minor Forest Produce.

"Air and Water Pollution Control in Respect of Paper Industry"

6607. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted recently on Air and Water pollution control in respect of the Paper Industry;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the requirements for compliance with the minimum national standards laid down respect of this industry; and

(d) the extent of foreign technology and imports involved in it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seven Techno-economically feasible effluent treatment systems have been identified. The cost of waste-water treatment has been assessed as 5% of annual turnover. *Inter alia* the limits for BCD and suspended solids have been envisaged as ;

- (1) Major Pulp and Paper Mills (Capacity above 30 T/day)

BOD 30 mg/l

Suspended solids 30 mg/l

- (2) Mini paper mills (Capacity 30 T/day or less)

BOD 50 mg/l

Suspended solids 30 mg/l

(c) The laying down of the Minimum National Standards for the paper Industry are under consideration by State Governments. The requirements for compliance have not yet been finalised.

(d) The technology involved is indigenously available.

Bio-Gas Plants in Orissa

6608. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of bio-gas plants likely to

be set up during the year 1985 in Orissa and the Central assistance given for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : A target of 3000 family based biogas plants has been proposed by the Government of Orissa for 1985-86 under National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD). A sum of Rs. 46.25 crores has been provided for NPBD during 1985-86 for all States including Orissa and Union Territories. The above amount is allocated to the concerned governments and other implementing agencies in accordance with an approved pattern as given in the enclosed Statement I, as central subsidy, turn key job fee, promotional cash incentives, repair charges etc. Besides, Central assistance is also extended for setting up community and institutional biogas plants as given in Statement II attached.

Statement I

Central assistance given under National Project for Biogas Development is as under :

- (1) Subsidy as given below :

Size of Plants (Cu.m.)	For North-Eastern Region States, Sikkim and notified hilly areas and desert districts	Amount of Central Subsidy (In Rs.)		
		For Scheduled Tribes/Small and Marginal Farmers including landless labourers	For Scheduled Castes	For all others
1	2	3	4	5
2	2940	2350	2350	1560
3	3660	2860	2860	1900
4	4390	3220	3220	2140
6	5350	3920	2610	2610
8	6460	4640	3100	3100
10	8080	5540	3700	3700
15	11440	8150	5430	5430
20	15260	10960	7300	7300
25	17640	12280	8190	8190

- (2) Turn-key job fee at the rate of Rs. 300 per plant for setting up biogas plants on turn-key basis with a minimum of two years warranty.
- (3) Promotional cash incentives at the rate of Rs. 30 per plant.
- (4) Repair charges upto Rs. 500 per defective plant for rectification purpose.
- (5) Funds are also given for organisation of different kinds of training courses.

Statement II

The pattern of central assistance for Community and Institutional Biogas Plants is as under :

1. Community Biogas Plants : Capital cost—100% by Government of India including cost of controlled operation upto a maximum for one year. (Normally for six months).
2. Institutional Biogas Plants : For Central, State or Cooperative Trust Institutions, or institutions tied to such bodies.

Capital cost upto 75% by the Department and balance by recipient organisation—In the case of Charitable organisation, higher contribution by the Department could also be considered in deserving cases.

For private profit-making institutions—33½% by Government of India. Recurring costs in all cases by recipient institutions.

3. Effluent based Biogas : Incremental cost Biogas System—33% by Government of India.
4. Sewage Gas Plants : Incremental capital cost 50% to 75% by Government of India, upto a limit of Rs. 25 lakhs per plant recurring cost to be met by the State or Local Government or be recipient body.

Resettlement of Displaced Persons of Kotla Feroze Shah, Monument

6609. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to shift the displaced persons staying at the monument of Kotla Feroze Shah, New Delhi since 1949;

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions, and by which date;

(c) whether Government have any other proposal to settle the displaced persons; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Government have not taken a decision in the matter.

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

Expenditure on Tours performed by Members of Minorities Commission

6610. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Members and Chairman of the Minorities Commission even after several tours, have not submitted reports to the Commission in time;

(b) whether tours and travels by members and the chairman of the Commission have increased and huge expenditure has been incurred on that account; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the details of tours undertaken either by the Members or by the Chairman during the last two years and the purpose of each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) According to the Minorities Commission, the Members and Chairman furnish their tour reports to the Commission whenever considered necessary by them.

(b) and (c). The number of tours undertaken by the Chairman and Members during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 were as follows :—

	1983-84	1984-85
1. Chairman	15	16
2. Member (Ven. Kushok G. Bakula)	1	1
3. Member (Gyani Sujan Singh)	20	17
4. Member (Shri N. F. Suntook) (joined on 2.8.1983)	1	3
5. Member (Smt. Annie Thayil) (joined on 6.8.83)	5	8

The tours were undertaken by the Chairman/Members to attend to the problems of various minority communities. The number of tours undertaken were neither excessive nor involved huge expenditure.

[Translation]

**Persons Below Poverty Line as per
National Sample Survey**

6611. SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI
NAWAL PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister
of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has constituted an advisory Committee to assess the number of persons living below poverty line as per the 1983 survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation;

(b) whether the Perspective Planning Division of the Commission had also assessed this number earlier; and

(c) if so, how did the necessity of constituting a fresh advisory Committee arise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R.
NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Agreement with USSR for Exchange
of Scientists**

6612. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government of India have recently signed an agreement in the field of Science and Technology with the Government of USSR;

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

(c) whether that agreement envisaged exchange of Scientists between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-
LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF
OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC
ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c).
An Agreement on Science and Technology
Cooperation was signed between the two
Governments in October 1972. It provides
for short-term and long-term exchange of
scientists, exchange of documentation and
information, arrangement of bilateral work-
shops, and join research programmes in areas
of mutual interest.

A meeting of the Indo-USSR Sub-
Commission on Science and Technology
(which meets alternately in New Delhi and
Moscow) was held in Moscow during
February 1985. The progress of implemen-
ting the Agreement was discussed at this
meeting and a Protocol was signed regarding
the programmes to be pursued during the
next three years. It was decided that added
thrust would be given to a few areas like
Biotechnology, Catalysis, and Modelling for
Meteorological Forecasting. More recently,
during April 1985, the USSR Academy of
Sciences and the Indian National Science
Academy have also agreed upon a Programme
of Cooperation for the years 1985-1990.

Exploration of Minerals in Indian Ocean

6613. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Oceanography has carried out any investigation for the exploration of mineral and heavy mineral in Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the areas covered so far and what are the findings; and

(c) steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a). Yes, Sir. The Department of Ocean Development with the help of the National Institute of Oceanography of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has launched a sizeable programme of survey of polymetallic nodules in the Indian Ocean.

(b) As a result of an extensive survey covering an area of nearly four million square kilometres in the Central Indian Ocean, two mine sites, each of 150,000 sq. km., have been identified. These sites fully meet the standards which have been prescribed internationally, such as, the density of nodules per sq. km. and the copper, nickel and cobalt content of the nodules.

(c) Correcting statement laid on 17th May, 1985. (in Part II Debates).

Amendment of Rules Regarding Initiation of Proceedings Against Retired Officers

6614. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether, with a view to prevent Banks and other institutions from using retirement as an excuse to drop disciplinary action against delinquent employees, the Central Vigilance Commission sought some three years ago to have the rules amended "for continuance of initiation of such proceedings" even after retirement of an Officer, and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being considered in the Bureau of Public Enterprises and the Ministry of Finance (Banking Division).

Toning up of the Working of the Central Bureau of Investigation

6615. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to tone up the working of the Central Bureau of Investigation so that it may make significant dent on the problem of corruptions,

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). Considering the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of the 7th Lok Sabha, made in its 49th and 65th Reports, Government have appointed a Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary to review the role, functions and the working of the Central Bureau of Investigation, and to suggest measures to tone up its working.

Grants to West Bengal and Punjab for Development of Sports

6616. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government sought any grant, loan or assistance from Central Government during Sixtn Plan period upto 31 March, 1985 for the development of sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Centre had any plan to give financial assistance to States and if so, to what extent Punjab and West Bengal availed of the opportunity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Under the scheme of Grants to State Sports Councils, grants-in-aid are admissible to all States/U.Ts including West Bengal and Punjab, on the basis of proposals received from them every year. Based upon proposals received from the Governments of West Bengal and Punjab, Grants-in-aid of Rs. 2,11,212 and Rs. 25,81,850 were released to them during Sixth Plan period.

Setting up a Mountaineering Institute in Delhi

6617. SHRI B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Mountaineering Institute at Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Technology Imports

6618. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Statesmen*, New Delhi, dated 23 April, 1985 captioned "Technology imports must be selective";

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

(c) steps taken by the Government on different resolutions adopted at the conventions;

(d) whether there is any programme to identify the waste land areas in different States in the country for proper development of energy resources; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a). Yes Sir.

(b) The Technology Policy Statement of the Government announced in 1983, has already emphasised that Technology Import will continue to be selective.

(c) The recommendations and resolutions of the Convention are reflected in the Technology Policy Statement and Government policies and measures and these include: strengthening the Research and Development base; utilisation of scientific manpower for transfer and improvement of technology; support for indigenous technology; and dissemination of information on such technology.

(d) and (e). Government has set up a National Wasteland Development Board with the object of bringing wasteland under fuel and fodder.

[Translation]

House Tax Notices to Allottees under Rohini Scheme by DMC

6619. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has served house tax notices on the allottees declared successful in the first and second draw of lots under Rohini Scheme of D.D.A.

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of these notices have been served on those allottees also who have not yet been given possession of any plot;

(c) whether Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Development Authority have any scheme under which no house tax will be charged until the allottees constructs his house on the plot;

(d) whether under these circumstances Government propose to conduct an inquiry to ascertain the reasons as to why such notices are being served; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Notices proposing to levy property taxes are issued to allottees of DDA plots/flats on the basis of allotment made by D.D.A. but property tax is charged from the date of taking over possession. Plot tax is chargeable from the date of taking over possession of the plot to the construction of the building. Hence, property tax will be charged on the plots for the period prior to completion of construction of houses in accordance with provisions of Sec. 116(2) of the D.M.C. Act, 1957. In view of the position stated, the question of conducting an enquiry into the matter does not arise.

[English]

**Restriction on Private Aircraft
being Hired**

6620. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any restrictions at present for private aircraft being hired or chartered for operation within India for promotion of tourism;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up joint sector corporation for promoting tourism and feeder services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (c). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Pak Offer to Americans about Karachi
as Rest and Recreation Centre for
U.S. Soldiers and Military
Infra-structures**

6621. **SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Government have offered Karachi for Rest

and Recreation Centre for U.S. soldiers and also engaged in construction of Military infra-structures, likely to be used by the Americans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Government has seen reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). Government is opposed to the setting up of foreign base/facilities in any country. Government's views in the matter have been conveyed to both the United States and Pakistan Governments.

[Translation]

**Devasthan Department for Historical
Temples**

6622. **SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have now set up "Devasthan" Department for the maintenance and protection of historical temples and other major religious places in Rajasthan which were the property of the former princes and if so, the approximate number of temples and major religious places which are under this department and the main functions thereof; and

(b) whether such type of department has been created in Uttar Pradesh also and if so, the name thereof and if not, whether Government propose to create such a department for the maintenance of ancient temples and religious places in Uttar Pradesh and if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). No such Department has been set up by the Central Government. The matter concerns the State Government. However, ancient and historical temples under Central protection are looked after and

maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India. Information from the concerned States is being obtained.

[English]

**Workers and Officers Ratio in ITDC
Hotels Vis-a-Vis Hotel/Tourism
Industry in Foreign Countries**

6623. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of workers and officers in each of the ITDC hotel, unit, department were during the last three years, year-wise break-up, details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to compare the same with the ratio of worker/officer prevailing in Hotel/Tourism industry in advanced countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Information is given at Annexures 'A', 'B' and 'C' laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1123/85].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning
Group**

6624. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the two day meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group held in Luxembourg in the last week of March, 1985;

(b) whether NATO's Defence Minister in the said meeting endorsed the U.S. strategic defence initiative popularly known as the 'Star Wars' programme; and

(c) if so, the details of the programme and what steps have since been taken by Government in the light thereof in the interest of World peace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). Yes Sir, the Joint Communiqué

issued on the conclusion of the meeting of the NATO Defence Ministers on March 27, 1985 described the Strategic Defence Initiative as designed to establish whether recent advances in technology would offer the prospect of significantly more effective defence against ballistic missiles. It supported US research in these technologies as being in NATO's security interest and stated that it should continue. The Ministers welcomed the US invitation to its allies to participate in this research programme. The Government of India is seriously concerned about the grave danger of an extension of the arms race into Outer Space which has so far remained free from deployment of weapons of mass destruction. The world is confronted today with the prospect of such weapons targetted at space from earth and deployed in space itself. The Delhi Declaration adopted by the Six-Nation Summit on Nuclear Disarmament in January this year calls for Outer Space to be used for the benefit of mankind and not as a battleground for the future. It called for the prohibition of the development, testing, production, deployment and use of all space weapons. An arms race in space would be enormously costly and have grave destabilising effects. It would also endanger existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements.

Indian continues to play an active role in the UN and at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva in furtherance of this objective.

[Translation]

India's Agreements with Mexico

6625. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of agreements entered into with Mexico by India during the course of visit to India by the President of Mexico and the fields in which these countries have agreed to extend mutual cooperation and work together ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : During the visit of the President of Mexico to India in January, 1985 the following Agreements were entered into between India and Mexico :

(1) Programme of Cultural and Educational Exchanges for the years 1985-87, providing for mutual cooperation between the two countries in the field of Education, offer of Scholarships, Cooperation in the field of Art and Culture, and exchange of visits of experts in various fields;

(2) Protocol to the Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the United Mexican States, in the field of Bio-Technology, providing for mutual cooperation in various areas of Bio-Technology including Fermentation Technology, Enzyme Technology, Molecular Biology and Genetics, Plant Tissue Culture for increased agricultural productivity and Technological innovation of Biological processes.

(3) Memorandum of Understanding on Industrial Cooperation, providing for mutual cooperation and interaction in various fields including Steel, Petroleum, Power and Engineering Industries, Bio-Technology, Electronics and Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals.

[English]

Anomaly in Fixation of Seniority of Assistants

6626. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seniority of Assistants who have been transferred from one Ministry/Department to another Ministry/Department against the select list vacancies under the zoning scheme dated 29 December, 1983 has been fixed/protected in accordance with their relative seniority in their respective U.D.C.'s Grade as is being done in the case of direct recruit Assistants who are also appointed against the select list vacancies;

(b) if not, the reasons for such anomaly between these two categories of Assistants when both of them are appointed against the same select list vacancies;

(c) the procedure for fixing the seniority of officials mentioned in part (a) above; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to remove this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND

TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c). According to sub-rule (6) of Rule 13 of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Rules, 1962, 50 per cent of the substantive vacancies in the Assistants' Grade in any cadre shall be filled by direct recruitment on the results of competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission for this purpose from time to time and the remaining vacancies shall be filled by the substantive appointment of persons included in the Select List for the Assistants' Grade in that cadre. Select List for the Assistants' Grade in any cadre is prepared from officers of the Upper Division Grade in that cadre who have rendered not less than 5 years approved service in the grade and are within the range of seniority, in the order of their seniority in that grade subject to the rejection of the unfit. If officers within the range of seniority are not available in a cadre, officers of U.D. Grade serving in other cadres who are within the range of seniority are transferred for inclusion in the Select List of the deficient cadre under the Zoning Scheme. The inter-se seniority of directly recruited Assistants and of officers included in the Select List, on their substantive appointment in Assistants' Grade, is fixed according to the quotas of substantive vacancies in the Assistants' Grade reserved for direct recruitment and the appointments of persons included in the Select List respectively. In this scheme of things, fixing of seniority of Assistants included in the Select List in a cadre on transfer of officers of U. D. Grade *vis-a-vis* direct recruit Assistants, who do not figure at all in the Select List, does not arise. As a corollary thereto, the question of there being an anomaly in that regard also does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Transfer of I.P.S. Officers on Promotion to I.G. Rank from Delhi

6627. SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU : SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some senior I.P.S. Officers posted in Delhi were transferred on promo-

tion to I.G. rank out of Delhi in the month of March/April, 1985;

(b) if so, the particulars of such officers with thier new postings;

(c) whether they have been relieved of their charge in Delhi Police and they have taken over charge where they were transferred; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and when they will be relieved from Delhi Police and asked to join at their new places of postings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) No, Sir.

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

Demands of Students of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering

6628. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the students of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering of Jamia Milia University are demanding recognition of their course and a fullfledged BE course of the Udiversity;

(b) whether the students are dissatisfied with the present Exam system under D.G.C.A. and also financial burdened due to heavy fees; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take effective steps to raise it to the level of Degree and remove all difficulties presently faced by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government are not aware of the distisfaction of the students with the present system of examination under the Director General of Civil Aviation and the financial hardships due to the heavy fees.

(c) No such proposal is at present under consideration of the Government. The University should look into the difficulties that the students may be facing and take appropriate action;

Imposition of Restrictions of Issue of Residential Permits to British Nationals of Indian Origin

6629. SHRIMATI INDUMATI BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have imposed restrictions on issue of residential permits to British nationals of Indian origin and birth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such British nationals of Indian origin and birth seeking residential permits for temporary stay in India without relinquishing British citizenship are required to transfer all their assets in Britain and/or to repatriate the balance held by them in UK Banks;

(d) the details of the Government orders and Circulars in this regard; and

(e) the reasons why such restrictions are considered necessary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) No, Sir;

(b) Does not arise.

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

Promotion of UDCs and Assistants in Ministry of Home Affairs

6630. SHRI GOLAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the UDCs promoted to the Grade of Assistant on long-term basis with effect from the 29th December, 1983, under the provisions of the Department of Personnel and AR O. M. No. 5/7/83-CS-II (ii), dated 29-12-1983, have been allowed to be included in the Select List of Assistants' Grade for filling up of general vacancies for the year 1983 vide Department of Personnel O.M. dated 10th January, 1985;

(b) if so, how many UDCs of the CS Cadre of the Ministry of Home Affairs were promoted to the Grade of Assistant on long-term basis from 29-12-83 and whether all of

them have been included in the Select List of Assistants' Grade for the year 1983 under the aforesaid provisions; and

(c) if not, the time by which all those Assistants, who were promoted to this Grade on long-term basis from 29-12-1983, will be included in the above said Select List ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c). Thirty UDCs who were within the zone prescribed for temporary promotion to the Assistants' Grade under Deptt. of Personnel and Training O.M. dated 29-12-83 were promoted with effect from 29-12-83, on long-term basis to the Assistants' Grade. None of them has been included in the select list as they are not covered by the zone prescribed for the purpose under Deptt. of Personnel and Training O.Ms dated 29-12-83 and 9-1-85. They will be included in the select list subject to the availability of vacancies when the zone for select list is extended to cover them by the Deptt. of Personnel and Training.

**Direct Supply of Grocery Items in
Kendriya Bhandar**

6631. **SHRI HAFIZ MOHAMMAD SIDDIQ :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that requirements of all the grocery items are not submitted by the branch stores of the Kendriya Bhandar and some of the suppliers go round them obtaining the requirements and supplying the goods;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to discontinue this practice;

(c) if not, reasons thereof; and

(d) the items, requirement/supplies of which are obtained/made by the suppliers direct to the branch stores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The main reason for obtaining such

supply is that some of the items require immediate supply to the branch stores and some of them get damaged during storage in the branches. For such item direct supply by suppliers ensure quick supply, replacement of damaged goods and also savings in transport cost to the Society.

(d) The items of direct supplies are eggs, wholemeal Atta in Consumer pack, locally made washing soap, Agarbatties, condiments and local made biscuits.

**Implementation of Five Day Week in
Central Government Offices**

6632. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :**
SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 44 on 13 March, 1985 regarding introduction of five day week in Central Government Offices and state :

(a) whether Government have decided to implement a five day week plan for the employees in Central Government Offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date from which this plan will come into force; and

(c) the number of working hours per week at present and in the proposed five day week plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). The matter in all its aspects is still under consideration.

(c) In all Central Government Offices doing work of Secretariat nature, the average working hours per week, with every second Saturday in the month closed, works out to 37½ hours. In the five day scheme under consideration, the existing working hours are proposed to be maintained.

**Industrial Disputes Pending Against
the Management of ITDC**

6633. **SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial disputes pending against the management of ITDC in various Tribunals/Labour courts, High Courts and Supreme Courts;

(b) the financial liabilities involved in these cases;

(c) the legal expenses incurred (including the staff expenses), hiring of lawyers, consultations fees paid during the past three years;

(d) the total compensation so far paid to employees as a consequences of court awards;

(e) whether responsibility for such infructuous expenditure has been fixed;

(f) whether any attempt has been made to resolve the disputes out of the courts;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) As on 31-3-1985. 95 Industrial Disputes between the ITDC Management and Workers/ Unions of ITDC were pending in various Tribunals/Labour Courts/Supreme Court.

(b) It is not possible to assess the financial liabilities involved in these cases as these depend on the decision/award of the Courts in each case.

(c) Legal expenses including fees paid to tax-consultants, auditors and other advocates are given as under :

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	2.92
1982-83	3.26
1983-84	2.61

(d) The estimated amount of compensation paid to the ITDC employees towards the implementation of awards given by various Courts was of the order of Rs. 1.76 lakhs during the last 3 years (1982-83 to 1984-85).

(e) No action is called for against any employee of the ITDC.

(f) to (h). The Corporation always endeavours to settle disputes mutually and takes necessary steps for speedy disposal of pending industrial disputes.

Allotment of Tenements to Displaced Persons in West Bengal on Permanent Basis

6634. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's decision of 1974 that 324 double-roomed tenements in the Behala Rehabilitation Colony, Calcutta-60, for displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan, would be transferred on a permanent basis to the eligible allottees, has not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons for this inordinate delay;

(c) whether the allottees have requested that the cost of the tenements for sale be fixed at an early date, and any other outstanding dues be recovered from them in instalments; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The tenements could not be transferred to the allottees because the Behala Township Development Cooperative Society filed a writ petition in the High Court and obtained a stay order. After the vacation of the stay order, instructions were issued to the State Government in 1981 and 1982 indicating the procedure to be followed for recovery of dues from the allottees. The Deputy Secretary, Refugee, Relief and Rehabilitation Department of West Bengal Government is vested with powers to execute transfer documents in favour of D. P. allottees in Behala Colony. Recently, the State Government have written to us seeking clarifications on some points. These are being examined. We have received a few representations from both, individuals and Association for expediting the transfer of these tenements.

Redrafting of Forest Maps

6635. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the redrafting of forest maps jointly with the State Governments in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Forest maps are being continually redrafted in association with the State Governments.

(b) The Forest Survey of India carries out this work in association with the State Governments, using Setellite Imagery, Aerial Photography and ground check.

Fifth Indian Antarctica Expedition

6636. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any ship has since been acquired for the Fifth Indian Antarctica Expedition (1985-86) proposed to be taken to the South Pole on chartering basis;

(b) whether the procurement of Ice-Breaker has been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the terms and conditions of chartering of vessels made or to be made for the expedition;

(d) the countries or shipyards abroad from where the offers for chartering facilities have so far been received with details of charges, period for which the offers are made individually; and

(e) whether such kind of ship/ice-breaker cannot be developed in Indian shipyards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise. However, an enquiry was floated through the chartering wing of the Ministry of Shipping for location of a suitable ship to be chartered for the Fifth Indian Antarctic Expedition. The offers received are being scrutinised.

(e) The possibility of developing a suitable Ice-breaking ship in an Indian shipyard will be examined while finalising the

proposal for the acquisition of such a ship.

Vayudoot Services in Orissa

6637. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places covered by Vayudoot Service in Orissa;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend the Vayudoot service to places like Jharsuguda, Sambalpur and Jeypore etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any proposal sent by Government of Orissa to this effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Vayudoot has airlinked Bhubaneshwar and Rourkela in the State of Orissa.

(b) and (c). Subject to development of the necessary infrastructure and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to provide airlink to Jharsuguda and Jeypore during the Seventh Plan period.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Appointment of A Minority Commission

6638. SHRI RAJKUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that a deputation of the Hindu Rashtriya Sangathan Punjab met the Prime Minister on 8 February, 1985 and demanded appointment of a minority commission to inquire into the killings of Hindus during the last four years;

(b) whether Sangathan have also demanded ban on flow of foreign money into the country; and

(c) what action has since been taken in this regard or proposed to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). In the memorandum dated 8.2.1985

submitted to the Prime Minister, the Sangathan has raised various issues which have been taken note of.

"Pollution Caused by Hindustan Organic Chemicals in Raigad, Maharashtra"

6639. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints regarding air pollution as well as water pollution caused by Hindustan Organic Chemical (H. O. C.) Plant at Rasagani in Pan-vel Tehsil, Distt. Rajgad Maharashtra State, have been received by Government;

(b) whether the management of H. O. C. has been prosecuted by the District Magistrate of Raigad Distt.;

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Case has been filed by the District Magistrate, Raigad under Section 188 of I. P. C. in the court of J. M. F. C. Panval, Distt. Raigad, against the factory on 25.5.1983. The case is subjudice.

"Water Pollution Caused by Industries in Bangalore"

6640. SHRI NARASINGRAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly two lakh people in and around Bangalore suffer from dysentery due to the consumption of vegetables grown in polluted waters, containing toxic material of Varishabhavathy valley;

(b) if so, the reason why 83 small, medium and big industries both Government and private were permitted to discharge their effluents into the valley before treatment;

(c) whether the grown grass here was so much contaminated that even the animals refuse to eat; and

(d) if so, the alternatives adopted to remove these bottlenecks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) According to the Karnataka Pollution Control Board, the cases reported in the major hospitals in Bangalor city do not show any increase in the incidence of dysentery from 1983. Lack of personal hygiene of food handlers is reported to be the main cause of dysentery.

(b) Out of the 79 industries situated in the area and discharging their effluents into the Vrishabhavathy Valley, 15 have put up their own treatment plants, and 31 industries let their effluents into sewers of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board for further treatment. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board is taking steps for the installation of treatment plants in respect of the remaining 33 industries.

(c) Such a report has not come to the notice of the State Board.

(d) Does not arise.

Confiscation of Minority Properties in Bangladesh

6641. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bangladesh Government have moved to confiscate the minority properties in the name of enemy properties;

(b) whether Government have taken up the issue with the Bangladesh Government with a view to stopping the implementation of the Enemy Properties Act in Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Bangladesh Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Government have no information to this effect.

(b) Government have on several occasions, and at various levels, taken up with the Bangladesh Government the question of vesting of properties belonging to Indian nationals and their cosharers in Bangladesh.

(c) Government have been assured that the orders issued in August 1984 by the Bangladesh Government stopping the further

vesting of such properties, or the transfer of properties already vested, will continue to remain in force.

Activities of Smugglers and Anti-Social Elements in Gorakhpur

6642. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports of large scale activities of smugglers and anti-social elements in the Gorakhpur Area of Uttar Pradesh near the Nepal border have been received by Government;

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

(c) steps taken by Government to apprehend the culprits and to check the activities in future as well ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). According to available information Indo-Nepal Border continue to be vulnerable to smuggling activities. The value of the contraband goods seized within the jurisdiction of the Gorakhpur Customs Division during the year 1984 and 1985 (upto March) is furnished below :—

Year	Value of goods seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1984	38.00
1985	18.00 (provisional)

The drive against smugglers has been intensified. Appropriate anti-smuggling measures have been taken by the Government to check smuggling activities in general across the land borders. The trend and pattern of smuggling is also kept under constant review and suitable anti-smuggling measures, both short-term and long-term, are taken in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. Activities of anti-social elements fall within the sphere of law and order which is a State subject.

Agreement Treaty over Utilization of Space

6643. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether we have entered into an agreement or treaty over the utilization of space in the outer space for the location of our satellites; and

(b) if so, the details of the terms and conditions of such agreement or treaty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). There is no specific agreement or treaty for the utilization of Space in the outer Space for the location of near earth orbiting satellites. However, in general, activities in Space are governed by 'Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and use of Outer Space including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies (1967)'.

Concerning the geostationary satellites, however, their frequencies as well as their orbital location need to be coordinated on the basis of the radio regulations and procedures laid down by International Telecommunications Union. In this regard, the Government has signed 'Memoranda of Understanding' (MOU) separately with the USSR, Indonesia and Intelsat for satisfactory co-existence of the satellite networks of India with those of these organizations. The terms and conditions of these MOUs define the technical characteristics including the orbital positions for INSAS-I satellites as well as those of the USSR, Indonesia and Intelsat in the Geo-stationary satellite orbit are of interest.

Rural Electrification in Madhya Pradesh

6644. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government for the development of non-electrified villages in Madhya Pradesh under the Integrated Rural Energy Scheme of 20-Point Programme;

(b) whether such programme have been taken up jointly by BHEL and Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources;

(c) if so, the number of villages in

Madhya Pradesh where such programme has been undertaken; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). An Integrated energy project was taken up in August, 1984 by the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources in the non-electrified village, Pipaliya Phandekhan in Bhopal district of Madhya Pradesh which has been executed by BHEL. The project has been completed and includes the following systems: Improved chulhas, solar cookers, water pumping wind-mills, solar photovoltaic powered streetlights, solar photovoltaic operated television and radio, solar photovoltaic pump, and enegy plantations. A Community Centre has also been constructed in which the television and community radio have been kept.

In addition the department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has installed solar street lighting units in the following villages in Madhya Pradesh :

1. Orcha, Dastar District
2. Kalapipal, Ujjain
3. Gopalpura, Ujjain
4. Naldi, Ujjain
5. Darbha, Bastar
6. Jhal, Raigarh
7. Jaghat, Sidhi
8. Khamardeeh, Sidhi

Special Central Assistance during Sixth Plan

6645. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Special Central Assistance released during the Sixth Five Year Plan to the States and Union Territories for Tribal Sub Plan and Special Component Plan, Year-wise and the funds provided from State sector thereof;

(b) the State-wise funds provided by the Central Ministries and Departments for their schemes and programmes for tribal areas, Ministry-wise and year-wise during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) the institutional finance provided for individual beneficiary schemes and programmes and families covered by different programmes, programme-wise; and

(d) Centrally sponsored schemes extended in Tribal Sub-Plan areas during each year of the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Special Central Assistance allocated during the Sixth Five Year Plan to States and UTs for Tribal sub-Plan and Special Component Plan is as follows :

	(Rs. in crores)	
	TSP	SCP
1980-81	70.00	100.00
1981-82	85.00	110.00
1982-83	95.00	120.00
1983-84	110.00	130.00
1984-85	126.62	140.00

Funds quantified by States and UTs during the Sixth Plan period as flow to Tribal sub-Plan totalled about Rs. 3495.00 crores for Tribal sub-plan and Rs. 3644.00 crores for Special Component Plan.

(b) The funds quantified by various Ministries for Tribal sub-Plan areas during the Sixth Plan are shown in the statement attached.

(c) It is estimated that the contribution of institutional finance in tribal programmes during the Sixth Plan period might be of the order of Rs. 800 crores approximately.

(d) The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes were in operation during the Plan period :

- (1) Post-matric Scholarship scheme
- (2) Book Bank Scheme
- (3) Coaching and Allied Scheme
- (4) Hostels for ST Girls
- (5) Research and Training
- (6) Aid to Voluntary Organisations.

Statement
Funds quantified by Central Ministries for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas during the Sixth Plan Period
 (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Ministry/ Department	Statement					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. M/O Agriculture and Cooperation		266.16	754.33	1143.54	1289.55	1765.97
2. M/O Health and Family Welfare		1009.44	907.81	1109.89	977.71	1160.93
3. M/O Information and Broadcasting		57.76	94.07	202.44	482.00	541.59
4. M/O Shipping and Transport		1350.00	1280.00	1364.00	2041.00	2334.00
5. M/O Education and Culture		127.00	463.43	1104.55	1222.75	1533.40
6. M/O Labour		1.00	1.47	1.86	2.40	14.91
7. M/O Commerce		—	90.39	74.19	—	—
8. M/O Industrial Development		131.10	133.10	172.60	195.50	2813.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. M/O Communication	2487.63	3051.15	3068.39	4140.00	4640.00
10. M/O Irrigation	16.70	89.00	—	—	—
11. M/O Rural Development	*6713.00	*6337.00	*7757.00	*8613.00	—
12. Deptt. of Civil Supplies	—	41.45	71.00	123.00	150.00
13. Department of Food	—	—	—	—	345.00
14. Department of Rehabilitation	—	—	3.73*	5.00	—
15. M/O Social Welfare	781.00	1067.00	1570.00	3285.00	4140.00
Total :					

*Combined figures for SC and ST.

Bio-Gas Plants with Government Assistance

6646. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bio-gas plants set up in the country with Government loans and grants during 1984-85;

(b) the number of bio-gas plants, out of them, operating at present;

(c) the reasons for which the rest of the bio-gas plants remain out of order; and

(d) whether Government propose to make available additional assistance for repairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A total of 1,80,430 family based biogas plants have been set up in the country during 1984-85 under the National Project for Biogas Development. Besides, 70 community and institutional biogas plants have also been commissioned during the year. While subsidy is given by the Government, loans are provided by commercial and cooperative banks.

(b) and (c). No reports indicating non-operation of biogas plants installed during 1984-85 have been received from State Governments and Khadi and Village Industries Commission. A few reports have, however, been received from individuals which have been referred to the concerned implementing agencies for inspection, report and comments. Community and institutional biogas plants set up during the year are functioning satisfactorily.

(d) Under 'Repair Scheme', grants upto Rs. 500 per defective plant is being given for rectification of family based biogas plants. Higher grants are also given for repairs on case to case basis.

Bird Sanctuary in Thol Lake of Mehsana District in Gujarat

6647. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Thol Lake in Kadi Taluka of Mehsana District in Gujarat has the potential of being developed into birds sanctuary;

(b) whether rare species of birds like Flemings are being observed at the Thol Lake;

(c) whether steps have been taken to stop pollution from industrial effluents before the lake is declared as birds sanctuary; and

(d) if so, whether a decision has been taken by the State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A variety of water birds including flamingoes have been observed at the Thol lake.

(c) and (d). Control of pollution in the lake is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. No decision is reported to have been taken in this regard so far.

Maintenance of Low Cost Hostels in Orissa

6648. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether maintenance of low cost hostels in Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Orissa has been affected due to paucity of funds; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government for smooth running of these hostels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Detailed information is likely to be available with the State Government as "Maintenance" is a State item.

(b) The Government of India provided an amount of Rs. 320 lakhs out of the Special Central Assistance for improvement of education in Orissa during the year 1984-85.

Fires in Ghana Sanctuary, Bharatpur

6649. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ghana Sanctuary in Bharatpur had three major fires in the last three months;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the estimated loss on that account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One fire is reported to have been caused by a cigarette but thrown by a careless tourist while the other started from the periphery of the national park and was apparently caused by a careless grazier. The cause of the third fire has not been ascertained.

(c) In the first fire incident which occurred on 18th January 1985, about 70 hectares of grass land was burnt while the tree growth in the same area got scorched. In the second fire which broke out on 26th February 1985, dry grass over about 290 ha. along with some dry fallen wood was burnt and some trees standing in the area were scorched. In the third case on 31st March 1985, grass over about 250 ha. got burnt and the crowns of a few trees in the area got scorched.

Management of Lord Natraja Temple

6650. DR. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have any proposal to take over the management of Lord Nataraja Temple at Chidambaram in Tamil Nadu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution of Agricultural Land under 20-Point Programme in Gujarat

6651. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of landless persons to whom agricultural land has been distributed in Gujarat under 20-point programme during the year 1984-85; and

(b) the target fixed therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Targets under the programme of distribution of ceiling surplus land to landless persons are fixed in terms of the area to be distributed. As against a target of 12000 acres in 1984-85, the achievement in Gujarat was 12943 acres.

[Translation]

Renaming of I.P. Stadium

6652. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state whether Government propose to rename Indraprastha Indoor Stadium after the former Prime Minister, the late Smt. Indira Gandhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : The Indraprastha Stadium has already been renamed "Indira Gandhi Stadium" after the former Prime Minister late Smt. Indira Gandhi.

[English]

Commissions on Communal Riots

6653. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 473 on 25 July, 1984 regarding recommendations of Judicial Commissions on communal riots and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken steps to formulate any action programme based on the recommendations of those Commissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). A number of Commissions of Inquiry were set up from time to time by various State Governments and by the Central Government to enquire into communal disturbance under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. Central Government and the respective State Governments had taken action on the reports of the Inquiry Commissions appointed by them under the provisions of the Act. Reports of the Commissions had been laid on the Tables of the concerned Houses alongwith action taken Memorandum by the concerned State Governments.

These Commissions of Inquiry had made certain recommendations for controlling communal violence and for promoting communal harmony. On the basis of the recommendations contained in the reports of Inquiry Commissions and the suggestions made by the National Integrations Council, a set of guide-lines for dealing with communal situations was compiled. This Compilation was sent to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for guidance and suitable action by them.

The late Prime Minister had herself reviewed the communal situation and formulated a 15-Point Programme of action. These points were forwarded to State Governments who have taken necessary action. The Central Government keeps constant watch on the nature of being taken by the State Governments on the suggestions of the late Prime Minister.

Setting up of a New Intelligence Agency

6654. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has set up a new intelligence agency under his supervision; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) It is not true that a new Intelligence agency has been established.

(b) Does not arise.

Upliftment of Tribals in Kerala

6655. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the achievements made so far in the Upliftment of tribals in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of funds allocated for tribal development during the Sixth Plan period and the actual amount spent by the Government of Kerala with year-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Tribal development Programmes in Kerala are reviewed Periodically with State representatives and during Annual Tribal sub-Plan discussions in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission. Selected field visits by officers are also made. The Kerala Tribal Research Institute has evaluated tribal sub-Plan programmes of Attapady Idduki, Nilambur and Wynad I.T.D.Ps. In addition, the Institute has been advised to undertake evaluation of cooperative structure in Wynad ITDP and programmes of primitive tribal groups. The Special Central Assistance for tribal development allocated to the State during the Sixth plan period with year-wise break-up and expenditure reported are :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Allocation	Expenditure
1980-81	57.00	64.82
1981-82	48.00	47.98
1982-83	56.00	50.00
1983-84	62.51	62.39
1984-85	64.01	49.90
	(upto sept. 1984)	

Mandal Commission Report

6656. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to State the steps taken by Government for the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The Second Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission) was appointed on 1-1-1979 and submitted its Report on 31-12-80. The Mandal Commission report was referred to the State Governments but there has been no clear unanimity of views among the States. The recommendations of the Mandal Commission and the list of other Backward Classes drawn up by the Commission have been examined in great detail. It has been decided that as the Mandal Commission has brought into the list a number of Communities/classes who do not really qualify as backward whereas it has left out some other Communities/classes which are recognised as socially and educationally backward, the list prepared by the Mandal Commission may be published and suggestions and objections with reference to the entries in the list may be invited. The modalities for eliciting public opinion are under consideration of the Government.

Refugees from Assam Living in West Bengal

6657. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) the number of Assam refugees not yet taken back by the Assam Government and living in camps in West Bengal;

(b) the reasons as to why they have not been taken back to Assam;

(c) whether Union Government has been bearing full expenditure for sustenance of these people in the camps in West Bengal; and

(d) the course of action Government propose to take for settlement of the issue at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Repatriation of Assam evacuees from West Bengal to Assam has been going

on in consultation between the State Governments of West Bengal and Assam. According to the State Government of West Bengal, 2264 Assam evacuees were left in camps maintained by the Government of West Bengal in March, 1985.

(c) The Government have been fully reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the State Government of West Bengal on providing relief to Assam evacuees who came to West Bengal as a result of 1983 disturbances.

(d) Both the State Governments have been recently advised to expedite the programme of repatriation by mutual consultation.

[Translation]

Irrigation, Power and other Schemes held up due to Non-Felling of Trees

6658. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to not allowing felling of trees under the Forest Act, 1980 many irrigation, power and other schemes in Maharashtra are held up;

(b) whether a large number of Government money is involved in the schemes so held up; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government so far to provide benefit of these schemes to the people and to ensure their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (c). Only four proposals of irrigation/hydel projects and eight proposals relating to other works in Maharashtra have not been finalised, mainly because the information and data required for giving clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, was not received from the State Government in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

[English]

Manufacture of Colour T.V. by Kits Allotted by ET and TDC

6659. SHRI A. K. PATEL : Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4794 on 24 August, 1983 regarding violation of undertaking given by the T.V. Manufacturers and state :

(a) the particulars of manufacturers of Colour Television who were allotted CTV Kits by ET and TDC subject to the retail price ceiling who have now been prosecuted at MRTP Commission for violation of the said undertaking; and

(b) the number of CTV Kits actually lifted by each such manufacturer; the brand names, serial numbers or other distinguishing marks on the picture tubes allotted to each Company; and the brand/trade marks, serial numbers or other distinguishing marks on other components of such CTV Kits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Notices

of Enquiry (Restrictive Trade Practices Enquiry 138 of 1984) dated 21-12-1984 were issued to 44 TV manufacturing firms/companies/proprietorship concerns engaged in the business of manufacturing, importing and/or selling of TV sets as listed in the attached statement-I by the MRTP Commission under Section 19(A) (i) and Section 37 of the Act and Regulations 58 and 58A of the MRTP Regulations, 1974.

(b) The quantity of CTV Kits of different types lifted by the above CTV manufacturing firms is indicated against individual firms in the enclosed statement-II. The ITT Kits were supplied with Toshiba Colour Picture Tubes, the Samsung Kits were supplied with Samsung Colour Picture Tubes and Gold Star Kits supplied with Gold Star Picture Tubes. It is not possible to give the serial number of the picture tubes or any other distinguishing marks and similar information in respect of other components of such kits, since such kits were supplied in thousands as they were received from the suppliers.

Statement-I

List of TV manufacturing companies proprietorship concerns engaged in the business of manufacturing, importing and/or selling TV Sets to whom Notice of Enquiry dated 21-12-1984 (Restrictive Trade Practices Enquiry No. 138 of 1984) issued by the MRTP Commission under Section 10(a) and Section 37 of the Act and Regulation 58 and 58A of the MRTP Commission Regulations, 1974.

1. M/s Bharat TV Limited,
15-B and 17-B, Technocrafts,
Industrial Estate, Balangar,
Hyderabad-500037.
2. M/s Buywel Corporation,
Annapurna Hotel Buildings,
Namapally Station Road,
Hyderabad-500001.
3. M/s Hi-beam Electronics Pvt. Ltd.,
No. 12, 1st Main Road, Gandhi Road,
Madras-600020.
4. M/s Dynavision Limited,
4, Padmanavha Nagar, Adyar,
Madras-600020.
5. M/s Velwyn TV Industries,
140/1, V.M. Estate,
Royapattah,
Madras-600014.

6. M/s Superna Vision Pvt. Ltd.,
Type 2/24, Dr. V.S. Instronics Estate,
Madras-600041.
7. M/s Harmony,
154, Usman Road,
Madras-600017.
8. The National Radio Electronics Co. Ltd. (NELCO)
Mahakali Caves Road, Chakala, Andheri,
Bombay-400093.
9. M/s Bush India Limited,
P.O. Box No. 4127, Sukh Nagar,
N.S. Patkar Marg,
Bombay-400007.
10. M/s Sudarshan Electronics and TV Limited,
D-24, Udyog Sadan No. 2, MIDC,
Opp. ESIC Hospital, Andheri (East),
Bombay-400093.
11. M/s Venus Radio Service,
10, Anuraj Shopping Centre,
Daftary Road, Malad,
Bombay-400064.
12. M/s Cosmic Radio,
23-C, Mahal Industrial Estate,
Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (E),
Bombay-400093.
13. M/s Cosmic Stereo Equipments Pvt. Ltd.
1, North Stand, Wandhede Stadium,
'D' Road, Churchgate,
Bombay-400020.
14. M/s Jamnadas Rutonsi Pvt. Ltd.,
Parekh House,
14, Mama Parmanand Marg,
Bombay-400004.
15. COSTRONICS,
41, Navketan Industrial Estate,
Mahakali Road, Andheri (East),
Bombay-400093.
16. M/s Eastern Radio Co.,
M.G. Road, Vile Parle (East),
Bombay-400057.
17. M/s Pioneer Radio Crafter,
110-E, Mayor Building,
Senapati Bapat Marg,
Opp. Dadar (W. Rly),
Bombay-400028.

18. M/s Kuality Traders,
90-B, Gokhale Road, Naupada,
Thana-400602.
19. M/s Weston Electronics, Pvt. Ltd.,
43-A, Okhla Industrial Area,
New Delhi-110020.
20. M/s Beltek Electronics,
A-80, Naraina Industrial Estate,
Phase-I
New Delhi-110028.
21. M/s Televista Electronics Pvt. Ltd.,
239, Okhla Industrial Area,
New Delhi-110020.
22. M/s B.P.L. India Limited,
M.G. Road, Bangalore.
23. M/s Arvee Electronics,
Shop No. 5, Plot No. 43,
Community Centre, East of Kailash,
New Delhi-110065.
24. M/s Rhthum Corner,
E-3, South Extn. Part-II,
Ring Road, New Delhi.
25. M/s Alpna Radios,
1900, Chandni Chock,
Delhi-110006.
26. M/s Nayyar Television Pvt. Ltd.,
50-D, Kamla Nagar,
Delhi-110007.
27. M/s Video Electronics, Pvt. Ltd.,
Plot No. 8/2, Site No. 4,
Industrial Area, Sahibabad,
Ghaziabad (U.P.).
28. M/s Mahajan Electronics, (Regd.),
89-90, Raja Garden, Ring Road,
New Delhi-110015.
29. VIDYUT
Seth Sharilal Market,
Silliguri (West Bengal).
30. M/s Unique Electronics,
Shop. No. 16, Central Market,
Lajapat Nagar, New Delhi.
31. M/s Pradeep Radio and TV Centre,
18-D, Mohan Singh Market,
R.K. Puram, Sector-VI,
New Delhi.

32. M/s Indo-Orien,
Vikas Marg, Shakarpur, Delhi.
33. M/s Paul Radios,
24-D, Mohan Singh Market,
Sector No. VI, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi.
34. M/s Video Technical Pvt. Ltd.,
A-54, 14th Cross, 3rd Main Road,
2nd Stage, Peenya Industrial Estate,
Bangalore.
35. M/s Poornima Electronics,
No. 72, 4th Main Road,
Sripuram, Kumura Park West,
Bangalore.
36. M/s Quilon Radio Service,
28/931, Mahatama Gandhi Road,
Trivendrum-695001.
37. M/s Solid State Sales,
Statutue Road,
Trivendrum-695001.
38. M/s Sree Panchampukhi Steel and Electronics,
Opp. Sudarshan 35 mm,
Hyderabad-500020.
39. M/s S.C. Shah,
158, Mount Road,
Madras-600002.
40. M/s ELPROS,
5, Bridge Road,
Adyar,
Madras-600020.
41. M/s T.V. Home,
43, Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer Road,
Abhiramapuram,
Madras-600018.
42. M/s Jaishankar Commercial Corporation,
84, Bazar Road,
Royapettah,
Madras.
43. M/s Quaser Electronic Private Limited,
B/20/21, Nandjyot, Industrial Estate,
Safed Pool,
Kurla Andheri Road,
Bombay-400072.
44. M/s T.V. Palace,
130, 2nd Floor,
Lal Bagh,
Bangalore-560027.

Statement-II

Number of CTV Kits actually lifted by the manufacturers to whom the Notice of Enquiry dated 21-12-1984 under RTP Enquiry No. 138 of 1984 were issued under Section 19 (a) (i) and Section 37 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 and Regulations 58 and 58A of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission Regulations, 1974.

S.No.	Name of the TV Manufacturers	Brand Name	ITT Kits	Samsurg Kits	Gold Star Kits
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s Bharat TV Limited, 15-B and 17-B Technocrafts, Industrial Estate Balanagar Bangalore-500001.	Bharat	Nil	2627	Nil
2.	M/s Buywell Corporation Annapurna Hotel Building Nampally Station Road, Hyderabad.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	M/s Hi-beam Electronics Private Limited, No. 12, 1st Main Road, Gandhi Road, Madras-600020.	Soldaire	2034	Nil	Nil
4.	M/s Dynavision Limited, 4, Padamanavha Nagar, Adyar, Madras-600020.	Dyanora	456	Nil	1790
5.	M/s Velwyn TV Industries 140/1, V.M. Estate, Royapettah, Madras-600014.	Dyanora	238	Nil	210
6.	M/s Superna Vision Pvt. Ltd. Type 2/24, Dr. V.S. Instronic Estate, Madras-600041.	Not known	24	Nil	Nil
7.	M/s Harmony, 154, Usman Road, Madras-600017.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	The National Radio Electronics, Company Limited (NELCO), Mahakali Caves Road, Chakla, Andheri, Bombay-400093.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	M/s Bush India Limited P.O. Box No. 4127, Sukh Nagar, N.S. Patkar Marg, Bombay-400007.	Bush	Nil	829	940

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	M/s Sudarshan Electronics and TV Limited, D-24, Udyog Sadan No. 2 MIDC, Opp. ESIC Hospital, Andheri (E) Bombay-400093.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	M/s Venus Radio Service 10, Anuraj Shopping Centre, Daftry Road, Malad, Bombay-400064.		Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	M/s Cosmic Radio 23-C, Mahal Indl. Estate, Mahakali Caves Rd., Andheri (E) Bombay-400093.	Cosmic	100	Nil	Nil
13.	M/s Cosmic Stereo Equipments Pvt. Ltd., 1, North Stand, Wankhade Stadium, 'D' Road, Churchgate, Bombay.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	M/s Jamnadas Rutonsi Pvt. Ltd., Parkash House, 14 Mama Parmanand Marg, Bombay-400004.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	COSTRONICS 41, Navketan Industrial Estate, Mahakali Road, Andheri (W) Bombay-400093.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	M/s Estern Radio Company M.G. Road, Vile Parle (E), Bombay-400057.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	M/s Pioneer Radio Crafter, 110-E, Mayor Building, Senapati Bapat Marg, Opp Dadar, (W. Rly) Bombay-400028.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	M/s Quality Traders, 90-B, Gokhale Road, Naupada, Thane-400602.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	M/s Western Electronic Pvt. Ltd, 43-A, Okhla Indl. Area, New Delhi-110020.	Western	1371	3680	Nil
20.	M/s Beltek Electronics, A-80, Naraina Indl. Estate, Phase-I, New Delhi.	Beltek	5486	1580	Nil
21.	M/s Televista Electronics Pvt. Ltd., 239, Okhla Indl. Estate, New Delhi-110020.	Televista	2734	1185	2494

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	M/s B.P.L. India Limited, M.G. Road, Bangalore.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	M/s Arvee Electronics, Shop No. 5, Plot No. 43, Community Centre, East of Kailash, New Delhi-110065,	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	M/s Rhytm Corner, E-3, South Extn., Part-II, New Delhi.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	M/s Alpha Radios, 1900, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-110006.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	M/s Nayyar Television Pvt. Ltd. 50-D, Kamla Nagar, Delhi-110007.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	M/s Video Electronics Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 8/2, Site No. 4, Industrial Area, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Crown	Nil	2361	896
28.	M/s Mahajan Electronics (Rgd.) 89-90 Raja Garden Ring Road, New Delhi-110015.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Vidyut, Seth Shrilal Market, Silliguri (West Bangal).	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	M/s Unique Electronics Shop No. 16, Central Market, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	M/s Pradeep Radio and TV Centre 18-D, Mohan Singh Market, R.K. Puram, Sect.-VI, New Delhi.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	M/s Indo-Orien, Vikas Marg, Shakarpur, Delhi.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	M/s Paul Radios, 24-D, Mohan Singh Market, Sector No. VI, RK Puram, New Delhi-110022.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	M/s Video Technical Private Limited, A-54, 14th Cross, 3rd Main Road, 2nd State, Peenya Industrial Estate, Bangalore,	Not known	100	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	M/s Poornima Electronics No. 72, 4th Main Road, Sripuram, Kumara Park West Bangalore-560001.	Poornima	100	Nil	Nil
36.	M/s Quilon Radio Service, 28/931, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Trivandrum-695001.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
37.	M/s Solid State Sales Statute Road, Trivandrum-695001.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
38.	M/s Sree Panchamukhi Steel and Electronics, Opp. Sudarshan 35 mm, Hyderabad.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
39.	M/s S.C. Shah, 168 Mount Road, Madras-600002.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
40.	M/s T.V. Home 43, Sir C.P. Ramaswamy, Iyer Road, Abhiramapuram, Madras-600018.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
41.	M/s ELPROS 5, Bridge Road, Adyar Madras-600020.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
42.	M/s Jaishankar Commercial Corporation 84, Bazar Road, Royapettah Madras-500014.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
43.	M/s Quaser Electronics Pvt. Limited, B/20/21, Nandjyot Industrial Estate, Safed Pool, Kurla, Andheri Road, Bombay-400027.	NELCO (Thru NELCO)	96	Nil	Nil
44.	M/s T.V. Palace, 130, 2nd Floor, Lal Bagh Road, Bangalore-560027.	—	Nil	Nil	Nil

Follow-up Steps to the NAM Declaration in Namibia

•6660. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :
SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he proposes to take any follow-up steps to the NAM declaration in Namibia adopted in Delhi on April 21, 1985; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) and (b). The Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned Countries on Namibia held in April 19-21, 1985, mandated the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau in New York to personally convey to the UN Secretary General the deep concern of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries at the continuing failure to bring about independence of Namibia and the latest attempts of Protoria to create a fait accompli. The matter has been brought to the attention of UN Secretary General.

The Declaration adopted at the Meeting mandated India to request an urgent meeting or the UN Security Council to resume consideration of the question of Namibia and to give effect to the Council's resolutions on this regard particularly Resolution 435 (1978). Consultations are underway with regard to the precise timing of such a meeting. The Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting had invited several Nonaligned Foreign Ministers to participate in such a meeting of the Security Council. Meanwhile, at the initiative of the nonaligned members of the Security Council, the President, on behalf of members of the Security Council issued a statement condemning and rejecting the unilateral action by South Africa, directed towards an internal settlement outside Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), as unacceptable and declaring the establishment of the so-called "interim Government" of Namibia to be null and void. Through the Presidential statement, members of the Council reaffirmed the primary and direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia.

India as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of NAM is in touch with the UN Secretary General, representatives of the Chairman of the OAU as well as the President of the UN Council for Namibia and SWAPO to coordinate effects on expediting the attainment of independence of Namibia.

Inclusion of Peruvannan Community in the List of SCs

6661. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Peruvannan community for its inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to revise the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Representations have been received from the Peruvannan community for its inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes in Kerala.

(b) to (d). The proposal to include Peruvannan community in the list of Scheduled Castes in Kerala along with similar other proposals are being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

[Translation]

Killing of Human Beings by Tigers

6662. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tigers which are reported to have killed human-beings during the last two years in different national wild life parks and their nearby areas in the country;

(b) the total number of tigers which have been declared man-eaters;

(c) the park-wise number thereof;

(d) whether there has been considerable increase in the incidents of killing of human beings by tigers; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to deal with this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected from States and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Sports Federations

6663. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of All India Federations recognised by Government in the field of athletics and various sports and games, with their names, names of their present office bearers and official headquarters with addresses, and functions assigned to them by Government;

(b) the policy with regard to recognition of such bodies and grants and assistance given, if any, to such bodies since, 1980;

(c) whether Government are aware that there are rival claimants to most of these bodies if so, their names and details; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to unify these bodies and see that democratically-elected bodies are evolved composing largely of sportsmen and those genuinely interested in sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) A list of 47 recognised National Sports Federations giving details of their names, present office bearers, addresses etc. is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1124/85]. Government does not assign functions to national sports federations which are autonomous bodies not under the control of Government.

(b) The Government considers requests for recognition of only those sports bodies that are of All India character and cater to the

needs sportsmen at All India level and also fulfil the following conditions :

- (i) bodies that are registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 for at least 3 years;
- (ii) that have State units in at least half the States/UTs of the country;
- (iii) which have organised national championships for at least 3 years;
- (iv) that have had their accounts audited for at least 3 years.

Financial assistance given by the Central Government to Sports Federations/Associations since 1980-81 is as given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

1980-81	48.97
1981-82	73.83
1982-83	73.08
1983-84	86.25
1984-85	106.50

(c) and (d). Government are aware that office bearers in all national sports federations are elected and that rival candidates are inherent in the process of election. Government have no proposal to interfere in the internal affairs of the national sports federations.

Corruption in Police Force

6664. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently announced to call a drive against corruption in the police force;

(b) whether Government propose to constitute a secret cell to check the corruption prevailing in the police force;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) other measures Government propose to take in this regard to make the police force efficient and without any corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) In his address to the Annual Conference of Directors General of Police and Inspectors General of Police on 18.4.1985, the Prime Minister emphasised the need for insulating the police force from interference by politician as well as from politics within the force. The Prime Minister also observed that whenever cases of corruption in Police come up, action must be very fast, demonstrably penal and the message should be very clear that corruption in the Police would not be tolerated.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) "Polies" being a State subject, the measures in this regard are basically the responsibility of the State Governments. National Police Commission had made certain recommendations in this regard and its reports have been sent to the State Governments for taking necessary action.

Administrative Tribunals

6665. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether creation of administrative tribunals was provided for in the Constitution and if so, whether these are functioning now; and

(b) if not, whether Government would take suitable action against those wilfully responsible for this delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). Article 323-A of the Constitution inserted vide the Constitution (Forty second Amendment) Act, 1976 lays down that the Parliament may, by law, provide for establishment of an administrative tribunal for the Union and separate administrative tribunals for each or for two or more States. By virtue of these provisions,

the House passed the Administrative Tribunals Bill, 1985 on the 29th January, 1985 and it received the assent of the President of the 27th February, 1985. Action to set up the Central Administrative Tribunal in terms of the provisions of the Administrative Tribunals Act is in progress. The question of any delay does not arise.

Scrapping of Commissioner of Police System in Delhi

6666. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to scrap the commissioner of Police system in Delhi and introduce the old system with the I. G. being the Head and withdraw judicial powers from police so that the police officials do not take undue advantage of those judicial powers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Collaboration Pact with German Democratic Republic

6667. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government entered into collaboration pact recently with German Democratic Republic; and

(b) if so, the details of the same and the fields covered by it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). There is no Collaboration pact as such entered into recently with the German Democratic Republic by the

Government of India. We are also not aware of agreements on economic collaboration entered into recently between the Govt. of India and the German Democratic Republic. Govt. of India has recently approved economic collaboration in the lignite mining project in Gujarat between Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation and M/s. TAKRAF of the German Democratic Republic.

Use of Third Degree Methods by Police Personnel

6668. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have issued any instructions to the State and Union Territory Governments regarding steps to be taken against police personnel found guilty of using third degree methods; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Instructions have been issued to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations from time to time to impress upon the Police personnel the need to shun the use of third degree methods by Police during investigation of cases. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised that Supervisory Officers should ensure that the police force under their command behaves in a human manner. Enquiry by senior officers may be instituted in cases involving allegations of police excesses of serious nature. Emphasis may be laid on adoption of scientific methods of investigation. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have also been asked to make it clear that Police personnel found guilty of using third degree methods would render themselves liable to exemplary punishment.

Publication of National Sample Survey Report

6669. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Sample Survey report was submitted to Government and if so, when;

(b) whether the results are analysed and published; and

(c) whether the copies of the report will be made available to Members of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). National Sample Surveys are conducted on a continuing basis in the form of survey rounds on different subjects. The National Sample Survey Organisation in the Department of Statistics publishes the results of the surveys and analytical notes thereon through its quarterly journal 'Sarvekshna', after the survey results are studied by the Organisation's Government Council. Copies of the journal are, thereafter, also placed in the Parliament Library.

States Ranking in Implementation of 20-Point Programme

6670. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States have been given specific ranking in the implementation of 20-Point Programme; and

(b) if so, the full details of the rank allotted to the various States during each of the last 3 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statment giving the ranking achieved by different States during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is attached.

Statement*Ranking of States in the performance of 20-Point Programme*

Best Performance Group (100%)	Rankings in		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Maharashtra	10	2	1
Tamil Nadu	1	5	1
First Performance Group (Between 90% and 100%)			
Rajasthan	2	1	3
Gujarat	5	7	4
Second Performance Group (Between 80% and 90%)			
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	5
Uttar Pradesh	13	10	6
Haryana	11	12	7
Andhra Pradesh	4	18	8
Punjab	8	6	9
Kerala	14	14	10
Manipur	15	9	11
Karnataka	12	15	12
Third Performance Group (Between 70% and 80%)			
Orissa	7	8	13
Assam	22	13	14
Bihar	17	17	15
Madhya Pradesh	6	4	16
Fourth Performance Group (Below 70%)			
Sikkim	9	16	17
Tripura	20	22	18
Meghalaya	21	21	19
West Bengal	16	19	19
Nagaland	19	11	21
Jammu and Kashmir	18	20	22

Atomic Power Stations During Seventh Plan

6671. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) whether arrangements are made for getting uninterrupted and reliable supply of fuel for the atomic power stations in the country;

(b) on completion of the above proposals, the overall deficiency of power in the country; and

(c) what proposals are made to meet 100 per cent requirement of power in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the Seventh Plan Proposals are still under the consideration of the Government, decisions regarding the power Programme (nuclear, hydel and thermal) during the Seventh Plan period are also yet to be taken. However, in order to improve the generation and power availability in the country, several measures are being taken, on a continuous basis, to accelerate the programme of commissioning of new generation capacity and to improve the capacity utilisation of power plants.

Treatment to Women Suspects in Police Custody

6672. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : SHRI N. DENNIS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have adopted some procedure regarding treatment meted out to the women suspects while they are in police custody; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) law itself contains some special provisions requiring the police to deal with woman during the course of investigation. Section 51 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code lays down that whenever it is necessary to cause a female to be searched, the search shall be made by another female with strict regard to decency. Similarly, Section 160 Cr. P. C. forbids the investigating police officer to record the statement of women for purposes of interrogation at any place other than the place where the women resides. Laws relating to the cases of molestation and rape of woman in police custody have been made stringent. The Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act were amended through the Criminal law (Amendment) Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983) to provide adequate protection to the victim of rape and deterrent punishment against the offenders.

The Police Manuals of the States and Union Territories contain clear instructions to the police regarding interrogation, arrest, search and custody of women. Broadly, certain Police Manuals embody that women should not be arrested except under exceptional circumstances by an officer below the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police should not be detained longer than is necessary for the production of the bond or sureties; and should be released on bail or remanded to judicial custody immediately. No applications for remand to police custody shall be made without the special order of a gazetted officer who shall be personally responsible for taking necessary for the safe and decent custody of the prisoner. It further enjoins that no woman in police custody shall be lodged even for a night in a police station except in unavoidable circumstances and under those unavoidable circumstances she must have a female escort.

Non-Payment of Salary to Teachers in African Countries

6673. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the attention of Government that the Indian teachers working in some African countries like Nigeria are not getting their salary for the last one year; and

(b) if so, steps taken to help them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). Government have received reports of teachers in Nigeria, including Indian teachers, not receiving their salaries for some months. Our High Commission has taken up the matter with the Nigerian Central and State Governments.

**Promotion of SI's to List 'F'
Executive by Delhi Police**

6674. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI :
SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2496 on 10th April, 1985 regarding promotion of SI's to List 'F' (Executive) by Delhi Police and state :

(a) the reasons for promoting only 60 candidates out of the panel of 130 Sub-Inspectors prepared on 31 May, 1981 for drawing up promotion List 'F' (Executive) after conducting a limited Departmental Examination and interview in terms of the provisions of the Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) Rules; 1980;

(b) whether the above panel has been scrapped after promoting only 60 candidates;

(c) whether a D.P.C. was called and some fresh candidates were promoted as Inspectors;

(d) if so, reasons and justification for calling the D. P.C.; and

(e) when the remaining 70 candidates of the scrapped panel are proposed to be promoted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). As a result of Departmental Test, which was held in March, 1981 under rule 17 of the Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) Rules, 1980, names of the 118 Sub-Inspectors were brought on promotion List 'F' (Executive) w.e.f. 12-5-81, whereas the decision in respect of

21 candidates were to be announced on finalisation of departmental enquiries/criminal action against them. Names of 13 of these candidates were subsequently included in the panel on finalisation of departmental enquiries/acceptance of their representations etc. Thus in all 131 Sub-Inspectors were admitted to list 'F' (Executive) w.e.f. 12-5-81. Out of these 96 Sub-Inspectors were given promotion to the rank of Inspectors. Before the others in the panel could be considered for promotion, on a civil writ petition No. 1386 of 1981 filed in the Delhi High Court by one candidate of general category, the Hon. High Court of Delhi vide its judgement dated 27-9-84 held that the panel for 118 persons in the list issued on 13-5-81 for filling up 60 vacancies could not be utilised to regularly fill up posts of Inspectors beyond 60 without again preparing a panel afresh for filling beyond 60. In compliance with the directions of Delhi High Court, the 'F' list issued on 13-5-81 had to be restricted to filling up only 60 vacancies and promotion beyond 60 was treated as on ad-hoc basis.

For preparing a fresh panel for filling up vacancies beyond 60, as directed by the Delhi High Court, the DPC met on 6th, 8th and 11th March, 1985 and prepared a fresh panel for promotion list 'F' (Executive).

(e) In view of the judgement delivered by the Delhi High Court, the remaining 71 candidates of the panel prepared in 1981 cannot be promoted.

**South African Refusal to Withdraw
from Namibia**

6675. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India as a member of the United Nations and Chairman of the NAM would propose to the United Nations once again to recommend mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of UN Charter on South Africa's role in Namibia;

(b) whether Government also propose a world-wide media campaign to mobilise international opinion against the continued South African refusal to withdraw from

Namibia in defiance of the U. N. resolution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHIED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

The Seventh Non-aligned Summit expressed deep regret that the Security Council had, time and again, been prevented from imposing such sanctions due to lack of unanimity among the Permanent Members of the Security Council. At the forthcoming meeting of the Security Council India will request on behalf of the Non-aligned Movement that the Non-aligned should continue to press for all measures against the South African racial regime, including sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter.

(b) and (c). At the recently concluded Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries on Namibia, the Bureau invited the UN, in the context of the observance of its 40th Anniversary, to appropriately reflect consideration of the question of Namibia in the programme of activities to be undertaken so that universal support can be mobilised for the Namibian cause and the struggle

against apartheid. The Bureau urged for Comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, pending which all countries should be urged to abide scrupulously by relevant UN resolutions and decisions and to impose voluntary sanctions. The meeting also called upon Parliamentarians, non-governmental organisations, representatives of the media, academics and intellectuals and people world over to raise their voice severally and collectively in support of the Namibian cause.

Funds for 20-Point Programme in West Bengal

6676. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the details of funds allocated to West Bengal for speedy implementation of 20-Point Programme during 1980-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : The Revised 20-Point Programme was announced on 14-1-1982 and its implementation was taken up under the annual plan 1982-83. A statement giving the approved outlays on each of the points under implementation in West Bengal for the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is attached.

Statement

20-Point Programme—West Bengal

Outlays

(Rs. lakhs)

Item	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4
Irrigation	3750	5103	4015
Pulses and Oilseeds	63	57	NA
IRDP and NREP	2000	1863	1555
Land Reforms	817	819	700
Minimum Wages	5	NA	NA
Bonded Labour	—	—	—

1	2	3	4
Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	1227	1325	700
Water Supply	820	790	700
House Sites and Construction Assistance	225	200	175
Slum Improvement	400	429	250
Power	16335	14101	11600
Afforestation	39	27	480
Health	260	450	400
ICDS Blocks	500	436	350
Education	2341	2590	2000
Village and Small Scale Industry	1158	755	600
Total	29940	289845	23525

News-Item Captioned "More Tripura Area Disturbed"

6677. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item "More Tripura areas disturbed" appearing in the "Hindustan Times" of 17th April, 1985;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to bring more areas affected by extremist activities under the Disturbed Areas Act and if so, details thereof; and

(c) what permanent measures are proposed to be taken to deal with extremists in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is being examined by the Government. In order to deal with the extremists and to maintain law and order, security measures have been tightened, combing operations in the

affected areas have been taken up and strict vigil is being maintained. The strength of security forces in the extremist affected areas has been augmented where necessary.

Persons below Poverty Line as per National Sample Survey 1983

6678. SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons below poverty line as per the 1983 Survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation;

(b) how far this number varies from the number shown in the mid-term appraisal of Sixth Plan; and

(c) in case there is wide variations, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The results of the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in 1983 have not yet been finalised. It is, therefore, not possible to

indicate at this stage the number of persons below the poverty line as per the National Sample Survey Organisation Survey of 1983.

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

U. S. Propaganda about Area Along Siachin Glacier Near Ladakh

6679. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any map published in United States of America show the area along the Siachin Glacier sector near Ladakh to be belonging to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to counter the false United States propaganda ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). Certain maps published by US Department of State have shown incorrect depiction of the line of control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Government has taken up the matter with the US Government on various occasions.

Proposal for Separate Deptt. of Non-Resident Indians

6680. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a separate department to look after the interests of non-resident Indians; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). A Division has been set up to coordinate work relating to Non-resident Indians.

Vayudoot Service between Calcutta and Darjeeling and Digha

6681. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing number of tourists in Darjeeling and Digha of West Bengal;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce a Vayudoot service from Calcutta to Darjeeling and Digha to cope with the problem; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). Darjeeling and Digha do not have aerodromes and are at a distance of approx. 30 Kms and 78 Kms from Bagdogra and Calcutta respectively, which already have adequate airlinks. There is no proposal at present to link Darjeeling and Digha with a Vayudoot service.

[Translation]

"Thar Desert"

6682. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Thar Desert is spreading as per the views of the expert on environmental protection of Thar Desert and the Advisor to the U. N. Environmental Programme;

(b) if so, whether this desert is spreading due to the felling of desert trees by the villagers and the absence of fodder arrangements there;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make fuel wood and fodder available to the villagers at cheap rates; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) and (b). According to the studies of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, no conclusive scientific evidence is available to show that the Thar Desert is spreading. The opinions differ primarily because of terminological controversy. The studies, however, underline the fact that xeric conditions within the Desert have accentuated due to over exploitation of vegetation and land resources for meeting fuel and fodder requirements.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) It is not feasible.

Central Funds to Rajasthan for Development of Tribal Areas

6683. SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated by the Central Government for the development of tribal areas in Rajasthan during 1982-83 and 1983-84, separately;

(b) the heads under which it was spent and the amount thereof in each case;

(c) whether the allocation of 1983-84 is more as compared to that of 1982-83; and

(d) if so, the extent of increase under each head ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Special Central Assistance allocated by the Ministry of Home Affairs during 1982-83 and 1983-84 to Rajasthan was :

1982-83	Rs. 636.79 lakhs
1983-84	Rs. 722.11 lakhs

(b) The heads under which the Special Central Assistance was spent are :

- (1) Tribal Sub-Plan (ITDPs)
- (2) Pockets of Tribal Concentration (MADA)
- (3) Primitive Tribes

The expenditure for 1982-83 and 1983-84 reported by the State Government is Rs. 630.50 lakhs and 716.19 lakhs respectively.

(c) and (d). The amounts allocated under different heads and the variations from 1982-83 to 1983-84 are indicated below :

Head	Amount allocated		Variation
	1982-83	1983-84	
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Tribal sub-Plan (ITOPs)	410.00	473.11	(+)63.11
Pockets of Tribal Concentration (MADA)	206.79	241.99	(+)35.20
Primitive Tribes	20.00	7.01	(—)12.99
	636.79	722.11	(+)85.32

[English]

Poor Facilities to Passengers on Domestic Flights

6684. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 30 March, 1985 regarding poor facilities provided to the passengers on domestic flights; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is the constant endeavour of Government and Indian Airlines to provide the maximum comfort to passengers. This is, however, a continuing process and regular reviews are made to effect improvements in the passenger amenities. Stray cases of inconveniences are looked into at the highest level and remedial action taken.

Social Forestry Schemes in States

6685. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States where Social Forestry Schemes have been launched;

(b) whether Government have made any review of the performances of different States in Social Forestry Programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Social Forestry Programmes are implemented in all the States.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) (i) 1.67 million hectares were planted in the country as against the target of 1.52 million hectares, during the Sixth Five Year Plan. In addition, 380 crore seedlings have been distributed. Statewise details are given in the attached Statement.

- (ii) The survival rates have generally been satisfactory. The quality of work is improving.
- (iii) Planting in private holdings and community participation is on the increase. However, much more needs to be done to make it a fulfilled people's movement.
- (iv) Fuelwood and fodder availability has increased although the demand is far greater than availability.
- (v) Weaker sections of the Society have increasing access to benefits from Social Forestry Programme undertaken on public land.
- (vi) There has been an increasing shift, in the case of plantations on public lands, from monoculture to mixed culture and from exotic to indigenous species, including fruit trees.

Statement

State/UT wise targets and achievements under Social Forestry during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)

State/Union Territory	Plantations (ha)		Seedlings distributed (lakh)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	103635	108061	2240	3228.79
2. Assam	14940	28760	140	168.00
3. Bihar	57436	89278	750	927.93
4. Gujarat	124240	119563	5450	6467.97
5. Haryana	57067	71447	1900	1943.50
6. Himachal Pradesh	42670	45350	320	256.80
7. Jammu and Kashmir	42740	24743	190	339.57
8. Karnataka	59160	69239	3475	3684.98
9. Kerala	20785	14233	1250	1740.39
10. Madhya Pradesh	144300	220644	3740	4020.15
11. Maharashtra	183000	169269	1030	2993.02
12. Manipur	9306	4160	27	33.25
13. Meghalaya	14070	10735	19	28.05
14. Nagaland	12060	21333	47.50	218.15
15. Orissa	136100	86771	248	363.07
16. Punjab	46940	57568	1400	1329.14
17. Rajasthan	103923	79180	724	895.98
18. Sikkim	5280	5755	10	14.00

1	2	3	4	5
19. Tamil Nadu	113300	157022	747	986.32
20. Tripura	3710	8698	15	19.75
21. Uttar Pradesh	86400	174144	4852.50	6544.20
22. West Bengal	95415	74881	1460	1545.20
23. A and N Islands	800	581	6.50	1.29
24. Arunachal Pradesh	33000	11595	8.60	11.43
25. Chandigarh	1790	450	—	3.30
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1000	1659	2.00	22.62
27. Delhi	1500	786	—	5.37
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	1083	758	2.00	98.45
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	0.11
30. Mizoram	8140	13855	313.00	318.00
31. Pondicherry	80	404	—	0.55
Total : 1523870		1670922	30397.10	38004.12
or 1.52 million ha.		or 1.67 million ha.	or 304 crore seedlings	or 380 crore seedlings

Encouragement of Social Forestry

6686. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR PRASAD VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to encourage social forestry in the country;

(b) if so, the incentives and facilities proposed to be given to the cropper;

(c) the details of the finances being provided for planting eucalyptus trees from Government agencies and other banks;

(d) whether Government also provides funds for purchase of land for such plantation; and

(e) if so, the details of such assistance, if any, by Government agencies and banks also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) and (b). Social forestry is encouraged. Significant in-

centives/facilities provided under the existing social forestry schemes vary from State to State and are :

(i) supply of seed/seedlings free or at nominal cost.

(ii) cash incentives for ensuring better survival of plants.

(iii) making the produce available to the individuals/communities, specially to weaker sections of the society.

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

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Tourists Visiting Taj Mahal

6687. SHRI E. S. M. PAKEER MOHAMED : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state the total number of tourists visiting Taj Mahal annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : The total number of visitors of Taj Mahal annually is approximately 20 lakhs.

[*Translation*]

Practice of Carrying Night Soil on Head

6688. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the system of carrying night soil on head is still prevalent in some States;

(b) if so, the instructions issued by the Central Government to abolish this evil system completely;

(c) whether the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had also made certain recommendations in this connection in their annual report for 1979-80 and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether Government have formulated any national programme for the social upliftment of sweepers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). Yes Sir, the practice of carrying night soil is still prevalent in various States/U.T.s. This Ministry with the limited funds available with it under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Implementation of PCR Act, 1955, has taken up 70 selected towns in 15 States from 1980-81 to 1984-85 for liberation of scavengers on 'whole-town approach'. Instructions/guidelines to various State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been issued for implementation of the scheme. The development of SCs including sweepers has also been kept in view while formulating the Special Component Plan since 1980-81.

[*English*]

Measures for Safeguarding Property and Equipment of Newspaper Establishments

6689. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by Government to safeguard the property and equipment of newspaper establishments and lives of newspapermen and editors who have to discharge their independent and fearless role under conditions of grave risk;

(b) whether inspite of the safety measures taken by Government the editors and newspapermen are assaulted and injured by the anti-social elements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1125/85.

NAM Expert Committee on Functioning of International Monetary and Financial System

6690. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the Corporation of the Expert Committee set up by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Chairperson of NAM to examine the functioning of the existing international monetary and financial system, at the time of the Seventh Non-aligned Summit held in New Delhi;

(b) the main recommendations of the Expert Committee; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The composition of the High-Level Group of Experts referred to in the question was as follows :

1. Prof. A. M. Khusro—India
2. Mr. Ariel Buira—Mexico
3. Mr. Amir Jamal—Tanzania
4. Mr. Idriss Jazairy—Algeria
5. Mr. Augustin Papic—Yugoslavia.

(b) The main recommendations of the Expert Group were :

(i) Monetary issues—Ways and means of making the international

adjustment process more symmetric; appropriate changes in IMF conditionality, stabilisation of the exchange rate regime; a more effective surveillance and policy coordination; expansion of international liquidity and improvements in the IMF Facilities.

(ii) **Financial issues**—Substantial increase in transfer of development finance to developing countries, including Official Development Assistance, on appropriate terms and conditions and strengthening of multilateral financing and development institutions.

(iii) **External Debts**—Ways and means of eleviating the crushing debt burden of developing countries.

(iv) **Decision making process**—The decision making process in multilateral financial institutions to be made more equitable with a greater say for developing countries.

(v) **Trade issues**—Urgent action to improve the functioning of trading system and to ensure consistency between the trading and the monetary and financial systems.

(vi) **An International Conference on Money and Finance for Development**—With universal participation, as proposed by the 7th Summit of the Movement of Non-aligned countries in March, 1983, was considered as the most appropriate means for effecting a comprehensive reform of the existing international monetary and financial system. Scope and modalities of the Conference were suggested.

(c) The report of the Group of Experts was transmitted by the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi in September, 1984, to Heads of State/Government of developed and developing countries. Ministerial meet-

ings of the Movement of Non-aligned countries and the Group of 77 welcomed the initiative for setting up of the Expert Group. India is in touch with both developed and developing countries with a view to promoting a dialogue on the important issues of money and finance.

Welfare of Weaker Sections under 20-Point Programme in Tamilnadu

6691. **SHRI N. DENNIS** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the 20-Point Programme, Government have envisaged the over all development of the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the schemes as well as the performance in implementing them for the welfare of weaker sections of the society particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, under the programme, in the State of Tamilnadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) the 20-Point Programme forms an integral part of the plan which envisages overall development of the country.

(b) In Tamil Nadu the schemes relating to IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land, Rehabilitation Bonded Labourers, Assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Families, House Sites and Construction Assistance for Landless Families, Slum Improvement and Housing for Economically Weaker Sections are being implemented for the welfare and benefit of the weaker sections of the society including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A statement giving the targets and the achievement under these schemes during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 in Tamil Nadu is attached.

Statement

Implementation of 20-point Programme-Tamil Nadu

Scheme	Unit	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IRDP	No. of families	228000	271583	225600	277641	226800	233264
NREP	Lakh Mandays	198	475	305	341	325	367

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RLEGP	-do-	—	—	—	—	298	314
Land Reforms	Acres	10000	11960	10000	11412	5000	5067
Bonded Labour	Nos.	312	312	1300	2060	1294	1554
Scheduled Tribes Families Assisted	Nos.	160060	158006	180000	223655	180000	219913
Scheduled Tribes Families Assisted	Nos.	3150	5881	4200	5978	5850	11235
House Sites Allotment	Nos.	80000	116603	175000	211434	175000	205108
Construction Assistance	Nos.	40000	38302	40000	40016	40000	42476
Slum Popula- tion Covered	Lakh Nos.	2.15	2.18	1.72	1.68	2.45	2.63
EWS Houres	Nos.	15200	17067	39450	28544	33702	36081

Rise in Price of T. V. Components

6692. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the TV component manufacturers including the public sector Bharat Electronics Ltd. have raised the prices of components and T. V. picture tubes, recently despite the budgetary concessions announced early this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this price rise of T. V. Components shall raise the price of T. V. in the market; and

(d) the reasons and justification of the rise in price of T. V. components and picture tube and the steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The increase in prices for black and white picture tubes can be attributed directly to the increase in the import price of glass shells as well as increase of the \$ rate of exchange which more than offsets the customs duty concession of 25% announced in November, 1984. The prices of picture tubes imported through ET and T were significantly higher than the locally produced picture tubes. The prices of deflection components and turret tuners for black and white TV sets have gone up only marginally due to an increase in prices of input materials like metals, alloys and plastic.

(b) Details of the pre and post November prices for black and white picture tubes supplied by BEL, SAMTEL and ET and T are given below :

	Present Prices	Prices before November, 1984
M/s. SAMEL Ghaziabad	RS. 390	RS. 410
Delhi	Rs. 400	RS. 420

			June	October
M/s. BEL	Bangalore	Rs. 405	370	405
	Delhi	Rs. 420	385	420
Before December, 1984				
E T and T Bombay		Rs. 460		Rs. 497
	Delhi	Rs. 472		Rs. 509

Similarly prices of deflection components and tuners before and after November, 1984 are also given below :

Deflection Components

Current prices		Before October, 1984
Per set with 2048 EHT	Rs. 97.00	Rs. 92.00
Per set with 2045 EHT	Rs. 95.55	RS. 94.00

Tuners

Current price	Before October, 1983
Rs. 95.00	Rs. 90.00

(c) Yes, Sir, the prices of Black and White TV sets have gone up due to the increase in the cost of components, charge in the pattern of excise duty with one time additional duty of Rs. 100 per set in lieu of BRL fee.

(d) Since the rise in the price of components for black and white TV sets can primarily be attributed to the increase in cost of imported inputs, these would come down if and when the dollar rate reduces.

Preservation of Historical Places

6693. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought the information from the States regarding the preservation of places which are important from historical point of view but are comparatively less known;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have framed any scheme in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND

TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Ancient and historical monuments which are more than 100 years old and are of national importance are protected and preserved by the Central Government under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, while the responsibility in respect of the remaining monuments rests with the respective State Governments. A scheme also exists for grant of financial assistance to registered voluntary organisations for the preservation of monuments which are less than 100 years old.

Settlement of Cases of Freedom Fighters of Himachal Pradesh

6694. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the Freedom Fighters of Himachal Pradesh whose case for the sanction of Freedom Fighters' pension^s are pending with the Union Government for final decision, district-wise;

(b) the reasons thereof and whether any concerted effort would be made by Government to clear these cases at an early date; and

(c) the likely date by which all the cases would be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) 64 cases from Himachal Pradesh for grant of freedom fighters pension are pending for final decision. The District wise break-up of these cases is as follows :

Bilaspur	28
Simla	8
Mandi	8
Sirmor	11
Hamirpur	2
Kulu	1
Kangra	3
Una	3
Total	64

(b) and (c). 57 cases are pending for want of verification report from the State Government in respect of claim or suffering of the applicant which is essential under the provisions of the freedom fighters pension scheme. These cases will be disposed of on receipt of the reports from the State Government. The remaining 7 cases are under examination.

I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadre Posts in States

6695. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of IAS and IPS Cadre Posts allotted to each of the States/Union Territories as on 1st April, 1985;

(b) whether it is proposed to raise the quota of any of the States in either of these two services; and

(c) if so, the quantum of increase and the likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A statement showing the number of IAS/IPS cadre posts in each State/Union Territories cadre as on 1st April 1985 is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the IAS/IPS (Cadre) Rules 1954 provides that the Central Government shall, at the interval of every three years re-examine the strength and composition of each cadre in consultation with the State Governments concerned and make such alterations therein as it deems fit. In pursuance of this rule, cadre review is carried out by the Central Government ordinarily once in three years on the basis of the proposals submitted by the State Governments concerned. This is a continuing process and the decision to encadre/decadre a post is taken by the Central Government with due regard to the requirements of the State Governments concerned.

Statement

Statement showing the Number of IAS/IPS Cadre Posts in each State/Union Territories Cadre as on 1st April, 1985.

Sl. No.	Name of Cadre	Number of Cadre posts in the	
		IAS	IPS
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	156	90
2.	Assam-Meghalaya	107	59
3.	Bihar	195	98
4.	Gujarat	101	67
5.	Haryana	94	44
6.	Himachal Pradesh	59	29
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	58	27
8.	Karnataka	117	61
9.	Kerala	88	56
10.	Madhya Pradesh	197	152

1	2	3	4
11. Maharashtra	160	104	
12. Manipur-Tripura	74	42	
13. Nagaland	30	—@	
14. Orissa	102	62	
15. Punjab	92	55	
16. Rajasthan	121	68	
17. Sikkim	26	8	
18. Tamil Nadu	142	80	
19. Union Territories	104	57	
20. Utter Pradesh	265	176	
21. West Bengal	146	116	

@ There is no IPS Cadre in Nagaland.

Inclusion of Bagal Caste in the List of Scheduled Tribes

6696. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhimija community in certain parts of the country and particularly in Orissa is included in the Scheduled Tribes list;

(b) whether the Bagal caste on equal caste of Bhimija, has not been included in the list, if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether representation has been made to Government to include Bagal caste in the list of Scheduled Tribe, if so, the steps taken by Government in this respect and by when it will be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Bhimija Community has not been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in any State including that of Orissa. There is, however, another community by the name Bhumija which has been specified as Scheduled Tribe in some of the States including that of Orissa.

(b) The question of treating Bagal caste equal to Bhimija does not arise because the

community Bhimija has not been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa.

(c) Representations have been received regarding inclusion of Bagal caste in the list of Sch. Tribes in Orissa. The proposal alongwith similar other proposals are being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Inclusion of Kesorja Community in the List of SCS

6697. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kesorja Community in Orissa has not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes; -

(b) whether Khadal Caste in Orissa and Namosudra caste in West Bengal are the Scheduled Castes;

(c) whether Government are aware that Kesorja, Khadal and Namosudra are the same caste;

(d) if so, whether Government would consider to include the Kesorja community in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(e) whether Government have received certain representation in this respect, if so, the action taken by Government and by when it will be included in the Scheduled Castes List ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) No Sir.

(b) The Community *Khadala* and *no*, *Khadal* has been included in the list of Scheduled Castes in Orissa and *Namasudra* and *Namosudra* has been included in the list of Scheduled Castes in West Bengal.

(c) Kesorja, Khadal and Namasudra communities are the three different communities.

(d) and (e). Representations have been received regarding inclusion of Kesorja

community in the list of Scheduled Castes in Orissa. The proposal along with similar other proposals are being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an act of Parliament in view of Article 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Post of Hindi Teacher in CSIR

6698. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether last year, CSIR had redesignated vacant post of Hindi Teacher in any of its Laboratories as Hindi Translator in the same scale of pay;

(b) whether posts of Hindi Teachers still exist in two or three laboratories only and that their job requirements as advertised include translation work; and

(c) if so, why these posts of Hindi Teachers/Hindi Pradhyapak have not been designated as Translators in the same scale of pay in order to have uniformity of posts for Hindi work in all CSIR Laboratories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) whether Hindi Teachers are working in the National Laboratories/Institutes of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, their main assignment is Hindi teaching and translation work is only an additional requirement.

Post Matric Scholarship to SCs/STs

6699. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a reference was received by his Ministry from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 1983 regarding the question of payment of Post-Matric scholarships by the Central Medical Colleges to the SC and ST students in advance and later claiming reimbursement of the amounts from

the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in view of the inordinate delays in the sanction and disbursement of such scholarships by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations;

(b) if so, the advice given or the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) if no action taken, the reasons therefor, particularly when I.I.Ts. have already introduced that system with success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Yes Sir. As per the recommendations of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (40th Report, 7th Lok Sabha) as communicated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, this Ministry has addressed to all the State Government/U.T. Administrations implementing the Scheme, in 1983, to place 50% of the amount incurred in the previous year at the disposal of I.I.T's and Medical Colleges under the Control of the Central Government, at the beginning of the year of SC and ST students, so that they can get 50% of the total scholarship amount at the beginning of the year to continue their studies smoothly.

Publication of Yojana Magazine in Oriya Language

6700. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Yojana', the fortnightly news magazine published by Government has been scheduled to be published in Oriya language from 1985-86;

(b) in how many languages it is being brought out at present; and

(c) the reasons for not publishing the same in Oriya language earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) 'Yojana' is being brought out in 10 languages, at present.

(c) The publication of 'Yojana' in the Oriya language is proposed to be undertaken during the Seventh Plan period depending on the availability of resources.

**Welfare Programme for Adivasi
Families of Orissa**

6701. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to recommendation No. 55 of Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs regarding I.T.D.P. in Orissa which states that in order to save the Adivasis from exploitation of money lenders, farm traders and middlemen and for their progress, as many as 222 Large Sized multipurpose Societies covering 118 blocks in the sub-plan area are being implemented, and state :

(a) the number of Adivasi families which have crossed over the poverty line in Orissa particularly in Patangi Block in the District of Koraput, Orissa; and

(b) whether Government would lay a list of 100 families who have crossed the poverty line with full particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Since no economic census has been conducted in the country, the figures of the number of people having crossed the poverty line are not available. However, 4,42,248 Scheduled Tribe families have been economically assisted in Orissa during the Sixth Plan under the poverty amelioration programmes.

Increase in Prize Amount of Lotteries

6703. SHRI LAXAMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that day-by-day the prize amount of lotteries is being increased by the concerned agencies;

(b) whether to some extent it has become a competition to raise the 1st prize and other prizes of the State Lotteries;

(c) whether any permission of Central Government is required for this purpose;

(d) whether Central Government propose to fix any ceiling on such raising of amount of State Lotteries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and

(b). Government of India are aware that lotteries organised by some of the States and specially those organised by private institutions have offered large amounts by way of prizes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Certain guidelines were issued in June 1984 in respect of the State lotteries which fall under Entry 40 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The State Governments were requested to keep in view the guidelines meant for State lotteries while authorising private lotteries which come under entry 34 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule.

The guidelines suggest a ceiling of Rs. one lakh on the first prize in each series in ordinary weekly draws and Rs. twenty five lakhs in 12 annual bumper draws.

**Cases Registered with CBI Regarding
Corrupt Practices in Nationalised
Banks**

6704. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of cases relating to corrupt practices in nationalised banks and cases of possession of the disproportionate assets by public servants registered with CBI has increased during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by CBI in such cases; and

(d) the number of cases prosecuted in courts and the number of cases pending in conviction of the accused ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of cases relating to corrupt practices in Nationalised Banks and cases of possession of disproportionate assets by public servants registered by the CBI during the last five years i.e. 1980 to 1984 are given below :

Year	Cases of Nationalised Bank	Disproportionate Assets cases
1980	203	86
1981	233	63
1982	281	68
1983	345	78
1984	309	75

(c) Action has been taken in respect of the above cases.

(d) Including those pending from the previous years, the number of cases sent up for trial and the number of cases ending in conviction in respect of the Nationalised Banks and cases of disproportionate assets against public servants is given below for the last five years.

Year	Cases relating to Nationalised Banks		Cases relating to disproportionate assets	
	No. of cases sent up for trial	Ending in conviction	No. of cases sent up for trial	Ending in conviction
1980	64	36	8	2
1981	67	32	5	1
1982	88	31	21	1
1983	125	36	12	3
1984	134	41	10	1

Poachers in Similipal Forests

6705. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that poachers are playing havoc in Orissa Similipal forests;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action being taken against poachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (c). Organised community hunting has been attempted in Similipal forests in the name of Akhand Shikar under instigation of anti-social elements. The local administration has been largely able to contain the problem. The State Government has been advised to take prompt and effective measures to deal with the problem.

Families Assisted to Cross Poverty Line in Tamilnadu

6706. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families which have so far been assisted in Tamilnadu to cross the poverty-line; and

(b) the number of families which have not been able to cross the poverty line in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The number of families assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme upto March 1985 in Tamilnadu is 13.95 lakhs as against a Sixth Plan target of 11.31 lakh families.

(b) An evaluation study of the impact of the Programme is being conducted by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission in 16 States including Tamilnadu. Their report is awaited.

"Pollution by Jayashri Chemicals in Orissa"

6707. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the extent of air and water pollution caused by Jayashri Chemicals in Ganjam district, Orissa;

(b) if so, the measures taken to check the pollution caused by the above Chemical Plant; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The main problem associated with the industry is water pollution but not air pollution.

(b) and (c). The industry has installed an effluent treatment plant based on multi-directional flow filter and activated carbon filter. The industry has achieved the stipulated Minimal National Standards.

Scheme of Workers' Participation in Management

6708. SHRI RAMASHREY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ITDC Management has introduced the Workers' Participation Scheme in the Management upto Board level; and

(b) if not, the steps being contemplated in this direction, particularly in pursuance of the recent Government policy to encourage the workers participation in the management of public enterprises for improving industrial relations, business interest and for better image of ITDC and Indian Tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) and (b). Workers' participation in Management exists in ITDC through the functioning of Unit Councils in its various units having a strength of more than 100 employees in pursuance of Government of India's Resolution No. L-56025/4/75-DKI(B) dated 4 Jan 77. Due to multiplicity of trade unions, Board level representation is not considered feasible.

Computerised Monitoring of Public Sector Projects

6709. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a totally new concept of computerised monitoring of public sector projects has been introduced at the behest of the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, whether this would help end the era of inordinate delays in the imple-

mentation of public sector projects which invariably resulted in massive cost overruns;

(c) whether a special cell with modern computer facilities has been created in the commission for the purpose;

(d) whether under the new scheme every public undertaking is to submit in the first three days of every month a flash report in a format to be later fed into the computer in the Planning Commission; and

(e) if so, to what extent the commission has been receiving such reports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (e). National Informatics Centre (NIC) through their NICNET activities have been catalysing computerised decision making process in Government of India since 1977. Hon. Prime Minister has recently stressed on development and utilisation of modern decision making tools in Government. One such system relates to monitoring of all Planning Commission projects which have more than Rs. 100 crores investment. This includes almost all large projects existing in the public sector. Another project covering the monitoring of all 10,000 plan schemes has also been initiated.

The information covered in project monitoring system includes : information of milestones with respect to their achievements and failures; reasons for delays have also been stressed. Also any shortage in major inputs supply as well as any action areas for improvement in working is being reflected by this system.

The data from all projects flows month-wise and every project coordinator has to supply their monthly information in the prescribed proforma provided by NIC. Such monthly performance data after getting filled are received at NIC after getting them pre-scrutinised by Planning Commission before the end of first week. Inputs are then fed into the query system after punching and properly validating. There are 88 projects which are being monitored at present under this system.

Process of making Poly-Crystalline Silicon

6710. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scientist working in the National Chemical Laboratory at Pune had developed a process of making poly crystalline silicon which is considered an advanced process;

(b) whether he has received any encouragement from Government to develop the process into a pilot plant;

(c) if so, the date when he was given permission to develop a pilot plant; and

(d) whether the funds promised therefor were withdrawn; if so, details thereof and at what stage is this development at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Polycrystalline silicon has been prepared on a laboratory scale in National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune from trichlorosilane after vigorous purification.

(b) In view of competence and expertise gained in the Laboratory, NCL have been given all encouragement and financial support to develop the process further and to set up a pilot plant for developing industrial technology.

(c) Permission to develop a pilot plant was given in September, 1983.

(d) Necessary funds have been provided and orders for equipment have been placed. Rs. 19 lakhs were given in the year 1983-84 and Rs. 18 lakhs in the year 1984-85. No funds have been withdrawn.

However, equipment for purification of trichlorosilane and for conversion of polycrystalline silicon and being fabricated and will be installed during 1985-86.

Training in Stenography and Typing to SC/ST in Delhi

6711. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the

Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether training in stenography and typing is imparted to SC ST candidates in a Centre in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of SC/ST candidates to whom training was imparted in stenography and typing during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(c) whether any stipend is given to such candidates while imparting such training; and

(d) if so, the quantum of such stipend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Training in Stenography and Typing is imparted to SC and ST candidates in Delhi under the schemes launched by the Ministry of Labour and the Delhi Administration, separately, for coaching the candidates belonging to these communities to enable them to appear in the competitive examination/selection tests conducted by various organisations.

(b) The number of candidates who have been awarded certificates by the Ministry of Labour after successful completion of the training is as below :

Period	No. of candidates who were awarded certificates
March, 81 to Feb. 82 (VIth phase)	314
July, 82 to June 83 (VIIth phase)	244
Nov. 83 to Oct. 84 (VIIIth phase)	297

This includes the information about one centre in Ghaziabad also, besides the centres in Delhi.

The relevant information relating the centres run by Delhi Administration is as below :

1982-83	120
1983-84	231
1984-85	40

(c) and (d). Whereas no stipend is being given by the Delhi Administration, Ministry of Labour is giving a stipend of Rs. 75 per month.

Amount Earmarked for SC/ST in Delhi

6712. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, an outlay of Rs. 23.25 crores had been earmarked for Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any target to provide economic assistance to Scheduled Castes families was fixed;

(c) if so, whether the target has been achieved;

(d) whether no such target was fixed to provide economic assistance for Scheduled Tribe families; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The approved size of the Special Component Plan (1984-85) for the Union Territory of Delhi was Rs. 21.35 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, sir. It was achieved substantially. 9192 families out of 10060 families targetted for 1984-85, were given economic assistance.

(d) and (e). As there is no list of Scheduled Tribes in Union Territory of Delhi, the questions do not arise.

Mining and Processing of Monazite Radio-Active sand Deposits

6713. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the monazite radio-active sand deposits in Kerala have been quantified;

(b) whether they have been mined and processed for making helium and other materials;

(c) whether the U.S.A is the only producer today of helium; and

(d) whether India can also enter the world market if this line is developed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Monazite is recovered from the beach sands and further processed to produce rare earths, thorium and uranium. Arrangements for recovery of helium are in progress.

(c) Although USA is the largest producer of helium, it is also produced by France, Poland, USSR and Canada.

(d) The quantity of helium likely to be produced from monazite will not be adequate even to meet domestic requirements and, therefore, the question of entering the world market does not arise.

Availability of Radio Sets to People

6714. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to make radio sets available to the maximum number of people in the country;

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

(c) whether cheap radio sets are either not being manufactured in our country or they do not find market here on account of the foreign radio sets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Government have taken the following steps to make radio sets available to the maximum number of people in the country:

(i) Broad banding of Industrial licence :

To optimally utilise the investment, broad banding licence will be issued for entertainment electronics covering radio receivers, tape recorders, two-in-ones, amplifiers, record players, record changers, TV Sets (black and white and colour), CCTV

System, but excluding those reserved for small scale.

(ii) Availability of indigenous components at reasonable price :

It is proposed to de-reserve some of the components reserved for small scale so that organised sector could manufacture them in large volume which will result in reduction of the cost of such components.

(iii) Abolition of radio licence fee :

Government have abolished Broadcasting Radio Licence (BRL) and Dealers Possession Licence (DPL), which will greatly help in opening up newer market channels specially in rural areas.

(iv) Radio receivers manufactured by small scale units upto the cost of Rs. 165 are exempted from excise duty.

(c) No, Sir, cheap radio sets are being manufactured and sold in the country in large quantity.

Konark Television Limited

6715. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Konark Television Ltd. has sought the permission of the Government to implement its expansion programme;

(b) whether some other additional assistance and incentives have been sought by the above public sector enterprise for implementing its modernisation and expansion programme; and

(c) what other steps have been taken to provide proper marketing facility for the different models of Konark Television and more particularly its CTV models ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). M/s Konark Television Limited have been approved to manufacture 40,000 Black and White and 40,000 Colour Television sets per annum.

M/s Konark Television Limited have informed that the State Government have

already approved their expansion project. The expansion project aims at modernising and increasing the production capacity from 40,000 sets to one lakh sets per annum. For implementation of this project they have sought assistance and incentives from the State Government.

(c) No marketing facility is given by the Central Government to units under the State Electronics Development Corporations. M/s Konark Television Limited have informed that during the current financial year they have plans to cover unrepresented areas in the country which could not be entered earlier due to limited production and also strengthen the present marketing set up. With regard to the CTV sets, M/s Konark Television Limited have informed that the sets produced by them are widely accepted as a quality product and hence the company may not face any difficulty in marketing CTV sets when the demand will be good.

Foreign know how for Promoting use of Solar Energy

6716. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) state taken by Government to encourage use of solar energy in India;

(b) whether Government propose to take foreign technical know-how for promoting use of solar energy in day-to-day life in India; and

(c) the actual plans of the Government in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Government is implementing a countrywide programme of research, development, demonstration, commercial production and utilisation in respect of solar energy in India. A variety of systems have been developed and have been brought to the stage of commercial production and utilisation. These include solar water heating systems, solar cookers, solar driers, timber kilns, and solar stills. The production and use of these systems is being encouraged through measures such as subsidies, exemp-

tion from excise duties and sales tax and other fiscal incentives for manufacturers and users. Systems based on solar photovoltaic technology, such as water pumping systems, street and community lighting systems, community radio and TV sets etc. are also being demonstrated and popularised in the country.

(b) and (c). Government has approved a few proposals for foreign technical collaboration in respect of special solar collectors, coatings and systems. Such proposals are examined on their merits and approvals given where there a technological or economic advantage to the country.

[Translation]

Development of Tourism Industry by State Governments and Private Sector

6717. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken so far for the development of Tourism Industry by the State Government as well as in the Private Sector; and

(b) whether the number of tourists has increased due to the efforts made during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The Development of Tourism Industry in India a continuous process. Both the Central and the State Governments have taken several steps for its development by providing infrastructural facilities at important tourist centres, grant of incentives to the private sector in the form of tax rebates, tax holiday etc., priority in allotment of building material, subsidy on rate of interest and capital incentives etc. The Private Sector on its own contributed towards the development of tourism through the construction of hotels, provision of transport facilities, conducted tours and promotion of special interest groups.

(b) In 1984 the total number of tourists India received was 852,503 (excluding Nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) as against 884,731 in 1983 showing a decline of

3.6%. This decline in the total arrivals is however mainly attributed to disturbed conditions in India and in the Region.

Preparation of Sugar and Liquor from Rice Bran

6718. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian scientists of the Organic Chemistry and Engineering Research Centre had achieved success in producing sugar and liquor from rice bran four years earlier by setting up an experimental plant and submitted to the Department a detailed scheme including its estimated cost and income to be accrue therefrom;

(b) if so, the reasons for rejecting this technique and whether UNIDO was also consulted in this regard; and

(c) whether Japan has prepared a commercially viable plan to produce sugar and liquor from rice bran by taking advantage of this technique whereas Indian scientists could not drive benefits from this technique ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Government is not aware of any Research Centre having successfully produced sugar and liquor from Rice Bran. Rice Bran oil is produced by solvent extraction of the Bran and the deoiled Bran is used in animal feed stuff formulations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government has no information of a process developed by Japan in successfully producing sugar and liquor from Rice Bran.

[English]

Preservation of Black Bucks

6719. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in the country where black bucks are found;

(b) the number of black bucks living in the country;

(c) whether Government have taken steps for the proper preservation of bucks living in Buguda, Ramunda and Bhethoi area in Ganjam district, Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Black bucks occur in the wild in the following States :

Andhra Pradesh	Orissa	Bihar
Punjab	Gujarat	Rajasthan
Haryana	Tamil Nadu	Karnataka
Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	West Bengal

(b) A country wide census of Black buck has not been conducted so far. However, it is estimated that their population in the country is over 20,000.

(c) and (d). According to the State Government of Orissa, Black buck are being fully protected in Ganjam district and their population has shown an increase. The area near Bhetnoi has been identified for establishing a sanctuary to protect the Black buck there.

I. T. D. C. Hotels in Orissa

6720. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hotels set up by ITDC in Orissa so far;

(b) the name of the places where those hotels have been set up;

(c) whether ITDC proposed to set up some hotels near the sea beach in Orissa;

(d) if so, whether the construction of one such ITDC hotel at Gopalpur on sea is proposed to be considered; and

(e) the programme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). ITDC is operating in Orissa a hotel at Bhubaneshwar and a Travellers Lodge at Konarak.

(c) and (d). The Annual Plan of ITDC for the year 1985-86 does not envisage any scheme for construction of a new hotel in Orissa. However, under ITDC's joint venture programme, ITDC and Orissa Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. are jointly setting up a 44 room, 3-star hotel at an estimated cost of Rs. 190 lakhs at Puri near the Sea Beach.

(e) The Department of Tourism does not, itself, construct hotels.

"Study of Pollution Control in Respect of Textile Industry"

6721. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study had been conducted at any stage on the pollution control (both air and water) in respect of the textile industry;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the requirements for compliance with minimum national standards laid down for this Industry; and

(d) the element of foreign technology and its imports involved and the capital expenditure envisaged in the scheme of things ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Based on the study, Minimum National Standards (MINAS) for Textile Industry have been prescribed which are given in the statement annexed. Accordingly, state boards are pursuing for compliance.

(d) It is possible to adopt necessary pollution control measures with indigenous technology. The capital expenditure for treatment of effluents varies from 0.29% to 1.38% of the product price depending on the type and capacity of the plants.

Statement

TABLE 1

Minimal National Standard for Synthetic Fibre Industry

Parameter	Concentration, mg/l not to exceed
pH	5.5 to 9
Suspended solids	100
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 20° C, 5 day	30

TABLE 2

Minimal National Standard for Semi Synthetic Fibre Industry

Parameter	Concentration, mg/l not to exceed
pH	5.5 to 9
Suspended solids	100
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 20° C, 5 day	30
Zinc	1

TABLE 3

Minimal National Standard for Textile Cotton Industry

Parameter	Concentration mg/l not to exceed
pH	5.5 to 9.0
Suspended Solids	100
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 20° C, 5 day.	150
Oil and grease	10
Bioassay Test	90% survival of test fish in 96 hours

Air Pollution is Associated with Boiler producing steam for which the standards for particulate emissions are :

Boiler size	Protected area	Other area.	
		Old (before 1979)	New (After 1979)
1. Less than 200 MW	150 mg/NM ³	600mg/NM ³	350mg/NM ³
2. 200 MW and above	150 /NM ³	—	150mg/NM ³

Forest Clearance Order to Kerala Public Works Department

6722. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether forest clearance order has not been accorded to Kerala Public Works Department for the take-over of roads which were laid long ago by public and local bodies for repair and strengthenings; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) No proposal for forest clearance under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, relating to road works in Kerala, is pending with the Union Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Nepal Bilateral Cooperation

6723. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire gamut of Indo-Nepal bilateral cooperation as well as regional and international issues were covered in the first round of official talks between Indian Foreign Secretary and the Nepalese officials on 1 April, 1985;

(b) if so, the main points of outcome of the discussions; and

(c) to what extent the agreement between the two countries on these points has been reached and led to improvement of relations between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) During the visit of Foreign Secretary to Nepal from April 1 to 2, 1985, bilateral matters as well as international issues were discussed.

(b) The visit of the Foreign Secretary to Nepal was in implementation of PM's directive to give priority to strengthening cooperation with our neighbours. The visit was in the nature of a goodwill visit without any set agenda. Foreign Secretary was received by His Majesty King Birendra and also called on the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Nepal.

(c) There are no outstanding problems, as such, in our bilateral relations with Nepal. Both sides agreed that relations between the two countries were extremely good and expressed satisfaction with the talks. Foreign Secretary also handed over a letter from the Prime Minister of India addressed to His Majesty the King of Nepal inviting him to visit India.

Public Sector Outlays for Seventh Plan

6724. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to scale down the public sector outlay for the Seventh Plan by about seven per cent was discussed recently by the Planning Commission; and

(b) whether the Planning Commission also decided to review the state sector outlay of Rs. 3,20,000 crores approved earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) 'The Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90' which was approved by the National Development Council in July, 1984 envisaged that "over the five years, aggregate investment at 1984-85 prices may be of the order of Rs. 320,000 crores of which public investment would be about Rs. 150,000 crores. The public sector outlay in the Seventh Plan would be of the order of Rs. 180,000 crores at 1984-85."

The Public Sector Plan outlays, in the Centre and the States, are under finalisation.

Nuclear and Hydel Power Projects during Seventh Plan

6725. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether nuclear power programme has not been accorded priority during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether Planning Commission has also not recommended the execution of any hydel project during Seventh Plan;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the name of the on going nuclear and hydel power projects expected to be completed in Seventh Plan according to the assessment of the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d). The Seventh Plan, including programmes for hydel and nuclear power, is still to be finalized.

Strengthening of Para-Military Forces

6726. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether para-military personnel available for helping States to maintain law and order is adequate;

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to strengthen the para-military forces; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that army is not called in frequently for civilian purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The State Governments are primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order. The CRPF has been raised for assisting the State Governments in the maintenance of the law and order as and when the State Armed Police units are not adequate to meet situation. The Central Government analyses the quantum of force required, the seriousness and urgency of the situation, duration for which force is required etc and sends CRPF to States taking into account the demand received and the reserves available at hand. The BSF is meant for guarding the border and only when CRPF is not available, the reserve coys of BSF are utilized for law and order duties. Strengthening of para-military forces is reviewed by Government from time to time. 5 battalions of CRPF and 6 battalions of BSF were sanctioned by Government during 1983.

(c) Army assistance for aiding civil power is resorted to only in extreme emergencies and that too for the period it is found absolutely essential.

Sale of Salt Land Near Tarapur Atomic Power Station to a Private Party

6727. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the sale of salt land which is within few miles from Tarapur Atomic Power Station to a private party;

(b) whether a complaint in this regard was investigated by the Maharashtra Lokayukta and the report forwarded to the Atomic Energy Commission;

(c) whether the AEC has lodged a protest with the Maharashtra Government against this sale of land to a private party; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Department of Atomic Energy has taken up the matter with and Government of Maharashtra and a final decision by them is yet to be taken.

Primitive Tribal Population

6728. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the identified, primitive tribal groups in the country with their population and area of habilitation;

(b) whether any project reports for such groups have been prepared; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Out of the identified 72 primitive tribal groups detailed project reports on 42 groups have been prepared by the State Governments during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The project reports incorporate a perspective plan of action for the overall development of the groups based on natural resource endowment of the area, aptitude and skills of the people and felt needs of the area. The action plan is implemented in a phased manner with the allocated funds.

Statement***Identified Primitive Tribal Groups***

Sl. No.	State/UT	Primitive Tribal Group	No. of Households
1		2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Bodo-Gadaba	400
		2. Bondo Poroja	400
		3. Gutob Gadaba	400
		4. Khond Poroja	400
		5. Parengi Poroja	500
		6. Thoti	226
		7. Dongaria Khonda	900
		8. Konda Savaras	600
		9. Kutia Khond	900
		10. Chenchu	2860
		11. Kolam	5255
		12. Konda Reddi	8722
		Total	21563
2.	Bihar	1. Asur	1404
		2. Birhor	693
		3. Bijria	726
		4. Savar	708
		5. Hirkharia	2048
		6. Karwa	3743
		7. Malpaharia	9727
		8. Parhaiyas	2930
		9. Sauria Paharia	11809
		Total	33788

1	2	3
3. Gujarat	1. Kathodi	588
	2. Siddis	896
	3. Kolgha	6000
	4. Kotwalia	2580
	5. Padhar	2037
	Total	<u>12101</u>
4. Madhya Pradesh	1. Abujhmarias	2446
	2. Baigas	25387
	3. Bharias	23559
	4. Hill Korwas	13461
	5. Saharias	23559
	6. Kamar	3950
	Total	<u>102362</u>
5. Maharashtra	1. Mariagond	1189
	2. Katkaria	28255
	3. Kolam	11158
	Total	<u>40622</u>
6. Orissa	1. Birhor	20
	2. Didayi	433
	3. Mankidias	175
	4. Lodha	788
	5. Bondo	744
	6. Dongari Kondh	535
	7. Kutia Kondh	1348
	8. Lanjia Souras	1636
	9. Paudi Bhuyane	727

1	2	3
	10. Soura	1743
	11. Kharias	23089
	12. Juangs	4876
	Total	36144
7. Rajasthan	1. Seharaia	7000
	Total	7000
8. Tripura	1. Reangs	12935
	Total	12935
9. West Bengal	1. Birhor	120
	2. Toto	135
	3. Lodha	9123
	Total	9378
10. Uttar Pradesh	1. Rajis	74
	2. Buxa	2000
	Total	2074
11. Karnataka	1. Jenu Kuruba	1367
	2. Koraga	1285
	Total	2652
12. Kerala	1. Cholanaikans	70
	2. Kada	66
	3. Kurumbas	180
	4. Kattunaickans	1057
	Total	1373

1	2	3
13. Manipur	1. Marram Nagas	908
	Total	908
14. Tamil Nadu	1. Kathunaickans	260
	2. Kotas	260
	3. Todas	240
	4. Irulas	1160
	5. Kurumbas	940
	6. Paniyans	1140
	Total	4000
15. A and N Islands	1. Great Andamanese	5
	2. Jarawas	50
	3. Onges (Estimated)	19
	4. Sentenelese (do)	10
	5. Shompens	18
	Total	102
	Grand Total	287002
	Grand Total Number of Primitive Groups	72

New Guidelines for Conducting Lotteries

6729. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have finalised new guidelines for lottery system prevalent in India at present;

(b) whether Government propose to bring laudable Charitable Institutions within the ambit of the lottery system;

(c) the salient features of the new guidelines; and

(d) when those new guidelines will be brought into operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). Lotteries are of two types *i.e.* those organised by the Central/State Governments and those organised by private individuals/institutions etc. Certain guidelines were issued in June, 1984 for regulating the conduct of State lotteries which come under entry 40 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. These guidelines envisaged ceiling on the amount of first prizes, price of tickets and the number of draws and also certain checks on the practice and procedure of printing of tickets, distribution of prizes, holding of draws, etc. The States/UTs have been requested to keep in view

these guidelines while authorising private lotteries also.

Barbed Wire Fence along Mizoram-Bangladesh Border

6730. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to erect a barbed wire fence on the Mizoram-Bangladesh border to fence off the Chakmas;

(b) the length of the proposed fence; and

(c) its estimated cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c). After the Government have decided to erect a barbed wire fence along Indo-Bangladesh border to prevent infiltration of foreign nationals, a Technical Committee was appointed to advise as to how and what type of fence should be erected on the border. The Committee recommended composite fence for 2700 KMs and single fence for 500 KMs all along the border covering the States of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and UT of Mizoram. The Committee also recommended that the survey should be held before actual construction of fence is started. The cost estimate worked out by the Technical Committee for fence covering the entire border was Rs. 207 crores including escalation in prices, agency and contingency charges. The length of Mizoram-Bangladesh border is about 306 KMs. It will not therefore be possible to estimate the actual length of the proposed fence and its estimated cost for Mizoram-Bangladesh border without actually conducting a survey.

Holding of Examinations for Recruitment to Non-Gazetted Posts in the North-East on Sundays

6731. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Staff Selection Commission, Gauhati, is holding examinations for recruitment to non-gazetted posts in the North-east on Sundays;

(b) whether Government are aware that the majority of the hill people in the North-

east are Christians and they resent or abstain from these examination on Sundays; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue instructions that these examinations may not be held on Sundays ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Staff Selection Commission have not received any specific complaint from the candidates to the holding of the examination on Sundays.

(c) The Commission have already decided in January, 1983 that Typewriting Tests, Slenography Tests, Proficiency Tests and the Interviews may be held on days other than Sundays in the predominantly Christian populated areas of the country.

Fire in Teleprinter Workshop of the Calcutta Airport

6732. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a big fire broke out in the teleprinter workshop of the Calcutta airport resulting in widespread damage, injuries to employees and suspension of all flights;

(b) the cause of the fire; and

(c) whether there have been similar fires earlier in the Calcutta airport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) A small fire occurred in the teleprinter workshop at Calcutta Airport and caused temporary dislocation of facilities for a few hours due to which flights were delayed. Some equipment in the teleprinter workshop and cables in the adjoining cable duct were damaged. One teleprinter mechanic received injuries and was provided medical aid in the hospital.

(b) Investigation into the incident is in progress. It is not possible to indicate the cause of the fire at this stage,

(c) No, Sir.

Air India's Reservation Office

6733. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air India's reservation office has become a daily donnybrook;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) how he proposes to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) No, Sir. There has, however, been occasional overcrowding in the booking office at Scindia House, New Delhi.

(b) Erratic power supply and voltage variation in Delhi adversely affects the computer system as a result of which passengers are required to wait till the computer response is regained. For sometime the situation got somewhat aggravated due to the PAN AM strike which resulted in diversion of passengers to Air India.

(c) Economics of opening more satellite offices in Delhi is being considered since it is felt that this will considerably reduce the pressure on the main booking office at Scindia House, New Delhi.

Funds for TSPs

6734. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by his Ministry for providing Special Central Assistance to the States for Tribal Sub-Plan areas during Fifth Plan, Sixth Plan, and Seventh Plan;

(b) the criteria followed by the States and the guidelines issued by his Ministry for allocating the State Sector outlays for Tribal Sub-Plans areas, State-wise;

(c) the procedure followed and the guidelines issued for distribution of Special Central Assistance by the States, State-wise; and

(d) whether the funds have been increased in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas by the States and his Ministry since Fifth Plan up to end of Sixth Plan in each Annual Plan, if so, the reasons as to why development of Tribal areas

and economic upliftment of the tribals has remained like the normal development and not a special development thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A formula based on (i) the size of the scheduled tribe population covered by the Sub-Plan areas, (ii) the geographical area under the tribal Sub-Plan and (iii) backwardness of the State is followed in providing Special Central Assistance to the States.

(b) The criteria generally followed by the States in quantifying flows from State Plan to tribal sub-Plan is the scheduled tribe population percentage to the total State Population with weightage to the backwardness of the tribal areas.

(c) Special Central Assistance is an additive to the State Plan efforts and is intended to fill critical gaps. The State Government has been advised to utilise Special Central Assistance more and more for family-benefiting schemes. The States Governments are generally following these guidelines.

(d) The size of Special Central Assistance and flow from State Plan to tribal sub-Plan has increased from year to year. These have helped in providing economic assistance to the tribal families and improving infrastructural facilities in the tribal areas. A special administrative machinery for Integrated Tribal Development Project/Agency areas has also come into being. During the Sixth Plan as against a target of covering 27.59 lakh tribal families, the achievement is reported to be about 43.58 lakh families.

Forest Clearance to Various Projects of Orissa

6735. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the medium and major Irrigation projects, Schemes for mining, rural electrification, telephone lines and other proposals sent by Government of Orissa for forest clearance by his Ministry and cleared so far;

(b) the conditions prescribed for each scheme by his Ministry which have to be

fulfilled if they undertake execution of the schemes;

(c) whether his Ministry has fixed the condition for irrigation projects that the surplus or irrigated area in command areas should be reserved for afforestation not less than the submerged forest area of the project; and

(d) if so, how the poor landless people are going to get benefit out of the irrigation projects if large areas which are going to be declared surplus is reserved for the afforestation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Names of projects and Schemes for which proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been received from the State Government of Orissa and cleared by the Central Government are given in Statement I attached.

(b) Attached Statement II gives the main conditions which are generally prescribed for different kinds of schemes and projects.

(c) One of the conditions laid down while giving approval to release of forest land to non-forest purposes under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, is that the loss of forest land should be made good by compensatory afforestation over equivalent non-forest land. In the case of irrigation projects, the possibility of raising irrigated plantations in the command area is also suggested.

(d) Afforestation and forestry programmes are also aimed at benefitting the poorer people in the rural areas.

Statement I

S.No. Name of the Project

1. Modanalla Minor Irrigation Project in Puri district.
2. Rissia Minor Irrigation Project in Balasore district.
3. Construction of Tailing Dam in Sundergarh district.
4. 33 KV Transmission Line from Raikhol to Danda Micro Wave project in Sambalpur district.
5. Kamarkhunti minor irrigation project in Puri district.
6. Construction of Micro-wave Tower Station and approach road in Puri district.
7. 33 KV Transmission line from Hathi-bari to Raikhol in Sambalpur district.
8. Diversion road from Barkot to Darjin in Sambalpur district.
9. Coconut plantation in Kantilo jungle in Cuttack district.
10. Integrated Water supply to mine workers in Keonjhar district.
11. Construction of reservoir in Kalahandi district.
12. Paitagam minor irrigation project in Phulbani district.
13. Bauxite mining in Sambalpur and Bolangir district.
14. 33 KV Transmission Line in Koraput district.
15. Pendrewan minor irrigation project in Kalahandi district.
16. 33 KV Transmission Line from Deogarh to Tarang and 11 KV Transmission line from Rangalbeda to Gohia dam in Sambalpur district.
17. Lakhaparbhat minor irrigation project in Phulbani district.
18. Parhail minor irrigation project in Pulbani district.
19. Domkutch minor irrigation project in Phulbani district.
20. Integrated water supply scheme to the mine workers in Keonjhar district.
21. Low power T.V. Relay Center in Sundergarh district.
22. Construction of NH 23 road in Sambalpur district.

23. Minor irrigation Project in Ganjam district.
24. Latabanji minor irrigation project in Kalahandi district.
25. Katikuta minor irrigation project in Kalahandi district.
26. Khasbahal minor irrigation project in Kalahandi district.
27. Construction of Aerial ropeway waggon loading complex etc. in Sambalpur district.
28. Sapua minor irrigation project in Keonjhar district.
29. 132 KV Single circuit transmission line from Bhanjagarh to Phulbani district.
30. Establishment of ordinance factory in Bolangir district.
31. Thermal power station at Bandrapali in Sambalpur district.
32. Resettlement of villagers out of Simplipal Tiger Project in Mayurbhanj district.
33. Bauxite mining by M/s. NALCO in Koraput district.

Statement II

Following main conditions are generally prescribed while giving approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for use of forest lands for different kinds of schemes and projects :

1. Irrigation and Hydel Projects :

- (a) Legal status should remain unchanged.
- (b) Tree felling should be permitted upto 2 metres/4 metres below the full tank level.
- (c) Compensatory afforestation should be raised over equivalent non-forest area at the cost of the project.
- (d) In case Forest Department need to raise irrigated plantations/nurseries in the command area, water should be supplied free of cost to the Forest Department.
- (e) Tree planting on both banks of the canal should be done at the cost of the project.
- (f) Afforestation should be undertaken in the command area to make up for the loss of forest land, if feasible.
- (g) In the case of major projects, the safeguard and conditions prescribed by the Central Department of Environment should be followed rigidly.

2. Roads :

- (a) Legal status of the land should remain unchanged.
- (b) Planting of trees should be undertaken on both sides of the road.
- (c) Compensatory afforestation should be raised on equivalent non-forest land at the cost of the project.

3. Transmission lines :

- (a) Only temporary use of forest land should be permitted for laying the proposed transmission line and the legal status of the land should remain unchanged.
- (b) The maximum width of right-of-way for the transmission line on the forest land should be as per ISI specifications.
- (c) Tree growth existing within the right-of-way has to be felled but after the stringing work is completed dwarf trees should be planted keeping in view the electric clearance to be maintained except in the outer 3M wide strip which should be left clear to permit maintenance of the transmission line.
- (d) For any repair and maintenance work of the transmission line, the Power Authorities may be allowed to fell minimum number of trees below the conductors, where dwarf trees have been planted, in consultation with the local forest officer.
- (e) In the case of transmission lines to be constructed in hilly areas, where adequate clearance is already available, trees should not be cut.

- (f) Forest Department shall plant trees 10 times the number of trees to be felled at the cost of the project.

I. Mining Projects :

- (a) Legal status of the forest land should remain unchanged.
- (b) Mined over area should be reclaimed/restored after mining/quarrying is over.
- (c) Compensatory afforestation should be undertaken over equivalent non-forest land at the cost of the project.
- (d) Adequate safeguards to be ensured to prevent soil erosion and air and water pollution in the adjoining areas.
- (e) The conditions/safeguards prescribed by the Central Department of Environment, while clearing the project, should be followed rigidly.

Agencies for Study of Tribal Culture

6737. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state which agencies and organisations have studied the tribal culture so far and defined the culture and codified them for reference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : A number of institutions and organisations of the Central and State Governments including the Anthropological Survey of India, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Tribal Research Institute are studying tribal culture in various aspects. They are engaged in researches into languages, folklore, art and in the process have been recording many aspects of the rich tribal heritage in the country, thus defining it and preserving it for our people.

Hill Areas Development Programme during Seventh Plan

6737. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and other States having sizeable portion of hill areas have submitted proposals to his Ministry to include these areas under Centrally sponsored Hill Area Development Programme during Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas included under this programme during so far;

(c) whether the hill area of some States have been denied by his Ministry to be included under this programme because the Tribal Sub-plan schemes have been extended and executed in those areas and Planning Commission has agreed to include them during Seventh Plan as the concept of Tribal Sub-Plan justifies to get these Centrally sponsored Hill Areas Development Programmes; and

(d) if so, the areas to be included under this programme, state-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). No such request has been received from the Governments of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan period. However, in November 1979 the Government of Orissa had approached the Planning Commission with a request that the following districts of Orissa be considered for inclusion in the Hill Area Development Programme : Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Sambalpur and Sundargarh. Statement containing a list of areas covered under the Hill Area Development Programme is annexed.

(c) Most of the areas suggested by the Government of Orissa for inclusion within the Hill Area Development Programme were, to a large extent, already covered under the Tribal sub-Plan and receiving Special Central Assistance thereunder. Hence, these areas could not be brought within the purview of the Hill Area Development Programme also.

No proposal to extend the coverage of the Hill Area Development Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan to areas covered under the Tribal sub-Plan is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Coverage of the Hill Areas Development Programme

State	District
1	2
I. Hill Areas	
Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun
	Pauri Garhwal
	Tehri Garhwal
	Chamoli
	Uttar Kashi
	Nainital
	Almora
	Pithoragarh
Assam	North Cachar
	Karbi Anglong
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris
West Bengal	Sub-Divisions of Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong of Darjeeling District
II. Western Ghats Region	
Maharashtra	Dhule (2)
	Nasik (8)
	Thane (5)
	Raigad (7)
	Ratnagiri (5)
	(North)
	Ratnagiri (5)
	(South)
	Kolhapur (10)
	Sangli (1)
	Satara (8)
	Pune (9)
	Ahmednagar (2)

1	2
Karnataka	Belgaum (5) Chikmaglur (5) Coorg (3) Dharwar (1) Hassan (4) Mysore (2) North Kanara (9) Shimoga (5) South Kanara (6)
Kerala	Cannanore (3) Wybad (3) Kozhikode (3) (Calicut) Malapuram (1) Palghat (3) Trichur (1) Erakulam (3) (Cochin) Idukki (4) Kottayam (2) Quilon (4) Trivandrum (2)
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris (4) Coimbatore (5) Periyar (1) Madurai (6) Tirunavelli (6) Ramanathapuram (3) Kanya Kumari (4)
Goa	Goa (3)

Note : In the case of Western Ghats Region Taluka is the Unit of demarcation. The figures indicated in brackets denote the number of Talukas covered in the district under the Programme.

**Merger of Office of Commissioner for
SC/ST with Commission for SC/ST**

6738. SHRI ANADICHARAN DAS :
SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether since the last Commissioner demitted his office on 23rd November, 1981, no appointment has so far been made to that statutory office;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how far the action is in consonance with the Constitutional obligations of the Government;

(c) whether the Commission for SCs and STs is also without any Chairman and adequate number of members;

(d) if so, whether there is any immediate proposal to bring in a Constitution Amendment Bill for merging the office of the Commissioner and the Commission for SCs and STs with appropriate authority and enlarged functions in consonance with the constitutional provision; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b). Necessary action was initiated to fill up the post after the retirement of the last incumbent of the post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government has since selected a suitable person for appointment to this post and he has accepted the offer to join it.

(c) The post of Chairman in the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is vacant since the last incumbent was sworn in as a Minister of State for Social and Women's Welfare on 31st December, 1984. There are already two Members in the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) and (e). No such proposal is pending at the moment as the existing arrangements are considered to be adequate.

**Production of Utilization Certificates
of Expenditure by S.O.C.**

6739. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will
the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND
SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether utilisation certificates for the expenditure of Rs. 3,37,432 have not so far been produced by the special organising committee of IXth Asian Games; and

(b) if so, action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS
AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA
SINGH) : (a) and (b). Out of utilization certificates of Rs. 3,37,432 shown as outstanding by S.O.C. in its annual a/c for 1983-84, it has now received utilization certificates for Rs. 3,02,366.55. For the balance amount, matter is being pursued with the concerned federations.

**Renting out of Sports Stadia to
Political Parties**

6740. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will
the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND
SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Stadia of IXth Asian Games were ever given to any political parties;

(b) if so, the names of the political parties and the number of days of occupation; and

(c) the rent received from such parties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS
AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA
SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Stadium	Name of the Organisation	Period	Rent Rs.
1.	Residential Wing Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	Indian Youth Congress (I) Development Centre (Allotted by SOC)	28-5-83 to 10-7-83 44 days	37,367-00
			1-8-83 to 28-8-83 28 days	72,735-00
2.	—do—	Indian Youth Congress (I) Development Centre (Allotted by SAI)	23-7-84 to 30-7-84 8 days	4,680-00
3.	Indira Gandhi Stadium	All India Congress Committee (Allotted by DDA)	6-5-85 1 days	74,500-00

Purchase of Video Equipment by S.O.C.

6741. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) number of video cameras, video tapes and T.V. sets bought by the Special Organising Committee of IXth Asian Games;

(b) the total cost thereof;

(c) how many of them are missing now; and

(d) the reasons therefore and action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). SOC purchased 5 closed circuit TV cameras, 5 colour TV sets, 5 black and white TV sets and 500 video-tapes at a cost of Rs. 3,80,237. In addition, it received free supplies of 11 video-cameras and 70 video-cassettes from a Japanese firm against 'official suppliers' status.

(c) None of the above items is missing.

(d) Does not arise.

Constitution of the All India Service

6742. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government made efforts to persuade the State Governments to agree to the proposals for constitution of the All India Services viz. the Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Roads) and the Indian Medical and Health Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved in the matter during the last three years;

(c) the names of the States who have so far agreed to the proposals; and

(d) the reasons as to why some of the States continue to oppose the proposals; and

(e) whether the Central Government have any proposal to constitute these services covering the States which have already signified their consent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1126/85].

Imbalance in Promotion to I.A.S. from State Civil Service Cadres

6743. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any imbalance in the promotion opportunities for IAS, available to the State Civil Service Officers as between different State Cadres;

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

(c) the improvements, if any, in the matter during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure availability of uniform opportunities to the State Civil Service Cadres of all States for promotion to All India Services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the average time taken by the State Civil Service Officers in different States in getting promotion to the Indian Administrative Service varies from State to State. Information in this respect, as made available by various States in 1983, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d). It is difficult to achieve complete uniformity in the matter of promotion opportunities for State Civil Service officers as between different States. This is so because the size of State Civil Service and the pattern of recruitment to State Civil Service vary from State to State. However, the Central Government is anxious to ensure as much uniformity as possible in this regard. A Committee consisting of Secretaries to Government and Chief Secretaries of some States is being asked to make, *inter-alia*, an analysis of promotion opportunities in various States and to suggest methods to correct the imbalances in promotion opportunities for State Civil Service Officers as between different States.

Statement

Name of State	Time Taken
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	10 years
Assam	22 years
Bihar	28 years

1	2
Gujarat	25 years
Haryana	17 years
Himachal Pradesh	13 years
Jammu and Kashmir	20 years
Karnataka	12 years
Kerala	9 years
Madhya Pradesh	17 years
Maharashtra	18 years
Manipur	14 years
Meghalaya	22 years
Nagaland	13 years
Orissa	25 years
Punjab	23 years
Rajasthan	22 years
Sikkim	15 years
Tamil Nadu	12 years
Tripura	14 years
Union Territories	18 years
Uttar Pradesh	28 years
West Bengal	25 years

"Pollution by Industries"

6744. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made intensive survey of polluting industries for assessing their pollution potential;

(b) if so, the names of the polluting industries in different States and Union Territories; and

(c) the measures taken so far to check the pollution caused by industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) As many as 4109 polluting industries in different States and Union Territories have been so far identified.

(c) The following measures have been taken :

—Industries are persuaded to install pollution control measures and prosecutions have been launched against the defaulting ones.

—Incentives are given for installation of pollution control devices and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas.

—Guidelines have been evolved for siting of industries.

—Standards for effluents and emissions have been prescribed. As a result of these measures, 1966 units have adopted pollution control measures.

Pre-Sixth Plan Projects

6745. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects started before the Sixth Plan and which will be completed during the first half of the Seventh Plan period, showing their names;

(b) the number of Pre-Sixth Plan projects which are schedule to be completed during the Seventh Plan period;

(c) the number of projects which are described as budgeted for 1984-85 but not yet sanctioned, showing their names; and

(d) whether there is any cell in the Ministry which monitors or watches the development of the projects and takes requisite action to avoid delay and escalation due to price rise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). In the absence of any indication regarding the minimum size of project and the sectors to be covered in the answer, and whether information is sought for Central sector projects only or for both Central and State sector projects, it will not be possible to compile the required information.

(d) There is a Monitoring and Information Division in the Planning Commission which collects information regularly on the progress of major projects in selected sectors in order to find out what corrective measures are required for reducing delays in implementation.

Institute of Antarctica Studies

6746. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Institute of Antarctica Studies has been set up in the country and if so, the detail thereof and scope of its functions;

(b) the estimated annual expenditure thereof;

(c) whether the soil or surface and minerals same throughout the Antarctica region to be studied in the above Institution;

(d) whether the present arrangement in Antarctica offices/laboratories is not sufficient as per the requirements;

(e) how the work in laboratories there and the Institution will be coordinated for studies; and

(f) the procedure being followed by other countries who sent teams to Antarctica prior to us ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) The soil and surface in Antarctica vary from region to region. Samples of the same would be brought back for further studies.

(d) There is no Institute or Centre at present in the country devoted at polar research. The data, samples and material collected from Antarctica are being analysed by about 20 different institutions from where the scientists have gone to Antarctica.

(e) The proposed Centre for Antarctic Studies will consolidate the work and the different existing laboratories in India will be used for supplementing the work done on Antarctic samples and material.

(f) Traditionally, all countries which have permanent stations in Antarctica have Antarctic Research Institutes including a museum, workshops and a library, in their respective countries.

Assistance for Construction of a Stadium in Cuttack

6747. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa had sought financial assistance from the Centre for the Jawaharlal Nehru Indoor Stadium under construction, in the Barabati Fort area at Cuttack;

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance sought by Government of Orissa;

(c) the revised estimated cost of that stadium; and

(d) the assistance provided by the Centre for the above indoor stadium so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). No proposal for seeking Central financial assistance for constructing Jawaharlal Nehru indoor stadium at Barabati Fort area in Cuttack has been received from the Government of Orissa,

Assistance for Modernisation of Barabati Stadium Complex at Cuttack

6748. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa has requested his Ministry to provide financial assistance to that State for implementing the programme of expansion and modernisation of Barabati Stadium complex at Cuttack;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by the Centre to the State of Orissa for the above purpose; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). A proposal for the release of Central financial assistance for expansion modernisation of Barabati stadium complex at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1.89 crores was received from the Government of Orissa. In March, 1985, Central financial assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh was sanctioned for this project and as sum of Rs. 50,000 was released as per the then existing pattern.

Defect in Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station

6749. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kalpakkam located Madras Atomic Power Plant Unit-I has had to be shut down for repair or maintenance any time during 1984 and the first three months of 1985;

(b) if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether any specific defects have been located in the unit; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-I at Kalpakkam was shut down for annual maintenance from 7-12-1984 to 6-3-1985.

(b) This was the first shut down after the unit was declared commercial in service on January 27, 1984. Maintenance activities on various equipment of the station were carried out during this annual maintenance outage.

(c) and (d). There is a persistent high vibration problem on one of the bearings of the turbine generator. Engineers of the suppliers are assisting in determining the causes and in arriving at a suitable solution.

Constitution of National Council of Arts

6750. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will

the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the National Council of Arts was set up and what was its constitution;

(b) whether the Council exists today, if not, is it being re-constituted; and

(c) if so, what will be the constitution of the new organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND

TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The National Council of Arts was set up on 19th September, 1983 by a Government Resolution. Its Constitution is given at in the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is no proposal to re-constitute it at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Constitution of National Council of Arts

Chairman	Prime Minister
Vice-Chairman	Minister of Education and Culture
Members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minister of Finance 2. Minister of Tourism 3. Minister of Environment 4. Chairman of Sahitya Akademi 5. Chairman of Sangeet Natak Akademi 6. Chairman of Lalit Kala Akademi 7. Director General of Archaeological Survey of India 8. Director of National Museum, New Delhi. 9. Director of National Library. 10. Eight eminent persons representing the creative arts, research and scholarship.
Member-Secretary	Secretary, Ministry of Education and Culture.

Note : Action is being taken for notifying Minister of State for Culture and Secretary, Department of Culture as Vice-Chairman and Member-Secretary respectively of the National Council of Arts.

[Translation]

Constitution of a National Committee to Celebrate International Youth Year

6751. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether high level committees have been constituted at national level as well as at State level to celebrate the International Youth Year;

(b) if so, the details of the committees so constituted and the functions thereof; and

(c) whether active youth organisations of various political parties have also been associated with these committees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of

India set-up some time ago a Working Group on International Youth Year (IYY) whose functions were to prepare a national calendar of events as well as to coordinate and review its implementation. Secretary, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports is the Chairman of the Working Group. The Working Group, which a non-political body, includes representatives of some voluntary organisations working in the field of youth activities, other than political parties.

According to information received from the State Government and Union Territory Administration, the Governments of Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa, Manipur, UP, Punjab, Kerala, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Daman and Diu, Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar have set up State level Coordinating Committees for International Youth Year. The detailed composition of the State level Committees is not available. Their function is to coordinate the observance of the International Youth Year in the State/UT concerned.

[English]

Proposals Regarding Construction Works under Forest

6752. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of proposals received in regard to construction works in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1984-85 for approval under the Forest Act, 1980;

(b) whether all the proposals have been accorded necessary approval; and

(c) if not, the number of proposals approved and the reasons for not approving the remaining proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Between 1-4-1984 and 31-3-1985, 60 proposals were received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for scheme and projects in Almora and Pithoragarh districts.

(b) and (c). Of these, 27 proposals have been approved. In 5 cases the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, were not attracted. The remaining 28 cases could not be finalized because the information and

data furnished by the State Government was incomplete or not in accordance with the prescribed procedure and guidelines laid down by the Central Government.

[Translation]

Representation for Declaring Goswami Caste as Backward

6753. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received proposal to declare the people belonging to Goswami Gusayin (Giri) caste as backward class people;

(b) if so, the time by which the people of Goswami (Giri) Caste will be declared as Scheduled Tribe;

(c) whether he is aware that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has notified this caste as backward class; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not providing such facilities to them as are being extended to backward and Scheduled Tribe people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). The Government do not seem to have received any proposal to declare the people belonging to Goswami Gusayin (Giri) Caste as other Backward Class. The proposal to declare Goswami (Giri) cases as Scheduled Tribe along with other such proposals are being considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution. Government of Uttar Pradesh have, however, notified, "Gosain" as backward class. They have further clarified that 'Giris' will be considered as belonging to the backward class in Kumaon area. The concessions and facilities as admissible to backward and Scheduled Tribe people would be extended to Goswami Gusayin (Giri) only if they are included in the list of backward class/Scheduled Tribes.

"Pollution by Fertilizer Factory of D. C. M. Kota (Rajasthan)"

6754. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether discharge of industrial effluence in the Banganga river by the fertilizer factory of the Delhi Cloth Mills. Kota (Rajasthan) is causing pollution resulting in heavy loss to agricultural production; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check this pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) and (b). According to the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, no survey has been carried out to assess the effect of pollutants on agricultural production. The effluents of the factory are being discharged into Kansua Nalla (not Banganga) which is causing some pollution. The industry has submitted a report to the Rajasthan State Board on how it proposes to check the pollution. The consent to the industry has been refused by the Rajasthan Board. The Board is contemplating legal proceedings against the Industry.

Lions in Dara Game Sanctuary

6755. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of lions in Dara Game Sanctuary in Kota (Rajasthan); and

(b) whether the Union Government have any programme to develop Dara Game Sanctuary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) No lions are known to exist in the Dara Sanctuary nearby Kota in Rajasthan.

(b) The establishment and management of sanctuaries is the direct responsibility of the concerned State Governments. However, some financial assistance by the central government is provided under a Centrally sponsored scheme for the development of selected sanctuaries. During 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 55,000 only was provided to the State Government of Rajasthan for the development of Dara Sanctuary.

Exploration of Mineral Deposits in Forests

6756. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are abundant mineral deposits in reserved and unreserved forest areas of the country;

(b) whether the law relating to forests is causing hinderance in the exploitation of these minerals resulting in loss of crores of rupees in the form of revenue; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Some mineral deposits are found in forest areas of the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. But preservation of environment is of paramount importance than the meagre economic benefits. However permission is given wherever feasible.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Eligibility for Promotion to Senior Level Posts

6757. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any guidelines that merit as reflected in confidential reports should be treated as an important factor in deciding eligibility for promotion to senior levels in Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that some officers who had adverse/poor entries in their CRs during the last 5 years' have been recently cleared by the UPSC and the appointments committee for promotion to the level of Joint Secretaries in some of the departments like Post and Telegraphs etc.; and

(c) if so, whether any action is contemplated to rectify the mistake taken place in selection of the concerned officers as well as the steps taken to prevent such irregularities in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND

PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Promotions to senior levels in Government are made strictly in accordance with the provision made in the recruitment rules. Merit as reflected in confidential reports is an important factor in deciding eligibility for promotion to senior levels in Government.

(b) and (c). As all appointments at the level of Joint Secretary and above in any of the Departments are made only after a rigorous screening, the question of any officer who has had adverse/poor entries in his character rolls during the last 5 years, being cleared for appointment to the level of Joint Secretary, should not normally arise. If any specific instance is brought to the notice of Government where an officer with a poor record has been cleared for appointment to a senior level, this will be looked into.

Reserved Posts for SC/ST in I.T.D.C.

6758. **SHRI LAL DUHOMA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any posts reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in I. T. D. C. have remained vacant under category 'A' and 'B';

(b) if so, the details of such posts, the pay scale of and designations; and

(c) whether reserved quotas have been dereserved for General candidates under category 'A' and 'B' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). Information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Reserved posts indicating designation, scale of pay of posts, vacancies dereserved/ carried forward during 1984

Sl. No.	Designation	Scale of pay	Reserved for	
			SC	ST
1		2	3	4
Direct Recruitment Posts (Part-I)				
Group 'A'				
1.	Chief Internal Auditor	1800—2250	1	—
2.	Dy General Manager (Personnel)	1500—2000	1	—
3.	Manager (Security)	1100—1600	1	1
4.	Dy Manager (Hotel Operation)	1100—1600	3	2
5.	Sous Chef	1100—1600	1	—
6.	Asstt. Manager (Personnel)	700—1300	—	1
7.	Asstt. Manager (Accounts)	700—1300	1	2
Group 'B'				
	Nil	—	—	—
Total			8	6

1	2	3	4
Promotion Posts (Pars-II)			
Group 'A'			
1. Sr. Manager (Engg.)	1300—1700	1	—
Group 'A'			
1. Sr. Personal Assistant	650—1040	2	1
2. Personal Assistant	550—900	—	3
Total		3	4

While no post in Group 'A' has been dereserved during 1984, 5 posts in Group 'B' have been dereserved for general candidates during this period. These vacancies have, however, been carried forward.

Construction of a Stadium at Angul in Orissa

6759. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have submitted a proposal for construction of a stadium at Angul;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and when the construction work is likely to begin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). A proposal for constructing a stadium at Angul involving an outlay of Rs. 20.63 lakhs was received from the Government of Orissa in November, 1984. A grant of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned for the stadium in accordance with the then approved pattern of financial assistance, and first instalment of Rs. 50,000 was released in March, 1985.

Cultural Festivals in Orissa

6760. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have submitted a proposal for organising the cultural festivals at district headquarters in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Role of Army in Maintaining Law and Order

6761. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the army has been playing a great role in maintaining law and order in the country;

(b) if so, whether the desirability of minimising the role of army in maintaining law and order has been considered;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). Maintenance of law and order is the

function of the civil authorities, who may seek assistance of the armed forces to meet certain emergent situations. The need for minimising the role of army in maintenance of law and order is already recognised and detailed instructions exist to the effect that assistance of army should be sought only when absolutely unavoidable.

Strength of Indian Forest Service

6762. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any gap between the authorised cadre strength of the Indian Forest Service and the number of Officers in position;

(b) the reasons for the gap; and

(c) State-wise break up of the Officers in position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The gap is mainly due to the time lag between the sanction of posts and recruitment thereto.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the cadre	No. of Indian Forest Service Officers in position as on 1.1.85.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93
2.	Assam-Meghalaya	57
3.	Bihar	94
4.	Gujarat	62
5.	Haryana	26
6.	Himachal Pradesh	65
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	43
8.	Karnataka	98

1	2	3
9.	Kerala	58
10.	Madhya Pradesh	235
11.	Maharashtra	116
12.	Manipur-Tripura	30
13.	Nagaland	14
14.	Orissa	77
15.	Punjab	25
16.	Rajasthan	62
17.	Sikkim	12
18.	Tamil Nadu	75
19.	Union Territories	66
20.	Uttar Pradesh	136
21.	West Bengal	69

Strength of Home Guards

6763. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present strength of Home Guards in the country, State-wise;

(b) the minimum prescribed training for Home Guards;

(c) the amenities and facilities given to Home Guards;

(d) whether Central Government have issued any guidelines for the remuneration and various other facilities to be given to Home Guards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The present State-wise strength of Home Guards in the country is shown in the attached statement.

(b) 6 weeks basic training.

(c) (i) Free uniform and washing allowance;

- (ii) Free board/lodging during training;
- (iii) Cash and other awards for gallantry and distinguished and meritorious service;
- (d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The following guidelines have been issued by the Central Government;
- (i) Rates of duty and training allowance;
- (ii) Death-cum-injury benefits to Home Guards for sustaining injury/death during training/duty;
- (iii) Ex-gratia grant for funeral expense to the family of deceased Home Guard;
- (iv) Preference to Home Guards in recruitment to certain Group-C and Group-D posts in the Central and State Governments, subject to certain conditions.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	Raised Strength
1	2	3
1.	A and N Islands	550
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,022
3.	Assam	17,097
4.	Bihar	53,716
5.	Chandigarh	1,029
6.	Delhi	9,350
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
8.	Goa, Daman and Diu	375
9.	Gujarat	29,619
10.	Haryana	12,614
11.	Himachal Pradesh	7,868
12.	J. and K.	1,360
13.	Karnataka	15,359
14.	Lakshadweep	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	16,535

1	2	3
16.	Maharashtra	46,692
17.	Manipur	3,086
18.	Meghalaya	2,535
19.	Mizoram	589
20.	Orissa	14,470
21.	Pondicherry	318
22.	Punjab	31,450
23.	Rajasthan	18,641
24.	Sikkim	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	9,551
26.	Tripura	2,265
27.	Uttar Pradesh	98,833
28.	West Bengal	36,993
Total		4,38,917

Indo-Norway Cooperation in Computers Electronics

6764. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have failed in procuring super mini-computers for its sensitive sectors including nuclear power and Defence;

(b) whether Norway has agreed to sell these computers to India without any condition on their use and sought an assurance that the know-how for the computer would not be passed to a third country;

(c) whether Government has got potential for manufacturing these computer components in India; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT,

ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no formal agreement between Norway and India for the sale of super mini-computers. However, the Norwegian company has supplied such super mini-computers. The question of passing know-how, to a third country does not arise, as no know-how has been received by the Government.

(c) Government has the potential for manufacturing variety of components which are electro-mechanical and electronic in nature. However, complex electronic components such as large scale integrated circuits and high precision electro-mechanical components are not presently manufactured in India. We have already started manufacturing some of the low speed peripherals such as Dotmatrix printers, floppy drives, CRT; etc. However the manufacture of high speed peripherals like disc drives, line printers, Magnetic tape drives etc. is yet to start in the country.

(d) As the know-how required for the manufacture of complete super mini computers are not presently available in India, efforts are being made to acquire technology from abroad. Licences have been already issued for the manufacture of high speed peripherals such as Disc drives, Winchester drives, magnetic tape drives and Line Printers.

Strengthening of Border Security Force against Smugglers/Infiltrators

6765. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to strengthen the Border Security Force to intensify operations against smugglers and infiltrators; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Anti-infiltration measures and strength of BSF are reviewed by Government from time to time. 6 additional battalions of BSF were sanctioned by Government in 1983 and they are now in operation on Indo-

Bangladesh border. Constant vigil is maintained by the BSF at the border. More border out-posts have been established with the induction of additional battalions. More watch-towers have been erected and patrolling over land and riverine routes has been intensified.

Inclusion of Certain Communities from Goa, Daman and Diu in the List of SCs/STs

6766. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the list of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu will be amended so as to include some other categories of people who deserve the benefits thereof;

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate in this regard; and

(c) the recommendations made by the Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri B. P. Mandal, ex-MP in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are specified under the provisions contained in Articles 341 (1) and 342 (1) of the Constitution. The list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is proposed to be amended in respect of States/U.Ts. including the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. The list of Backward Classes, if any is maintained by the State Government/Union Territory concerned. The comments from some of the State Governments are still awaited. After the comments from all the State Government have been received and processed in consultation with the Registrar General of India the final view in the matter would be taken. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

(c) The list of other Backward Classes recommended by the Backward Classes Commission is contained in its report, a

copy of which has already been placed on the Table of the House.

**Foreign Tourists Brought to India
by Air India**

6767. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign tourists brought to India by air India during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the Foreign Tourist expected to visit India during the current financial year; and

(c) plans if any, drawn up by Air India to boost tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Foreign tourist arrivals during the last 3 years, excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh, were as given below :

Year	Tourist Arrivals
1982	860,178
1983	884,731
1984	852,503

The exact figures of foreign tourists who came to India through Air-India are not available.

(b) A million tourists are expected to visit India during the year 1985.

(c) Air-India works in close collaboration with the Department of Tourism for the promotion of tourism. The promotional activities include inviting travel writers, journalists, TV teams and media representatives to visit India, promoting convention tourism, introducing stop-over tours to attract those tourists who fly-over India, holding seminars on India to educate travel agents and other trade representatives etc. The Federation of International Youth Travel Organisation will be meeting in India in October 1985 which will give a boost to youth travel to India.

**Proposal for Conversion of Asiatic
Society into a 'National University'**

6768. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in the Conversion of the Asiatic Society into a 'national university';

(b) the norms laid down by the University Grants Commission for this purpose; and

(c) whether the Asiatic Society fulfils these norms or not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The government have no proposal to convert Asiatic Society into a 'National University' at present.

(b) the University Grants Commission has not laid down any norms for this purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

**Reduction in Pension to Widows of
Central Government Employees
After Seven Years**

6769. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the scheme for payment of widow pension for Central Government employees, the pension of a widow gets substantially reduced after seven years;

(b) if so, the present rate of payment and the reduction effected under each category;

(c) whether keeping in view the fall in the real value of rupee, Government propose to ensure that at least the reduction is not effected; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI

K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). The family pension becomes payable to the family of a Government servant on his death while in service or after retirement with monthly pension. The family pension is based on the 'pay' drawn by the Government servant on the date of death while in service or on the date of retirement, as the case may be, and is admissible at the following scale :—

Pay range	% of Pay	Monthly Family Pension	
		Minimum	Maximum
		Rs.	Rs.
Below Rs. 400	30	60	100
Rs. 400 and above but below Rs. 1200	15	100	160
Rs. 1200 and above	12	160	250

However, keeping in view the immediate need of the bereaved family, Government have allowed higher rate of family pension for a specific period after the death of a Government servant. The higher rate is not admissible if a pensioner dies after attaining 65 years of age or after that notional age had he died earlier, or for more than seven years in the case of death of a Government servant while in service.

The rates are :—

(a) In the case of death while in service

Twice the amount of normal rate of family pension (one and a half times the normal rate of family pension, if compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 is also paid)

or

Fifty per cent of the 'Pay' last drawn, whichever is less.

(b) In the case of death after retirement

Twice the amount of normal rate of family pension.

or

Fifty per cent of 'Pay' drawn at the time of retirement.

or

The amount of pension authorised to him on his retirement, whichever is the least.

(c) and (d). Government have been sanctioning dearness relief from time to time on pension even to the family pensioners' keeping in view the rise in cost of living index.

Setting up Energy Parks in Delhi

6770. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up Energy park in Delhi;

(b) whether such parks are proposed to be set up in the rural areas of Delhi; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement such proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL**) : (a) to (c). Energy Parks in all the five blocks of the Union Territory of Delhi are planned to be set up. Non-conventional energy devices and systems such as solar water heating systems, solar photovoltaic systems, biogas plants, windmills, etc. will be installed for demonstration and creation of awareness. Land has already been acquired for four Parks and fencing been taken up by the Delhi Energy Development Agency of Delhi Administration.

Vayudoot Services between Calcutta and Balurghat

6771. SHRI PALAS BARMAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Calcutta and Balurghat by Vayudoot service; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to use the Balurghat Airport which has been abandoned since long ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (**SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT**) :

(a) and (b). There is no proposal to airlink Balurghat (West Dimajpur) in the first phase of the expansion plans of Vayudoot. Vayudoot has, however, been asked to undertake a traffic survey of this station. Service to Balurghat would, however, be considered in the subsequent phase of Vayudoot expansion subject to economic viability of operations, development of infra-structure and availability of suitable aircraft capacity.

Incentives to the Staff of Forest Department

6772. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the incentives given to the staff in the Forest Department for getting offenders committed and convicted for forest offences, State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to give an incentive equivalent between 5% and 10% of the apprehended forest produce to the staff;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures being taken to ensure uniformity of incentives in all the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, State Governments are empowered to regulate the rewards paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under the Act.

(b) to (d). In its meeting held on 1st March, 1984, the Central Board of Forestry recommended that incentives should be provided to forest personnel for detection and successful prosecution of forest offences, which could take the shape of monetary awards or by way of grant of increments, accelerated promotions, etc. While the State Government of Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka have decided to give 10% of the value of seized material as reward, subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 1000 and Rs. 4000 respectively, the other State Governments have not intimated their decision so far.

Intensive Research to Discover Lost Cities

6773. PROF. P. J. KURIEN :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched a scheme under which intensive search has been undertaken in the East and West Coast of Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal to discover the lost cities;

(b) if so, what are lost cities for which such drive has been launched;

(c) the amount spent on this programme so far; and

(d) the progress made in the discovery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :

(a) and (b). The Department of Science and Technology has sanctioned in October, 1984 a research project entitled "Marine Archeological Studies in Indian Waters" being undertaken at the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa for a period of three years at a total cost Rs. 11.27 lacs. The scientists involved in the project will undertake survey and under-water excavation of submerged port installations at Dwarik, prospecting for shipwrecks and under-water photography, etc at Goa and Kaveripattanam as well as deep sea prospecting for shipwrecks in laccadives. The data collected will be analysed and documented for publication. This work will contribute to our knowledge about ancient maritime ports and cities.

(c) The project was sanctioned by the Department of Science and Technology only in October, 1984 and a sum of Rs. 5.76 lacs has been released for 1984-85 as the first instalment.

(d) It is too early report to progress on this project.

**Malayalam Newspaper on Board Air
India Operating between
Trivandrum and Cochin**

6774. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether it is proposed to

make available Malayalam newspapers on board Air India operating from Trivandrum and Cochin for the convenience of Malayalee knowing passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : Air-India do not operate from Cochin. However, the following Malayalam publications are carried on board their flights between Trivandrum and Gulf :

- (i) Malayala Manorama
- (ii) Mathru Bhumi
- (iii) Keral Kaumudi

Promotion of Keradu Temple Barmer District Rajasthan as a Tourism Centre

6775. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the places for adoption and promotion of "Keradu" Temples (Barmer District) Rajasthan as a Tourist Centre;

(b) whether the Rajasthan Government have sent any proposal in this regard;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether the Union Government are providing sufficient fund for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d). The Department has not received any proposal for the development of Keradu Temple in the Barmer District of Rajasthan. The State Government, however, are taking action for development of Keradu Temples as a place of tourist interest.

India Elected to U. N. Bodies

6776. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number and norms of U. N. Bodies and other International Organisation to which India was elected for 1984-85;

(b) the functions of those bodies; and

(c) important role played by India in all those bodies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) India was elected to the following 13 U. N. bodies during 1984-85 :

1. Economic and Social Council;
2. Statistical Commission;
3. Commission on Human Settlements;
4. Commission on Transnational Corporations;
5. Committee on Natural Resources;
6. UNICEF Executive Board;
7. Commission on the Status of Women;
8. Governing Council of United Nations Environment Programme;
9. International Civil Service Commission;
10. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;
11. Committee on Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination;
12. Executive Council of Universal Postal Union;
13. Consultative Council for Postal studies of the Universal Postal Union.

(b) The U. N. is charged by its Charter with promoting the following objectives in the economic and social fields :

- (i) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- (ii) Solutions to international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- (iii) Universal respect of observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The various subsidiary bodies, functional commissions and specialised inter-governmental organisations are charged with functions relating to the field or their specific activities

(c) Indian has played in active and important role in the deliberations of these bodies in terms of our national policy and the broader commitment to the purposes and principles of the U. N. Charter as well as the goals and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Profit of ITDC Hotel at Kovalam

6777. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the profit of ITDC hotel at Kovalam during the last three years, year-wise breaking thereof;

(b) the occupancy rate of the hotel

during the last three years, year-wise breakup thereof;

(c) the amount spent of renovation, repairs etc. during the last three years;

(d) the number of complaints management received during the last three years, year-wise breakup thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to streamline the functioning of the hotel, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (e). Information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Year	Net Profit/Loss	%age room occupancy	Amount spent on maintenance and repairs	Number of complaints received
	(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1982-83	(—) 10.34	42	3.93	43
1983-84	1.35	40	2.96	23
1983-85	4.33	43	4.29	19
(Provisional)				

Streamlining the functioning of the hotel is a continuous process. As a result of stricter controls couple with rationalisation of tariff, the ITDC hotel at Kovalam has started earning profits from 1983-1984.

Kutia Kandha Development Programme in Phulbani District

6778. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the year since when Kutia Kandha Development Programme has been launched in Phulbani district in Orissa;

(b) whether such programmes have also been implemented in Orissa;

(c) if so, the purpose and the time since when these programmes have been launched; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries benefited under the above programmes in those districts so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Kutia Kondha Development Agency, Belghar Phulbani-District was launched during the Fifth Plan Period.

(b) and (c). Programmes for twelve primitive tribal groups namely, Dongaria-Khond, Lanjia-Saura, Lodha, Paudi Bhuyan, Birhor, Bondo, Didayi, Juang, Kharia, Kutia Kondh, Mankidia, Soura are implemented in Orissa, during Fifth and Sixth Plan period for the overall development of identified tribal groups.

(d) The programmes cover about 36,000 tribal families.

Setting up of Yatrikas in Orissa

6779. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether ITDC has taken steps to construct 'Yatrikas' at selected centres of pilgrimage in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of such Yatrikas set up in Orissa so far;

(c) the other places of pilgrim in the country where such 'Yatrikas' have been set up so far; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government of India has set up a Registered Society named Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti for construction of dharamshalas/sarais/musafir khanas. The Samiti has under taken construction of a Yatrika at Jagannath Puri in Orissa. Two Dharamshalas namely at Amarkantak and Chitrakoot in Madhya Pradesh have been commissioned so far and five Dharamshalas at Brindaban, Kampil, Karaikal, Bidar and Puri are under construction.

[Translation]

Tourist Traffic to Bihar

6780. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has not been any significant increase in the tourist traffic in Bihar despite the fact that there are several spots of natural beauty;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to take some special steps for boosting the tourist traffic in Bihar during the Seventh Five Year period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) As per the Foreign Tourist Survey

1982-83, about 3.29% of the foreign tourists visiting India spent at least a night in Bihar.

(b) and (c). The Central Government has taken up a number of schemes for the development of tourism infrastructure in Bihar. These include construction of a meditation park and expansion of travellers lodge at Bodhgaya, construction of a forest lodge at Belta, provision of sound and light show at Buxar, Nalanda and Vaishali and provision of a tourist coach at Hazaribagh.

Filling up of Posts of Chartered Accountants by Air India, Bombay

6781. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :]

(a) whether Air-India, Bombay advertised for the post of Chartered Accountants some-time back;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the qualifications and experience period laid down and the number of posts advertised and those reserve of SC and ST; and

(d) when the selection for those posts was actually held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) and (b). Air-India had issued advertisements twice inviting applications for the posts of Assistant Accounts Officer. The first advertisement was published during November/December, 1983 and the second one, which was exclusively for SC/ST candidates in February/March, 1984. In the second advertisement, there was a stipulation that general candidates could also apply, but would be considered only if no suitable SC/ST candidates were available.

(c) The qualifications prescribed for the post were Chartered Accountant, with MBA as an additional qualification. Experience of a minimum of two years with Chartered Accountant qualification and experience of accounts/audit work in large commercial undertakings was prescribed. The period of experience was relaxable in case of SC/ST candidates. It was also provided that in respect of general candidates, experience requirement could be relaxed in cases of

deserving candidates. The number of vacancies indicated in the advertisement of November/December, 1983 was 12 out of which 5 were reserved for SCs and 2 for STs. In the second advertisement issued during February/March, 1984 7 vacancies were indicated out of which 5 were reserved for Scheduled Castes and 2 for Scheduled Tribes.

(d) Interviews for these posts were held during the period March, 1984 to June, 1984 and the final selection completed in July, 1984.

**Regularisation of Services of Employees
Appointed during Non-Aligned
Summit and CHOGUM**

6782. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of officers were engaged during the Non-aligned Summit that took place in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such officers, technical as well as Class IV (Messengers etc.) recruited for CHOGUM;

(c) whether all these officers and class IV also have been absorbed or have been regularised;

(d) if so, the number of class IV particularly messengers who have been regularised or still running on contractual basis; and

(e) whether Government propose to regularise the services of such staff also in ITDC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For CHOGUM a total of 362 persons were employed temporarily of which 31 were Class IV (Messengers etc.)

(c) No Sir. The casual staff, which was employed on a purely temporary basis for the conference work was discharged after completion of the work.

(d) In view of answer at (c) above, the question does not arise.

(e) ITDC took up the services one officer of the level of General Manager on

deputation for CHOGUM Project and 187 additional persons on purely daily wage/contract basis to tide-over the work load of Non-aligned Summit and CHOGUM Conferences. While the services of the deputationist are still being utilised by ITDC for other projects, the casual staff which was employed on a purely temporary basis was discharged after the completion of the work of Conferences.

**"Policy Planning Committee of Air
Pollution"**

6783. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had set up a Policy Planning Committee on Air Pollution some time back;

(b) if so, the broad recommendations made by this Committee; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations relate to setting up of ambient air quality standards, emission standards and strengthening of training facilities on air pollution control.

(c) The action taken by the Government include :

(i) Stack emission standards have been formulated and notified in July 1984.

(ii) Ambient air quality standards have been formulated.

(iii) Air pollution control areas have been notified.

(iv) National air quality monitoring network has been made operational; and

(v) A programme for post graduate technical training in air pollution control as formulated by the Central Board has been accepted by the University Grants Commission,

"Capital Outlay Involved on the Acquisition of Air and Water Pollution Control Equipments"

6784. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the anticipated capital outlay involved on the acquisition of air and water pollution control equipments during the Seventh plan period for the following Industries/Sectors;

- (i) Steel, (ii) Thermal Power Generation, (iii) Fertilizer Plants, (iv) Paper, (v) Cement, (vi) Oil Refining, and (vii) Petro-chemicals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : The responsibility for investment on acquisition of air and water pollution control equipments is with the specific industries which belong to both public and private sectors. As such, it is not possible to give figures of capital outlay.

Afforestation Programme to Prevent Ecological Damage

6785. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government is considering launching a massive afforestation programme to prevent ecological damage;

(b) if so, its broad out-lines and the areas which will be covered in West Bengal;

(c) whether an indepth study was also being made to work out the modalities for relieving the pressure on forests, specially by encouraging the use of substitute materials; if so, its broad features thereof; and

(d) whether it is proposed to amend the existing legislation to check indiscriminate diversion of forest land to non-forest uses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A National Wastelands Development Board has been set up with the object of bringing five million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantation. The areas in West Bengal which will be covered are to be worked out.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to carry out studies for relieving the pressure on forests by use of alternatives to wood material in major use areas such as fuel, industrial uses including paper-making, railway sleepers, mining, construction, etc. Fiscal measures to encourage use of alternative materials and to increase imports of pulp, etc. are under review.

(d) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (No. 69 of 1980) has been enacted to check indiscriminate diversion of forests lands to non-forest uses.

Visits of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of ITDC to Foreign Countries

6786. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total strength of Vice-Presidents and Sr. Vice-Presidents in ITDC Head Quarters, New Delhi;

(b) how many of them have been visiting foreign countries alongwith names and purposes of such visits achieved during the last two years with details of expenditures incurred; and

(c) on what basis foreign tours are organised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The total strength of Sr. Vice-Presidents and Vice Presidents in the ITDC Head-Quarters is 2 and 15 respectively.

(b) and (c). Information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Foreign Tours undertaken by Sr. Vice-Presidents/Vice-President of ITDC, purpose of Visit, Details Expenditure ETC during the last two years 1983-84 and 1984-85 in Reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6786 for 15-5-1985

Sl. No.	Name and Designation of the officer	Place of visit and dates	Purpose of visit	Foreign allowance	Air Fare	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Marketing/Promotional/Business Tours						
	S/Shri					
1.	P. B. Mathur VP (H)	Delhi, Bombay, Kullalumpur, Bangkok, Bombay, Delhi 2.4.83 to 6.4.83	Organisation of an India food-cum-cultural festival at Kullalumpur	US \$ 625 Rs. 6337.50	7808.00	14145.50
2.	Brig G. S. Sawhney VP(MMD)	Delhi, Bombay, Singapore, Bombay, Delhi, Bombay, Delhi 22.6.83 to 28.6.83	To identify additional sources of suppliers	US \$ 975 Rs. 9906.71	14516.00	24422.71
3.	RS Jolly Sr. VP (Hotels)	Delhi, Bangkok, Delhi 7.10.83 to 11.10.83	To negotiate the take-over of Management/Operation of Rome Towers Hotel	US \$ 375 Rs. 3900.00	5384.00	9284.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	PB Mathur VP (Hotels)	Delhi, Paris, Algeria, Athens Rome, Delhi 6.11.83 to 12.11.83	To present the management offer to M/s. ENEMA for management of Airport Hotel, Algeria	US \$ 900 Rs. 9356.00	16649.00	26004.30
5.	RS Jolly Sr. VP (Hotels)	Delhi, Trivandrum, Male, Trivandrum, Delhi 12.2.48 to 17.2.84	To assess the assistance required by the Maldivian Government in the field of tourism under ITES Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs	US \$ 1400 Rs. 14872.00	Complimentary from Air India	14872.00
6.	Arun Kheterpal VP (ATT)	Delhi, Bombay, London New York, Chicago, San Francis, Los Angeles, New York, Delhi 28.1.84 to 20.2.84 Inclusive of 4 days C/L	International Mktg Plan of ATT for 1984	US \$ 3225 Rs. 34980.50	25352.00	60332.50
7.	RK Puri VP (Marketing)	Delhi, Frankfurt, Berlin, Frankfurt, Delhi 2.3.84 to 11.3.84	To participate at ITB Berlin Fair	US \$ 1725 Rs. 10566.25	19878.00	30444.25
8.	RS Jolly Sr. VP (H)	Delhi, Frankfurt (Hannover), Delhi 3.4.84 to 14.4.84	Participation in Hannover Trade Fair	US \$ 700 Rs. 7581.00	1508.09	9089.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	RK Puri VP (Marketing)	Delhi, Newyork, Chicago, Losangles, San Francisco, Sydney, Perth, Singapore, Delhi 26.8.84 to 16.9.84	For sale Promotion of ITDC properties	US \$ 3450 Rs. 40135.00	36725.00	76860.00
10.	RS Jolly Sr. VP (H)	Delhi, Bombay, Kuwait, Bahrain Dubai, Delhi 20.11.84 to 27.11.84	In connection with Food and Cultural Festival	US \$ 1050 Rs. 12865.00	723.00	13588.00
					Compliment- ary manda- tory passage provided by Deptt. of Tourism (DOT)	
11.	RK Puri VP (Mktg.)	Delhi, Kuwait, Bahrain, Dubai Delhi 10.12.84 to 17.12.84	Promotional Tour	US \$ 1450 Rs. 17622.40	1599.00	19221.40
					complimentary mandatory passage provided by DOT.	
12.	Mrs. Ranjana Khanna VP (HS)	Delhi, Rome, Milan, Paris, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris. Frankfurt, Delhi '9.1.85 to 8.2.85	For participation in the India Travel Mart held at Milan, Paris and Frankfurt	US \$ 2425 Rs. 27225.00	16628.00	43853.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	RK Puri VP (Marketing)	Delhi, Rome, Madrid, Amsterdam and Paris, Delhi 3.2.85 to 13.2.85	To attend FITUR '85 Conference in Spain and for proposed marketing and reser- vation agreement with Golden Tulip at Amsterdam	US \$ 2000 Rs. 25600.00	16878.00	42478.00
14.	MN Gupta VP (ATT)	Delhi, Frankfurt, Berlin, Frankfurt, Delhi 27.2.85. to 10.3.85	For participation in ITB Berlin Fair 1985	US \$ 2225 Rs. 26700.00	16628.00	43328.00
15.	Mrs. R. Khanna VP (HS)	—do—	—do—	US \$ 2100 Rs. 25200.00	16628.00	41828.00
16.	MN Gupta VP (ATT)	Delhi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Karachi, Bombay, Delhi 18.3.85 to 22.3.85	Inspection and finalisa- tion of group tours with Pakistan on reciprocal- basis	US \$ 600 Rs 7500.00	4264.00	11764.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	RS Jolly Sr. VP (H)	Delhi, Newyork, Weshington, Newyork, Delhi 27.3.85 to 7.4.85	For making initial arrange- ment for the festival of the India to be held in USA	US \$ 1750 Rs. 22735.00	2712.00 Air ticket for the sec- tor Delhi, New-York, Delhi, pro- vided by DOT	25447.00
18.	Anil Bhandari VP (ON)	—do—	—do	US \$ 1750 Rs. 22735.00	2712.00 —do—	25447.00
(b) Obligatory tours/corporate representation on World Bodies						
19.	GB Dey VP (Marketing)	Delhi, Bombay, Singapore, Perth Melbourne, Sydney, Tokyo, Osaka, Hongkong, Delhi 12.5.83 to 4.6.83	To attend TAAI Convention and promotional tour	US \$ 3125 Rs. 31750.00	28580.00	60330.00
20.	ON Verma VP (Per)	Delhi-Geneva-Delhi 4.12.83 to 17.12.83	To attend 3rd Tripartite Technical Meeting for Hotel Restt and Similar establishment	US \$ 600 Rs. 6390	Air ticket provided by International labour Org.	6390.00
(c) Training/study tours						
21.	RS Jolly Sr. VP (Hotels)	Delhi, Newyork, Ithaca, Newyork, London, Delhi 11.12.83 to 17.12.83	For organising a Seminar on Hotel Management under EDP	US \$ 900 Rs. 9491.00	930.00 for the sector Ithaca, Newyork Other sectors were mandatory	10421.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(d) Counsellor/contractual assignment tours					
22.	Brig GS Sawhney VP (MMD)	Delhi, Frankfurt, Copenhagen Hamburg, Frankfurt, Venice, Rome, Baghdad, Delhi 10.8.83 to 26.8.83	To have negotiations with various suppliers of kitchen and laundry equipments interior decoration and materials for Doken and Moken Hotel Projects	US \$ 2300 Rs. 23725.00	22289.00	46014.00
23.	NN Kheterpal VP (F)	—do—	—do—	US \$ 2200 Rs. 22718.00	16879.00	39597.00
24.	PB Mathur VP (Operation-North)	—do—	—do—	US \$ 2300 Rs. 23725.00	16879.00	40604.00
25.	NN Kheterpal VP (F)	Delhi, Baghdad, Bahrain, Delhi 4.3.84 to 12.3.84	To ascertain the progress of Hotel Doken and Mosul Projects and sort out various technical problems with NBCC and SOFT	US \$ 1050 Rs. 11337.00	8658.00	19995.00
26.	NN Kheterpal VP (F)	Delhi, Bombay, Bahrain, Bombay, Delhi 30.10.83 to 6.11.83	To open letter of credit in connection with Doken and Mosul Projects	US \$ 450 Rs. 4702.00	6844.00	11546.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	PB Mathur VP (O-N)	Delhi-Rome-Venico-Rome- Delhi 29.2.84 to 5.3.84	Inspection of the kitchen equipment for Hotel Project at Mosul and Doken	US \$ 875 Rs. 9501.00	14464.00	23965.00
28.	Brig. GS Sawhney VP (P and P)	Delhi-Baghdad-Bahrain-Delhi 4.3.84 to 12.3.84	To ascertain the progress of Hotel Doken and Mosul Projects and to sort out various technical problems with NBCC and SOFI	US \$ 1050 Rs. 11337.00	8658.00	19995.00
29.	MSN Iyenger VP (Engg.)	—do—	—do—	US \$ 1050 Rs. 11337.00	8658.00	19995.00
30.	NN Khetarpal VP (F)	Delhi, Baghdad, Bahrain, Delhi 13.9.84 to 24.9.84	Inspection of Mosul and Doken Projects	US \$ 950 Rs. 11356.50	8659.00	20014.50
31.	MSN Iyenger VP (Engg.)	Delhi, Baghdad, Bombay, Delhi 13.9.84 to 23.9.14	—do—	US \$ 375 Rs. 4481.00	8658.00	13139.00
32.	Brig. GS Sawhney VP (P and P)	Delhi, Bombay, Singapore, Hongkong, Bombay, Delhi 10.1.85 to 17.1.85	For inspection of furniture and furnishing material for Mosul and Doken projects at Iraq and discussions with light fitting suppliers	US \$ 1050 Rs. 12810.00	13351.00	26161.00
33.	MSN Iyenger VP (Engg.)	—do—	—do—	US \$ 1050 Rs. 12810.00	13351.00	26161.00

**Construction of another Airport in
Bombay**

6787. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to construct
another airport near Bombay is under
consideration of Government;

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

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be
taken by Government to reduce congestion
and safe take-off and landing of aircraft at
the Bombay airport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to reduce congestion at
Bombay airport, its terminal facilities are
being expanded in a phased manner. The first
phase of the International Passenger Terminal
with a handling capacity of 2.5 million
passengers annually has already been com-
missioned and the second phase, also of the
same capacity, is likely to be commissioned
by the end of 1985. Development of the
third phase is proposed to be taken up
during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.
In addition, the Government also propose to
develop certain domestic airports for
handling of limited international flights to
alienate the congestion at Bombay airport.

For safe take-off and landing of aircraft,
the navigational aid facilities recommended
by the International Civil Aviation
Organisation have been provided at Bombay
airport.

**"Import of Water and Air Pollution
Control Equipment"**

6788. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) the various types of air and water
pollution control equipment which is being
presently imported from abroad;

(b) whether any of these equipments can
be manufactured in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Special
fabric for bag filters and incinerators for
hazardous, solid wastes are presently
imported from abroad.

(b) and (c). As the demand for such
equipments is limited, it has not been
necessary to build up indigenous manufactur-
ing facilities.

"Pollution of Yamuna River"

6789. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) whether a suggestion has been made
by the U.P. Chief Minister for control of
pollution in Yamuna river also;

(b) if so, whether Government will
consider the expediency of referring this
matter to the already set up Ganga Pollution
Authority or set up a separate body for
this;

(c) whether the pollution in the Yamuna
right from Delhi down-wards till its merger
with the Ganga at Allahabad will be studied
and controlled; and

(d) if not, the stretches of this river
flowing through Delhi and U.P. which will
be covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) At this stage, Government is not
considering creation of a separate authority
on river Yamuna.

(c) Pollution potential in the basin of the
river Yamuna has already been studied by
the Central Pollution Control Board.

(d) Does not arise.

**Consideration of ITDC Managed Hotels
in Foreign Countries**

6790. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to construct I.T.D.C. managed hotels in foreign countries during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of such hotels which are proposed to be constructed in Arab countries during that period; and

(c) the names of the countries where ITDC managed hotels are going to be constructed during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). ITDC has no proposal to construct any hotel overseas during the Seventh Plan period.

Construction of Yatri Niwas

6791. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the cities where Yatri Niwas has been constructed and the number of rooms constructed in each Yatri Niwas; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct Yatri Niwas in other places also, if so, the details thereof and by when these are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The modalities for constructing Yatri Niwas are being worked out by the Central Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Governments.

Steps to Connect Calcutta with Major International Airlines

6792. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent during the Fifth and Sixth Plan for modernising the International Airport terminal at Calcutta; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to connect Calcutta directly with major International airlines specially in East and South East bound traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) During the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plan periods, Rs.928.14 lakhs and Rs. 378.91 lakhs respectively had been spent for modernisation of the International Airport at Calcutta.

(b) At present, Calcutta is being served by Air India and seven other International airlines viz. British Airways, That Airways, Bangladesh Biman, Royal Nepal Airlines, Union of Burma Airways, Druk Airways and Aeroflot. Out of these, the foreign airlines other than Royal Nepal Airlines and Aeroflot cater to East and South-East bound traffic from Calcutta. Indian Airlines will also start a twice weekly service between Calcutta and Bangkok with effect from June, 1985 so as to cater to the demands of East bound traffic from Calcutta.

While negotiating bilateral air services agreements with foreign countries and during airline level talks with foreign airlines, Calcutta is invariably offered as a point of call. In the recent past, Calcutta has been offered as an operating point to Bulgarian Airlines, Polish Airlines, Yugoslav Airlines and Jordanian Airlines. While Bulgarian Airlines has agreed to operate to Bangkok through Calcutta, Jordanian Airlines has not evinced any interest. Polish and Yugoslav Airlines are yet to communicate their decision in the matter. The choice of airport through which foreign airlines operate has to be left to the commercial judgement of the airline concerned, as, reciprocally Air India is given the choice of airports it wants to serve in foreign countries.

Construction of Joint Venture Hotel at Madras

6793. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any proposal for construction of a joint venture hotel at Madras;

(b) if so, whether the site for the same had not been found suitable for construction;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the site was inspected by a joint committee of the Tamilnadu Tourism

Development Corporation and the India Tourism Development Corporation before rejecting the site; and

(e) if so, the steps taken for the selection of a new site for the hotel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The locality surrounding the site for the proposed joint venture hotel was not considered suitable for the type of hotel complex being envisaged.

(d) The Chairman, ITDC alongwith the officials of the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation inspected the site before the decision was taken.

(e) The State Government is on the look out for an alternative piece of land for the Joint Venture Hotels Project in question.

"Adoption of Pollution Free Process Technologies in Industries"

6794. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether many innovations involving pollution free process technologies have resulted from research investigation on pollution control measures;

(b) if so, whether Government have introduced such technologies in any of the industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any guidelines have been communicated to State Pollution Boards and State Governments to adopt such available pollution free process technologies in the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (c). Several innovations resulting from research investigations have been introduced in industries. These include elimination of arsenic through change over in process technology for fertilizer production, elimination of mercury by use of membrane cell technology in chlor-alkali industry and use of ozone for treatment of wastes in pesticides and heavy organic chemical industry.

(d) Comprehensive industry specific documents detailing the process technologies for pollution control have been prepared to provide necessary guidelines to the concerned authorities.

"Environmental Complaints against Companies in Bombay"

6795. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints lodged against certain private and public sector chemical industries in the Bombay are on grounds of pollution; and

(b) the progress made in prosecuting and making these industries install pollution control measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached

Statement

In accordance with the information supplied by Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Bombay. Complaints under the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Act, 1969 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, had been lodged against the following 8 companies.

1. M/s. Aniline Dye-Stuff Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.
2. M/s. Savita Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
3. M/s. Indo Nippon Chemicals Ltd.
4. M/s. Calico Chemicals (Formerly M/s. The Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing and Chemicals Co. Ltd).
5. M/s. Indian Dye-stuff Industries.
6. M/s. Mahajan Processors.
7. M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Rasayani.
8. M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., Rasayani.

(B) Progress made in prosecuting and making these industries install the pollution control measures.

Present position regarding the complaints lodged and anti pollution measures taken by these 8 industries are as below :—

1. M/s. Aniline Dye-stuff Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.

A criminal case No. 24781 of 1979 is pending for final hearing in the Court of J.M.F.C. Thane.

The Factory has submitted in Oct. 1981 feasibility reported on the affluent treatment plant to be installed. There is on further progress on actual construction and installation of the effluent treatment plant. The matter is being pursued in the Court.

2. M/s. Savita Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.

A criminal case No. 12113 of 1977 was dismissed by J.M.F.C. Thane. Appeal was filed on 4-7-1977 against the acquittal in the High Court, which is pending for admission.

The firm has provided oil and grease recovery plant followed by plain aeration. The effluent treatment plant is not fully provided.

3. M/s. Indo-Nippon Chemicals Ltd.

A criminal case No. 237/5 of 1977 was filed in the Esplanade Court No.19 Bombay on 2.10.1978. The case has been stayed by the Court. Steps to revive the case are being taken by the Board. Effluent treatment plant has now been provided by the firm.

4. M/s. Calico Chemicals

A criminal case No. 214/S/ of 1977 was filed in the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Esplanade Court, Bombay on 24-9-71. The firm has provided necessary effluent treatment facilities. In view of the provisions of the effluent treatment facilities, the case was compounded in 1980 as per the provisions of Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Act, 1969.

5. M/s. Indian Dye-stuff Industries

A criminal case No. 5930 of 1978 was filed in J.M.F.C., Ulhasnagar on 26-7-1978.

The industry has since provided primary treatment comprising neutralisation and setting of waste water. Settled solids are dried in vacuum filters. In view of the

provision of effluent treatment facilities the case was compounded in 1980 as per the provisions of Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Act, 1969.

6. M/s. Mahajan Processors

A criminal case No. 15/S of 1978 has been dismissed on 20-3-1979 by the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay. Appeals filed by the State Government and the Board on 20-4-1981 was dismissed by the High Court.

The industry has not installed the necessary affluent treatment facilities. Board is considering to institute Court case as per Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

7. M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

Miscellaneous criminal application No. 991 of 1983 has been filed in the Court of J.M.F.C. Panvel under the Section 33 of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 on 2-7-1983. The industry has provided effluent treatment facilities as well as carrier pipelines to take the treated effluent into the saline zone of Patalganga River. The firm is not operating the treatment and disposal facilities properly. The effluent is profusely leaking and finding way into the nearby Nalla causing pollution of Patalganga river. The Chief Judicial Magistrate Alibag has passed an interim prohibitory order against the factory on 9-4-1985.

8. M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.

Miscellaneous criminal application No. 989 of 1983 has been filed in the J.M.F.C., Panvel under Section 23 of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 on 2-7-1983 and interim prohibitory order has been passed by the Court in November, 1983. The industry has provided effluent treatment plan comprising primary treatment and oxidation pond. The treated effluent is discharged into the saline zone of Patalganga river through pipeline. Further studies on improvement of the treatment are being made.

"Water Treatment Facilities in Cities"

6796. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Class I cities of the country in which there are no water treatment facilities;

(b) whether it is a fact that in cities both Class I and Class II, where water treatment facilities are not there, the polluted water goes into natural water course and spoils the environment; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) According to the survey conducted by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution in 1978-79, all Class I cities excepting Tenali in Andhra Pradesh and Singanallur in Tamil Nadu have organised water supply and treatment facility.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) By 1990, sewerage and sanitation facilities will be provided to cover 100 per cent of the population in Class I cities and 50 per cent in Class II and other towns.

Industrial Disputes between the Management and Workers of I.T.D.C. pending before Courts

6797. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial disputes pending before High Courts/Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts between the Management/and Unions/Workers in I.T.D.C. on 31st March, 1985;

(b) the number of cases among these which are more than three years old the date origin of all such disputes;

(c) the legal expenditure of the I.T.D.C. during the three years;

(d) the year-wise, unit-wise and department-wise break-up of the figures;

(e) whether there is any proposal to solve these disputes out of courts;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) whether there is any unrest because of non-settlement of such disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) As on 31-3-1985, 95 Industrial Disputes between the ITDC Management and Workers/Unions of ITDC were pending in various High Courts/ Industrial Tribunals/ Labour Courts.

(b) Information is given in the attached statement-I.

(c) and (d). Information is given in the attached statement-II.

(e) and (f). The Corporation always endeavours to settle disputes mutually and takes necessary steps for speedy disposal of pending industrial disputes.

(g) By and large, the Industrial relations in the ITDC are cordial.

Statement-I

Number of cases which are more than 3 years old, period from which pending in the High Courts/ Industrial Tribunals/ Labour Courts, etc.

Year from which the cases pending in High Courts/ Industrial Tribunals/Labour Courts		No. of cases
1.	1973	1
2.	1975	2
3.	1978	2
4.	1979	7
5.	1980	4
6.	1981	8
7.	1982	3
Total		27

Statement-II

*Legal and Professional Charges Incurred by Various ITDC Units
during 1981-82 to 1983-84*

(Rs. in thousand)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. Ashok, New Delhi	14.05	10.96	6.35
2. Janpath, New Delhi	7.98	—	—
3. Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	4.91	0.75	—
4. Ranjit, New Delhi	7.25	0.50	2.50
5. Ashok Bangalore	25.85	16.60	7.80
6. Akbar, New Delhi	6.00	3.25	1.13
7. Hassan Ashok	5.86	3.59	1.30
8. Jammu Ashok	0.30	2.20	3.00
9. Aurangabad Ashok	1.56	1.90	13.03
10. Khajuraho Ashok	0.35	0.02	0.20
11. Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort (H)	7.44	17.68	7.93
12. LVP Hotel Udaipur	2.59	0.20	1.44
13. Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort, Mahabalipuram	0.95	0.87	0.48
14. Varanasi Ashok	0.73	4.19	2.33
15. Qutab, New Delhi	0.53	0.65	1.62
16. IMP Hotel, Mysore	11.58	2.90	1.85
17. Airport Ashok, Calcutta	7.55	24.69	27.77
18. Pataliputra Ashok, Patna	3.88	5.10	8.06
19. Jaipur Ashok	3.14	16.10	0.49
20. Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	4.86	2.91	—
21. Samrat, New Delhi	—	—	0.15
22. Madurai Ashok	2.25	—	—
23. Kanishka, New Delhi	—	—	0.20
24. Ashok Yatri Niwas	—	—	0.25
25. TLs and Restaurants	—	0.58	6.50
26. D.F.S.	—	0.55	—
27. ATT Transport Division	16.74	27.46	13.40
28. Headquarters	153.85	182.31	153.40

Profit/Loss of Indian Airlines during the last three years

6798. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the routes under operation of Indian Airlines during the last three years and yearly figures;

(b) how many of these routes were economical and how many uneconomical during the above period giving reasons for the same;

(c) how many routes are there which

were constantly uneconomical since its inception and the reasons therefor;

(d) the total profits or losses of Indian Airlines during the above period; and

(e) the action Government contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) to (c). Details about the number of routes operated by Indian Airlines during the year 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the break-up of economical and uneconomical routes are as under :

Year	Economical routes	Uneconomical routes	Total number routes operated
1981-82	38	78	116
1982-83	42	88	130
1983-84	40	87	127

There are 38 routes which have remained uneconomical since 1979-80 mainly for the following reasons :

- (1) Hopping flights involving shorter stage-lengths thereby increasing the cost of operation by 25% to 35%;
- (2) low fares in the Eastern region; and
- (3) airport limitations.

(d) During the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 Indian Airlines earned a net profit of Rs. 11.34, Rs. 17.92 and Rs. 45.85 crores respectively.

(e) These flights through uneconomical in themselves serve as feeder to other flights thereby contributing to Indian Airlines revenues.

"Power Stations in the Vicinity of Singrauli near Rihand Reservoir"

6799. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power stations which

have been set up in the vicinity of Singrauli near the Rihand Reservoir;

(b) what will be their MW production capacity;

(c) when they will start production or how many have started already;

(d) the preventive steps taken to avoid environmental hazards;

(e) whether the ash is mixed with water to form a slurry that is pumped to specially created ash dumps at the edge of the reservoir and there is danger that the ash will either seep into the lake or after having dried will rise in whirls of dust during the dry months and get into people's lungs; and

(f) how the above is going to be done away with ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (c). The power stations set up or proposed in the vicinity of the Rihand Reservoir, their capacity and commissioning schedule are given below :

Power Station	Capacity	Commissioning Schedule
Singrauli Thermal Power Station	5 × 200 MW	5 × 200 MW already commissioned the remaining 2 × 500 MW units are expected to be commissioned during 1986-87 and 1987-88.
Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station Stage I	6 × 210 MW	First unit would be set up in June, 1987 and remaining units will follow at an interval of 6 months thereafter.
Rihand Thermal Power Station Stage I	2 × 500 MW	To be commissioned in 1987-88 and 1988-89.
Anpara Thermal Power Station of UPSEB	3 × 210 MW and 2 × 500 MW	The 210 MW units are expected to be set up in 1985-86 and 1986-87. The 500 MW units in early years of 8th Plan.

(d) The existing units of the NTPC having capacity of 5 × 200 are provided with high efficiency electro-static precipitators along with tall chimneys. Liquid effluent treatment plants are provided to treat the liquid wastes including the sewage as per the standards stipulated by regulatory authorities.

(e) and (f). Ash is transported in slurry form to specially designed ash disposal area. The water coming out of the ash disposal area meets the standards prescribed by regulatory authorities. A layer of water on top of the Ash precludes the possibility of ash drying which prevents emissions from the ash disposal areas.

Losses in Air India and Indian Airlines

6800. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) profit/loss incurred during the year 1984-85 by Indian Airlines and Air India;

(b) proposals of Government and steps taken by Government to fetch more profits by the Indian Airlines and Air India; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The estimated net profit of Indian Airlines and Air India during the year 1984-85 is 50 crores and 34 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). The two airlines constantly endeavour to improve their profitability by optimising utilization of the available aircraft capacity and exercising control over the operating and non-operating costs. A committee comprising representatives of the Air India and Indian Airlines is presently engaged in exploring the possibility of rationalising the routes to ensure optimum utilisation of aircraft capacity and maximum profitability.

Better Air Journey Facilities between Bhubaneswar and other Cities

6801. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have requested his Ministry to provide better air journey facilities to Bhubaneswar and other important towns and cities of the State;

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

(c) the details of air journey facilities proposed to be provided between Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Bhubaneswar in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yee, Sir.

(b) Bhubaneswar is already airlinked with Calcutta, Hyderabad, Varanasi and

Delhi by Indian Airlines services. Vayudoot also operates to Rourkela and Bhubaneswar in Orissa. Subject to the availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructural facilities and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot proposes to airlink Jeypore and Jharsuguda during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Connecting services for Bombay and Madras are available from Hyderabad on Indian Airlines services.

(c) There are no proposals to provide new services to and from Bhubaneswar in the coming summer schedule.

Scheme to Develop Places in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts as Tourist Centres

6802. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the most beautiful Pindari, Namik, Sunderdhoonga and Milan glaciers and bugyals are located in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme to develop them as tourism centres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). The Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Government have identified 26 centres including Pindari glacier for phased development through the combined resources of the Centre, the State and the private sector. There is, however, no proposal pending at present with the Department for its development.

Construction of Five Star Hotels to Meet the Demand of ASIAD

6803. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies and corporations whose proposals for construction of 5-star hotels to meet the demand of ASIAD and NAM were accepted by Government;

(b) how much land was allotted to these approved projects, details thereof;

(c) the amount of loans and other facilities made available to these parties;

(d) whether any conditions were attached to the allotment of land, loans and other facilities when they were given;

(e) how many of them were ready for the ASIAD/NAM;

(f) the number of projects which are yet to be completed with details thereof;

(g) whether Government have stipulated any time frame for their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

(e) and (f). Out of the eight hotel projects, four hotels owned by M/s. Asian Hotels Ltd., Siddharth Intercontinental Hotels Ltd., Hotel Corporation of India Ltd., and India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., have reportedly been completed. The expected date of completion of the hotels owned by M/s. Cosmopolitan Hotels Ltd. and M/s. Bharat Hotels Ltd., is June, 1986 while the hotels owned by M/s. C. J. International Hotels Ltd., and M/s. Northern Enterprises Corporation Pvt. Ltd., will be completed in November and December, 1985 respectively. According to the commitment made seven hotels companies out of eight projects made certain number of guest rooms available at the time of ASIAD, 1982.

(g) The time limit stipulated by Government for completion of the projects is subject to revision from time to time depending upon the circumstances of the case.

Statement

Name of the Hotel Co.	Area of land allotted	Loans given by financial institutions including underwriting facilities	Conditions on land allotment and sanction of loans	Other facilities
(Rs. in lakhs)				
1. Asian Hotels Ltd. (Hyatt-Regency Hotel)	20,000 sq. mtrs.	1298.00	One of the conditions was that the licencees of priority of lessees were required to make available certain number of rooms before the commencement of the ASIAD. In the case of loans, the conditions regarding rate of interest, creation of securities, obtaining of requisite approval from local authorities etc. were broadly the same as applicable normally.	The facility of allotment of steel and cement was also extended.
2. Siddharth Intercontinental Hotel Ltd.	4250 sq. mtrs.	285.00		
3. Cosmopolitan Hotels Ltd. (Surya Sofital Hotel)	7400 sq. mtrs.	651.48		
4. Bharat Hotels Ltd.	6 acres	1150.00		
5. C. J. International Hotels Ltd. (Meridien Hotel)	4.5 acres	1992.00		
6. India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (Samrat Hotel)	3.195 acres	550.00		
7. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. (Centaur Hotel)	4.5 hectares (includes flight kitchen)	666.00		
8. Northern Enterprises Corporation Pvt. Ltd., (Park Hotel)	(own property)	560.00		

[Translation]**Flights for Delhi-Jaipur-Kota**

6804. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are only three flights in a week for Delhi-Jaipur-Kota;

(b) if so, the total net income earned from these flights during the last financial year; and

(c) whether keeping in view the income on this route, Government propose to introduce daily flight on this route ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :
(a) Yes, Sir. Till 10-5-1985, three flights

per week were operated by Indian Airlines on the route Delhi/Jaipur/Kota. With effect from 11-5-1985, Indian Airlines has discontinued its services to and from Kota and Vayudoot has started operating three services per week with Dornier aircraft on the route Delhi/Kota/Jaipur/Bikaner/Jodhpur.

(b) There was a net loss of Rs. 10.58 lakhs on this route during the year 1983-84.

(c) No, Sir.

[English]**Exploitation of Potential for Elite Tourism**

6805. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the study commissioned by the Indian Council for Research and International Economic Relations India should not attempt to develop mass tourism and instead exploit its potential for elite tourism because of its comparative advantage in that area; and

(b) if so, the action being taken on this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). According to a methodological study made by the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) the development of mass tourism in India is neither feasible nor desirable in the short to medium run. This conclusion is based on purely mathematical models relying on only some economic aspects of international tourism. Government is not in agreement with this view. The distinction sought to be drawn in the study between elite tourism and mass tourism is artificial. The social impact of international tourism like the creation of international understanding, projection of national image, reduction in the ideological gaps and spread of awareness of world affairs were not covered under the purview of this study. Further, it is also not possible to differentiate elite tourists from mass tourists at the operational level. In view of these shortcomings in the study it has not been considered necessary to take any action on the subject.

Development of Golden Triangle in Orissa

6806. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Union Government for the proper projection of Golden Triangles in Orissa;

(b) the amount spent on the various programmes pertaining to the development of Golden Triangle in the last three years;

(c) the amount shared by the Union Government and the State Government in implementing the above programme in those years; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) The Department of Tourism projects various places of tourist interest including Puri-Bhubaneswar-Konark also popularly known as Golden Triangle in Orissa through their Tourist Publicity Literature, Films and Audio Visuals. The Government of India Tourist Offices overseas promote the "Golden Triangle" through trade shows, exhibitions, and seminars etc.

(b) to (d). The Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Government has identified 2 Travel Circuits which include Golden Triangle viz. Puri-Bhubaneswar-Konark for phased development of infrastructure facilities through the combined resources of Centre, State and Private sector. During the last 3 years Department have taken up following schemes for the development of Golden Triangle :

1. Construction of a Toilet Block at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.49 lakhs out of which an advance of Rs. 2.61 lakhs has already been released.
2. Construction of a Forest Lodge at Lion Safari Park at Nandan Kanan (Bhubaneswar) at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.23 lakhs.
3. ITDC have taken up construction of joint venture hotel with 44 rooms at Puri at an estimated cost of Rs. 190.00 lakhs.
4. Master Plan for Konark has been prepared and notified by the State Government for taking up various facilities.

Travel Circuits in Orissa

6807. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the share of expenditure borne or proposed to be borne by the Union Government and the State Government for the development of those travel circuits as Government have identified some travel circuits in Orissa for their development to boost tourism in the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : The Union Government and the State

Government generally share expenditure on the development of tourism schemes on the basis that the State Government provides land, approach road, external water and electricity connections, while the Union Government provides funds for construction of buildings. In certain other types of schemes such as provision transport facilities, boats, trekking and mountaineering equipment the entire expenditure is borne by the Union Government. The maintenance of facilities after completion is the responsibility of the State Governments. As regards centres on the travel circuits identified in consultation with the State Government, these will be developed in the Central, State or the Private sector depending on availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Tourist Potentialities on Western Coast

6808. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the western coast of the country and particularly Kerala and Goa have great tourist potential which has not been fully exploited; and

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate to develop tourist facilities in that coast ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The Department in consultation with the State Government/Union Territory of Kerala and Goa, Daman and Diu have identified 22 centres in Kerala and 7 centres in the Union Territory for phased development in the Centre, State and the Private sector.

In the 7th Plan, the Department, as a part of its strategy to promote beach and holiday tourism, will be taking steps in consultation with the State Government of Kerala and the Union Territory to provide facilities for beach and holiday tourism including introduction of watersports.

"Pollution by Chemical based Industries in and around Baroda"

6809. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 601 on 20 March, 1985 regarding air and water pollution by Chemical based industries in and around Baroda, Gujarat and state :

(a) whether standing agricultural and vegetable crops of agriculturists of Bajwa, Karachia and round about other villages were damaged due to discharge of air pollutants from the neighbouring chemical based industries during the month of September, 1984;

(b) if so, names of industries which were responsible for causing damage to the standing crops;

(c) whether ambient air quality of the said chemical units was assessed by a regular monitoring system;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to give compensation to the agriculturists whose crops were damaged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Lion Population in Gir Sanctuary

6810. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether lion population in the forests of Gir sanctuary has been on the increase since last 1979 census;

(b) whether a regular monitoring of the lion population in each block in the forest of Gir sanctuary is being done;

(c) whether the next census of lion population is due in May, 1985.

(d) if so, the lion population according to May, 1985 census; and

(e) if not, done, when it will be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (e). The population of the Lions in the Gir sanctuary and national park, according to the census done in 1979, was 205. The State Government of Gujarat is presently carrying out another census. The census

data is under compilation after which the results will be known.

Steps to Minimise Delays in Transportation of Baggage from the Aircrafts

6811. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to eliminate/minimise delays in transportation of baggage from the aircrafts to the conveyor belts at different airports in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there has been any improvement in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GHOSH) : (a) to (c). Through increased supervision, close monitoring and deployment of additional loaders in the arrival hall for clearing baggage from the conveyor belts, Indian Airlines and Air India have tried to minimise the delay in baggage clearance. Air India ensures that the first baggage reaches the conveyor belt within 15 minutes and the last baggage within 45 minutes of the arrival of a flight. Indian Airlines endeavours to complete baggage clearance of the passengers within 20 minutes of the arrival of the flight. Bunching of flights, however results in stray cases of delay in baggage clearance.

Deployment of Para Military Forces in States

6812. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL :
SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has issued guidelines to the States in connection with the deployment of Para-Military Forces like BSF, CRPF, ITBP and other Central forces to assist the State Governments in maintaining law and order;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of occasions and in which States these Central forces were deployed for maintaining law and order during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) what is the present rate of recovery for deployment of such forces in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). From time to time instructions are issued to the State Governments regarding placing requisitions for Central forces to deal with law and order situations. CRPF is primarily concerned in assisting the State Governments in maintenance of law and order in situations which cannot be handled with the strength of local police force. The BSF as an armed force of the Union is also deployed to meet emergent law and order situations in the country when such assistance becomes necessary in the event of non-availability of CRPF. The ITBP and Assam Rifles are generally deployed when additional force is required by States during elections or for giving security to VIPs. In the instructions issued to the State Governments, the State Governments have been requested to make a proper assessment of the law and order situation before asking for Central assistance; to make requests for precise strength of additional force required to, to examine the possibility of mobilising additional forces before placing requisition for Central forces; to release the Central forces immediately as soon as normalcy is restored; and to note that the retention of the Central force should be for the minimum period and position should be reviewed from day to day to avoid wastage of Central resources.

(c) A statement showing deployment of Central forces during the last three years is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1127/85].

(d) The State Governments other than Assam and Orissa are charged at the rate of Rs. 60 lakhs per battalion of CRPF or BSF per annum plus the actual cost of transportation/movement of the battalion. In case of Assam and Orissa they are charged at the rate of Rs. 24 lakhs per battalion per annum plus cost of transportation/movement of the battalion with effect from 1st April, 1985. No recovery of cost is made from the state Governments in respect of CRPF/BSF if they are temporarily requisitioned for a period not exceeding 10 days and the deployment is within the district of their permanent Hqs. In pursuance of the recommendations of the

8th Finance Commission, the States of Himachal Pradesh, J. and K., Nagaland, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura have been exempted from making payment towards cost of deployment of CRPF/BSF battalions from 1st April, 1985 to 31st March, 1990. No orders have been issued regarding rate of recovery for deployment of ITBP and Assam Rifles.

Functioning of International Airports

6813. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of International Airports functioning at present;

(b) whether there is a great demand for opening more International Airports in the country;

(c) if so, the steps being taken in that regard;

(d) the names of the State Government which have approached the Union Government to open International Airports in their States;

(e) whether Government of Gujarat have also requested for opening International Airport at Ahmedabad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) At present there are four international airports in India, namely, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received from time to time from various sources for opening new international airports. These were considered but it was felt that the existing international airports were adequate for catering to the demands of international traffic to and from India. Government had, however, recently appointed a Committee to, *inter alia* identify some other airports to which international operations could be introduced with a view to relieving pressure on Bombay airport.

(d) The State Governments of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and

the Union Territory of Goa have requested the Government for declaring Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Jaipur and Goa airports as international airports respectively.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The request of the Government of Gujarat was considered alongwith similar requests from other State Governments. While it is felt that the existing international airports are adequate to cater to the existing demands of the international traffic, the request for permitting international operations from other airports is being examined in the light of the recommendations of the Committee appointed by Government to suggest measures to relieve congestion at Bombay Airport.

Handing over of Civil Aerodrome at Cachar (Silchar) to the Indian Air Force

6814. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Civil Aviation is likely to hand over the Civil aerodrome at Cachar (Silchar) to the Indian Air Force authorities;

(b) if so, reasons for such transfer;

(c) whether on behalf of the local inhabitants of the Kumbhirgram area, a representation has been made to Government apprehending various economic, social and other problems likely to follow from such transfer; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The transfer of Cachar (Silchar) aerodrome from Director General of Civil Aviation to the Ministry of Defence is to meet the operational requirements of the Indian Air Force in that area. However, a portion measuring 36.7 acres comprising a civil terminal complex and residential complex will be retained by the Civil Aviation Department for civil scheduled flights.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The decision to transfer the Cachar (Silchar) aerodrome to the Ministry of Defence has been taken in public interest.

Development of Nilgiris as a Tourist Resort

6815. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals of the Department of Tourism and Civil Aviation included in the Seventh Plan for development of Nilgiris as tourist resort in the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the proposals include setting up of hotels and improvement of communications; and

(c) the number of foreign and Indian tourists who visited Nilgiris during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) and (b). The Department in consultation with the State Government has identified 18 centres in Tamil Nadu for phased development in the Centre, State and the Private Sector. Uthagamandalam in the Nilgiris is one of the centres. There is, however, no proposal with the Department for the development of the Nilgiris.

(c) Reliable statistics of yearly tourist arrivals in Nilgiris are not available. However, as per the Foreign Tourist Survey 1982-83 about 1.4 per cent of the foreign tourists visiting India spent at least a night in Uthagamandalam in the Nilgiris.

Difficulties in Remitting earnings faced by Indians Working in African Countries

6816. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian professionals working in several African countries are facing problems in remitting their earnings to India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even after their repatriation from these countries their salaries have yet to be remitted to the repatriates by the Central Banks of these countries;

(c) the names of countries where such problems exist and the steps that are proposed to be taken to ensure that the Indian repatriates get back their legitimate dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. We have received reports of problems faced by some of our nationals in some African countries, in remitting the admissible amounts of their earnings, even in some cases, after their return to India.

(c) Such problems have been encountered in Nigeria, Zambia, Tanzania and Uganda. The Government of India have made representations to the authorities concerned. These countries have appreciated the problems and are agreeable in principle to allow remittances. However due to foreign exchange difficulties and the critical economic situation they have not been able to permit remittances at present. Our efforts in this regard are continuing.

"Setting up of National Environmental Monitoring Organisation"

6817. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up National Environmental Monitoring Organisation to build a sound information base for fertiliser, chemical, cement and mining industries so as to assess the effluent discharged by these industries;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a National Environmental Monitoring Organisation (NEMO) for generating data on wide range of environmental parameters. NEMO will be designed to cover air, water and soil quality monitoring source monitoring, monitoring of toxic waste dumps, heavy metals, environmental impact assessment of developmental activities, area specific monitoring, etc.

The organisational structure, locations and sites for monitoring stations, parameters to be covered, methodologies to be adopted, etc., are being worked out. NEMO is conceived to have a decentralised structure fully utilising the existing monitoring facilities available with the Universities, IITs, Research Institutions, Central and State Pollution Control Boards, etc.

Killing of Animals in Similipal Tiger Reserve

6818. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item appearing in Hindustan Times dated 21st April, 1985 that recently a number of tribals were arrested from Similipal Tiger Reserve in Mayurbhanj district (Orissa) for allegedly killing several animals there;

(b) whether the killing or shooting of any animal or bird in a tiger reserve is totally banned;

(c) whether Union Government have sought any report from the Government of Orissa in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Similipal Tiger Reserve comprises of the Similipal National Park and the Similipal Sanctuary. The killing of a wild animal or bird inside a national park or sanctuary is prohibited under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Killing of a wild animal or bird in a national park or sanctuary can only be permitted by the Chief Wildlife Warden, with prior approval of the State Government. Such permission is given only when the killing becomes necessary for better protection of wildlife or for any other good or sufficient reason, e.g. the animal proving hazardous to human life.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As reported by the State authorities, 108 persons were arrested for illegal hunting

in Similipal Tiger Reserve. A large number of bows and arrows, and 1.80 quintals of dry meat of wild animals and birds was seized from them.

Indian died in Iran-Iraq War

6819. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians died in the Iran-Iraq war;

(b) the various grades in which those Indians were working;

(c) whether the next kith and kins of the employees died in the war had been given compensation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) According to the latest information received from our missions in these two countries, a total of 14 Indians have died so far as a result of the Iran-Iraq war. Of these, 11 died in Basrah on 23-9-1980. Two Indians died as a result of attacks on ships in the Gulf last year and one Indian died in Baghdad this year.

(b) Out the 12 Indians who died in Iraq, 11 were workers and one was an engineer. Of the persons who died last year as a result of attacks on ships, one was a chief cook while the other was a Captain.

(c) Next of kin have been informed and compensation in all cases has either been paid or is being processed.

(d) Details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Details of Death Compensation

S. No.	Name of deceased	Death compensation sanctioned by	
		National Insurance Company (in US \$)	Social Security Department in Iraq (In Dinars)*
1	2	3	4
I. Iran :			
1.	Anant Waman Sapre	60,000	—

1	2	3	4
2.	Yusuf Khan	30,000	—
3.	Narasanna Idia Ganganna	30,000	60,000
4.	Joan Gangram Yellanna	30,000	56,000
5.	Shankarayya Rajajanna Kota	30,000	56,860
6.	Uaibanna Sobanna Gavalli	30,000	—
7.	Balu Gangaram Rajanna	30,000	51,950
8.	Poshanna Poshayya Buyya	30,000	—
9.	Bai Gangaram	30,000	57,410
10.	Kota Rusen Thakanna	30,000	50,953
11.	Satai Rajaram Bhamayya	30,000	53,000
12.	Salim Zaffar Hassan Zaidi (under process)	Died on 18-3-85	

According to information available with us the Insurance company has transferred the amounts of compensation to Rafidain Bank of Iraq for Foreign Exchange Remittances to the next of kin of the deceased. Case for payment of compensation to next of kin of Mr. Salim Zaffar Hassan Zaidi who died on 18-3-85 under process.

II. Iran :

Two persons have died as a result of attacks on merchant vessels in the Gulf, as follows :—

- (1) Gilbert D'Costa, chief cook of MV—Iran Eteghad belonging to Iranian Shipping Lines, who died at Bushehr.
- (2) Capt. Goutam Chakraborty of MV Abid of Iran-Hind Shipping Company who died Bandar Imam Khomeini. Compensation in both cases appears to have been settled directly by the shipping company with the next-of-kin, as per the employment contract. No complaints have been received from any quarter about the non-payment of compensation.

“Representation from Idukki Project Field Laboratory”

6820. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Idukki Project Field

Laboratory, which is studying the ecological effect of the Idukki Hydro Electric Project, stating that this Field Laboratory will be closed soon and so the scientists should be given employment by taking up the ecological study in other hydro-electric projects; and

(b) if so, the steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) and (b). The representations received from the research staff working in Idukki Research Project Field Laboratory of the Zoological Survey of India were considered carefully and sympathetically. The research staff appointed for the execution of research projects including the Idukki Project are subject to specific terms and conditions which *inter-alia* stipulate that the very nature of the project does not entail any liability on the part of the institutions or the Government for post project employment. There are various other research funding organisations who have similar terms and conditions applicable to the research staff. The research projects are sanctioned for a limited period of 3 to 5 years for the attainment of specific results envisaged in them. The appointment of the research staff is thus co-terminus with the completion of the research projects. The purpose of the Idukki project is monitored by a central committee of the Zoological Survey of India which has decided to wind up the project in June, 1985 after giving it a one-year exten-

sion in June, 1984. This extension was considered necessary for preparing a report on the outcome of the research project. As the Survey has no other ecological study of hydro-electric projects on hand, whenever the research staff of the project applied for posts else-where the applications were freely forwarded. Information to the foregoing effect was sent in response to the representations.

"Supply of Good Quality of Coal to Thermal Power Plants"

6821. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that one of the major reasons of pollution from thermal power plants in the country is due to supply of inferior quality of to the power plants;

(b) whether to avoid the increasing pollution from such thermal power plants, Government propose to take steps to supply the good quality coal to thermal power plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indian coal generally contains less sulphur but has high ash content. Use of such coal in power plants may cause pollution unless high efficiency electrostatic precipitators are provided.

(b) and (c). Washing reduces ash content in coal. However, this has to be examined from techno-economic angle.

"Pollution by Lime Stone Mine near Malabar Cements in Kerala"

6822. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the earth being discharged from the limestone mine near the Malabar Cements, a public undertaking in Kerala is flowing into the Malampuzha reservoir and thus endangering it;

(b) if so, whether this matter has been taken up with the authorities of the Malabar cements;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to stop the destruction of the reservoir ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) No earth is being discharged from the lime-kiln. The reservoir is not endangered.

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

(d) Production has recently commenced and the factory authorities have assured all precautions, such as, contour bunds and check dams etc., are proposed to be taken up shortly.

Abolition of Passport Offices at Cochin and Calicut

6823. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the passport offices at Cochin and Calicut;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether this will not affect the speedy issue of passport in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Talks between India and Pakistan

6824. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
DR. G. VIJAYARAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Pakistan resumed official level talks after a gap of nearly 8 months on 5 April, 1985;

(b) if so, the main topics discussed during the talks; and

(c) whether all the conditions put forward by the Government of India for resumption of talks have been fully met by the Pakistan Government; and

(d) is so, the outcome of the talks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d). The Foreign Secretary, who visited Pakistan from 4th to 6th April 1985 as part of a series of visits to all neighbouring countries, held discussions with President Zia-ul-Haq and other Pakistan leaders and officials on bilateral as well as other matters of common interest.

A copy of the Joint Press Statement issued on the conclusion of the visit is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1128/85].

"Reorganisation of Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution"

6825. **DR. G. S. RAJHANS :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) the main functions of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and the annual allocation of funds therefor.

(b) to what extent this Board has achieved the objectives for which it was set up;

(c) whether Government propose to reorganise the administrative set up of the Board to improve its functioning; and

(d) if so, facts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) The Central Board is a statutory authority for Water and Air Pollution monitoring and control at national level. The Board also acts as a State Board in respect of Union Territories and co-ordinates activities of State Boards in nationwide implementation of pollution control and monitoring.

The allocation of funds for the financial year 1985-86 for Central Board is 290.38 Lakhs.

(b) The Central Board has taken up several pollution control measures and projects/programmes at the national level to meet its objectives. Some of the major programmes undertaken are : Monitoring of National Water Resources; Integrated Study

of entire Ganga Basin including the Yamuna sub-basin; classification of 14 major rivers in the country; compilation of inventory of large and medium water polluting industries; Industry specific national implementation programmes; setting up of ambient Air quality monitoring stations and initiating Research and Development projects.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Inspectors Working as S.H.O's in Delhi Police Stations

6826. **DR. G. S. RAJHANS :** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of inspectors in Delhi Police Force and out of those how many are working as S.H.O's in various police stations at present; and

(b) the criteria for appointment and tenure of posting of an Inspectors as S.H.O. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) At present, the total number of Inspectors in Delhi Police Force is 395. Out of these of 66 are working as Station House Officers.

(b) Suitability, experience, reputation for integrity and honesty are the main criteria for the posting of an Inspector as SHO. The normal tenure of posting for SHO at a police station is three years but under exceptional circumstances, it may be extended upto 5 years.

Reported Threat of British Government to Cut Aid for not Purchasing Westland Helicopters

6827. **SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :**
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian High Commission in London has sought clarification as to whether the British Government has threatened to cut its aid to India if it does not order purchase of Westland Helicopters from Britain;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the conditions attached to the British offer for aid to India; and

(d) what is the Government of India's stand in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In answer to a query by the High Commission, a senior functionary of the British Department of the Overseas Development confirmed the contents of the interview given on the BBC on 26th April, by Mr. Timothy Raison, the British Minister for Overseas Development. The authentic text of the portions of this interview, pertaining to the Westland helicopters and U. K. aid, is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1129/85].

(c) British aid to India is entirely tied to purchases made from U.K. sources.

(d) It is not Government's policy to accept aid from any source with strings attached.

Proposal regarding daily flights for New Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum

6828. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to make the New Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum flights daily; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) and (b). In the summer schedule effective from 1st June, 1985, Indian Airlines plans to step up the existing four days a week service on Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum route to a daily service.

Human Rights Committee Held in New York 1984

6829. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of the report submitted by India to the 21st Session of Human Rights Committee held in New York from 27 to 30 March, 1984; and

(b) the outcome of the discussion held in the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) India's Report under Article 10 of the International Government on Civil and Political Rights was presented to the 21st Session of the Human Rights Committee in New York by the Attorney General on March 27 and 30, 1984. The main features of the Report included India's commitment to the cause of self-determination as well as to the observance of civil and political rights concerning right to life and personal liberty, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, right to participate in public affairs, elections and public services, protection and rehabilitation of destitute and unfortunate persons, right to association and right to privacy. It was highlighted that the Constitution of India guarantees the enjoyment of Fundamental Rights without any discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. An independent judiciary, with the Supreme Court at its apex, ensured the enjoyment of the fundamental rights by all individuals. The Report mentioned that any violations of individuals' rights in India can be suitably redressed through necessary remedies, including the exercise of writ jurisdiction by the judiciary.

(b) The Human Rights Committee commended India's Report and its efforts for the preservation of Democracy and observance of Civil and Political Rights of individuals in the country.

Declining Trend in Traffic between India and Gulf Countries

6830. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been declining trend in traffic between India and Gulf countries;

(b) whether it is causing serious worry in airlines circles as Gulf operations are the maximum profit-making routes for Air India

as well as other international carriers operating from here; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the efforts of Indian Government to come to any decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) There has been no decline in the total passenger traffic between India and the Gulf countries. However, declining trends were experienced in some markets like Iraq, Kuwait and Qatar.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) As a part of the overall effort for improving the Gulf market, Air-India has provided direct connections between Trivandrum and Dhahran and between Madras and Dubai as well as Madras and Abu Dhabi.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Official Language Act, 1963

6831. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is essential to implement the Official Languages Act, 1963 and Rule 1976 for carrying out official work;

(b) if so, whether it is necessary to appoint officers and employees for this purpose; and

(c) if so, Government's policy in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, it is necessary to appoint officers and employees according to the norms prescribed by this Department vide O. M. No. 13035/3/80-O.L. (C) dated 27-4-81.

(c) The Government's policy has been to give expeditious sanction to create these posts.

[*English*]

Identification of Schemes for Tribal Sub-Plan Area and Quantifications of Fund under Plan

6832. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the Central Ministries/Departments to identify the programme and schemes for Tribal Sub-Plan areas and quantify the funds for the same during the Fifth Five Year Plan and Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the Ministries/Departments which adopted the policy and the funds provided therefor during Sixth Plan period, Ministry-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following 15 Ministries/Departments have reported quantification of funds for Tribal sub-plan areas during the Sixth Plan period :

Ministry/Department	Funds quantified for TSP areas (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
1. Ministry of Agriculture Cooperation	5219.55
2. Ministry of Commerce	164.58
3. Ministry of Communications	17387.17
4. Ministry of Education and Culture	4451.13
5. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	5165.78
6. Ministry of Industrial Development	3444.00
7. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1377.86
8. Ministry of Irrigation	105.70

1	2
9. Ministry of Labour	21.64
10. Ministry of Rural Development	29420.00
11. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	8369.00
12. Ministry of Social Welfare	10843.00
13. Department of Civil Supplies	385.45
14. Department of Food	345.00
15. Department of Rehabilitation	8.73

MR. SPEAKER : I can allow you if you come under some rule; not like this.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. I cannot.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded. Absolutely I have not allowed. This is all irrelevant.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, do you know the rules ?.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Buta Singh.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir,.....
(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : What is your Point of Order, Sir ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, the industries of West Bengal.....

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : What is the rule, Sir. Under what rule you are referring to it ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, the West Bengal industries are closing down because of lack of industrial alcohol.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is irrelevant, Sir. It is not a Point of Order, Sir.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why are you speaking all at one time.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : All right, then I will see to it. I cannot do this. Not like this. It is impossible to run the House like this.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Might be, but I have to run the House according to the rules. I cannot break the rules for you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed, absolutely not.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Now take your seats please. If you want to abide by the rules, nothing like this can be discussed in this way.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have already listed one subject today that concerns the industry, and if you want to have your own way of doing the things, then the House is yours, do whatever you like. But I cannot take it like this. You are standing

ten people, trying to force your way like this, like a ramrod. Don't do it like that. All of you shout, it is very bad. I go according to the rules. I ask you what is what and I give everything on the floor of this House for discussion. I am not barring anything. But you cannot force your ramrod like this. Don't do like that. I dislike that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You allow one by one.

MR. SPEAKER : But there is no question of one by one. It is not a question or discussion hour.....

(Interruption)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We have given notice of it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is out of order. On principle, I cannot allow it. There is no Point of Order.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have taken a note of it but you cannot ask me here. You are unnecessarily taking the time of the House. Absolutely irrelevant, absolutely irresponsible.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You are not listening to us for one minute. When it is a question of jobs for lakhs.....

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right, but everything has to come according to the rules.....

(Interruption)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have given a notice.....*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. That is under my consideration. I cannot allow you like that.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The rules do not allow you like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot. I have to consider it. If the time is available, I can consider it. It is so simple.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, the House is going to adjourn.....*(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Kindly listen, Sir. You are not even listening to anything. You will certainly consider the matter, I know that.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I can, and you are always welcome.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not welcome here, I am only welcome there.

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this when he is trying to ramrod the Chair.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not trying to ramrod. I am making a request to you. Since the House is going to adjourn in about two days time, there may not be a time for you to admit Calling Attention notices. And since this matter we feel is of urgent nature you may look into it and ask the concerned Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I always request you to come and I will also call the Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not averse to anything, but it should be done according to the decorum. It is not like this, I abhor this. I am always open to suggestions. I am always open to cooperation. You come and I will do whatever I can, but not like this. If you do like this then I go the other way round and I become allergic to this. So simple it is.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : On the identical matter I gave a notice and since the time is very short you may consider it or may not consider it. My suggestion is simple. The Minister may make a statement in the House or may not do anything, but I would request that since the Minister is here, he may be asked

after the Session is over at least to call all the MPs belonging to West Bengal and discuss the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask the Minister and he will do it

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : If you direct him, it will be all right.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot. He is here because he has to cater for us. He is not a Minister for himself.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the big and small villages in and around Srinagar.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Please ask the Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think that a statement can be made only if pressure is exercised ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : You will recall that during a debate, an hon. Member of this House mentioned a friend and a colleague of ours, as being involved in a bank fraud. His name was expunged from the proceedings. Yet the Indian Express has published his name. It is a privilege of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, you are going the wrong way to give your point of view. You have given me a privilege motion. I am getting it looked into. When I get the facts, I will see what to do and what it is.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : Every day there are reports appearing in the

Press. You have just now said that there is going to be no Calling Attention. I presume this is based on what it is already on your Table. Therefore, I would like to draw your attention to the point that everyday there are matters of urgent public importance appearing in the Press and 60 to 70 per cent of the Calling Attention are not discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't want my attention to be drawn like this. No.

Now, Papers to be laid.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report and Riview in the working of the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi and statement showing reasons for delay in laying papers on the Table

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : On behalf of Shri Buta Singh I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L T-927/85].

Trade and Merchandise Marks (Second Amendment) Rules, 1985, Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 1985 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying notification at (2)

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND

CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Trade and Merchandise Marks (Second Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1396 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1985, under section 134 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-928/85].
- (2) A copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures Packaged Commodities Amendment Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 96 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1985, under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-929/85]

Annual Reports and Reviews of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation and Animal Welfare Board of India etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore for the year 1980-81.
 - (ii) Annual Report on the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-930/85].
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1983-84.
- (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-931/85].
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.
- (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-932/85].

Notification under Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. Statement showing reasons for delay in laying papers on the Table

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III and Class IV employees (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification

No. G. S. R. 357 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1985, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-933/85].

Annual Report, Annual Account and Review on the working of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta. Statement showing reasons for delay in laying papers on the Table

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :
I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the All India Services (Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 338 in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1985, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-935/84].
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84 together with Audite Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-935/85].

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th May, 1985, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Situation arising out of the reported closure of Rohtas Industries Limited resulting in unemployment of large number of workers

SHRI MAURICE KUJUR (Sundargarh) :
I call the attention of the Minister of Industry and Company Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The situation arising out of the reported closure of Rohtas Industries Limited resulting in unemployment of large number of workers and the action taken by the Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Rohtas Industries Ltd. (RIL) belongs to Sahu Jain Group. It has five undertakings in its Dalmianagar Complex, namely cement, paper asbestos, vanaspati and vulcanised fibre. In addition the company had a vanaspati unit in Jaipur which has since been disposed of by the original promoter in July 1984. The Company employs about 10,000 regular workers and 5000 casual/contract workers. The operating

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

results of the company have been unsatisfactory since 1977-78 and it has been incurring losses continuously. As on 31-12-1982, the accumulated losses and intangible assets aggregated to about Rs. 12.32 crores against subscribed and paid up capital of Rs. 6.04 crores and the reserves and surplus of Rs. 1.01 crores. The company has defaulted in the payment of various dues including statutory liabilities amounting to over Rs. 30 crores. Due to liquidity constraints RIL was unable to make current payments and as a result, it ran into serious difficulties in regard to supply of materials and services. On account of the uncertainty about the future of the company, there was a steady exodus of qualified and experienced personnel, which added to the already serious operational problems faced by it. The company declared a series of lay offs and lockouts for varying periods during 1982, 1983 and 1984. According to the Government of Bihar, the RIL units at Dalmianagar have remained closed since 9-9-1984.

According to the detailed diagnostic study undertaken by IFCI, the main reasons for sickness for RIL are (i) management deficiency (ii) lack of modernisation. Various efforts to revive the company have been made and consultations have been held between IFCI and other financial institutions, State Governments and the concerned Ministries. A rehabilitation package finalised by the financing institutions in June, 1983 which comprised of rehabilitation and modernisation/expansion of various units at the Dalmianagar Complex and expansion of the Vanaspati Unit at Jaipur, was approved by the Guidance Committee of the Ministry of Finance in February, 1984. This rehabilitation package was based on various assistance/reliefs and concessions to be given by the institutions, the State Governments, Ministry of Industry and Railway Board. In the meantime, in July, 1984 the RIL disposed of its Vanaspati Unit at Jaipur Company which was the only profitable undertaking of the thereby necessitating a fresh look at the whole package of assistance as the cash contribution of this unit in the overall operation of the company was now no longer available. Financial Institution took an adverse view of the sale of the Vanaspati Unit at Jaipur and expressed their total lack of faith in the management of RIL. The institutions also expressed strong doubts about the viability of Rohtas Industries Ltd.

A series of inter-departmental meetings have been held to discuss the affairs of RIL and the prospects of revival. These discussions have revealed that the financial position of the company has further deteriorated in view of the total liabilities having increased to nearly Rs. 75 crores, and the unit has no prospects of viability.

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to request the hon. Members not to talk standing in the aisle. This is not the way to talk to each other, they must learn all these things. Hon. Members, this is not the way to do it. If you want to have some parleys, you can go outside and have it, but don't disturb the hon. Minister and the hon. Members who are on the job. Please don't do it.

SHRI MAURIC KUJUR : Sir, the Rohtas Industries Limited at Dalmia Nagar is the second largest private sector company after TISCO in Bihar and it has remained closed since last September. Since then, about 15,000 workers have been thrown out of employment and are forced to face starvation.

May I know from the hon. Minister what legal action was taken by the Government against the management of for throwing thousands of workers and their families on the street ?

Has the management paid all the outstanding dues of the workers or those are still pending ? If so, how much are the outstanding dues ?

Has ever the State Government of Bihar moved the Central Government to take over the management of these units ? If so, what steps do the Government propose to take for the revival of these units and to protect the interest of both the State and the workers ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, as I have already explained the position of these units is really very bad.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The hon. Member wanted to know about the dues of the workers outstanding. The dues of the workers outstanding are of the order of Rs. 7 crores. As the hon. Member has mentioned

about 15,000 workers are involved because it is a very big complex where these workers are working and the unit is closed now. Therefore, I have mentioned in my statement, the efforts made by the Central Government and the State Government to revive these units. But unfortunately, the financial position of the unit has further deteriorated and when the financial institutions were thinking of rehabilitation of this unit, the management suddenly dispose of one unit at Jaipur which was making profit. So, the financial institutions have lost faith in the management. After that, there were discussion in the Industries Ministry; there were discussions in the Finance Ministry; there were discussions with the Chief Minister and the State Government representatives.

So far as taking over is concerned, I think, it is for the State Government to consider. I feel that the State Government is considering it. If the State Government wants to take over and run these units, whatever assistance, whatever cooperation and whatever help they want from the Central Government, we are prepared to consider and extend all possible help to them. I do not know whether the Government of Bihar will be in a position to rehabilitate all these units because there are several units in this complex and if they want to rehabilitate the unit one by one, then to that extent, the workers will have to cooperate with the Bihar Government. I know the present Chief Minister of Bihar who is himself an eminent trade-union leader and he has all sympathies for the workers and therefore they are considering seriously how best to get over this difficulty and find a satisfactory solution. I can only say that if the Bihar Government is thinking of any such proposal, to that extent, whatever help is required and whatever help is possible from our side, the Government of India is prepared to consider, if such proposal comes to the Government of India from the Bihar Government.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Rohtas Industries Ltd. is located in a very backward area of Bihar. It is in fact located between the two quite backward areas of Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh. 15,000 workers, 1,000

regular workers and 5,000 contract/casual workers, are employed there. Besides, a large number of other people are also benefited by it. There are other contractors, markets and transport companies directly or indirectly connected with it.

The Rohtas Industries Ltd. has been lying closed since September last. It has not only affected the livelihood of the workers employed there and their families but has shattered the economy of that area also. The entire area has been badly affected by it.

There was a time when the Rohtas Industries Ltd. used to be a prosperous industry. Its owners earned good profit from it. But they utilised their profits in other areas instead of utilising it for the modernisation and expansion of this industry. This industry produces paper, vanaspati ghee and cement. They run a railway line also and carry both passenger and goods traffic. I do not know whether that line has recently been nationalised or not, but this line is also lying closed. The factory is also lying closed.

A very important aspect is that the raw material used in this Industry in the manufacture of paper, cement, vanaspati, etc. is available in abundance in that area itself. All these are essential commodities. These commodities are now in short supply in the market because of closure of this industry.

Besides, it has adversely affected the livelihood of the workers. The Government of Bihar tried to help restart this industry somehow or the other because its closure was adversely affecting the economy of Bihar. They gave certain concessions also, the details of which have been furnished by the Minister in his statement. Some financial institutions also wanted to provide assistance to it... (Interruptions)

This industry is located in Mr. Tiwari's district and not in his constituency.

(Interruptions)

[English]

He is very much concerned about the closure of the mill.

[Translation]

But before the financial institutions could help them and the Bihar Government

[Shri Zainul Basher]

could give them some concessions in regard to the repayment of their dues, they sold their Jaipur Unit. The Jaipur Unit was a viable unit. After the sale of that unit, the Government of Bihar lost confidence in their management. Now they are not prepared to extend any concession or facility to this industry.

What are the reasons why this very old and once old prosperous industry, which had provided employment to many people in the backward area, has been closed? The main reason which the hon. Minister has stated in his statement and which we all know, is its bad and inefficient management. Bad management has ruined a very useful industry. The second reason is their *mala-fide* intention. Perhaps they thought that they might not be able to earn more this industry and so, they started gradually transferring elsewhere the funds invested by them in it. They started doing so to earn profit or to get benefit in some other ways. They have not even deposited the provident fund amount of the workers for the last four years. It is a criminal act. Questions were raised in this House also that the amount of the provident fund of the workers had not been deposited by them for the last four years. I understand that no action has been taken against this criminal act. It is a very serious matter. The main point is what to do with that industry, how to get it restarted. Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, the closure of the Rohtas Industries Ltd. has shattered the economy of eastern U. P. and Bihar. This industry has to be restarted. The Government of Bihar had sent a proposal 4 or 5 months ago that the Central Government should take over this industry and after taking it over, it may be nationalised later on. The first step is to take it over and the second step is to nationalise it. I would like to know whether the Central Government have received any such proposal from the Bihar Government and if so, why they have not taken any action on it so far. The time for taking it over is over now. The livelihood of about one lakh people directly depends on this mill. If, on an average, a family consists of five to seven members, then at least one lakh people are on the verge of starvation today. The Rohtas Industries Ltd. has been lying closed for the last more than 6 or 7 months but no efforts have been made to get it restarted.

The Bihar Government and certain financial institutions have tried to provide concessions and facilities to the management of the mill, but inefficient management is unable to run this mill despite all these concessions and facilities. I, therefore, demand that this mill be nationalised. The earlier it is nationalised, the better it would be. It is no use delaying its nationalisation. In his budget speech, the hon. Finance Minister had said that inefficient management would be punished. But the management of this industry is not being punished even after the lapse of such a long time. Now, they have lost the confidence of the Bihar Government and the financial institutions, what to talk of getting assistance from them. I, therefore, strongly demand that the Rohtas Industries Ltd. be nationalised. Arrangements should be made to reopen their mill as early as possible. I would like to know when you propose to make arrangements for its reopening? Many questions arise in respect of this factory—whether criminal cases would be filed against them or not; whether a case would be filed against them for not depositing the amount of provident fund; whether the money advanced by the financial institutions would be recovered from them or not. I do not want to raise these questions, because there is no need of them. I would only like to ask when this mill is proposed to be nationalised and the arrangements made to reopen it.

[English]

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have already said that the state of affairs so far as this unit is concerned is very bad. I can give the figures so that the Members can appreciate the real position. The fixed assets of the company as on 1-3-1984 was Rs. 18.29 crores. The depreciation on the fixed assets value upto 1-3-1985 was Rs. 2.45 crores. The net value of the assets as on 1-3-1985 comes to Rs. 9.84 crores. As against the assets of Rs. 9.84 crores, the liabilities as on 12-11-1984 were of the order of Rs. 75 crores. The hon. Member wanted to know what steps the Government of India proposed to take to revive this unit or take over this unit or nationalise this unit. Very recently an exercise was made in the Finance Ministry. A Committee was asked to go into that and that Committee has prepared a rehabilitation scheme. According to the scheme prepared by the Finance Ministry for rehabilitating the unit, the amount required

is Rs. 174 crores. Since a large amount is required for revival of this unit, I want to tell the hon. Member and also the House, because the hon. Member wants to know whether the Government of India wants to take over this unit, whether the Government of India wants to nationalise this unit—I may humbly submit that the Government of India is not in favour of either taking over this unit or nationalising this unit because so far as the nationalisation question is concerned, it does not fit in the criteria that are laid down by the Government of India for nationalisation; we feel that this unit is not fit for revival. If the Government of Bihar wants to nationalise, then it is for the Government of Bihar to consider it and take whatever necessary action they propose to take or they intend taking in this matter. As I have already mentioned, if the Government of Bihar wants to nationalise or wants to revive some of the units, to the extent possible we are here to extent all support that we can to the Government of Bihar. We have already said this to the Government of Bihar. In fact, they demanded that the Government of India should nationalise, and we have made it very clear to the Government of Bihar that we are not in favour of nationalisation. We have made it clear that, if the Government of Bihar wants to nationalise, it is for them to take a decision in the matter. So, there is no question of the Government of India either taking over or nationalising this unit. If the Government of Bihar comes forward with any concrete proposals, certainly the Government of India will consider.

12.33 hrs.

STATEMENT *Re* : FREIGHT RATES FOR SALT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : Hon. Members may recall the general discussion on Railway Budget which took place in March 1985 and my reply thereto on 20th March 1985. The revised fare and freight rates have accordingly taken effect from 15-4-1985. However, some of the Hon. Members had made mention about giving some relief in the matter of freight rates for salt for human consumption. We have been giving considerable thought to

this matter. In deference to the wishes of the Hon. Members and on grounds of sentiment, I have decided to exempt salt for human consumption from the levy of the 10% supplementary charge, on consignments moving over 500 kms. I, therefore, announce that the 10% supplementary charge imposed on goods traffic with effect from 15-4-1985 will not be leviable on salt for human consumption with effect from 1-6-1985.

12.35 hrs.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (ABOLITION) BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the State of Andhra Pradesh and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of the State of Andhra Pradesh and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ : I introduce the Bill.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I think this is a non-controversial Bill. It can be taken up immediately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now it is only the introduction stage.

12.37 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

- (i) Need to give top priority in the Seventh Five Year Plan for irrigation projects in India

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri) :

[Shri Hussain Dalwai]

India has been blessed by very many big rivers through its length and breadth. If the water flowing in these rivers is properly channelised for irrigation purpose, our country can emerge in years to come as the biggest granary of the world. We are committed to better the lot of majority of our people, many of whom are living below the poverty line. As a democratic country having implicit faith in socialism we have to reduce the disparity in distribution of wealth. We can only achieve these goals if we concentrate our efforts in the direction of agricultural development of our country. The vast irrigation potential which is available to us, if properly planned and implemented, can convert our vast fallow and grass-growing pastures into fertile food growing fields. The Government of India should give topmost priority for undertaking a massive programme of irrigation projects in India and earmark substantial provision of funds for the same in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(ii) Need for allocation of funds by HUDCO for rural Housing or to set up a separate Corporation for financing rural Housing Schemes

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : As per the policy of the Andhra Pradesh State Government the A. P. State Housing Corporation is entrusted with the construction of 1,40,000 houses of which 90% are being taken up for the benefit of the rural poor.

The financial outlay for the construction of 1,40,000 houses comes to about 88 crores out of which the loan component is Rs. 45.45 crores, the balance being subsidy and beneficiary contribution.

The main objective of HUDCO is to undertake housing and urban developmental programmes. Its priority is for financing urban schemes. HUDCO earmarks only 15% out of the total lending for rural housing for weaker sections. In this connection, I would suggest as follows :

- (i) The present priority of HUDCO should be changed so as to increase it to 50% in case of rural housing as for all loans released by HUDCO, the State Government stands guarantee.
- (ii) The period of repayment in the case of rural housing is 10 years

whereas it 20 years in urban areas. This disparity should go.

- (iii) In view of massive programme undertaken in Andhra Pradesh for rural poor, HUDCO should give preference to rural housing schemes in Andhra Pradesh.

- (iv) If reorientation of policies of HUDCO on the above lines is not possible, a separate independent corporation may be set up exclusively for financing rural housing schemes for weaker sections.

(iii) Need to formulate a code of conduct and ethics for the Press

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : Sir, the Press which is an important organ of Indian democracy and having a long reach over the public mind has no codified norms. Accountability is essential and for accountability a code of conduct and Ethics is extremely important. Agencies of mass communication are carriers of public discussion and information acting to learn and report facts. Newspapers, magazines and those who write for them are bound by no specific Code of Ethics.

Certainly no code of ethics can be imposed on the Press it has to evolve from within the Press itself as any imposition may lead to control of the press which would be undesirable. Without a code of ethics, long established values of journalism get devalued. A mere libel law is not enough. Therefore, what is needed is a code of ethics formulated by member bodies of the Press itself and thereafter a pledge by individual members that they would be bound to the code of Ethics. The Government should thereafter deny accreditation and its concomitant facilities to those who refuse to subscribe to it. The Press must not only function freely but also responsibly to promote and preserve the bond of mutual trust and respect between the Indian journalists and the Indian people.

(iv) Need to expedite the Western Kosi Canal Project

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Sir, sometime back the Central Government had reviewed the progress made in the execution of the Western Kosi canal project, keeping in view the urgent need for harnessing river Kosi for irrigation purposes in the Madhubani

and Darbhanga districts of Bihar and reducing its propensity for causing flood. It is gratifying to note that work on this project is almost complete in the Nepalese territory but there is hardly any progress in the Indian side. It has been told repeatedly both by the Central Government and the Government of Bihar that the project would be completed by June 1987. But seeing the slow progress of the work, it is almost impossible to complete the work by the above date. As such, the Central Government should ask Bihar Government to expedite the execution of the project and also monitor its progress.

(v) Need for relaxation by South Central Railway in the rule regarding booking of 20 wagons at a time for one place in Karnataka

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR (Dharwad North) : The trade and industry in Karnataka are greatly handicapped because of the insistence of the South-Central Railway authorities to book 20 wagons at a time for one place for allotment of wagons. The traders in North Karnataka particularly in Hubli are small traders. They are finding it very difficult to move their goods from one place to another, since they are unable to accumulate goods for being carried in 20 wagons at a time. This in fact has caused scarcity of essential goods in many parts of Karnataka State. This insistence of booking 20 wagons at a time has indirectly affected the common people in the State. The Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry has repeatedly requested the General Manager, South-Central Railway to relax this rigid rule of booking 20 wagons at a time. It is, therefore, requested that the hon. Minister for Railways be pleased to concede the request of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Hubli and direct the South-Central Railway authorities immediately to relax the rigid rule of allocation so as to enable the traders to promote their trade in Karnataka State.

(vi) Need for amending the Forest Conservation Act to obviate delays in execution of development works in tribal areas

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Sir, it is a matter of great concern that construction works, especially in tribal areas of the country, are hampered due to the Forest Conservation Act which was enacted in 1980. According

to the above Act, a State government has to take prior permission for starting any construction work on forest land. State government have to take permission even for electrification in the villages which are situated in adjacent areas of the forest resulting in slow development of tribal areas in the country. It has been also brought to notice that in the Sixth Five Year Plan many Projects in different States were affected resulting in great discontentment amongst the tribal and other inhabitants of the area. I, therefore, want the Government to look into this and see that no development work is stopped or delayed due to above said Act. If need be suitable amendment to the Forest Conservation Act may be brought.

(vii) Plight of the workers on account of denotification of Indian Rubber manufacturing Unit of West Bengal

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : The Indian Rubber Manufacturing Unit of West Bengal had been denotified for the last 1½ years, resulting in starvation of about 1,000 directly employed people of my constituency.

Meanwhile, a year ago, the Government of India set up the Tyre Corporation of India, incorporating some of the premier tyre or rubber units excepting the unit of India Rubber Manufacturing Unit, popularly known as IRM unit.

The market of rubber goods is expanding in India and abroad. A number of Government organisations including defence and Railways are also the bulk consumers of rubber goods specially manufactured by skilled labour of IRM.

The workers are prepared to reduce the strength on the ground of superannuation etc. if the Government agrees to re-open the units.

The Industry Ministry can consider the following proposals to save the unit :

- (i) Bring back the issue to Cabinet withdraw the de-notification order; or
- (ii) Make arrangements for merger of IRM unit into Tyre Corporation of India or Burn and Standard Co.; or
- (iii) Make it an ancillary unit of railways for exclusive supply of rubber goods.

If urgent steps are not taken, many starving workmen will die.

(viii) Need to open the closed units and to make the sick units stable

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : In response to the call of the National Campaign Committee, lakhs of industrial workers throughout the country are observing an All-India Day on May 15, against lock-out, closure, retrenchment and de-notification, which are playing havoc with the lives of hundreds of workers. Sir, as per the Government's own admission, 80,110 industrial units reported sick in 1983. And, during the last 16 months, *i.e.*, upto April, 1985, the number of sick units has increased more. The total outstanding bank credit amounting to Rs. 3,101.29 crores is involved. The analysis of RBI indicated that the factors contributory to sickness included mismanagement and management deficiencies, faulty initial planning, market recession, power-cuts, shortage of raw materials, etc. The conscious workers and their unions had pointed out these above factors a number of times. Now, the menace is not only playing havoc with the lives of lakhs of workers but it has caused a huge amount of loss of public exchequer. Therefore, the Government should come forward with all vigorous steps to save the industries and lives of the workers. The Central Government should immediately reopen the closed units and make the sick units viable to rejuvenate the economy of our country.

[Translation]

(ix) Need to provide loans in time to harijan farmers and unemployed youth by banks in Sriganganagar district

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister towards a matter of urgent public importance pertaining to my own constituency. The main occupation of the people in Shriganganagar district is agriculture and there is predominance of Scheduled Castes there. Most of the Harijan families come in the category of selected families. Punjab National Bank is the Lead Bank of this area and there are many branches of other banks also, but the farmers are not being given loan by the banks in time under the integrated rural development schemes as a result of which the farmers are not benefited. Time and again the farmers have to face many hundles and difficulties. Loans

are not disbursed in time, which results not only in loss of agricultural production, but also loss of national production. The Central Government and the State Governments are supporting the farmers in this regard and are bent upon bringing about rural and agricultural development.

Lesser amounts of loans are being advanced for agricultural production and development than those advanced to trade and industry. A very meagre amount is advanced as loan under D. I. R., as a result of which the farmers are not benefited properly.

Compound interest is realised on the principal amount. The banks are not following properly the policies and the rules laid down by the Central Government for disbursement of loans to the educated unemployed. The condition of unemployed persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes is very pitiable in my district.

I would, therefore, request the Union Finance Minister to take the following steps to remove the increasing difficulties in this regard :

- (1) The families identified as the poorest should be given loans without delay.
- (2) More persons should be given loan under the D. I. R. Scheme.
- (3) The procedure for granting of loans should be simplified.
- (4) Loans to unemployed Harijan Youths should be given on priority basis under the scheme of providing employment to the unemployed.

[English]

(x) Need for early construction of a fishing harbour at Astorang (Orissa)

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur) : Government of India through their pre-investment survey of Fishing Harbour, while making connaissance survey of Orissa Coast in 1974 selected Astorang as a site of fishing harbour. In the year 1976 the Government of India prepared a project report for construction of fishing harbour at an estimated cost of Rs. 66 lakhs. Subsequently, the tropical products institute, Ministry of Overseas Development, London prepared a project report for this harbour at an estimated cost of Rs. 291.40 lakhs.

Subsequently, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, prepared detailed plan and estimates at an estimated cost of Rs. 451.80 lakhs. Then the Director, Pre-investment Survey of Fishing Harbour, Bangalore has updated the estimate at Rs. 425 lakhs.

After that the Government of India have not taken any step to expedite the implementation of the project. If a Fishing Harbour is established at Astorang it will go a long way in boosting the fishing development in Orissa. As a large number of the people in Orissa earn their livelihood from fishing, step should immediately be taken for the development of fishing in that State.

In view of this, I demand that a Fishing Harbour be constructed at Astorang in Orissa without any further delay.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I propose that we can skip the lunch-break today, to complete the pending business of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think all of you agree to this and now we will take up the next item of the business. Mr. Ashok Sen Minister of Law and Justice, is now to reply to the Discussion under Rule 193.

DISCUSSION ON THE URGENT NEED FOR JUDICIAL REFORMS IN THE COUNTRY—(Contd.)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHOK SEN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am so glad that this discussion has disclosed how unanimous different sections of the House are so far as the problem of judiciary is concerned. It is like the Election Commission or the Army, one matter on which all parties converge and their views cut across party line and I may refer to what Mr. Churchill said in 1954 when he moved for increasing the salary of judges from old time £ 3500—it was the salary for hundred years before the war—to £ 8000. It was in 1954, a reasonable sum.

Today, of course, as you know, it has gone up to £ 50,000 and for the Court of Justice, £ 60,000. in England. Then, he said this if I may quote what he said in 1954 on the 23rd March in the House of Commons.

It is something worth reading because whenever our judges and our judicial administration become the subject of controversy, either here or outside, I feel very alarmed and there is no reason why the judges of our judicial administration should ever be brought under politics or in to controversy. This is what Churchill said on 23rd March, 1954 while as the Prime Minister of United Kingdom, he moved for increasing the salary of judges. All of you have said that the conveyance allowance of Rs. 500 should be increased to something more; all of you have said that Rs. 3500 in 1950 was something, but today it is nothing. This is what Churchill had said :

“There is nothing like them at all in our Island.”

He was very proud of the Island, i.e. United Kingdom. He said :

“They are appointed for life. They cannot be dismissed by the executive Government. They cannot be dismissed by the Crown either by the Prerogative or on the advice of Ministers. They have to interpret the law according to their learning and conscience. They are distinguishable from the great officers of State and other servants of the Executive, high or low, and from the leaders of commerce and industry. They are also clearly distinguishable from the holders of less exalted judicial office. Nothing but an address from both Houses of Parliament, assented to by the Crown, can remove them.”

Then, he said further :

“The principle of the complete independence of the judiciary from the executive is the foundation of many things in our island life.”

I am glad that Prof. Madhu Dandavate is here. Our Prime Minister, while laying the foundation stone of the new Bar Council building at Delhi said in unequivocal terms that we wanted a fearless and independent judiciary, because that is the greatest safeguard for our democratic institutions. Nothing better can be said except to quote our Prime Minister.

[Shri Ashok Sen]

This is what Churchill said further :

"It has been widely imitated in varying degrees throughout the free world."

Whether we have imitated or not, but today it is recognised by highly placed judges even in England that we have in our courts advanced much further than the British administrative law, particularly there is the great judgement of the Supreme Court in Maneka Gandhi passport case, where their lordship struck down the order, the Janta Government's order, when her passport was sought to be withheld. The court said in unequivocal terms that arbitrary powers, and unguided discretion are the anti-thesis of rule of law. You do not concede any man the right to govern according to his whims; our Constitution envisages a Government by law and not by men.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : Man makes laws. I hope, you, would not quote Winston Churchill on what he said about India.

12.59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI A. K. SEN : Let me quote his good speeches. He said further :

"It is perhaps one of the deepest gulfs between us and all forms of totalitarian rule."

All around us democracies are crumbling one after the other and in the desert of totalitarian military Governments, this is the only oasis where the freedom and free life still survives and we are a beacon to the rest of the world, the entire free world. The non-aligned world looks upon us as a great beacon of all human life and human dignity and so, we are not imitators of anyone any more.

He said further :

"The only subordination which a judge knows in his judicial capacity is that which he owes to the existing body of legal doctrine enunciated in years past by his brethren on the bench, past and present, and upon the laws passed by Parliament which have received the Royal assent. The judge has not only to do justice between man and man. He also—

and this is one of his most important functions considered in comprehensible in some large parts of the world—has to do justice between the citizens and the State."

That is a great work in a democracy which our courts have to perform. The British judiciary and I shall say the Indian judiciary, with its traditions and record, is one of the greatest living assets of our race and its people and the independence of the judiciary is a part of our message in the ever-growing world which is rising so swiftly around us. I cannot do better than quote this and say that our judiciary has set standards for the ever-growing world all around us. I can quote one instance and it is a matter of pride for us. When Dharma Teja was sought to be extradited from England under a requisition from the Government of India under the Fugitive Offenders' Act or the Extradition Act, as it is now called, the matter was argued in the Court of Appeal. Government of India was briefing the Attorney General at that time, Sir Elwin Jones, who later became Lord Elwin Jones, the Lord Chancellor. He appeared for Government of India and I have got it from himself. When the leading counsel for Dharma Teja said very emphatically as to how His Lordship expected his client to get justice in a country where the Prime Minister herself is against him, Lord Parker, the Chief Justice who was presiding over the court said very firmly and very clearly and it is something which is worth remembering. He said, "Mr. So and So, if there is any country where your client can expect to get justice and justice of quality, we have no doubt that it will be in India."

Therefore, our judicial standards and our judges by and large, excepting possibly a few cases, have reached a standard which now are considered to be a model for all countries where a free judiciary is allowed to function and our judgements are quoted in extence, and I will tell you one thing that Lord Scarman told me two years ago. He was then inquiring into a case. Lord Scarman is the Chairman of the Law Commission in England and he is a great judge. He was then inquiring into the Brixton riots. There were racial riots between the Black US Indians and the whites and the police dealt with the rioters rather firmly and there were damages and various other things. The Government sought that the causes for the riots, the genesis for

racial hatred and various other things have to be inquired into. He told me very frankly that in inquiring into this matter, he borrowed copiously from our great Inquiry Commissions' reports headed by great judges and he found that whenever and wherever he wanted guidance on some point, he got in from the Indian precedents.

(Interruptions)

Whether it is Janata Party or our Party, we are all wedded to the same principles. There have been lapses in the past. I knew because I was arguing in the Special Courts case and I remember the hon. members thought that Mrs. Gandhi and various others can be dealt with by the Special Courts. There, I can again tell you, the Supreme Court laid down various guidelines and that showed that even in times of Emergency or thereafter when the Janata Government came, laws spoke the same language. The great Cicero said in the Roman Senate once and it is quoted repeatedly.

"Amidst the clash of arms, laws are not silent. They speak the same language in war, as in peace."

If law is law and if it is based on morality and justice, it is expected to speak the same language whether the Janata Party is in power or whether we are in power and it will be our duty to see that our judicial and legal foundations remain unsullied.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : They spoke the language in spite of them, not because of them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Don't be distracted.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I know Prof. Dandavate did not see eye to eye with all the aberrations at that time; and many of his good friends never liked the persecution. I said this on the floor of this House—Prof. Dandavate will remember—when we passed the resolution revoking that privilege order against Mrs. Gandhi where they directed Mrs. Gandhi to be sent to prison for seven days. I said it, and I said so even at that time because I was not a Member of Parliament when that thing happened. I am glad that I was not, because like many of us who were defeated, that was the first, and the last time I hope, that I was defeated.

I said, when we came back in 1980, and we debated until, I think, 1 O'clock at night, that whenever a Government takes to persecution, it digs its own grave; and the day you sent Mrs. Gandhi to jail, the grave of the Janata Party started being dug.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahabubnagar) : The same thing happened to you because of Emergency.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think both of us went to the grave for the same reasons. Your Prime Minister is on record—he said : "In 1977, we did not understand the pulse of the people. Therefore, we went out. In 1980, the Janata Party did not understand the pulse of the people. Therefore, they went out of power." The rightly said that. I agree with him.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : The Law Minister Said that you went to the grave because you imprisoned Mrs. Gandhi; he did not say what you are quoting.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : During Emergency, you imprisoned two lakhs of people.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Persecution is a legacy of the Star Chamber. Persecution is a legacy of the arbitrary Government. Whenever persecution was taken as the instrument of the Government, the persecutor has perished. I will tell you; when Robespierre, the great French leader of the Revolution was being sentenced to the guillotine by a mad assembly—as you will remember, there if you are a leader to-day, tomorrow you will be guillotined—Robespierre was one of the finest men that France had produced at that time. Robespierre was sentenced to be guillotined; and as he was mounting the guillotine, he spoke these words which are quoted by Ruskin in "French Revolution". He said this, because Marat had become the leader for the time being; as you know, the Jacobins and Pseudo-Jacobins and others came. He said these words : "*Mon Ami Robespierre*" (My dear Robespierre) "*Souviens-toi*" (you will follow me very soon). Very soon he did follow him. He was guillotined.

So, this is the fate of the tyranny, because tyranny never rules, never survives. The voice of the Buddha, of the Mahatma and of the greater leaders of spiritual

[Shri A. K. Sen]

thought all over the world will be perennial, but the voice of the tyrant is only for the moment; and like Hitlers, grave, they are assigned to that ignominy which tyranny has always led to.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now let us come to the Subject.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Now let us come to the subject. I was on the subject. Prof. Dandavate; because you said that we believe in arbitrariness, getting our Judges appointed according to our whims and all the rest of it, I was trying to refute it, and I was trying to stress the very great philosophy on which our rule of law has been based by the framers of our Constitution.

We had the great leader at that time; Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He believed in the rule of law. And I remember that every time he came to this House—I have said that so many times, and I shall remember it till the end of my life—first of all, he would bow to the Speaker, next to the Opposition and next to the House. Here was a man who, if he had wanted to take dictatorial powers in his hands he could have done so with ease because the people would have willingly given him everything that he wanted. But he disdained all that, and he ruled with passion and dedication for the rule of law. Which had set the foundation of our democracy on golden threads which will never be destroyed. Therefore let us remember the great traditions which have been left for us as rich legacy never to be trifled with. I say this because Prof. Dandavate very vehemently attacked the government as if we have forgotten all these values and we are treating the judiciary with contempt, we are treating them as *Chaprasis* paying them very trifling salary and things like that, and so on. We have not done so and the judges will bear testimony for that; and the relation with judiciary has never been better than what it is today under the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. When he gave me the assignment, his one command was that this matter of judicial reforms has been trifled with for a long time and it is time that it is finished quickly; and if all of you give power to do so, I have no doubt that within five years at our command, we shall see the end of this accumulation, the

backlog and the various other things which have been built up over the years, and it needs a radical treatment and it will be possibly available, not in the very distant future.

About the various things you have raised, salary, emoluments, leave, their dignity, their prestige and everything, the Government has called for a conference of Chief Ministers, the Law Ministers which was going to be held on the 30th May. But, unfortunately, the Prime Minister will not be available. So, it will be held after he returns and he will inaugurate the Conference. This will show the earnestness of the Government in dealing with this problem.

Regarding the problem of justice, this is almost a mandate of the Constitution. Let us read Article 39A. This was passed in Congress time, not that you opposed; everybody supported it. It reads as follows :

“The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.”

A great mandate which has to be fulfilled. I think in the President's Speech, this year, there is a clear reference to this that we intend to see that this becomes a reality and within our life time. I have no doubt that it will become a reality.

Let us take the history of other countries, England, for instance, where most of these courts have been established on the basis of its tradition also America, Australia, Canada or other countries and so on. There was time when justice was sold in England to the highest bidder as to a certain extent it is sold today by a court fees, and it is jokingly said that our justice is *ad velorem* justice; you get justice as you pay court fee. But in England it was a reality. Lord Denning quoted instance after instance in the 18th century when a litigant in the Chancery Court could not get any order unless he greased the palm of the judge and he gave an instance of a man; it is a historical fact,

When the Solicitor said that he had to pay 3000 pounds to the judge to get his decree, the poor man mortgaged his property—3000 pounds in those days was big money—and the case dragged on for nearly ten years. At the end of it, after paying interest and everything, the man lost everything. But the day the judgment was delivered, he found to his dismay that the judgment had gone against him. He rushed to the Solicitor's office and asked, "What is this? You said, I will get my decree with £3,000!" He said, "No, Sir. The other side has paid more!" This is recorded history in England.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In those days Parliamentary constituencies were also sold.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Rattenboroughs.

What is more important is the office of judgeship was sold! The Master of the Rolls was the President of the Court of Appeal. He is still, now. More judges have been produced on that Bench. The highest bidder used to get that post. The Lord Chancellor used to sit with his velvet bag open to find out the man who paid the most. Someone produced, 1,000 silver shillings and it is said that—it is also a historic fact—he said, "But gold is more glittering." And so, he took the hint, went back and got 1,000 guineas and got the post of the Master of the Rolls. That is how these are done.

But over the years what a magnificent judicial system was built! Great judges and great parliamentarians were produced, so that even in times of war the Judges were doing their duty upholding individual liberty and the great example is the case of Lord Atkins, in the case of, *Eshugfai Elego Versus Governor of Nigeria* where that man from Nigeria was imprisoned without the authority of law, knocked from door to door. He got no justice in Nigerian courts and then he came to the Privy Council and then Lord Atkins in the case reported in 1936 Appeal Cases page 48, he uttered these words which have been repeated in the Supreme Court many times. He said :

"According to the British jurisprudence no man's liberty or property can be touched except by the authority of law and if it is so touched, it is for those who touch it, to prove that it is by the authority of law. And if he does not

prove that authority the Judge will prevent him from being deprived of the liberty."

This is the system on which we are based. Now, Judges have been incorruptible throughout. Despite that, over the years due to inflation and other reasons, salaries which were fixed with the hope that they would be guaranteeing the judges' independence turned out to be rather a milestone in their neck and they found that Rs. 3,500 today is only worth Rs. 400 in 1950. And you have voiced all these grievances, all over the country including this House, and this is very much in the mind of the Government and this matter will be seriously looked into.

But we have to take note of two things. The structure of the judiciary and the administration of the judiciary—the two things are different. The structure of the judiciary depends upon the quantity and quality of the judges. I say, quality. Why? Because over the years litigation has gone up. It was 3,000 in 1950 when the Supreme Court started. It is 85,000 today. It was 55,000 two years ago. But it goes up in a geometrical ratio. Then you cannot keep up with the same Judges, the disposal that you want and it is true not merely of Supreme Court, but every Court, every High Court. That is why quantity is a very relevant factor.

Then comes the question of quality. I say quality for two things, because without a good judge you cannot think of speedy disposal. We know of one Judge disposing of the work of five mediocre judges. If you have good quality judges they will do the work of 20 Judges each. That we have seen in our experience. Therefore, the structure of the judiciary is basically sound so far as the Constitution is concerned. It has provided for the Supreme Court, the High Court and the subordinate judiciary and it cannot be improved upon. What we have to do is to fill up the flesh and blood in their structure. We must put quality. We must put enough quantity so that the work proceeds apace. And the work is increasing in every court. Thousands of new laws are being passed resulting in thousands of new rights being affected and prosecution and various other things being followed. Therefore, it will be our endeavour to find out ways and means not merely to improve

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the quantity but quality also so that the best talents from the bar and the academic life are drawn to the judiciary.

Quantity I say because we have already accepted the position that we should have a number of judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. As you know already, most of the High Courts have got the increased strength. We are concentrating on increasing the strength in the Supreme Court from the present 18 to about 30 so that there will be no backlog. Today the Supreme Court has become a miscellaneous Court; only applications are heard and no appeals are being heard. When I came, I remember, only appeals were heard and two days in a week miscellaneous matters were heard and that too for one or two hours. Some is the case in the High Courts also. Therefore, we must put in the maximum. And the optimum that we have set for ourselves is this that there should be no criminal case pending for more than one year in any court and no civil case pending for more than two years. We must fix the number of judges accordingly. I think, we are trying to do so. The only difficulty is that we do not have enough courts anywhere. Take the case of subordinate courts. For example, in Bihar there were only 300 courts in the British days. Now, we have got 1400 Magistrates and Judges functioning in Bihar. How can they be accommodated in 300 courts? So, they are sitting out in the open. They have no toilet facility and no place of convenience. And various other difficulties are being experienced. Therefore, all these things have to be attended to together. We are quite conscious of it. Though we are going to set up a Judicial Reforms Commission, we shall not wait for its report but shall try to do things quickly and speedily and effectively. Therefore, I entirely agree with the hon. Members including Prof. Dandavate that our subordinate judiciary has to be treated with the same brush. We have far too long, ignored the subordinate judiciary. A District Magistrate in the British days used to get Rs. 2500 before the War. It is worth Rs. 25,000 in terms of the present-day value of the rupee. The District Judge had a car and lived like a prince. Today, when I go to the District Court I find that the District Judge as five stitches on his coat—five suitches I have counted myself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Five Stars !

AN HON. MEMBER : Stings.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Do you know how much it costs to have a black jacket and a coat which a judge has to wear? At least Rs. 1000 today. So, do not call him stingy. A District Judge was telling me here in Delhi that the Magistrates and Judges had to go to Shahadra in buses which were growded during the office rush hours; that sometimes, the Chaprasi got in earlier and he was left behind and he had to brush his shoulders along with the litigants who were appearing before his court the same day possibly. These are certain anomalies which have to be noted, appreciated and treated properly. I have no doubt that the Government is very agile about that problem. And the subordinate judiciary has to be brought up to the level of dignity, prestige and efficiency which possibly was the standard in the olden days, unfortunately in the British days. I remember the great judge who tried Mahatma Gandhi. His judgement is memorable. The judgement of the great English judge, Shri Aurobindo, who tried this case, is a memorable piece of English prose. When Gandhi ji came into the court, he rose on his feet... (*Interruption*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It was described as a battle of justice.

SHRI A. K. SEN : And mind you, the law respects even the so-called traitors or persons accused of sedition. This is the touch of justice. Therefore, the subordinate judiciary is the core of our judicial system. Excepting four High Courts no other High Court has got its original side. All the original sides are in the subordinate courts. Unless the standard, their dignity, their prestige, their conditions improve, we cannot get the best and we must get the best. Best goes to the commercial world. Today I was told by a judge of Bombay—I was very surprised, I did not know that a driver in one of the great multinational firms, was getting about Rs. 3,000 a month, with all the dearness allowance and bonus and everything, and a sweeper was getting about Rs. 2,000... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Mahendra and Mahendra, Hindustan Lever, so many are paying.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Some particular company, I forgot the name now. I was

amazed to hear this and I was very sorry for my ignorance. This poor magistrate told me that he comes sometimes from Mahim, sometimes from Dadar, sometimes from far more distant places and he said, "Look at me, I am sweating all the time in the heat of Bombay. The court where I sit is not air-conditioned. Sometimes the electricity is gone, so we are fuming and fretting." What justice can you expect from such a judge? These are great problems and have to be looked into.

There are only a few matters on which I would like to inform the House. I am glad that this discussion has taken place because we had no debate this time on the Demands of Justice Ministry. The hon. Members are possibly not aware of various things that have from done. I think my pad which was here yesterday, has been dislocated. Anyway, I remember it. Somebody said that these wretched lawyers are polluting the temple of justice. Without lawyers, and without judges and without litigants, no temple of justice can properly function. Lawyers were considered to be villains even in England. You read Swift's book. Swift says, I think I can quote ... (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is common book of quotations.

SHRI A. K. SEN : No, no, it is not a common book. This quotation you will not get anywhere, Professor Dandavate, except from me.

Swift says, here are these lawyers. Into their den if you get in when you are bothered by storm, you may go there tempted by their sweetness, but when you come out after years of toil, all your will go, like a ship which travels into a harbour, beaten by a storm. And Dicken says in his *Bleak House*, "In a Chancery court—this is Jarndyce v/s Jarndyce—all the gentlemen with wigs and spectacles, pour over their briefs. Twenty years the case has gone on, people have come, people have gone, and at the end of it; no justice has come. So, be ware. Never enter this court of Chancery." But it is quite different today. With legal aid for the poor and a very well-run legal aid system, the courts are much dearer today to the common man than they ever were. Our legal aid system is of a more advanced type. By this we are not only helping the litigants in court, but we are also trying to prevent litigation by the legal aid

camp and by legal education. In Kerala and in Madras and in various other States they have succeeded tremendously. When I was in Madras, Mr. Raghavchari, who is head of the Legal Aid there said there were 3,000 cases in the last legal aid camp. This is the feature of the Indian legal aid which is quite different from the English system.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, we have a saying that if a man has some incurable disease and his income was not much when that man goes to a civil court or to anything like that, his house becomes just as if it has been burgled by some people. Isn't it? Once I said it in some speech and a writ was filed against me for contempt.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Well, the last thing is about the so-called commitment of the Judges. The only commitment of the Judges is the commitment to the Constitution, the Directive Principles, the principles laid down in the Constitution for bringing about an egalitarian society, giving justice to the commonest of the common and making justice expeditious. The oath of the Judge is his commitment that he will act according to the Constitution and the law without fear and without favour. That is his commitment. A judge must be committed, but Prof. Madhu Dandavate says the commitment means aberration of commitment. It means not commitment, but loyalty to individuals.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The past aberrations you have corrected. I am happy with your comment.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I hope you mean the Janata aberrations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No. No.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. SEN : To me a committed judge is a good judge, but a disloyal judge or a Judge loyal to an individual is not worth his salt.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Well said.

SHRI A. K. SEN : They must dispense justice without fear and without favour. Well, Lord Coke was Chief Justice of England. James I asked him not to proceed with a case which was before him. He said in memorable words :

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"I have taken my oath to do justice. I am sorry that I cannot carry out the command of Your Majesty, because that will be against my Oath."

James I asked his other Judges whether they agreed with him or not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You said His Majesty.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Yes, because at that time it was not Her Majesty. It was James I.

There were twelve Judges with him. So, His Majesty asked the Judges later if they agreed with Lord Coke. These servile Judges said they did not. So, they did not hear the case which the King asked them not to hear. Those servile Judges have been forgotten in history. They have gone into oblivion, but Lord Coke's example will remain a shining example. That is the standard and that is the principle. That is the norm to which we should all aspire.

So far as the Congress Party is concerned, this Government is concerned, the Judiciary will always remain unsullied by individual judges. It will only be affected with the touch of the Constitution. The Judges are expected to deal with justice with the healing touch and not with the touch of the bones and marrow and the dry letters of law. They have to carry out the Constitution mandates with the touch of the Buddha, with the touch of the Mahatma with the touch of Christ, which alone would give justice in a country like ours. All the Judges must aspire to come forward with a healing wand and not with a made of technical Judge who forgets justice in the debris of the dry letters of law, which must be overcome.

With these words I thank all the hon. Members for the excellent advice that they have given to the Government. I am glad that there is so much of unanimity. The Prime Minister is here and I wish to communicate the wishes of all the Members that at least some of the conditions of the Judges have to be improved. I may tell you that already apart from this conveyance allowance we have increased the travelling allowance for the Judges—now free travels—and also increased their water and electricity allowance. These are trifling matters. Let us see this matter in a big way, as they have done in England and other countries, so that the Judges will come back to their old position

and they will occupy the position of prestige and authority which we all want them to do. And let them not beg for water and electricity and so on, let us give them something generously which this country will never grudge, as Winston Churchill said, "This price England will never deny the Judges. for it is our greatest institution." With these words, Sir...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Above all, give them freedom.

SHRI A. K. SEN : They have freedom. Only in your time they had no freedom.

(Interruptions)

About transfers, each transfer has been with the consent of the Chief Justice in all cases. There is not a single case where it has been against the advice of the Chief Justice.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : There has been no answer to the observations of the Supreme Court Judge recently made. You have carefully avoided it.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I tell you why. Because, after the adoption of our Constitution, the rules forbid any discussion or criticism on the conduct of the Judges. That is why they are free to say whatever they like and we have bound ourselves with the rules of restraint and we do not want to get into a controversy with their observations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let us not go into the details because you have dealt with it on the philosophical plane.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I have the highest respect for Justice Tulzapurkar, but one may differ about the vehemence of the expressions which have come from the learned Judge. It might have been possibly more tempered and one may have a different opinion about that and I certainly dispute that a Judge can be a sycophant. We do not want sycophant judges and by these observations the public may be led to believe that they are lying in some nook and corner. And I do not think it has done justice to our Judges. There is no sycophant Judge, we do not want sycophant Judges. Thank you very much.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is the best commitment.

MR. SPEAKER : Right.

13.37 hrs.

HIGH COURT AND SUPREME COURT
 JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE)
 AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up further consideration of the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav may continue.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had expressed my views yesterday also on this subject and I would like to add only this much that so far as increasing the facilities for the judges is concerned, there are no two opinions about it and during the discussion which took place yesterday, almost all the Members had unanimously supported the measures being adopted to increase the facilities being given to them.

13.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

While speaking on the issue of judicial reforms, they said that with a view to improving the judicial system in our country, not only proper judges were required, but proper lawyers were also required. The condition of the junior advocates in our country is very pitiable. Without improving the condition of the advocates, you cannot expect better justice. It is, therefore, necessary that the Central Government should consider measures to bring about an improvement in the present condition of the junior advocates. I had tabled a question also in this regard. In his reply, the hon. Minister had said that the Central Government were going to set up a committee in this regard and they wanted to examine the condition of the junior advocates on an all India basis. I would like to request the hon. Minister to expedite this work, because the junior advocates throughout the country are sending representations to the Central Government and the State Governments in this regard. They have also launched agitations at many places in this regard. We hope that Government would

expedite this work so that their condition is improved and they may work properly in the courts and make suitable contribution in the courts for providing justice to the people. With these works, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very good that in a way, our Law Minister, at the instance of the Prime Minister has taken a sort of vow to solve the problems or rather service conditions of our judicial officers in this country. I have no doubt that our hon. Minister, Mr. Asoke Sen will look into the problems effectively and solve them as he has vast experience at the Bar.

I would like to make some observations here. There are some laid down compartments, namely, the judiciary, the executive and the legislature in this country. Each one is supposed to function within its own sphere or jurisdiction. Sometimes it is said that it is the executive which encroaches upon the field of judiciary. This sort of allegations are made time and again. But rather it is strange that these days—I say with due respect—the judiciary sometimes tries to encroach upon the functions of the legislature. I have got sound reasons for this. For instance, in the matter of reservations, what percentage of reservation should be given to a certain section is to be obviously decided by the legislature. But what we see today. Who decided the percentage? It is the judiciary which decides it. I do not know whether I am correct. But the judiciary says, you should not cross so much percentage. I think, this is a little bit of encroachment upon the powers of the legislature and therefore we should specify the limit.

The second sort of encroachment on the legislature is this. Whereas the court of law is only to interpret the law as it exists, it may lay down small sort of precedents and judicial decisions. But they should not lay down a new realm of legislation. For instance, a thing like “basic structure” was not there when the Constitution was framed. Right from 1955, we are interpreting the Constitution but nobody found what was the “basic structure”. Only in 1972-73, some judges found the “basic structure”. If there is something in black and white, it should

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

have been there in 1955, 1956 or 1957 when the Constitution was interpreted by the Supreme Court. How is it that a set of judges found this "basic structure" after 10 or 15 years of the first interpretation of the Constitution? Therefore, I am saying that the judiciary should interpret the law as it stands and should not lay down a new law.

Thirdly, as far as public interest litigation is concerned, I would like to say something. It is a good thing that there is a sort of public interest litigation. But even in the field of public interest litigation, there must be some sort of rules and regulations. Just because you get a letter, you are treating it as a writ petition. It does not sound good in the spirit of law. It is because, in the lower judiciary, we are observing all the laws strictly. In the lower judiciary level, the procedures are very strictly observed and at the highest level we are treating even a letter as a writ petition. If there are some rules and regulations in regard to this matter, it would be very nice.

As far as legal aid is concerned, it is very good and the legal aid system should be strengthened. Otherwise, rights have no meaning at all and poor people cannot get justice from the courts of law.

Another point which I would like to stress is this. The Government has ruled out any possibility of having a bench of the Supreme Court in the Southern part of the country. I feel this is not in consonance with the principles of taking law and justice to the door-step of the people. No doubt, justice and judiciary at the lower level should go to the door-step of the people. But when justice go to the door-step of the people, all sorts of courts—Supreme Court, High Court and lower courts—have to go to the door-step of the people. Therefore, in this field, there must be a bench of the Supreme Court somewhere in the South. If there is a controversy about the location whether it should be at Madras or Bangalore, I suggest that let it be established in Goa. Our land is there and Goa is a non-controversial place. A bench can be established in Goa.

As far as the rules and regulations are concerned, we have got different Acts, laws and legislations passed by State Legislatures and Parliament. In many fields, I find, there are lot of legislations passed by the State

legislature as well as Parliament on the same subject. As a result of this, each law or Act becomes a piece-meal legislation. If there is a legislation of a State legislature and Parliament, then the rules should be so embodied that in one set everything is found.

With these words, I hope the Law Minister will take these points into consideration. I support the Bill moved by the Law Minister.

SHRI K. R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the AIADMK Party, I support the Bill. I expected a comprehensive Bill will be introduced by the Law Minister. Now, he has promised to introduce a comprehensive Bill so far as the salaries and allowances of the judges are concerned. The Law Minister has now come forward to say that the salaries and allowances will have to be increased. We suggest that the salaries of the judges may be increased to Rs. 5,000 per month so far as judges of High Court are concerned. So far as the Chief Justice of the High Court is concerned, it may be raised to Rs. 6,000 per month. So far as the judges of the Supreme Court are concerned, their salary may be increased to Rs. 6,000 per month. The salary of the Chief Justice of India may be increased to Rs. 7,000 per month. Apart from these, other allowance like ar allowance, house rent allowance etc., as given to the Secretaries to the Government, may be given to them.

At this juncture, it is not out of place to say that the salary of the District judges and the magistrates should also be increased. The salaries of the district judges should be at par with that of IAS officers in the State.

I would like to mention here that a bench or a circuit bench of the Supreme Court is to be established at Madras. Madras was the capital city for a long time for the composite Madras Presidency which will comprise most of the territories now in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Kerala. So, that is the suitable place for establishing a Branch or a Circuit Bench of the Supreme Court in the South. One of the three Chartered High Courts has been established at Madras. A very good library is available in Madras. Madras is the central place in the South.

So a Circuit Bench of the Supreme Court may be established at Madras.

Apart from that, a Branch or a Circuit Bench of the Madras High Court may be established at Madurai. That is the suitable Place.

About 200 years ago, a District Court was established at Madurai by the Britishers. That Court had jurisdiction over the territories now comprising most of the Southern districts of Tiruchi, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunalveli and Kanya Kumari.

Madurai is the suitable place for the establishment of a Circuit Bench. Moreover, Madurai was an important city that was referred to in Ramayana also. That is an ancient city. Three Tamil Sangams were functioning there from 3,000 BC and there were a number of courts functioning. In the circumstances, it is a suitable place for establishment of a Circuit Bench for Madras High Court.

So far as the appointment of judges of Madras High Court is concerned, only Tamil-knowing judge alone has to be appointed. The reason is that original documents and also the deposition of witnesses are available only in Tamil. So Tamil-knowing judges alone are to be appointed for the High Court of Madras. Now there is a policy that the Chief Justice cannot be appointed for the same High Court. So far as the Madras High Court is concerned, there are frequent changes in appointments of Chief Justices. A number of vacancies have not been filled up in the High Court of Madras. The reason is the new Chief Justice is not able to assess the ability or the suitability of any Advocate or Subordinate Judges for the Judgeship of the High Court. He has to depend upon somebody else and who is that somebody else is not known. He is not able to come to a proper conclusion. So, it is better to give more weight for the views of the State Government. They have got a number of channels to assess the suitability of an Advocate or a District Judge for Judgeship. The vacancies available in the High Court of Madras have to be filled up with suitable candidates.

In these circumstances, I request that the Union Government should take effective steps to implement these suggestions as quickly as possible.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Members have spoken in detail about judicial reforms. I have seen that the judiciary is not constituted with judges alone. There are three main parts of it—this judges, the advocates and the litigants. I have no hesitation in saying that the most important component of the judiciary is the litigant. It is he who pays all the money in the form of fine, court fee and various other charges, but this main component of the judiciary has not been given due consideration so far. Sir, all this set up has been created to provide justice to the poor. But although more than 10 or 12 years have passed, yet the poor are not getting justice. Even after the lapse of so many years, cases remain pending, as the dates of hearings are extended again and again and judgements are not delivered.

Sir, on the protect of amending the petitions, filing of documents and other important papers, dates are extended frequently. I would request that documents or other particulars relating to a particular case should be filed before the case is instituted, so that delay in delivering the judgement could be minimised.

Summary trials are held in some of the States of India. There are certain states, where trial of even minor offences take 2 or 3 years. In examining the witnesses, framing the issues and in delivering the judgements, there is undue delay. There should be summary trials in minor cases like gambling and alcohol consumption, as is done by the Maharashtra Government. Cases should be disposed of after summary trials so that the pendency of lakhs of cases could be done away with.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards another important issue and that is the appointment of a commissioner to examine the factual position in cases. All the members are aware of this fact that a commissioner is appointed to prepare a sketch, map or to make an on the spot inspection of any plot or controversial house or any other controversial item and the litigant has to deposit Rs. 75 as fees for this purpose. When this map is filed in the court, the other party objects to it and says that the map is totally wrong and it does not depict the factual position. The litigant is

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

then told that another commissioner would be appointed and he has to deposit Rs. 75 as fee once again. Then again the second map is also proved to be wrong and, in this way, scores of commissioners are appointed and the litigant has to deposit fee every time and there is undue delay in the disposal of the cases.

13.56 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

I would like to say that we are discussing a very important issue of judicial reforms and these important points should not be ignored. Arrangements should be made to ensure that the poor get justice expeditiously and at lower cost.

The salary and othhr facilities join to the judges have been discussed in great detail here. I support them. My hon. friend Prof. Dandavate had said yesterday that senior persons had been superseded and junior persons promoted. I would like to say with great emphasis that in this House that seniority should not be the only criterion for appointment and promotions of judges, as the position of judge is one of great prestige and honour and hence their appointment or promotion should be made keeping in view their efficiency, skill and past performance.

There are many examples in this country where judges have bailed out many big criminals out of fear, whereas according to the Indian Penal Code, such criminals should not have been bailed out. It is the duty and the responsibility of Government to guarantee the safety and security of judges adequately so that they could deliver their judgements fearlessly.

The judiciary has an important role in running the affairs of the country. Taking this into consideration, our constitution makers had envisaged an independent judiciary and this was established also. But today, the common man is losing faith in the judiciary. If people do not get justice, their faith in the judiciary will decline. If justice is delayed and it is costly, then society will have to face the situation of lawlessness. If the people lose faith in the judiciary, then lawlessness and corruption will increase and there will be chaos in the society.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have allotted me very little time. I wanted to give valuable suggestions to the hon. Minister. These are points which should consider to that we may make improvements in our judicial system and justice available to the society.

So far as penalty is concerned, we all know that two parties indulge in litigation. If one party does not appear in the court along with his witnesses, the court imposes a fine which is called 'cost' in the technical language. This 'cost' should accrue to that person who suffers loss on that day. But, at present in our country, the advocate gets the 'cost', whereas it should be given to the client. A system should be evolved under which that person should get the 'cost' who has suffered loss and not the advocate.

So far as the disposal of cases is concerned, a quota has been prescribed for a judge that he will dispose of cases upto a certain number during a given period. But what happens is that serious and important cases are left out and the quota is filled up by disposing of not so important cases. So, some such arrangements should be made that where a quota is fixed for a judge, serious and important cases should also be included in it. In this way, the practice of fulfilling the quota by disposing of simple cases only may be put to an end to.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ): Sir, after the great speech of the Minister about the judicial reforms a vast subject has been covered. So far as this Bill is concerned it mainly concerns the High Court and Supreme Court judges' condition of service and it is a small amendment in which we are increasing the conveyance allowance of the judges from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500.

After hearing hon. Members speaking from both sides we have noted certain observations which have been made and we have also assured through the Minister that the Government is far more anxious to go into this than what has been said in the House.

Sir, this amendment has been brought today pursuant to a resolution which was

passed in the conference of Chief Justices and they themselves recommended that the conveyance allowance may be increased from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. These recommendations of the conference were pending and we deem it a privilege to introduce them before this august House.

There were three matters as a matter of fact which were pending when we took over. One was with regard to the conveyance allowance. The second was with regard to the water and electricity charges. Because they get free accommodation and they are also entitled to Rs. 200 p.m. as water and electricity charges, they had desired that this should also be raised to bring it at par with what is permissible to Cabinet Minister. We are also considering that matter. We are also seized of the matter regarding travelling facilities to the judges. So, whatever was recommended by the Chief Justices, the government has practically implemented all the suggestions. I am very happy to take the House into confidence that all the recommendations with regard to three service conditions which were suggested have been accepted without any reservation by the government. That reflects our desire to always voluntarily go into whatever the judges want us to do.

In that sphere I would also put the record straight for the information of this august House that in addition to their salaries provided under the Constitution since 1984 government has allowed dearness allowance to all the judges to the tune of Rs. 2250 p.m. So, Sir, that adds to their salary substantially keeping in view the inflations that take place in the day to day life. In addition, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is also paid a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 per month. The High Court Chief Justice is paid Rs. 300 Sumptuary allowance per month. The conveyance allowance which was paid earlier was Rs. 300; we are increasing it to Rs. 500. We can still go into all these things at a later stage when we can meet the Chief Justices and consider suitable amendments. Prof. Ranga was anxious and I share his concern. We are keen to go into all these things and we will get back to them very soon. We have increased their water and electricity charges. We will soon come with another Bill to amend their service conditions. So, so far as the concern of

the Government to keep the judges in a dignified way of life is concerned, we are for it and we shall do it. Various other suggestions were made about the question of arrears, how to go about minimising delays and expenses, etc. This is a serious problem. I agree with the views expressed by hon. Members that we have to grapple with this problem in a very speedy manner. How to do it? We have come up in the Presidential Address saying that we are going to set up a Judicial Reforms Commission. You will soon see that this Judicial Reforms Commission will start functioning within a very short time. The question is this. We have announced that a Supreme Court Judge will head the Commission. That recommendation has to come. We will give it a time bound programme to see how far judicial reforms and legal reforms can be brought about in a speedy manner. There is no going back on this issue. We are seized of this matter. Who is more concerned about the lot of the poor man than the Congress party? We have always stood for the poor man. As a matter of fact ours is the only party which is bothered about the poor people; no party can claim it better than us. I can assure you, Sir, that our concern for the underprivileged, for the weaker sections and for the poor sections of the society remains unshaken over the historical past.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Only on paper.

SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ : We would not like to get into any controversy with you. We shall show you the results which will speak for themselves. This is not the way that you exchange one word here; and I say something here. We shall show you the result. We mean business. We will do it.

The second aspect is this. I will try to distinguish between the Congress Party and the others. Who were the people who stopped legal aid in this country? You can remember if you know it properly. Please remind yourself that it was not the Congress but it was some other party which stopped the legal aid in this country. It is our privilege in 1980 to restore it. We are going in that direction very fast. We have a network of legal aid to the poor. If you want to enter into any controversy I will tell you the distinction between the Congress

[Shri H. R. Bharadwaj]

and the other parties. But I don't want to do it. You know it. You pretend as if you don't know it. Our commitment to the underprivileged is not something new. It is historical. Our forefathers gave protection to weaker sections and poorer sections and this is enshrined in our Constitution itself. It is our legacy from the past. We are bound to implement it. Today judges come from the same society. Judges who come abandoning their practice always come with the idea to serve the society. They do not come to earn more money because all of us know that a lawyer who had lucrative practice at some point of time feels that he should dedicate himself to the nation; he feels he should come up to the stature where the country should feel that he has a role to play. They do not want more money. They want dignified life. We are in constant contact with them. I wish to tell you about their service conditions. We have a very senior member of the Bar who is our Minister who has practically trained all the judges in the country. I am proud to say this. There is absolutely no gulf between the judges and the Government. Within 3 or 4 months, we are proud that we have brought three matters for the benefit of the judges. It is not something that it should not have been done. This is done because it was their due. We are calling another Conference—it was announced earlier—very shortly and you will see that this anomaly is removed.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : We have not talked about more perks to the judges. We have voiced our most important demand about the judges.

SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ : I am coming to every point. I am considering about the services. I may remind you again that we will not hesitate to transfer any judge if it falls within the policy of the Government and the Supreme Court laid down in the Seven Judges case and we have implemented each guideline which was given by the Supreme Court. The guidelines are :

- (1) The Chief Justice of High Courts shall be from the outside;
- (2) He will be senior to the sitting next puisne Judges;
- (3) One High Court should offer a Chief Justice to another High

Court and then the express concurrence of the Chief Justice of India has to be obtained before transferring him.

I am proud to say that yesterday also we have scrutinised each case. It is always with concurrence of the Chief Justice that the judges are transferred and will be transferred according to the guidelines. Where is drawback ? I feel rather surprised and shocked that on half-truth and on certain imaginations people try to denigrate. It is not like that. We are proud of our judicial system and the judges today are very happy that they have in India an atmosphere of democratic thinking and they subscribe to this. But the question is that the poor man feels that the justice is not coming to him. We have recently got a report and we are going to lay it on the Table of the House. We are going to see that the High Court function for the benefit of the common man. Then, we have to request the members of the Bar also to change their thinking that they are not to serve the rich people only but they are also meant to serve the society as a whole and the fee should not be a consideration while rendering service. Then, we have also to see the procedure. Today, if I amend the procedure, you will be the first to criticise "look, this Government is doing something wrong, it is changing the procedure and there is something fishy". We are putting this responsibility on the shoulders of the judge who will examine as to what drastic changes in the process are bound to be there and are needed. These are the matters where you will accept only when the Supreme Court Judge and the High Court Judges' commission agrees that this procedural changes are within the framework of the Constitution. You give us the opportunity and we will show that the amendments are brought in the procedure. The procedure has to be bent in favour of the weak, the procedure has to be bent in favour of the weaker sections, scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities. It is our commitment. We will not go back on what Mahatmaji and what Panditji said. We will implement them and we will show the results very soon. So, these issues are absolutely non-controversial. We announced about the judicial reforms in the Presidential Address. I would respectfully submit that if some Judges sometime

say something which pinches us, it puts us on alert. We don't take it as criticism. We appreciate criticism. But certain prejudices should not be reflected outside. We are prepared to listen. We may commit mistake. Everyday we come to the House and we are before you. You can always point out to me, my officers are available, my Minister is available, the Prime Minister is available and we are here prepared to listen to you. But if there is absolutely nothing wrong anywhere and still you say that we have done something wrong, then you have to correct your feelings. Now, we are here face to face and you can talk. So, we assure you whether it is judicial reforms, legal reforms or concerning emoluments of judges or functioning of the courts, it would be the combined efforts of the whole House as to how we will make it more modern, more efficient, more prone to help the poor people because rich people can use judiciary and they can use that institutions to their advantage. But where do these poor people go? Or are their representatives, elected representatives and you must see to it that when we talk of these things, we must avoid talking of High Court judges, because they are performing their duty and it is equally difficult. The judge sits in the court and he does not know what we are discussing here, except from what the newspapers say. Therefore, whenever there is some comment on some thing, we have to go with restraint because judiciary is equally an important pillar of the State. If something goes wrong with the judiciary, the State will suffer and people of this country will suffer.

Regarding the service conditions, I can assure you, we will give much more than what they want. But we expect that they should also serve the people with the same zeal and same spirit. If the judges do not work and if they do not decide cases speedily, that will frustrate the cause of institution itself.

Backlog is a serious problem. We are going to ask the Supreme Court and the High Courts to form categories of cases and to form particular branches to decide those categories. If one case of a particular category is decided, I think hundreds of cases of that category can be decided by one judgment. But this problem has to be given a thought to by the Chief Justice himself.

We cannot do it. All these things are going to be tankled. I can assure you that this small amendment which we have proposed is going to be the first one in the vast series of actions that we are going to take. I hope you will agree to pass it.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is proposing to bring a very comprehensive bill regarding the conditions of service of judges. If so, is he going to bring in the near future any amendment to amend the provisions relating to and the service conditions, so that Judges may get the same gratuity amount which an IAS officer is getting today?

SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ : We have already recommended it to the Finance Minister. Whatever was announced in the Budget Speech by the Finance Minister here, it should be equally applicable to the judges also.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : It cannot be done without amending the Act.

SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ : We will do so. There is no problem if the Finance Minister agrees. We have already gone half the way in this direction.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : The hon. Minister has sincerely assured us and I believe him that the Government will but forward certain kind of reforms for the betterment of the lot of the common man and perhaps revamp the whole system. I have no doubt about his integrity. I would like to know whether there are any guidelines so far as this backlog is concerned. Yesterday in his reply to a question, he said that the Supreme Court did not clear many cases during the last 12 years and 110 cases are pending before the Supreme Court and so on. You say that you will tell them. But telling them will not have any effect. Will there be any guidelines for clearing the backlog? How many vacancies of judges are with you which you have not filled up? Will you take into considerations the recommendations and suggestions made by Shri Tarkunde for clearing the backlog, regarding appointment of tribunals and so on. These are definite and solid proposals before you. Will you respond?

SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ : Sir, I am sorry he has not understood what I said. I said that the backlog has to be cleared by the courts and not by legislators. The backlog will be cleared by them and when they want more judges we will give them. We can give them suggestions also. We will have consultations with all the Chief Justices. The Minister said so. We can suggest ways and means as to how backlog could be cleared. You cannot really reduce the backlog by arguing here. You have to do some practical work. The courts have to decide. They will request the lawyers they will request the judges probably and if they want more judges we will give. We have said that from 18, we are prepared to make it 30. We have increased the strength of each High Court and we are prepared to increase more. But if those judges do not work, we can only request them. We cannot fight with the judges. You can fight with me but I cannot fight with the judges.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act 1958 be taken into consideration.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is one amendment each to Clauses 2 and 3, from Prof. Ranga. Since the President's assent to move these amendments has not been received, there is no need to move these amendments.

We now take up Clauses 2 and 3 together. The question is :

“That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister.

SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, how much work the judges do in a year ? They work for 183 days in a year. You can yourself see that the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts do not work for more than 182 or 183 days in a year.

There are 1,40,000 cases lying pending in the Supreme Court even today and the number of such cases in the High Court is 10,00,000.

It is not a question of increasing the salaries judges. When you assess the work of the judges on the basis of their salaries then you may also see what a Member of Parliament gets, who works so hard. You may also see the condition of the Ministers who work for as long as 18 hours a day.

14.23 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** *in the Chair*]

The judges get dearness allowance and supplementary allowance. They get well furnished bungalows. Travelling and medical facilities are provided to them. Still, you are talking about their salary. Do you know what the total emoluments of a judge are ? A judge gets Rs. 2,250 per month as dearness allowance, Rs. 500 per month as supplementary allowance. Besides, his whole family gets medical facilities. Even after retirement he gets this facility.

You may see the condition of our freedom fighters who had sacrificed so much and had gone to jail. You may see the condition of M.Ps also. You may also see what salary our Ministers get.

The judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts work for 6 months in a year. On the other hand, there is no holiday for a Member of Parliament. When he reaches home, he has to receive visitors there also. You can see Shri Janardhana Poojary sitting in the office upto 9 P.M. He never goes to see Cinema. Bharadwaj, it is a prestigious office. Just now Shri Ashok Sen delivered a very good philosophical speech.

Under the conditions prevailing in the country, if you want to do justice regarding Salaries, then I would like to say that the salaries of M.Ps are much less. What are they getting? The prices are rising. We do not get water and electricity free whereas they get reimbursement of water and electricity charges. They get free bungalows while we get them on rent. What are the salaries of M.Ps and Ministers? So, while supporting the Bill I would like to say that attention should be paid to this side also and the cases should also be disposed of expeditiously.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

COINAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Coinage Act, 1906, be taken into consideration."

There have been reports shortage of coins in the country for some time Past. Hon. Members of this House have also expressed concern on the situation. The Government have taken various steps to step up the total availability of coins. Production of coins in the three Mints located at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad has been geared up with the purchase of new machinery and equipment, introduction of productivity-linked incentive scheme and two shifts, including extra working hours. As a result, the production has already increased from 525 million pieces in 1981-82 to 1063 million pieces in 1983-84 and 1356 million pieces in 1985-85. The target for production for 1985-86 is 2000 million pieces.

However, despite these measures, there still remains a gap between the demand and the supply of the coins. The Reserve Bank of India has estimated its requirement of coin in 1985-86 at 2600 million pieces, which would rise to 3200 million pieces in 1992-93.

Therefore, as a longterm measure, it is intended to modernise all the existing three Mints and to establish a new Mint of about 1500-2000 million pieces per annum capacity at NOIDA, Distt. Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh. The Government have also constituted a Technical Committee to recommend a long-term Coinage Policy for adoption in stages a new series of coins, with its size, weight and metal/alloy composition etc.

The Reserve Bank of India is responsible for the distribution of coins in the country. It is closely monitoring the supplies to the public at the Issue Offices, Counters and through Small Coin Depots. It also proposes to have a network of Small Coin Depots at local public sector bank branches so that issue of coins at the RBI counters are reduced. It has also made arrangements for releasing of coins of mixed denominations from the same counters.

Unfortunately, certain elements in society have taken advantage of this situation and there are reports of hoarding, thereby creating artificial scarcity.

Necessary instructions to the various State Governments have been issued to take action under the Small Coinage Offences Act, 1971, if complaints of melting of coins are reported. The problem however, can be effectively tackled only if the availability of coins is there, thereby minimising the possibility to create a psychology of shortage. The existing Act, namely the Coinage Act of 1906 restricts the manufacture of coins to the Mints in the country. It is proposed to amend the Coinage Act of 1906 so as to provide greater manoeuvrability to Government stepping up the supplies through minting of coins abroad. I would like to assure the House that this step is being taken to meet the shortage. It shall be the endeavour of the Government to meet the demand through production of coins at the mints in the country. As I stated earlier, all efforts to modernise the existing three mints are also being made so as to meet all foreseeable demand in the future. The recourse to the provisions of the proposed amendment in the Act would be to actually to the shortage.

Now, I would like to commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Basudeb Acharia may initiate the debate. Before that, we have to fix the time.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : One hour is sufficient.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only three persons have given their names. One hour.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The Government has come forward with this piece of legislation to amend the Coinage Act of 1906 in order to make provision to import coins; from foreign countries.

The shortage of coins is not a recent phenomenon. It was felt during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983. Since 1982 the production of coins has been substantially increased from, say 660 million pieces of coins in 1982-83 to 1,356 millions in the year 1984-85. And this year, the hon. Minister has stated, that the estimate is about 2,000 millions. Not only there is shortage of these coins today, we feel that the supply of one rupee and two rupee notes also is not satisfactory. So, will the Government in future come forward with another legislation to import one rupee or two rupee notes because of the constraint in the supply of one rupee and two rupee notes ?

Last year, the Railway fares were increased. What was the plea made by the Railways ? The railway fare was increased due to shortage of coins. From 50 Paise to one rupee, Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2 and so on was the increase. The shortage of coins was the main result which was stated by then Railway Minister to increase the Railway fare. The shortage of coins is a constraint. This constraint and the supply of coins were discussed various times in this House and in the Rajya Sabha also. And the Government was to take some steps. Already they have taken some steps to modernise all the three mints which are there in our country. But despite all these measures, the problem still remains and the Government has decided to import coins. There was another proposal to start 22 new coining presses in three mints in Calcutta, Hyderabad and Bombay. So, the Minister will kindly clarify whether these 22 coining presses have been installed or not. Last year it was stated in this House in reply to an Unstarred Question that a new mint would be established. What is the

progress of that mint ? Why has it not been expedited ? Why was this decision of setting up a new mint not taken when the shortage of coins was felt three years back ? If that decision would have been taken three years back, a new mint would have come up by now and the Government need not go in for import of coins from foreign countries. In reply to a question last year the Finance Minister had stated both in this House as well as the other House that this problem of shortage of coins would be eased within a year. If that is so, then why is the Government going in for import of coins ?

There is the question of capacity utilisation. There are three mints. Is the capacity of these mints fully utilised ? If it is not, then what steps is the Government taking to have full utilisation of existing capacity of the three mints ?

There is the cost factor. It has been stated that about 500 or 600 million pieces of coins will be imported. Has the Government made any assessment as to what will be the cost per coin and whether this cost will be more than the indigenous cost ? What will be the amount of foreign exchange required for importing these coins ? Has this been worked out ? I would also like to know whether any agreement with any country has been made for import of coins.

Last year the All India Reserve Bank Employees Association gave some suggestions on how to solve the coins shortage problem. I would like to know what are their suggestion and whether the Government have thought over those suggestions and what action the Government have taken on those.

My proposal is that there should be increased utilisation of the existing coin mints. Besides the Government should expedite setting up of new mint factory which is proposed to be set up in NOIDA near Delhi. The Government should not go in for import of coins by spending crores of rupees.

With these words I oppose this piece of legislation.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the proposals which the hon. Minister has brought forward

and would like to draw his attention towards the acute shortage of coins in the country. There is so much shortage of coins that the common man is feeling great difficulty in this regard. This is more so in the case of those people who have to go out or those who have to travel.

While travelling in a bus if you give a currency note to the conductor for a ticket, he will express his inability to return the change. A similar situation arises when we go to a shopkeeper. The result is that there is an unintentional increase in the real price of a commodity which a person wants to buy. This situation is creating discontentment among the people unnecessarily.

This matter has been raised at least thrice or four times in the House during the last five years. Every time the same reply is given that efforts are being made to remove the shortage of coins. The Reserve Bank of India, which is responsible for monitoring the situation of remove this shortage of coins, has been given instructions in this regard. It is not understandable why this shortage persists in spite of the instructions given every time. It seems either the Reserve Bank of India does not follow your instructions or if it does so, then there may be some persons working at your outlets who are indulging in the illegal trade of coins or it may be happening that when the coins are dispatched for circulation in the market some persons having an eye on our economy and the currency, accumulate coins with them. One thing has been noticed that some people do have a tendency to accumulate coins. Some do so intentionally while others do it unintentionally. Then, there are coins whose metal value is more than their face value.

There are laws enacted for this purpose but their use is not effective, as a result of which difficulty arises in their proper implementation. In this way, those who adopt such wrong practices escape from the laws. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that if he has the information regarding the quantum of coins which are required for circulation and of those which are in short supply, there will be no difficulty in removing this shortage. Besides this, taking into consideration the shortage of coins during this year it should also be assessed what the demand for coins will be next year. After making this assessment, coins can be minted

here so that their shortage in future may be averted. We shall have to find out some solution to this problem at the earliest. It is good that as an immediate solution, you are importing coins. You should find out the difficulty of the people and the ways and means of removing this shortage and the import of coins is not a permanent solution. There can be a permanent solution only when the streamline the system and find out the lacunae. The management should also be properly controlled.

So far as the setting up of a mint is concerned, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have allotted land at Noida in Uttar Pradesh. I do not know the reasons for the delay in starting the constructions work there. The mint which you propose to set up is going to be small in size. I would like to request you to increase its capacity. You should set up a big mint so that keeping in view the event of shortage of coins, you could have an effective control to combat the shortage in a proper way.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards soiled notes. At present, it is very difficult for a man to get new notes of the denominations of Re. 1, Rs. 2, 5 or 10. Unless we request the Reserve Bank of India by writing letters 5 to 10 times that such and such a person may be issued new currency notes, that person does not get the new notes. It means that the people do not get new currency notes and instead get soiled notes. In a way, the people having vested interest have been indulging in this trade. You may kindly, look into the matter with these words, I welcome the Bill.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not heard of any free country importing coins. Sir, I am speaking on principle. What has happened to our Swadeshi movement? Day in and day out we are discussing about self-reliance in this very House. If we cannot manufacture coins which are required for our country, what will the other countries think of us? We have made tremendous strides in the field of science and technology. It is unfortunate that the Government did not foresee the requirements of coins in our country. Coin shortage is not a recent

[Shri V. S. Rishna Iyer]

phenomenon. It has been therefor the last two or three years. I want to know what the Government has been doing all these years. For two years they have slept over and one fine morning they bring a Bill here. As I asked already, what will the other countries think of us when we go and beg for coins in other countries? I am sure that if we do this the image of our country will be tarnished. Anyway, it has become a necessity now. My only desire and wish is that this should be the last time when we go in for import of coins. We know and many of the hon. Members have already spoken about the difficulties we have experienced. Every day, every hon. Member is experiencing this difficulty. Now, the other day in Delhi, I could not give one rupee note as I had only 70 paise or 80 paise change. The taximan was very happy to receive 80 paise change instead of one rupee. Such was the position of coin shortage. Even the small notes are not available, as some of the hon. Members have said about it. There is no exaggeration.

I am sure, the Minister will not bring another Bill for seeking permission of this House for importing notes. That will be much more disgrace to our country. I do not understand the reason why there is such a shortage. We have got very sophisticated mints and the capacity of the mints should be fully utilised. If necessary, we should have one more mint. Really I cannot understand this shortage. It is very important.

I only hope that this will be the last occasion to import the coins. What will the people outside think about us, if we import small coins? Particularly, only this morning, we discussed about self-reliance in the matter of technology. So, I would strongly oppose this Bill on principle and I only hope that this will be the last occasion when a Bill is brought before this House. We are manufacturing aeroplanes and other sophisticated equipments and many of the countries are looking towards us for many of the sophisticated instruments and equipments. We have made so much development in the field of industry at a tremendous pace. I therefore think that this will be the last time when the Minister will come forward with such Bill.

On principle, I oppose this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Betia) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is acute shortage of coins in the country. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the great difficulties being faced by the public due to shortage of coins.

We are all aware of what happens at the railway booking offices due to shortage of coins. If you go to a railway booking office for purchasing a ticket, generally one rupee is charged for a 40 paise or 50 paise ticket, because the balance is not refunded. When asked to refund the balance, the stock reply comes that there is no change with them. You can very well understand the position of a poor person who has to pay one rupee for a 40 paise or 50 paise ticket for travel by train three or four times a day. Particularly, the poor people in the far off villages are seen standing at the ticket windows waiting to get back the balance and they even miss their train. We should understand this situation.

The situation in the rural areas is worst. Due to the shortage of coins, goods are not sold or purchased against payment of coins there. One can purchase goods there in lieu of paddy or wheat. If you have no change, you cannot escape this. You cannot purchase anything without paddy or wheat under such circumstances. What I mean to say is that every section of our society is experiencing the shortage of coins. It is a commendable thing that the hon. Minister has brought forward this Bill. The shortage of coins in the country must be removed.

I would also like to submit that there are no proper arrangements for distribution of coins. Generally, it is seen that new coins and new currency notes remain in cities only. The coins or notes distributed in the villages are in such a bad shape that if these notes are kept in the pocket, they get soiled due to sweating. The social notes and defective coins are adversely affecting the rural life. It is good that you intend to import coins from abroad in order to meet their shortage. If there is need, you must import coins from abroad. But, at the same time, you have to see whether the amount of foreign exchange to be spent on importing them will be equal to their cost of production here or it will be less than that. You will have to see if we can mint coins in our

country at a lesser cost than that. If the imported coins are costlier than the indigenously produced ones, then it will not be proper to import coins from abroad. The hon. Minister has just now stated that Government propose to set up a mint at NOIDA to produce new coins there. If by inverting less, we can produce more coins in our own country, there it will not be proper to import coins from abroad. In case it is not possible to start this work soon, you must import coins if you want to do so. Government should take steps to use such raw material for small coins as may be less costly. We should try to increase the indigenous production of coins with lessor investment so that there is no need to import coins from abroad. In this way, we shall be able to save our foreign exchange.

One of the reasons for shortage of coins is that the people have accumulated coins in their homes. They melt coins for manufacturing other articles. This practice has been seen in the villages also. You should try to check it and if need be a Bill or an amendment must be brought forward. With these words, I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill is, on the one hand, confounding and on the other, disgraceful. It is confounding because the Government during the last three years has been claiming that the production of coins has increased quite a lot and that there is substantial increment, double, in one year and then a little more than that. Has the economic activity in India got a sudden spurt last year that despite the issue of coins in double the quantity, we are in this difficulty? It is confounding because I do not know whether at any point of time there was really any serious attempt on the part of the Government to understand this coin shortage and to judge how all this is artificial.

15.00 hrs.

To my mind this coin shortage, for a big part, is artificial because the persons who are gaining out of this coin shortage are definitely some companies. Leave aside the lozenges companies. Leave aside the match companies. But there are some new entrants into the consumer fields. There are multi-nationals whose advertisements all the time

we are seeing on the television advertising their products. They are also benefiting.

Everywhere we are being forced to pay more than what we should pay according to the legal cost. So there must be certain agencies functioning in this whole working of the thing. To my mind it cannot be just accidental or some villagers taking to melting of coins. So first I charge the government of not taking any proper investigative attitude towards it in the past two years. Secondly, it is disgraceful because the year 1985 seems to be the year of our launching into the 21st century. If launching to 21st century starts with the import of coins, I do not know how the people will take your launch. Will they not think that this missile also is going to fail? This seems to be the situation.

I know there are not many countries—but there are some countries which tried to import coins from other countries. I know the Australian government once decided to get coins imported from Japan. I also know what a tremendous amount of agitation was launched in Australia against the Australian government going to Japan for import of coins. Therefore, this import of coins is really, as I said, disgraceful. It is said in the financial memorandum that the Government are now taking only the option and only if we use the option, then only the question of import comes and only then the financial expenditure involved arises. Naturally now we are asked to approve this blind-fold. Since the coin shortage everybody is in trouble. Therefore, the Government wants us to vote for import of coins without knowing what will be the cost, what will be the drain of foreign exchange and whether production can be done here. As I said earlier, the financial memorandum is silent about the expenditure as they say that they are only taking the option. Therefore, I have said this is also another point of both confusion and disgrace. Therefore, I really cannot agree to this proposal of government taking option of importing coins from foreign countries. I think instead of taking the option the Government should have come forward to chasing the black-marketeers who are involved in it and bringing them to book and if in reality there is some coin shortage not artificial, then to step up its production. There is no such difficulty with regard to it. Therefore, from

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

the point of view of national honour, from the point of view of the necessity of the Government moving against black-marketeers and from the point of view of the people feeling very disgusted about the whole thing, I think the Finance Minister should withdraw the Bill and say that they are going to make alternative arrangements to meet the coin shortage exploiting our own resources which is quite possible.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : I had no intention of speaking on this amendment. But when I saw this Bill cursorily, I found that it was a very dangerous amendment...*(Interruptions)* I am speaking very briefly but it will be my appeal to the colleagues on that side that they request the Minister to withdraw it. Sir, I am saying something very seriously. I do not know whether the Minister has the authority to withdraw this Bill all by himself but it is a very dangerous amendment that you are asking us to vote.

I am in agreement with Smt. Geeta Mukherjee and Shri Krishna Iyer that country's prestige will receive a very great set-back. That is the first objection.

The hon. Minister has explained about the shortage of coins. Who will not agree with him on this? There is acute shortage of coins but there seems to be some lacunae because you say that the production of coins has doubled. The population has not doubled over a period of time. So, there must be hoarding. Let the Government go into it. Then you have not worked out the details with regard to setting up of more mints in the country. What would be the cost of one more mint? Then, Sir, how many countries have imported coins? What is the history? What is the convention? My colleague referred to Australia. There was a powerful agitation there and they had suspended the operation. They did not import finally.

Then, Sir, it is the circulation of a legal tender. It is not an ordinary paper. If you import currency then India will certainly lose its prestige. Can't you print currency notes? Minting of coins may be a difficult proposition but printing of notes should not be difficult. Your financial memorandum is incomplete. You are in the habit of insulting the House by bringing in amendments at

short notice and putting forward Ordinance. You are going to import legal tender. That is a risky proposition.

You say in the financial memorandum that there is the problem of security and about security the Statement of Objects and Reasons says that necessary steps will be taken to ensure security. What are those necessary steps? With you explain to bureaucrats and others but not to Parliament? Are we not entitled to this information as to what are the security measures you will be taking?

Then in the financial memorandum it is said you will not be importing currency notes or coins from governments only but from persons also. Why from a person? I have objection to importing these from governments not to speak of a person.

So, you have brought forward this amendment at a short notice. Since India's prestige will be at stake and there is no emergency, we shall face this shortage till all of us think about it I insist that Mr. Poojary may rise to the occasion and he must kindly withdraw this amendment.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, six hon. Members have spoken on this Bill. They have given their suggestions. The six hon. Members spoke are Shri Basudeb Acharia, Shri Harish Rawat, Shri Krishna Iyer, Shri Manoj Pandey, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shri Soz. Some of the hon. Members have criticised the Bill saying that it is a dangerous one the prestige of the country is affected, there is a set-back and all that. Also they wanted the withdrawal of this Bill. We have been receiving complaints from various parts of the country about the shortage of coins. We have heard such complaints inside Parliament and outside Parliament also. The hon. Member Shri Rawatji had brought home the sufferings of the people on account of the shortage created in the country. Shri Pandeyji also made out certain points regarding the plight of the poor regarding the shortage of coins faced by the nation. If you kindly go into the history of shortage, what has happened? There are three mints in the country situated at Bombay, Hyderabad and Calcutta. The three mints used to work on the shift of 60 hours

in a week. In the year 1977—I am underlining the year 1977—the hours of the week were reduced from 60 to 54. In the year 1978 once again from 54 hours this was reduced to 48 hours. As hon. Members know, so far as distribution of coins is concerned it is the job of the Reserve Bank of India. What had happened? The RBI did not lift the production. There was accumulation of production at the mint. I may bring to the notice of hon. Members for their information that in 1979-80 the production of coins was 551.93 million pieces. RBI off take was 766.57 million pieces. The accumulation without being lifted by RBI was 714.42 million pieces.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who was responsible?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The hon. Member who spoke from the opposite side was also in the Janata Party Government between 1977 and 1979. Shri Krishna Iyer is aware of the fact as to who were ruling this country between 1977 and 1977 and who were the supporters of the Government at that time also. At one point the Government was about to take a decision that the Hyderabad mint should be closed. We came to power. We reversed that decision. If we had not done these things, the matter would have been quite different. Now, unfortunately, this had happened. In the year 1981-82, production was 525 million pieces. The off-take by the Reserve Bank was 836 million pieces. The accumulation at the Mints was 57 million pieces. The shortage was there. The shortage was felt. Now, there are unscrupulous people in this country. We have written to the State Governments stating that it is an offence of melt the coins. We have written to the State Governments to see that the coins are not melted. Otherwise, action should be taken against them.

Sir, since 1982, production started picking up and we have introduced so many incentive schemes. Steps are also being taken to modernise the mint system and more shifts are also introduced in the mint. Unfortunately for us, at Calcutta Mint, the workers' Union did not agree to the shift system. Only in the month of February 1985, they agreed for another shift. Now, what is the result of it? In the year 1981-82,

the production was 525 million pieces. The production since had increased by three times. The production for the year 1984-85 was 1355.69 million pieces. In spite of these measures, we could not meet the demand and the projection that has been made by the Reserve Bank of India for 10 years is for 1983-84—2050 million pieces, for 1984-85, 2250 million pieces and for 1985-86, the projection is 2600 million pieces. Our target is 2000 million pieces from the three mints.

The hon. Member, Mr. Acharya, had asked about the Noida plant. I would submit that the land has already been acquired there. Even the people are being sent to work out the plan for this plant. They had also gone abroad to get the technology. The Government has set apart a sum of Rs. 20 crores for this project and it would be completed by 1989. The work for the installation of the plant will start in September 1985 and it would be completed within a period of 34 to 36 months, that is, by the end of 1989 we will be in a position to commission this project and start production. But the reality today is that there is shortage of coins. As the hon. Member, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, pointed out there are unscrupulous elements in this country who are indulging in creating shortage of coins. They are responsible for hoarding the coins for the purpose of sale at premium. That is also there. Some of you may perhaps ask "why can't you take action against those hoarding for the purpose of sale"? We have taken into consideration the amount of harassment that would be meted out to the people because there are some customs in our society to give coins at the time of the marriage. Some people have the custom of collecting coins for the purpose of offering them to God. For example, for the temple in Tirupati, people collect coins and offer them to the God. Now, in the temples they have boxes for the collection of offerings in the form of coins and currencies. These things are to be taken into consideration. We should have such a legislation that even the implementing machinery is not in a position to create any trouble or harass the people. But at the same time, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that the projection of requirement as made by the Reserve Bank is 3200 million pieces by 1992. The question is, whether we are going to

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

have these 3200 million pieces by 1992. I can assure the hon. Members that we would be able to meet the requirements. We have got the target for 1984-85 of 2000 million pieces and we are going to have a mint at NOIDA with a capacity of 2000 million pieces by 1989. That means that by 1989, we would be in a position to produce 4000 million pieces against the projection of 3200 million pieces by the Reserve Bank.

Now, the question is why we are going to import these coins. There is a crisis, nobody can dispute it. The question is whether we should take measures meet the requirement, or whether we should sleep over the matter. The people, particularly the weaker section, are facing difficulties. I fully understand and share the concern expressed by the hon. Members. What is happening to the weaker section particularly? If a person goes to a place twenty miles away and takes his meals in a hotel, the hotel keeper gives him a chit of paper in place of the balance amount due to him, as according to him, he has no change. That would be a loss to him, because he will not come from that much distance to claim his money. It is not possible. Thus, the people are suffering on account of shortage of coins. Even in the buses, the passengers are given small pieces of paper by the conductor instead of the balance amount. This is the plight of the people in the country. How do we tackle this problem? It may be a one-time measure, a short-term measure, or the first and perhaps the last time, but we are going to import 2000 million pieces, if the Parliament approves the Bill.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : When you have kept the target of 2000 million pieces, you must have looked into the economics of it also.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I will come to that.

Let the people who are making attempts to board the coins understand that more supply will be pumped into the circulation, and they must part with the coins.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : By your own admission, the coins are being converted for commercial purposes. If you supply more coins, they will convert more.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I

may say this for the information of hon. members that the cost of melting is much more than the cost of the metal.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : If you make coins whose intrinsic value is more than the face value. You cannot solve the problem. If you pump more coins into the system, more coins will be marketed.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Hon. member Prof. Soz has made one point. I can give him this information. For one rupee coin, the metal cost is 32.68 paise and minting cost is 20.31 paise. So, this will not be profitable for people to melt it and then sell the metal. Our information is that they are not going in for melting, but they are going to sell them at a premium.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : What is the evidence to show that they are selling at a premium?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I want to make it very clear. We have already written to the State Governments also to take action. If more coins are supplied into the system, definitely those people will think twice before hoarding the coins. Another point has been raised by the hon. member, to find out whether the cost of production of the coin inside the country will be less than the cost of production of the coins in the foreign country. For the benefit of hon. member, we can say that the cost of production outside is less than the cost of production inside the country.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : In terms of foreign exchange, how much is it going to be?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : What about our image?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : By importing coins, if you think that our image is going to be affected and by importing coins, if there will a set back so far as the prestige of our country is concerned, it is for the House to consider it. But I respectfully submit that I do not agree, so far as this aspect is concerned. We have to meet the requirements and we have to find a course. That is why this step has been taken. Now, hon. member Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has said that this Bill should be withdrawn. Before making the request, the

hon. member should have thought about the plight of the people. I am fully aware of the fact that you people from CPI and CPI (M) represent the cause of the weaker sections and it is a step, which I think, should have been welcomed by you. With these words, I commend the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Coinage Act, 1906, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I must now make my point. The Minister has not answered my point.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : I would not like to take much time of the House : just a suggestion about the coinage system. The Minister has just stated that people were resorting to conversion of these coins for some commercial purposes, since the face value of the coin is less than the commercial value. In some foreign countries, I have found copper coins of the value of, say, Rs. 10. If the face value is not

less, i.e. if the Government makes coins of Rs. 10 or Rs. 5, I think the conversion will be checked to a very great extent. (Interruption) Because the face value will be more, and the commercial value would be less, conversion would not be there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Prof. Soz.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : This is a very important amendment. I had raised an objection, saying that we should not import. I am very serious about it. We have reached a stage in our development, where we should not do it, because it will impair our image before the international community. I raised the objection, and asked why we should import from Governments. But the Ministry proposes to import from persons. At least they should drop this proposal. Let them import from Government, if at all they are going to disregard our opinion.

Secondly, the Minister has admitted before us that people are converting coins for commercial purposes. Later, he withdrew it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have not made that statement. The hon. Member from the Opposition, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee had stated that some people were hoarding, and melting them. I stated that we had written to the State Governments to take action in this regard. If some people melt the coins, may be for commercial purposes, the State Government can take action.

Regarding the security aspect, I want to make it very clear that we are taking necessary steps.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I had raised it earlier. Now you remember it. Thank you.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We are taking security measures also. For Your information, we are going to give instructions, saying that after manufacturing or minting the coins, the tools prepared by those people should be destroyed.

So far as your suggestion that individuals should not be asked to manufacture these coins is concerned, these matters are being assessed viz. what steps we have to take.

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

Kindly leave it to the Government. Have some faith in the Government. *(Interruption)* We have to take into consideration so many other factors also, and see what steps we should take in the best interests of the country. Please leave it to the Government. If the Government is going to do something wrong, it is going to be accountable. You can raise your point about it later. We are subject to questioning. *(Interruption)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Please say that the individuals will not be involved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

15.35 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
APPROVAL OF NOTIFICATION
INCREASING EXPORT DUTY
LEVIABLE ON BLACK PEPPER**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. G.S.R. 403 (E), dated the 7th May, 1985, increasing the export duty leviable on black pepper to Rs. 3 per kilogram from the date of issue of the said notification".

15.36 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH in the Chair]

Black pepper is specified under Heading No. 2 of Export Tariff and the rate of export duty prescribed therefor has been Rs. 1.25 per kg. However, with effect from the 16th February, 1979, black pepper has been exempt from the whole of the customs duty leviable thereon. The F.O.B. unit realisation at that time was around Rs. 20 per kg.

International prices of pepper started going up by the end of 1983. The Government have been watching the trend of export prices for quite some time. The latest export value realisation of black pepper has been around Rs. 40 per kg. Accordingly, the exemption from export duty has been withdrawn and black pepper subjected to an export duty at the rate of Rs. 3 per kilogram. This measure is expected to bring an additional revenue of Rs. 7.5 crores in a year.

Sir, as you are aware, changes in export duties are made from time to time. As part of the current year's budget proposals, the rate of export duty on as many as 12 items was abolished, leaving only 4 items subject to export duty. Out of these 4 items, the rate of export duty on coffee was also reduced on 29th April, 1985 from Rs. 720 per quintal to Rs. 570 per quintal. The present one is yet another proposal to revive the export duty on our traditional items of export. In this revival of export duty care has also been taken to ensure that only a part of the gain arising from the rise in international prices is mopped up and that the levy does not adversely affect our exports.

I commend this resolution for consideration and passing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), this House approves the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. G.S.R. 403(E), dated the 7th May, 1985' increasing the export duty leviable on black pepper to Rs. 3 per kilogram from the date of issue of the said notification."

The motion was adopted.

15.38 hrs.

**MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE
TRADE PRACTICES (AMEND-
MENT) BILL**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, be taken into consideration.”

I have, with the leave of this House, already introduced the MRTP (Amendment) Bill 1985 which provides for the upward revision of the value of assets from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores in Section 20(a) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. The amendment proposed in the Bill is most timely and appropriate. The nation is standing at the threshold of technological revolution which the 21st century is likely to usher in. We must, therefore, take stock of the economic development achieved so far and prepare ourselves to seize the challenging opportunities of the future. Over the past 30 years India has made impressive strides in augmenting both agricultural and industrial outputs. However, the country is yet to make considerable progress in eliminating poverty, increasing the supply of wage goods and in augmenting the supply of key inputs as well as developing the industrial structure. The approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan rightly lays emphasis on reduction in infra-structural bottlenecks and shortages, improved capacity utilisation and productivity and on modernisation and competition in industry.

Although the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (MRTP Act) which is in operation for the last over 14 years has succeeded in containing the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few, the view is almost universally shared especially by the new entrepreneurs, that the present asset limit of twenty crore rupees for bringing an undertaking within the purview of the regulatory measures in Chapter III of the M.R.T.P.

Act gives an unfair advantage to the monopoly houses with larger assets for the new entrepreneur is treated at par with such monopoly houses with larger assets against whom he wants to offer competition. It has been argued with considerable force that competition would be encouraged and concentration in the hands of the monopoly houses curbed, if independent new entrepreneurs with reasonably large investment are permitted without the restriction of the MRTP Act to enter the field hitherto monopolised by these houses.

Initially when the original Bill on the MRTP Act was passed in the Parliament in the year 1969, the asset limit of twenty crore rupees was introduced in Section 20(a) of that Act rather tentatively and the then Minister of Company Affairs had stated in the Parliament that it was ‘merely as a working arrangement’. Ever since the MRTP Act came into force, Government have been receiving the representations from different sources that the asset limit of twenty crore rupees to bring an undertaking within the purview of the MRTP Act is rather unrealistic and should be revised upward. Government did, of course, realise that the smallness or bigness of an undertaking is really relative to the state of development of the economy. Thus, while a unit with an investment of Rs. 5 lakhs in plant and machinery was considered for the purposes of the Industries (development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (IDR Act) to be a small scale unit in 1970, today a unit with thirty-five lakh of rupees of investment in plant and machinery is considered to be a small scale unit under the IDR Act. Indeed, this is as it should be, for as the wealth of the nation expands, so does our perception of what is small or big necessarily undergo a relative change. Besides, with the erosion in the value of money the some size plant which would have cost no more than twenty crore rupees in 1970 would cost much more today and by its very nature, the monetary limit of assets as the index of economic power cannot remain at a static figure. As the economy grows, the resources of the nation increase and as the wealth of the nation expands, the monetary limit has to undergo an upward revision relative to the growth of the economy. Such a revision is inherent in the very dynamism of the economy. To retain the asset limit at

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

twenty crore rupees in section 20(a) of the MRTP Act as the index of concentration of economic power for all time to come would seem to erroneously suggest as if there has been no economic development since the MRTP Act had come into force.

In the premises, and particularly taking into account the increased in prices and the growth in the industrial base, the Government feels that it is only reasonable that the value of assets for the purposes of applicability of the regulatory provisions and registerability of undertakings, in terms of clause (a) of section 20 of the Act, should be raised to the level of rupees hundred crores. The proposed provision in the Bill reflects this intention of the Government.

I now move that the House be pleased to take up consideration of the Bill and pass the same.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : The Minister has just now moved an amending Bill. It is stated in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill that there is an increase in the cost and the economic size of the projects and, therefore, upward revision is warranted. Which is the field where there is no revision upward, escalation in prices and increase in cost? In all sectors and all fields you will find this. It is not limited to MRTP concerns and undertakings. Is the Government going to take such a liberal view, making generous gesture and adopting such an attitude in respect of other sectors? Certainly not. I take a very common example. In the case of rural housing, for instance, HUDCO permits an upper limit of Rs. 6000 for construction of a single house. Will you increase it by five fold and make it to Rs. 30,000? Certainly that is not going to be permitted. The upper limit is only Rs. 6000 and it cannot be increased. So, when it comes to the poor people, the common man and ordinary man, such benefits are never given, because it is not the intention of the Government at all to take this aspect into consideration. Escalation in prices is not the main criteria based on which this legislation has been brought in. There is more to it than what meets the eye. We will be getting another Bill which will regularise donations of private companies to political parties. These two things are inter-related.

Is there not sufficient basis for entertaining such an apprehension? Therefore I say that the escalation of prices is just a bogey. It is a pretext which is raised only for the purpose of making an argument which does not hold water. The main intention is to boost up the healthy private sector—privatisation and not nationalisation. It is nationalisation in the reverse direction. Even works and programmes which are being undertaken currently by some of the public sector undertakings, are gradually being handed over to the private sector, may be in this country or abroad. This nationalisation is in the reverse gear. I am referring to Article 38(2) of the Constitution. This Bill is not in tune with the spirit of the Constitution. This is against the provisions of the Constitution. Article 38(2) says :

“The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in come, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities....”

Article 39 says :

“(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.”

So, the Constitution prohibits any act on the part of the Government which helps concentration of wealth in a few hands. But here is a case where monopoly houses, big business houses, capitalists are being encouraged openly, blatantly and deliberately. So, at time when the FICCI was not able to anticipate the hike in exemption limit beyond Rs. 50 crores, this Government has come forward with a deliberate announcement of increasing this limit to Rs. 100 crores. This came as a pleasant surprise to them. What are the reasons for doing so? I am afraid now the days of the socialism are over and that it has been given a go-by. Of course, recently in the AICC meeting

because of some pressure groups they had to revert to the same old slogan of socialism and that it was incorporated in the amended form in the revised Resolution. They have openly come forward in supporting the big business and monopoly houses. Previously we used to talk in terms of having ceilings on wealth. Those days have now gone. Previously we were all repeatedly told that there is every need for bringing down the disparity in income. Now we are no longer hearing anything in that favour. Inequalities in income and wealth are increasing. Wealth is accumulating in a few hands. Standard of the common man is deteriorating and he is suffering more and more. Poverty is increasing. This is the present state of affairs in our economic and social conditions, which is not only being tolerated, but is deliberately being encouraged by way of governmental policies. This is the Bill which suits those policies. That is my main objection.

Instead of dilating on this matter and because another Bill is also coming up, on behalf of my party I take strong exception to the way in which the Bill has been brought forward only with a view to support and encourage and promote the big business interests and stand by them at the cost of the nation, at the cost of all the ideals of socialism and other traditions for which this country stood all along.

[Translation]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, under the provisions of the M.R.T.P. (Amendment) Bill, the asset limit of Rs. 20 crores is being raised to Rs. 100 crores. I support this measure.

Just now, one of my very learned friends has said that the Government are not marching forward towards socialism but towards capitalism. So far as capitalism is concerned, this very Government is abolishing it. By their efforts, they have made a Constitution under which the public sector is playing a dominant role.

So far as big business houses are concerned, they have got every right to exist in the country. As regards bringing about socialism and eradicating poverty, our party has always worked for this objective. There is nothing so important in the amendment Bill

introduced by the hon. Minister. Only a small benefit is being given under it.

He has said that such a question was raised at the Congress Centenary Session also. It is not correct to say that in that session, references were made to help the big business houses, as has been alleged by the leaders of the opposition. Our aim is to work for socialism.

The opposition should remember that Government have always taken the initiative to protect the workers and safeguard their interests. The capitalists are mostly helped by the opposition. Only they are instrumental in holding most of the agitations in factories to the advantage of the capitalists. The production goes down thereby and the factories incur losses. I suggest that we should not resort to any such action as may hamper the country's growth and progress. The present amendment Bill will definitely help the country in achieving the progress. Mention has been made about the private sector just now. I would like say about the public sector. We should try to encourage the public sector. The public sector industries should be set up in the backward and hill areas, where there are less industries. The big capitalists should be given licences to set up industries there. The licensing policy should be such that they should set up industries in such areas so that the poor people could be benefited.

I feel that by taking good steps we are marching towards socialism. It is necessary to develop the backward areas in order to bring about socialism. We shall have to make investment there. We shall have to pay more attention towards the rural people, who are cultivating the land. We shall have to give incentives to the capitalists to invest their money for the betterment of the people. Their money should be utilised for carrying out social works.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This Bill is not aimed at recovering but rather at forgoing the revenue.

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : We shall be able to give something only if we take something. If we do not take anything, how shall we be able to give something? You must pay attention towards this thing. If we do not have money, wherefrom shall we be

[Shri K. D. Sultanpuri]

able to give it? I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to pay attention towards this. You have taken very good steps and are trying to take further steps. More and more assistance should be provided for setting up industries in those areas. You can do a lot for the backward areas of Himachal Pradesh and the hill areas of U. P. and for Nagaland and Mizoram. Your department can improve the economic condition of these areas. The big people are setting up factories at the places where the rail-head facility and other facilities are available and where much subsidy is provided. Factories should be set up in these backward areas in the private sector also so that the economic condition of the people there may be improved. In Himachal Pradesh, apple and potato are grown in abundance. I would like to say that steps should be taken in such a manner whereby the condition of a particular State may be improved. In our State, all industries are set up in the plains. They function like *Aya Ram and Gaya Ram*. Their only aim is to look. They reach every place in Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh etc. where subsidy is given. After receiving subsidy, they get their factory transferred to some other place and again from there to some third place. Everywhere, huge amounts remain outstanding against them. Besides giving concessions and incentives, we should also try to make the country's economy strong. We should march ahead keeping this in view. I mean to say that the facilities and incentives being given should be utilised for the country's progress. The opposition always opposed for the sake of opposition.

With these words, I support this Bill.

16.00 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF UNCOVERING OF PLOT BY AMERICAN FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION TO ASSASSINATE THE PRIME MINISTER DURING HIS IMPENDING VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES

[English]

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of and views with great concern the report of the uncovering of a plot by the American Federal Bureau of Investigation to assassinate the Prime Minister during his impending visit to the United States."

Sir, the news of this dark plot, that there was a definite plot to assassinate the Prime Minister during his visit to the States next month uncovered by the prestigious Intelligence organisation of the United States of America, This has come as a great shock to us. But it was no surprise. We have been facing this problem with the Sikh extremists for the last three years. Nothing could be a greater shock or greater surprise to us than the assassination of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. But we are more face to face; more eye ball to eyeball. With this dark entity, whatever you call it, extremism, terrorism, treachery to the motherland, treachery to your own roots. However I think, there is a silver lining in this whole dark cloud. The whole thing has been unmasked by an American intelligence organisation on American soil. For us, it is no surprise. The former Prime Minister had been calling attention to this again and again until she paid for that with her life. We have been calling attention to these dark forces working inside the country and outside the country. But not many people in the world gave credence to what we were saying. The countries in the Western world—whether it is United States of America or Canada or the United Kingdom or the Federal Republic of Germany—seem to have been more amused than concerned with the warning we have been giving. It is a known fact that they have given shelter to some of the people from this country who had committed crimes in this country, had gone away and had found shelter in those countries. It is also a well-known fact that these people have been spouting poison against the country and against this Government publicly. It is also a known fact that these people who run away from the law of this country had been able to travel freely from one nation to the other in the Western world on the travel documents given by the host countries.

Now, for the first time, the Federal Bureau of Investigation of America has unmasked this evil on their own soil. For the first time the face of this evil, mindless,

conscienceless, totally evil, demented, crazy, has been unmasked right in America, before the Government of America and before the public of America and, therefore, it is only natural that we should expect that Government of America from now on to take further steps. What the FBI has uncovered is only one plot. There could be many other plots. What has happened in America has received publicity all over the world. All the communication networks of the world have carried this news and, therefore, there is no more need for us to convince the rest of the world, whether it is the United States of America or Canada or Britain or the Federal Republic of Germany. It is there, by their own agency. That ugly face of this extremism and terrorism has been unmasked and, therefore, it is only natural for them to follow up from here, to deal with all this group of people, with all these individuals, that belong to this group, to deal with them in that manner. This terrorism does not only do harm to India but blackens the face of the country where the crime may be committed.

Having said that, before I go a little further on and get on to a few other things, I think I should not miss this opportunity and I would like to convey to the Government of United States of America and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, our appreciation and, may I say, the appreciation of the Houses? I understand the Ministry of External Affairs yesterday have already conveyed their deep appreciation to the Government of America, for having done this good job.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They anticipated your mind.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I think I would have the support of all the Members, my colleagues in this House, in conveying our appreciation to the Government of America, for having done this good job.

I also would like that since the true face, call it Khalistan, I would not call it the Sikhs—I still make a great difference between those who call themselves Khalistanis and the Sikhs—I still believe that the vast majority of the good Sikh community who have done so much for this country, who have brought glory to the pages of history in this country right down the centuries, understand this, that their greatness is inter-linked with the greatness of India. It is only a few

irresponsible people, especially those people who have fled this country, the people who have found shelter in the affluent countries in the West and live in comfort, the people who do not have to pay the price if anything happens to the Sikhs in India, it is these people, who indulge in this terrorism. I would like to say that for the people of America as well as the Government of America, this is a period of re-thinking about India and about the problems of India.

What is the kind of challenge that these people are hatching? We may think that they are hatching a plot against the life of the Prime Minister. We have been told that they wanted to create another sensation by doing away with the Chief Minister of Haryana. This is something which is a little mysterious to me. It is a matter that we may discuss it a little more calmly when we have more information. *Prima facie* it appears to me that it is the height of ineptitude. If they really wanted to do something to the Prime Minister, why should they do a prelude by first assassinating the Haryana Chief Minister? By doing that if they had succeeded, perhaps it was a good luck of the Chief Minister or the efficiency of the FBI.

16.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I do not know. If they had succeeded to do that, there would have been no question of any plot against the Prime Minister at least in the immediate future. Why? If the Haryana Chief Minister had been assassinated it would have pre-empted all their plans against the Prime Minister. But what I would like to say here is that the Prime Minister of this country is not just a Prime Minister, he is not just the head of the government that he happens to lead, he is in more sense than one the symbol of the will of this country, the symbol of the will and direction of the overwhelming majority of the people of this country, a three-fourth majority and, therefore, if anybody aims at the life of the Prime Minister, he aims at the life and direction of this entire nation. If anybody plots against the Prime Minister, it means that he plots against this nation and it is good of you, it is good of the Speaker to have lost no time in admitting this motion so that it is not just a mere incident reported in the paper but this House, the House of the People of

[Shri G. G. Swell]

India, where the people of India meet, where they express themselves, this House has, therefore, an opportunity to express itself as to how it feels about it. What we say here will not only go out of the corridors of this House into this country, I am sure it will go to the United States. It will go all over the world as to how the people of India and this Parliament feel about it.

I would like to stress that this is a dark plot. This is a challenge not to the Prime Minister alone but a dark plot and a challenge to this country as well. What do these handful of people think sitting there in New York making this plan? What are they aiming at? Apart from plotting against the person of the Prime Minister, we have been told in subsequent releases of the FBI that they are planning at the same time to commit certain outrages in this country, by bombing certain buildings in this country, by bombing the bridges in this country, by bombing a nuclear plant in this country. Just think of the diabolical nature of their plan. Are these people who will ever run a State if they get it? Do these Khalistanis ever think of the life of the people? What will happen if a nuclear plant is blown up? Any cowardly traitor can do that. But what happens to the lives of hundreds and thousands of people who will be poisoned by the radiation fall out from the plant. Do they think about it? This is the true face of these people they have exposed and I think again we should be grateful and appreciate the Federal Bureau of Investigation for having unmasked it before the whole world.

India stands for democracy. Everyone knows that. America stands for democracy. Whatever be the difference in geo-political and geo-strategic perceptions there is one thing in common between India and America. We are both democracies. If America stands by its word for democracy and if there is a danger, a challenge, a dark plot to democracy in India, I think, it is fair for the people of America to consider it as a dark plot to the democracy as whole. People of America have been more at the receiving end of terrorism than we have ever been although our trauma is more recent as it happened only a few months back. People of America should remember this that 100 years ago terrorism took away their greatest President in their history, Abraham Lincoln, who till the

end fought a bitter struggle to retain the unity of America and by retention of that unity America is today what it is. If the unity of America had not been retained by Abraham Lincoln, as I said, once, America today would have been one of those banana republics in South America. He paid for that with his life. When an assassin put a bullet at him when he was watching a theatre and was relaxing after that bitter struggle.

Twenty years ago or more America paid the price to terrorism in losing the life of another young and vibrant President of America, John F. Kennedy. President Reagan himself just by sheer luck escaped death. He was lucky and he must be thankful to God that he escaped that but he had to suffer the bullet of an assassin or would be assassin. Therefore, Sir, I think it is a congruence of good luck that this thing has happened in America and the FBI of America has unmasked this. Therefore, here is an opportunity—as said differences in geo-political and geo-strategic perceptions should not come in the way—here is a common ground where the people of America and people of India, the government of India and the government of America should join hands together to combat and destroy this dark face of terrorism. And I would express this wish that there are more measures that the American government should undertake to identify these people, to nab them; to tether them and to muzzle them in every way and I would also expect the other friendly countries like Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and France to do more about it.

Sir, there is definitely a pattern in what is happening. The other day we had a debate on this and I said that there is a central command somewhere; a brain somewhere; a collective brain somewhere whether it is inside this country or outside masterminding and directing the activities of these extremists and terrorists. You just take into account the chronology. Certain leaders of the Sikhs have been released in the Government as a gesture for re-conciliation. There was a move, almost a hope for talks towards the settlement of this problem. The moment that opportunity seemed to present itself a number of people by manipulation threw out those leaders and took entire control and direction of the Akali Dal. Soon after that, it was followed by these dastardly and cowardly bombings in Delhi and other places

where a large number of innocent lives were lost. Is there anything meaner and more cowardly than to put a thing somewhere like a transistor, to play with the credulousness and poverty of the people, but actually a booby-trapped bomb. Some innocent fellow takes it, fiddles with it and it explodes and he loses his life. Is there anything more dastardly, some cowardly, than this? And along with this now we get this news of a plot to assassinate the Prime Minister. Therefore it is a clear pattern; it is a link. I see from the papers that our Intelligence man have also gone to Washington to confabulate and to work together with the men of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. That is as it should be. And we hope that they will be able to do something more than just uncovering this plot. But there should be now an international coordinated effort. We have to face all kinds of terrorism; there should be now more international coordinated effort. This opportunity should be taken of working it out together between the Government of India and the Government of USA and if possible to bring in the Governments of Canada and UK and the Federal Republic of Germany to find out where is this Central Command of Terrorism.

Sir, I must say this with a little bit of disappointment that while an undercover agent of the FBI could penetrate this ring of the sikh extremists we could do very little. He had been their friend, they had confided to him, they wanted things from him—they saw that he was a retired naval officer. Yes, he was a naval officer, but he had ceased to be a Naval Officer and was an undercover agent of the FBI and that was he got into this friendship what was how they confessed what all they were trying to do because they were seeking his help. It is not something that anybody has made up. We are told that the entire conversation between the extremists and the undercover agent and these people was videotaped from an adjacent room and these videotapes have been produced before the American Court. We must congratulate the Government of America not only for uncovering but for having gone a step further in bringing these people before the Court and the Videotapes have been produced before the Court. When we think about all these things I must say that we speak with a sense of disappointment. I would not say shame. How is it that these people have come to commit these atrocities

of planting these booby-trap bombs all over Delhi and other places and we have not got an idea about it? How is it possible that these people could penetrate right—I don't know how to put it—almost to the bedroom of Mrs. Gandhi. That has never been in history. Political assassinations have taken place right down the centuries. But assassination by a person's own guards, this thing, has never happened. Well, I say this not with a sense of rancour, not to criticise. I think we must face facts. How was it possible that these blackguards could be so trusted, could be so near to the person of Mrs. Gandhi? It is a total failure of our Intelligence organisation it is a treachery and total failure. We have failed not only at that time but today also we have failed. The very fact that these people were plotting this kind of thing is a demonstration of our incapability. Of course, we do not have all those sophisticated means as the Americans have got. But still we can do much better than what we have done. Sir, I would like to say that it is for the Government of America and it is for us to explain to the people of America that these people, by aiming at the Prime Minister of our country are aiming at the democratic will of the people of India. For five persons sitting in New York and thinking of undoing the will of 700 million people of India, it is sheer madness. It can never happen. But a lot of damage can be done.

Now, Sir, having said so, I would say this again. I hope my friend, Mr. Mirdha is representing the Ministry of External Affairs because it has happened in America. If it has happened in India, it would have been the responsibility of Mr. Chavan. I would ask him what are his Embassies doing? What is his Embassy doing in Washington? Of course, after the FBI has given all that news, that is confirmed by our Embassy in Washington. That is all right. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that there is something very serious here. The other day we had a debate on a briefing, the so-called briefing in an Annexe building of the American Congress about the supposed violations of the Sikh Human Rights. I may also say this that the State Department of America has nothing to do with it. A few do-gooders in America under the aegis of some do-gooding Americans under the label of caucus for

[Shri G. G. Swell]

Human Rights got together, In the some way we might have allowed any organisation to have a gathering in one of the Committee Rooms in the Parliament Annexe building. Now, we have to discussed that and I think the Government of America came out with a statement that they had nothing to do with the briefing. It is the work of a few private people and there is no such thing as a full hearing by the American Congress. We must make a difference. Now hearing by a few private individuals with the assistance of a few Members of the Congress is different from a hearing by the American Congress. I have said at that time that if this thing builds up into a full hearing by the American Congress, it would mean a break between India and the United States of America. We shall never tolerate our Parliament, our country being subjected to an investigation by any other official body outside this country. We are a sovereign strong independent nation. But that is saying one thing. Here I have got a report sent by the U. N. I. by lined—Washington, May 4. I will read out three or four paragraphs from this :

“Seventeen prominent US Congressmen, led by Robert Mrazek have decided to get the US Congress to hold a full-fledged hearing on the Sikh situation in India if the findings of the judicial inquiry ordered by the Government into the Delhi riots are “not found to be accurate and satisfactory.”

“Congressmen Robert Mrazek, Democrat from New York said at Capital Hall that ‘unless Rajiv Gandhi is forthcoming in his pledge to hold a fair inquiry into the Delhi riots then I will personally lead an initiative to hold a hearing on the Hill on the Punjab issue.’ Mr. Mrazek said he has the support of 17 other Congressmen who had earlier written a joint letter on March 25 to the Indian ambassador calling for an inquiry into the Delhi riots.

Mr. Mrazek said that ‘we have received no acknowledgement either by phone or by letter to our letter of March 25’.

Most of the influential group of Congressmen who are demanding the hearing, belong to key strategic sub committees.

When asked to comment on why the Congressmen were so angry with India several well-informed congressional sources said that they feel that the Indian Embassy unwisely wrote off the March 25 letter which was essentially an ‘expression of concern’ and that act has led several of the signatory congressmen to believe that India was hiding something.

The March 25 letter signed by 18 Congressmen had specifically brought to the notice of the Indian Ambassador their ‘concerns’ on issues such as to what extent was the police negligent in preventing the violence that erupted soon after Indira Gandhi’s death. The letter further asked the Ambassador of India whether there was any validity to the claims made by many Sikhs and by the former external affairs minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee that members of the Congress (I) Party might have incited the riots.”

He said that why they were angry.

Further, the report says :

“It is also being widely stated in congressional circles even in quarters sympathetic to India that this move by 18 Congressmen to hold a hearing on the Punjab situation is an indication that India might have lost what has been its traditional strength on the Hill and that is the Democratic Party. Fifteen out of the 18 Congressmen who are advocating action on the Punjab issue, are democrats and most of them are high on the Hill’s seniority list with memberships in various powerful committees.

The Congressmen have also written to house Foreign Affairs Sub committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs ‘expressing concern over the safety—and welfare of India’s minority Sikh population’ and to ‘encourage the committee to begin hearings to investigate the validity of reported human rights violations which transpired in the days following the tragic slaying of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi’. The Congressmen also pointed out to the House Sub committee on Asian Affairs that the answer to these questions is of the utmost importance.

What has also surfaced is the widely-held belief that the force behind the Congressional pressure was not anyone individual, but groups of disenchanted Indians mostly Sikhs scattered all over the US and with rightful access to their Congressmen.

It is believed that if the House Sub Committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs refuses to conduct such a hearing then the House Foreign Operations Sub Committee will in all certainty conduct the Punjab hearing at the behest of Mr. Mrazek who is an influential member."

It is thus obvious that Mr. Mrazek and his sixteen Congressmen who wrote to our ambassador are angry. They are angry because our ambassador refused to acknowledge the letter, he refused to answer this letter. Is this the way in which our embassies and ambassadors should function. How will you feel if fifteen Members of Lok Sabha be to the American Ambassador here and he refuses to acknowledge your letter? How will you feel about it? I should have thought that this was an opportunity for our embassy and for our ambassador in America to write and to explain the position. Even if people use harsh language, what does it matter? We get an opportunity to explain what we stand for. But instead of taking this opportunity, we antagonised these people by refusing to acknowledge and respond to their letters. Is this the way how our ambassadors should behave Sir? I have been an ambassador myself and I know the responsibilities. There was never a man so humble who wrote to me and the letter came to me that I did not deal with personally, because I think that it was one of the most important duties of the ambassador to project a friendly and persuasive image and to explain what his country stands for and not to pick up quarrels with people's representatives of those countries. I would like Mr. Mirdha or whoever is answering, to please find out. If there is no truth in what this paper said why did you keep quiet about it?

Lastly, Sir, there have been talks and demands from many quarters that in view of what has happened, the Prime Minister should cancel or postpone his visit to the United States. My good friend Mr. Madhu Dandavate has given a notice of amendment motion that the Government should not

cancel the visit. I do not understand how does this question arise. What do you want? Why should we think about it? If we ever do that, we shall be handing over victory to these extremists on a platter. It would mean that a few extremists somewhere holding out a threat, can stultify the functioning of this Government, can bring the wheels of this Government to a standstill. Can we be threatened so easily? What kind of an image shall we project of ourselves abroad in this way?

I would say that this is the right opportunity for the Prime Minister to make the trek to the United States. Here is an opportunity that has never been there before, when that Government and the agencies of that Government have themselves admitted that these people were acting against the best interests of India, against the best interests of America and against the best interests of democracy. I think, in view of this, our Prime Minister will be listened even much more today, when he goes to the United States. His presence, his youthfulness, his persuasiveness, his reasonableness, representing the democratic will of India at this stage in America will act as a great force which will push out of the way many of the small and little nitpicks. They will disappear like dew in the morning when the Sun shines. Let the Prime Minister go at this stage. Let him go with all our good will and our blessings.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Madhu Dandavate has given a notice of amendment. I request him to move it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : While endorsing every word of Shri Swell, I beg to move :

- (1) "That in the motion—
add at the end—

"and urges the Government not to cancel Prime Minister's visit to the US since that would amount to an object surrender to the deplorable coercive tactics of the extremists abroad."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I want to say one thing. As many hon. members want to speak on this subject, I request them to be brief and not to take more than seven or eight minutes each. Time allotted is two hours.

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will take only two to three minutes. I was listening to the speech of Mr. Swell just now. I do not want to reiterate those points. I would like to say that this danger has cropped up in America. We should remain alert. It is a good thing that the U.S.A. has uncovered the plot, but I do not believe that America would be able to do much for us in this matter, because history bears testimony that America could not protect even their own President. I wonder how she will protect our Prime Minister. What I mean to say is that we should make our own security arrangements there. Are we prepared for it ? Are our security personnel in sufficient number there ? I know that many people have gone there. Government must be aware of the exact number of persons sent there and about the area covered by them. I do not have complete information with me about the persons arrested so far. I would like to submit that we are not fully prepared for this yet. In my opinion the Prime Minister should not take a risk by going there. After two to three months when complete arrangements are made, a fresh programme can be chalked out. Our security personnel are there. American security personnel are there. When you feel that there is no danger, then a programme can be made. The same arrangements should be made at every place to be visited by the Prime Minister. We should not depend entirely on those people. We should get all the arrangements made through our people. The Sikhs there are our own people although they are not Indian Citizens now as they went there many years ago. Still we know about their way of thinking. Their movements are more understood by us or by our Intelligence Department than by others. Americans cannot do what our intelligence people can do. It is a different thing that by chance people were arrested because the F. B. I. personnel happened to be there. It was simply a coincidence that they were present there. They taped the entire discussion which took place there. It is purely a coincidence. But how can it be that the Americans know everything about everyone ? I, therefore, submit that we should be very cautious. We should not do anything in haste and in my view the visit of the Prime Minister should be postponed for some period. It depends

on Government because we are not aware of the arrangements made by them. If Government feel that the intelligence people are there and complete arrangements have been made, then the visit can materialise. I agree with Mr. Swell that the visit should not be cancelled, but there is no harm in postponing it. What is the purpose of this visit ? The main programme is to inaugurate the Festival of India there. If the purpose is to meet the president and other persons, it can be done at any time. I do not know whether the inauguration of the Festival of India is so important. Festivals of India are being organised in France and the U. S. A., but I fail to understand their importance. In Japan, a very big festival is going on. We should have participated in it. In order to take our country into the 21st century, we talk about high technology, but we did not participate in the festival showing high technology being used by the entire world, which is going on in Japan since March 17th, and we did not go there. There is no country of the world which has not participated in it. Russia, South Africa, the U. S. A. and many other countries have participated in it. India has not participated but now you are going to inaugurate the Festival of India. I do not feel it is so important because if they want to see our ancient culture, they can very well come here and see it. To remove idols from our temples so that they could be displayed there just to show that this is our culture and civilisation is meaningless to my mind. (Interruptions)

Therefore, in my opinion the Prime Minister should not go at this time and sufficient precaution should be taken because there are certain persons who are not worried about their own lives and are ready to die. They can do anything. Certain people have come forward who can go to any extent, they are ready to kill and ready to die. Precautions should be taken against such persons because they are ignorant; they are mad men. They will not listen to any advice. Poet Bhartrihari had said :

*Phool ki patti se kat sakta hai heere ka jigar,
 Marde nadan pe kalame narm-o-nazuk be asar.*

They should of course, be dealt with as they deserve. My request at present is that he should not go at this moment but should postpone his tour.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I hope the entire House will join me—I wish safe journey to the Prime Minister and safe return and long and active life. I am confident that his contribution during his visit to these countries will further strengthen our ties between the nations especially to promote world peace.

Despite the fact that FBI unearthed the plot, I cannot offer bouquet to FBI's credit as Mr. Swell has done, because I know what FBI means it and I know what CBI means it. While one operates in domestic matters for the domestic surveillance, the other at the same time is actively engaged in doing clandestine activities in other parts. If you study the entire history of the United States you will find that this a unique technique and strategy to maintain goodwill of their own country in the homeland. They guard themselves effectively to maintain their relations while opening the flood gates in other parts. Therefore, we should not be misled to concentrate our whole strategy and effort only on what will happen in the United States. I rather request the Foreign Minister to give equal importance to study in depth the intelligence preparations in Egypt, France and other places where our Prime Minister will visit, because it is always the strategy of the terrorists to confine the mood of the intelligence and others to a particular place highlighting issues and thereby keeping eyes dark in some other places. As you know, the infrastructure of the terrorist movement and the other kind of clandestine operations right from the days of De Gaulle, when he took over in France, and also in the United States, are very active. Recently, during the army guard of honour, Sadat was assassinated. So, all these activities, right from the days of Iran war, Iran-Iraq conflict, Israeli operation in Arab land and finally shifting of the line of Egypt towards certain quarters and assassination of Sadat and also the activities of the world are known to us. FBI does its job. It is not that FBI was engaged to unearth the plot. It so happened that it came in touch with this; it was not that FBI was planning to unearth the plot. Had it been so, if the United States was so active and so alert to think of India

and its unity and integrity, then definitely, they could have projected the same manner during Los Angeles Olympics when our hockey players were beaten, humiliated and nobody, no police, came to rescue them, not to condemn of it. I am sorry, I cannot offer that much bouquet to FBI, but I am happy that they have done the job possibly to create a condition which may give some better understanding between our two nations. I hope it will be fruitful, but, at this stage, I would not like to make any comment on that.

Mr. Swell, enthusiastically and out of his emotions, in his experience as Ambassador, did criticise our Ambassador's functioning in the United States. I do not know the details of it. But I do feel that our Ambassador should always meet every people no doubt, but on a issue which concerns the prestige of the country, if the Ambassadors do not react to the tone of the people of the country, he is not the Ambassador of India. I personally feel in the matter in which he referred to the acknowledgement of the letter of few Congressmen he is absolutely right. Why should he? But the point is that in a country where their officials, some of the people are writing articles about the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi long before the assassination had taken place. At that time what were the Congressmen doing in the U.S.A.? They have been keeping quiet or silent. So, I think it is not the way to castigate our Ambassadors functioning in this manner. It is a fact that the Ambassadors can do very well, in a much more better way to involve the people.

My first suggestion today is this. I will come to suggestions and also be brief. Suggestion number one will be, will the External Affairs Minister convince us, about the preparations on the part of the foreign missions to involve the Indian people abroad, to condemn the extremists and terrorist activity—as also those which have taken place in India? This point I am harping everytime, that a dozen extremists in New York, California, New Jersey, or Paris or in other places have been active. But there are a number of people, Indians who want the good of our Prime Minister, who want the good of Parliamentary democracy they were not officially involved. A few

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsli]

dozens of selected people and a few friends of the Embassy are called to receive the Prime Minister. Why is it? There is a people's movement against terrorism. They must be involved in the Prime Minister's visit. There are many organisations which are so much concerned about India and I tell you and I wish this present visit of Rajivji to the United States, you will find, how many Indians are anxiously waiting. We are getting many letters. Our constituents are there. They are anxiously waiting to see our Prime Minister there. I am getting letters. Therefore, our Embassy staff should make available to them some material, conduct some programme to make them feel that India is with them and make them feel that the Prime Minister's visit is important. If they are active, what can the extremists do? What can the extremists do? There are more people who want the good of India rather than extremists in United States of America. Our Embassies possibly are not functioning in that manner, or they are very sceptic. I know from the intelligence of view they will doubt everybody. But there are much more Indians abroad who are working for the country, barring a few terrorists and extremists.

And the FBI uncovering the plot, the report is about Indian Sikhs. It is to be answered by the Foreign Minister. I doubt whether those are even Indian Sikhs, those who are abroad, a large number of them, they want the good of this country. Then there are American Sikhs, the Canadian Sikhs. I do not want to use the holy name of India with them. They have nothing to do with India, they will never come back to India, they never give a penny to the development of Gurudwaras, they are happily enjoying there without coming to India. And it is necessary to involve the people who want the good of India, those Sikhs who are patriotic, because the others, they do not have any link with India at all. Therefore, we have to establish our contacts with the Indian Sikhs who want to act for India through the Indian missions.

Well, as I have referred earlier, we should be very cautious. The plot may not be at all in the United States. Again, I am coming back to the C.I.A. The plot which they want to highlight is not at all the plot. So I think our intelligence is quite

capable enough to study and they should study. They should not be suddenly mellowed down, or emotionally perturbed with this so-called discovery of FBI. They should meticulously take care of the strategic parts with the CIA, what they do in various parts of the countries during the visit of the foreign dignitaries. There I think our intelligence should also equip themselves with those designs.

In fact, the visit as you know is about the Festival of India. Someone was mentioning that the Agriculture Minister—probably sarcastically—should go and take part in it. I do not count myself in that. In this hour of crisis this is not merely a cultural festival. It is a projection of the entire nation's image and that too in an hour of crisis when a new era begins with Shri Rajiv Gandhi and therefore his presense. I am confident, will enhance the prestige of the country and provide much more material about India to the people who are residing in the United States and France and other parts. Therefore, curtailing the trip does not arise or to send some other leader other than Shri Rajiv Gandhi to inaugurate the Festival. Also, I do not think that it will be the right course.

Lastly I will conclude with two suggestions. One suggestion is about the security of the Prime Minister till his departure from the airport. Of course it is in the hands of our Home Minister, Shri Chavan, and the security abroad has to be arranged with the countries involved. What I want to say is this. Since a few Members feel that the United States has done a great job and all that, let the United States, if they want to be very friendly with us as they say, the United Kingdom and France, after having known the fact that there was a plot to assassinate our Prime Minister and that was revealed by FBI, now they should condemn it and utilise all the energy and intelligence to isolate and segregate the extremists from their lands and stop their operations whether it is through BBC or Voice of America. If they do it collectively I can understand their wish and will. If they do not do it, I will simply say that they are feeling in the same manner as they were feeling before 31st of October.

I request the hon. Minister to assure the House not only about the preparations but

also about the arrangements of the Foreign Office, the preparations made by others where our Prime Minister will go like Egypt, USSR and US and of course, the countries which want to be friendly with us and where these activities are going on like Canada and UK. Will all these Government take these steps? When players from Iraq and Iran came to play the Asian Games here, nobody could say in the world that we had allowed anything by which they felt hurt. When Shah of Iran was in Iran and anti-Shah demonstrations were going on in India, we never gave a chance to any of the officials of their Embassy that they were hurt. This kind of security was provided during the meeting of NAM and in Asian Games. We have expressed our goodwill to all parts of the world.

While the US Congressmen are looking after the Sikh issues and CIA is acting against our interest, the FBI has done a good job for which we must congratulate them. But let us not suddenly feel that everything is OK and fair enough. That will be wrong. I once again caution that the plot may be somewhere else, please take care of that and study in depth the CIA strategies.

16.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa): The whole country has heaved a sigh of relief on hearing the news that the FBI has uncovered a plot to kill the Prime Minister in USA when he is to visit that country. This news came to us at a time when just two or three days before in our country, in Delhi and northern parts of our country, we had witnessed a very gruesome attack on the people by the terrorists. It was also revealed by FBI that in the plan of the terrorists this kind of activities were there. After this thing had happened in our country, we discussed it in Parliament, despite the lapses of police and administration they were able to prevent aggravation of the situation, and the Home Minister significantly told that in the arms used by the terrorists some foreign markings were there, suddenly we were told that FBI had unveiled some plot in USA. Our Government

has complimented the Government of America. I have no objection to that. I am second to none to believe that there is a plot to kill our Prime Minister. I agree with many thing what the hon. Member, Mr. Dasmunji, has said. There is a plan

17.00 hrs.

to kill the Prime Minister. I do not consider the CIA to be so foolish to act complicitly that the Indian Prime Minister is killed on the American soil. Mrs. Gandhi was not killed on the American soil. So, do not be elated Mr. Swell. Oh! he is not here. But the point that I want to make is, as we have seen in today's papers, that an affidavit was filed by the FBI in New York Court which showed that it was in January this year that the Sikh plot was uncovered, when the ex-Navy Officer first met the terrorists in a New York Hotel. In January it was uncovered. The point to be considered is that in the plot what was uncovered was the kind of thing that took place in India, that is, the bomb explosions and the killing of the people. Did they pass any information to our Government in this regard? They did not. Now for a bigger plan you have to unearth something also. I consider this revelation as an attempt to conceal a bigger involvement of the US agencies to dismember and disintegrate India. If the kind of reaction this is enunciated by Mr. Swell is going to be the reaction of this country, then there will be unearthing of similar types of plots everyday and every month. There is a plot to kill our Prime Minister, but what FBI has done and what the CIA is to do, we have to make a difference.

Now, there is another point that Mr. Swell has referred to and it has appeared in the editorials also today. The Times of India has written :

"It is, on the face of it, rather odd that a group of terrorists wanting to kill Mr. Rajiv Gandhi during his forthcoming visit to the United States only next month should have risked exposure in an attempt to kill the Haryana Chief Minister."

I do not know, the whole thing is confused. They have lost much of their face. They are now facing the wrath of our people,

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury]

They wanted something to happen as a reaction of the majority community when the bomb blasts took place. That did not happen. Now, they are coming out. They want to show that they are innocent; we are not guilty, we are extending our friendly hand. Very good, I have no objection. I am not one of those who should suggest that our Prime Minister should postpone going there. No. He should go there. It is their duty to give security to our Prime Minister. At the same time we should not relax our vigilance. We should take all possible care to see that he is not touched. What Mr. Madhav Reddy said was right. When they cannot take care of their own President, how can they take care of other country's Prime Minister.

Now, the point is that the terrorists are getting encouragement by the US Government. They may have gone beyond their limit that they actually planned to attack Mr. Gandhi when he visits the USA. They could have. There is no doubt about it. But who is to blame for that? Now, we are sending compliments. What about that Centre of the World Sikh Organisation whose office is there by the side of the Pantagon? Are they closing it? No, they are not closing it. In this context I want to quote another editorial published in the Indian Express today. It says :

"The point needs to be made that things would not have assumed such dimensions had the extremists abroad not had the feeling that the host governments would never take any serious action against them."

They are responsible for this. They have encouraged this. Now, when you go on encouraging the extremists in the beginning sometimes you find it goes out of your hand. Bhinderanwale went out of your hands.

Now, this revelation that has come, I consider, is also a part of a sophisticated campaign. Not to say, not to undermine the plot that is there to kill our Prime Minister. We know that is very much there and we know the philosophy of America ruling circles about terrorism, what they did in Guatamala, what they did in Chile, what they did in some of the Indian Ocean countries. We know what they did everywhere. How many times they tried to kill Castro, we know

that. So, I am not going to take much time dealing with all this.

I have no objection to have a good relation with USA, I have no objection to our Prime Minister going and inaugurating the Festival of India. But we have to exercise caution, we have to see what the implications are and what is going to happen. The Festival of India is a very good thing, but behind the Festival of India so many things are happening. I have got one very disturbing report. In Princeton University, on 16th of March one Seminar took place. The topic of the Seminar was "Cohisiveness and effectiveness of Indian Army, the possibility of a coup in India by military. And out of all, Mr. L. K. Jha, our Economic Adviser, attended that, Mr. K. S. Subramaniam of Defence Research Institute also attended. Did they take the permission to go and attend that Seminar? What business some people in USA have got to discuss whether the coup will take place or not? So we have to understand all this. We should praise what FBI has done, I have no objection. But the point is very clear. In a prepared statement after the uncovering, the State Department spokesman, Edward Djerjian said :

"We wish to take this occasion once again to reaffirm America's strong support for the unity and territorial integrity of India."

Now they find that this is the occassion to see. And what about their involvement in different conspiracies? Things are quite clear. The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee in a resolution welcomed the visit of Mr. Gandhi and said :

"The visit will be the opening chapter of improved relations between India and US."

Now, certain lobbies may be active. They may suggest that we should give up all kinds of caution and we should open ourselves, we should make ourselves vulnerable to all the manoeuvres. I only suggest that we have to exercise caution and we have to remember that a curved tree cannot cast straight shadows. In this connection I would like to state a story that is very popular in South America. It says that one huuter was tracking a bear. After some time he became tired and sat under a tree and fell asleep. Then the

bear saw him and came there and woke him up and asked : "Why are you chasing me ?" The hunter said : "I want a fur coat". The bear said, "I also want to fill my belly. So let us cooperate." Then the man agreed. The bear embraced him and gave the fur coat and after that the bear filled its belly' by killing him.

We have to exercise caution and this is what I want to tell. We have to take enough precautions for the security of Prime Minister. Thank you.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I really feel benumbed and frozen to my marrow at the very mention of this idea that the Prime Minister while he is abroad will be assassinated. Sir, we are reminded of the time and discussions in the House when we discussed such threats to Madam Gandhi on several occasions. And most of the cautious words which have been uttered by my friends, were uttered by us *ad nauseum*. What ultimately happened is known to all of us. This country has paid the highest price for its unity, for its integrity and for its independence and I think, we cannot afford to pay a second price, come what may. Therefore, in the light of this experience, our wound is very fresh. Our memory is fresh of the ghastly murder of the late Prime Minister and the forces she used to point out. She was never tired of cautioning the nation, cautioning the forces of freedom and peace all over the world. We are also aware of the process of destabilisation. Our country has been the central target of destabilisation and dismemberment for long. Therefore, this threat to Rajivji's life, I treat, as the continuation of the same process which has started with Madam's assassination. We sometimes tend to get carried away by emotions and in such matters, in such discussion and on such issues, it is better, if we switch off our emotions and apply cool, logical approach and our experience and time-tested methodologies in dealing with such situations. The FBI fortunately has uncovered this plot. But I am convinced that those who sow the wind should be prepared to reap the whirlwind. You cannot run with hare and hunt with hound. But this is what the countries where these plots are being discovered and uncovered have been doing. Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : I am just trying to make it more amenable for you, because they are disturbing. They were so loud that I was not able to listen what you were saying.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This challenge to the Prime Minister's life is actually a challenge to the unity of our country, to the integrity of our country. I am not prepared to believe that suddenly a handful of misguided Sikhs or whosoever they are decided to do this or execute a plan to commit this heinous, barbaric thing. There must have been some planning and the planning has taken long. I caution the whole country about it. I am happy to note that the entire House, the entire nation of 70 crores of people stand behind the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister today symbolises the determination of India to subdue all such forces, the fascist and the reactionary forces, the forces of destabilisation and balkanisation of India—whether they are operating from inside or outside. Mr. Speaker, Sir, how can you forget And if we forget, we will be doing it only at our peril. Not in very distant past but in very recent past what things have taken place in the United Kingdom, America and Canada ? How can we forget that ? After all, these conspiracies are the off-shoots of those encouragements and those activities—overt and covert activities of official and semi-official agencies—both in the United States of America and in Canada and also in Britain. Can you forget that the price of Madam's head was announced in the newspapers in the United Kingdom ? What steps were taken by the Government of United Kingdom ? Can we forget the shameful and unprecedented thing ? Since I have spoken several times on this subject, I would not like to repeat but I will only make references to the relevant points. This is unprecedented in the history of civilised world where a Government pretending to be friendly commences a study on the likely effects of the murder of sudden death of the Head of the State. Hardgrave study has not hardened. We are not supposed to lapse into forgetfulness, amnesia, because you must draw a lesson from recent experiences.

The hands which were responsible for the assassination of Madam Gandhi have not withdrawn. They have extended their territory and I caution the whole country, through you and through this House, that let us not

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

relapse into credulity for, one of the banes of our society is our credulity. We are credulous by nature, by Samskar, by temperament. Therefore, I am prepared to believe that this uncovering of the plot is the outcome of long preparation and for this preparation, the same forces are responsible. If this discovery has been made, this all the more convinces and alerts the nation that sanctuaries were provided and who are the people who provided sanctuaries for the outrages which have been committed by these extremists and are likely to be continued in future? Let us identify them finally and let us not get carried away by emotions. I am actually very sorry to say these things because when sometimes we see such enthusiasm, such credulity on the part of very very experienced people, then we feel sorry. We feel that something has gone wrong with our perceptions and our tools of analysis. We have to analyse the whole perspective very coolly, very calmly and very dispassionately and in the very impartial manner and if you do it, if the hon. Members of the House take into account the history, recent history, past history, the nature of our relationships and forces of destabilisation working all over the world, then we will not be misguided into believing that this is good gesture, this Federal Bureau of Investigation uncovering the plot, brings this entire long story to an end. It does not lie in anybody's mouth to say that we are insuring or prepared to insure or guarantee the freedom of India, the integrity of India. We do not need these empty words from anybody whether it is America, or whether it is Britain or Canada to insure our freedom. We have spent a century in winning our freedom and building up this nation and we are prepared to defend it. Whosoever tries to impinge on the freedom of India, whoever tries to destabilise it, we will meet the challenge and threat, with resolution and determination. This should be the determination of this nation and I think when Prime Minister goes, he must go, for we are not scared, let us not feel scared of this threat. We must be cautious, but such threats have been coming to us. We must identify the people who are holding out threats, extending this threat and their patrons, and when the Prime Minister goes abroad, he must tell in plain terms, that our freedom and our liberty is not on sale. It is not on anybody's mercy, however powerful

a country may be.

In conclusion, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to ensure—as my previous speaker said and other speakers have also said, some diversionary tactics are practised by all such agencies, CIA and other. So, the real threat to him may be from some other places. Sir, I have cautioned this House in my previous speech when Congressional hearings had been discussed and I have said that this time and there are reports galore—that the terrorists who are being hired for this job, for this heinous, unthinkable, fiendish plot a diabolical and Satanic plot, may not be Sikhs this time, they may be international gangs of thugs, professional gangs of thugs. Therefore, let us not feel that the threat comes only from one place and only from one group of people...

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude. I have my own limitation.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : One word, Sir. I am again astounded, I felt very said, when I heard the previous speaker talk about our Embassy. Although this point has been dealt with, I would like to add one word. Our Embassy in any foreign land is there to look after our interests. But when a group of people, the self-styled lovers of human freedom and human rights sit and try to decide on the sovereignty of India, on the freedom of India, do we expect our Embassy there or the Ambassador there or the officials of India to respond to their call and associate themselves with this group in taking decisions on the future destiny of this land. I think that their letter should be treated with utter contempt because the attempt was to pass a judgement. We are a free country, an independent country, a sovereign country and there has been no violation of human rights anywhere. And if a group in America or England decides to hold an inquiry, our Embassy is right in rejecting, and not responding to, that letter.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is very easy to find fault with others.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbohnagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an occasion on which not only the Members of this House but the people of our country

should refuse to be divided on the basis of caste, creed, ideology or party. The news that the FBI has uncovered a diabolical plot to kill the Prime Minister of India, to kill the Chief Minister of a State, to cause many serious acts of damage and sabotage in our own country has stunned every citizen of this country. But after hearing so many Members speak, I was wondering whether we were discussing this Motion or sliding into a debate on India's foreign policy, nay on the state of the world situation. I do not want the scope of this discussion to be extended to all those subjects.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let us be pragmatic. That is very right. I am appreciating what he says.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The reports emanating from the USA not only refer to the plot to kill the VIPs in our country but also refer to acquiring such large explosive power as to cause a sabotage of great magnitude in this country. The reports refer to the manner, the monstrous fashion, in which they were thinking of causing sabotage to a nuclear plant, bridges, government buildings, etc. Therefore, this is not an issue which is concerned merely with the visit of our Prime Minister to the USA. This is a problem which our country has to face in the months and years to come. Fortunately, until recent times our country was free from this menace of terrorism. I am afraid terrorism as a phenomenon which was known only in the Middle East and other parts of the world has also come to stay in our country.....

MR. SPEAKER : I would not stay. Don't worry.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : 'has come to stay'— I am afraid, I said.

Therefore, our government must evolve an elaborate machinery to combat and counteract such terrorist activities.

Mr. Swell, in his own characteristic fashion, has referred to the manner in which our intelligence agencies had failed earlier not only in uncovering the plot that was hatched to kill the late lamented Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, but also in uncovering the plot of bomb series that took place only a few days ago. I do not know whether our intelligence agencies have been geared up for this task even now. Therefore,

I want the hon. Minister, to deal with this aspect also.

Our leader, Prof. Dandavate has tabled an innocuous amendment. I think the visit of the Prime Minister of a country should not be confused merely with the Festival of India or merely with the foreign affairs of our country. Our Prime Minister is to visit USSR and also USA. If a Prime Minister of a country of our size is to cancel or postpone his visit merely because some handful of misguided non-resident Indian Sikh terrorists are doing something, it is an insult to the whole nation. We will be presenting an undeserved victory on a silver platter to some of these people. It will be boosting up the morale of some misguided forces in our own country. I am one of those who believe that all the Sikhs outside our country are not a party to this kind of a diabolical act. Only a few of them are doing it, with or without the help of some foreign powers. This is an aspect which has to be investigated. I do not want to rush in where angels fear to tread. I merely would like to draw your attention to the aspect of Prime Minister's security when the Prime Minister makes his visit to USA and France next month. I do not know what steps have been taken. I do not really know how far the Government of India can disclose the steps that are being taken to ensure the security during Prime Minister's visit. But no effort should be spared. While we can completely rely upon the host country to provide security I am of the view that our Government must also initiate parallel steps in this regard.

Many of our members referred earlier. These few misguided.....

PROF. N. G. RANGA : They are not misguided. They are devilish.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You use whatever adjectives you want.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Well-directed and misguided. That should satisfy Prof. Ranga.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Three times he has repeated. That is why I wanted to correct him.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I stick to my word 'mis-guided'. I am not one of those who tar the entire Sikh community.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are not Sikhs. They are terrorists.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, even when I agree with them they cannot put up with me. I do not know what should I do in this House. When I support and when I am more in agreement with the line of the government than the members of their own party I am disturbed. When some members of their party are divided with Mr. Swell appearing to speak for America and Mr. Tewary for Russia, I am only doing it for India. They have nothing in common between themselves while I am speaking for India. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, I vehemently protest. We have spoken for the country. Our perceptions may differ. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is not proper to divide the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am only telling that Speaker is more charming. Let him look at him.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, this is a kind of long process. So, our Government should get completely prepared to arrest these terrorists. With these words I support the motion.

PROF. P. J. RURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, the entire nation was shocked and alarmed to hear about the plot hatched in USA by some terrorists. Not only this House but also the entire nation, irrespective of political affiliations, caste, creed community, or religions is shocked and alarmed by this news.

Sir, this is not a plot against the life of our Prime Minister alone. This is a plot against the entire nation, against the 700 million people of this country. This plot that has been uncovered in the United States is a plot against the integrity of the nation and our. It is a plot against the

hopes and aspirations of 700 million people of this country. Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi symbolises the unity of the country. He symbolises the hopes and aspirations of the entire people of the country. He is the symbol of secularism in this country. Any attempt on his life will not be tolerated by the people. On the darkest day of November 31, when the entire nation was plunged in grief and sorrow in the face of the brutal assassination of our late Prime Minister Madam Indira Gandhi, when the entire people were in a state of utter helplessness and desolation, the only solace that came to the nation and to the people was that Rajiv Gandhi will be leading the nation. On this occasion I want the Minister of Home Affairs and also the Minister of External Affairs to note that there should be no laxity on their part to protect the life of our Prime Minister, when he goes abroad or when he is inside the country. Any attempt on his life will not be tolerated by the people of this country. I want that the Ministers should assure this House that both inside the country and also outside when he goes abroad, foolproof measures will be taken to protect his life. I don't want to agree with the suggestion made by the hon. Member from Telugu Desam that Prime Minister should not go to the USA. He should visit USA. As has already been pointed out, the threat can be from any other country also; it need not be from USA alone. There are terrorists operating in USA, London, Canada and other western countries with the active, overt or covert, support and knowledge of the authorities there. In such a situation we should be very vigilant. It is very important to note that this story is uncovered when the blasts have taken place in our country. This shows the connection between the terrorists acting in India and those abroad. This link has already been established. This has been raised in this House and outside many a time. Some persons ridiculed it; some other countries also did not accept it. Now it has come out that in the United States itself there is this plot to kill our Prime Minister. Hereafter we should be more careful and we should be more vigilant in our future action. I would like to know one thing from the External Affairs Minister. What are we doing to educate the vast majority of Sikhs who are living abroad who are supporting us, who are proud of

our country, who are proud of our culture, who are proud of our heritage? Only a certain handful of Sikhs are working against us. The External Affairs Ministry is not providing necessary assistance to the vast majority of Sikhs who are living abroad who want to support us. Please give them necessary guidance and necessary assistance so that they can come forward and speak out and they will act against all these terrorists. I would like to tell you that the existing law is not adequate to meet the terrorist challenge in the country. There is terrorism not only inside the country but outside also. This Bill should be passed; for that we can sit for extra hours or you may extend the session by one day. But the law should be passed immediately. We have paid the greatest price for the integrity and unity of our country. We can't pay any more price; we should not leave the security of our Prime Minister to any chance even infinitesimal chance. The people will not tolerate any laxity on the part of the Government in regard to the protection of the life of the Prime Minister.

What is at stake is the destiny of the people of this country and I hope the Government will take note of this and take extreme measures, in a foolproof way to protect the life of our Prime Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire nation is concerned over the dangers to the Prime Minister. Our country does not believe in violence, murders etc. I am talking of political murders and not of what is happening in Bihar. What I want to say is that we do not believe in usurping the chair of the Prime Minister by killing him. Generally speaking, there is no difference of opinion between political parties on this issue. What I am stressing is why Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi was assassinated and why a conspiracy is going on to kill our present Prime Minister. The causes for which the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi was murdered still exist. One of the main causes for that is that India has adopted the policy of non-alignment. India wants world peace and wants to help the underdeveloped countries to stand on their own feet. But there are countries like America and others whose basic interests suffer due to such policies.

Therefore, a policy of destabilization has been adopted against India. America cannot thrust its wrong policies on the world by ignoring India. That is why India has been made the target and such acts are being committed through C. B. I. as affect us. In the neighbourhood of India, in the Indian Ocean, military preparations are going on in Diego Garcia; Pakistan is being armed with war weapons; Bangla Desh is being provided with assistance. Even with China an unholy alliance is being entered into. In this way, an attempt is being made to enevle India. We must keep this thing in mind. The basic aim behind all this is to weaken India.

I feel that these acts are not the acts of a few persons. It is rather an international conspiracy to train and finance the extremists. Without an international plot it is not possible for just a couple of persons to indulge in these activities. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we must all be aware of this and should remain vigilant and fully prepared.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of our hon. Members have stated here that the CIA cannot commit murder in its own country, i.e., America. But if we keep the CIA history in mind, the way it has hatched plots in different countries and also what has happened to Smt. Indira Gandhi, we can expect anything from these powers. Therefore, we have to keep all round vigilance. We have to exercise vigilance both inside and outside the country. Now when the Prime Minister is going abroad, not only to America but to other countries also, what are the security arrangements that have been made for him? Sir, I am concluding. What security arrangements are being made for him? I hope our Foreign Minister will enlighten us on this.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the F.B.I. has exposed a conspiracy in America. I thank them for this but this has not lessened the danger. Rather, our fear has increased. It has now become clear that the information being received about the possible attempts on the life of the Prime Minister and other VIPs in foreign countries was correct. Apprehension of such attempts in our own country is of course there.

We read in novels and see in Indian films that sometime there is one gang leader under whom many gangs work but they are

[Shri Zainul Basher]

not aware that they are working under the same leader. They operate separately and do not know about one another. I think in our own country such a situation is coming up.

Efforts are being made to create an atmosphere of instability in our country. We are seeing it clearly. The extremist elements active in Punjab, Kashmir, the North Eastern States and other parts of our country recently met in London and they are trying to coordinate their activities are seeing. What is happening in our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you come from Punjab. You will be knowing more about Punjab. We have lesser experience about it but the situation is before the country.

AN HON. MEMBER : The hon. Speaker has come from Rajasthan.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : From Rajasthan, he has been elected.

MR. SPEAKER : I belong to India.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you could have been elected from any part of the country. U.P. too can be fortunate to have you but you are a resident of Punjab.

What is happening in Kashmir ? Mr. Soz is present here, he will excuse me. In Kashmir also, there are elements who want to take the country towards instability. What is happening in Gujarat is still more serious. In Gujarat, anti-reservation agitators want to incur the displeasure of one section of the society. The riots going on there are for the purpose of displeasing a particular section. In Calcutta the people, who want to file a writ against the Quran, want to incite the feelings of the people. Their aim is to cause riots.

So, there is a loss who is engaging different gangs and these activities are being co-ordinated somewhere to disintegrate the country, to create an atmosphere of instability. Who is that boss ? That is for the Government to find out. It is the responsibility of the Foreign Minister, Home Minister and others. We, the Parliament Members can become his victims but cannot find out who he is.

Regarding Intelligence Agency, Shri Swell has said a very good thing that the

American agency can catch hold of them, but our people cannot. You should be very careful about this. I thank you for not ringing the bell. I conclude before that.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate Mr. Swell that he rose to the occasion and brought this issue before the Parliament. Otherwise, the Treasury Benches are niggardly in taking us into confidence. I sincerely share the concern of Mr. Swell, so far as Prime Minister's security is concerned. I would not congratulate the Federal Bureau of Investigation of America for having unearthed this plot to assassinate the Prime Minister of India during his visit to that country. It is the duty of that country. The security of our Prime Minister while he is visiting America is the duty of that Government. We are not taking any obligation and that country must know it. While I share Mr. Tewari's assertion that Prime Minister symbolises the aspirations of this country. We must say it with certain amount of stress in this Parliament that whatever kind of terrorism is experienced or seen any where, we must denounce it. We may be having our political differences while we are here in this country and that is the essence of democracy. But when our Prime Minister goes abroad, he represents all shades of opinion and he represents a broader India. He is the leader of 70 crores of people. So, he is not an ordinary VIP. Therefore Sir, while he is in America, it is that Government's responsibility to protect his precious life. But along with that I want to make it clear that protection of the Prime Minister's life and other VIPs is the responsibility of our Home Minister. While Mr. Jaipal Reddy was speaking, he invited attention of Mr. Mirdha. He must be representing the Foreign Minister. But, while the Prime Minister is here or abroad, the Home Minister has to convince himself that the Prime Minister's life is very safe. Therefore, Sir, it is the duty of the American Government to protect the life of the Prime Minister.

I stress that our Prime Minister should visit America. There was some suggestions in newspapers and else where that the Prime Minister should cancel his visit to America. That will lower the prestige of

our country. We should not be afraid of terrorism. Therefore, our Prime Minister must have his programme to visit America intact and while it is the duty of the US Government to provide protection to the Prime Minister and supervise very closely the arrangements for his security, I want to place it on record today that our Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan must satisfy himself about the security arrangements.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Home Minister should accompany the Prime Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Probably, Prof. Madhu Dandavate wants to go.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No, Sir. I do not want to be killed.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Madhuji has brought some humour into the House. Humour apart, I have every reason to say that it is the Home Minister's duty and responsibility to satisfy himself about the security arrangements, particularly for the Prime Minister and it should not be a kind of anxiety for the Prime Minister or others who are accompanying him. Therefore, whatever the American Government does, it is their responsibility. So far as this country is concerned, and I represent the entire public opinion when I say it, it is the Home Minister who should satisfy himself about these security arrangements.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, perhaps in the history of no country, the people might have involved themselves so much in the foreign visit of a Prime Minister as the people of our country have involved themselves today in the proposed visit to U. S. A. by our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The people here are very keenly interested in the proposed visit.

The reports which are coming from the places proposed to be visited by our Prime Minister, have created anxiety not only in this

House but even in the minds of the people at large outside this House. Of course, the proposed visit of the Prime Minister would be very beneficial for us and it would facilitate our new Government to put forth our point of view before the U. S. Government and we can inform the vigilant public opinion in U. S. A. of our difficulties and of the atmosphere of war being created around us as also of the anti-India activities being undertaken by certain people there. But along with this, we also should not forget the fact that there is danger to the life of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of this country. This danger has been created as a result of a well-planned conspiracy. This conspiracy has been hatched not against one single individual, not against Shri Rajiv Gandhi or against the Prime Minister, but this conspiracy is against our sovereign policies and principles against the very democracy of which Shri Rajiv Gandhi is the protector.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, We all should stand as a rock to face this danger. Today, certain people deliberately or at the instigation of others want to challenge our democracy by carrying pistols or bombs in their hands; they want to challenge the people who are the symbol of our pipes and aspirations. The people of the entire country would have to think very seriously about it and would have to stand united as a rock behind our Prime Minister.

As Prof. Tewariji has said, this conspiracy is not new. This conspiracy started at the time we started adopting such policies and principles as went against the interests of certain people. This conspiracy started especially from the year 1971 when we appreciated the hopes and aspirations of the people of Bangladesh and helped in the creation of a sovereign country on the map of the world. The imperialist powers considered it as a challenge to themselves and tried to provoke and misguide the people by indulging in various conspiracies. In this way they acted against us.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has apprehended some conspirations. Our hon. Members, Shri Zainul Basher and Shri Swell have said that in a way this plot has been uncovered. But I do not agree with them on this point. I agree that the F. B. I. has

[Shri Harish Rawat]

worked hard to apprehend some persons involved in this conspiracy, but it would not be a good thing, if we consider it to be an end of this conspiracy. We have apprehended some extremists in our country, but the conspiracy to weaken the country has not ended with the arrest of the extremists. The uncovering of this plot cannot, therefore, be construed as the end of the very conspiracy. The assests have raised certaia questions and these questions remain unanswered even now. I would request the hon. Minister to look into all these things. The two main conspirations involved in this conspiracy have escaped from America. They are now not traceable in the U.S.A. How did they escape from the U. S. A. ? When the conspirations had already been trapped, as has been reported in the press or has been made out in the press, I fail to understand how they could have escaped. Besides, should also consider if these conspirators were part of any bigger conspiracy. What was their link with the conspirators in Europe, Canada and many other places ? Nothing is clear from the case filed by the F. B. I. in the court. It has not been made clear what their link could be with intelligence agencies operating in one or two countries. We have also not been able to know what their link with the extremists of our country was. These persons were not working in this direction; only now, but they had been active in such conspiracies for quite a long time. The F.B.I. has also not given any list or names of such persons. Therefore, it does not appear that their intentions are good.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree to accept these assets as a beginning towards a healthy change in the attitude of the U.S.A., but it cannot be considered to be a very big change in itself. I would like to submit, as some of my friends have also said that the activities of the F.B.I. and C.I.A. would have to be viewed separately. While we appreciate the action of F.B.I., we would like to submit that would have appraise the people of U.S.A. and their Government about our doubts and suspicious regarding the activities of the C.I.A. in our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am myself of the view that the Prime Minister must visit U.S.A. He should undertake this tour not because their mind has changed or there has been a very big change in their attitude, but

because we have taken a decision in this direction and home accepted their invitation. If the Prime Minister postpones his visit at present, it would give a boost to the morale of the extremists. I would, therefore, like to say that the good wishes of the millions of people of India are with him today; every citizen of India is paying for the long life of Shri Rajiv. He is the symbol of the unity and integrity of our country May God protect him.

With these words, I would like to submit that the decision with regard to the proposed visit of U. S. A. by Rajivji should he left to Government.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) : Our Prime Minister has a scheduled programme for America; that is O. K. We have accepted it. But the situation so arises that the Government of India expresses its concern about the safe visit of our Prime Minister. After all, it is the Government of India who will decide whether the situation is quite O.K. or some danger is there. The House cannot decide it. The government knows everything, what to do and what not to do. The final decision should come from the government.

The difficulty even in his own country is that the Prime Minister's sand other VIP's life is not safe. Our intelligence have failed and because of that we had lost our Prime Minister recently. Our government officials have been working for the security of our Prime Minister. Even they have failed. Our intelligence people are going alome for the safety of our Prime Minister to America. How can I believe, how can I have faith or how the Indian people could have faith that the extremists would not be following them ?

Some time ago a Naxalite movement was there and our people were thinking that perhaps Bengalis were Naxalites. The terrorists all over India have got their own groups, but we have not yet found out who are doing this. Yet we have not recognised who are doing this and for what purpose they are doing. So, these people are purchased derailed, misguided persons, not Sikhs—may be Hindus, may be Christians or may be of any other religion—may be of other countries also. They have no,

given any proof about their activities. So, there is no question of postponing the visit. The Government of India should completely ensure the safety of the Prime Minister when he visits such and such countries.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ajay Mushran.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Speaker, I stand to associate my feelings with the entire House as well as the country which has universally and stupendously reacted in the right direction as soon as we came to know that a plot has been unearthed in America to assassinate our Prime Minister when he visits the European countries and the United States.

I would personally like to thank the ex-serviceman who was directly responsible—through inadvertently it seems—to have unearthed this plot. Had those terrorists not met him in the hotel and asked him to become an agent, to get arms and ammunition, this plot would have never been unearthed. How do we know that this is the only plot ? Because America has two hands, left and right, the FBI and the CIA. One is Dr. Jekyll and the other Mr. Hyde. I personally feel that their left hand does not know what their right hand does, or probably it is not allowed to know what the other hand is doing. The consequences of the Delhi episode, after the Punjab killings, after the Delhi killings, and the assassination of the late Prime Minister and the present plot to assassinate the present Prime Minister have to be seen. This is not merely an act of some misguided terrorists. They are all very well guided terrorists who have some leadership, who are actually working behind them and this is more or less on the pattern of so many wars of liberation, in some parts of the world. And we have seen, for example, the war of Israel.

Now, there is a political aspect to this whole issue also. I think the main aim of intentionally getting this plot unearthed was to deter the Prime Minister and to make us go into a shell of self-protection by cancelling or postponing his visit. I personally feel that if we do so, we will only be playing into their hands. Therefore, the Prime Minister's visit should never be put off. It has been very well programmed. He is going to be exposed to public opinions of persons

who are not very much in our favour all the time and on every issue.

Therefore, I feel that this must be done. So far as the security arrangements are concerned, I have made it clear earlier also in my speech, but the lesser said the better. Our security is the worst in the entire world. I know that security can never be complete. Even in America two Presidents have been assassinated and one was nearly killed. But so far as security is concerned we must create an element of fright or suspicious alertness among all the security people who are the personal bodyguards and who are in other matters or in other ways responsible for the Prime Minister's security, I have personally seen that they look at the Prime Minister's friends, and MPs who visit him with the greatest suspicious alertness; even yesterday and today it is so. I hope they do not do it tomorrow.

Next, we want to know what security arrangements had been made for him and how quickly they react, how suspiciously alert they are.

I on my behalf and on behalf of the House wish to say that no complacency should be there in this matter. The Prime Minister carries our best wishes for a successful and safe trip and happy landings.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Happy returns !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Happy returns !

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I would also like to say that while our young leader is striving hard to build a socialist structure in the Punjab and a political institution which will be the biggest asset for Punjab these terrorists and leaders of these terrorists are stifling the progress. They are even making a drift to a rational thought with their angry and bloody fanaticism and nothing short of it. They are employing these gun-trotting tactics not only in our country but abroad also. Their simple aim is to inject an element of fear and silence in the innocent villagers and even the educated elite which, at the moment, has succumbed to them. I wish a very happy trip and happy return to our Prime Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
 MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : It is but natural that the House and the country as a whole should feel concerned and shocked at the revelations recently made in USA about the plot to assassinate our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi when he visits those countries. These threats cannot be taken lightly. As a matter of fact, they are no longer mere threats but have taken the shape of diabolical plots and conspiracy, details of which have now been revealed by FBI and other agencies of the USA Government.

In the past, as Prof. Tiwary and many others also mentioned, a number of responsible persons including MPs and others raised the question of threat to the life of Indiraji. These pronouncements were not only not taken seriously but disregarded and ridiculed. Any by whom ? By certain sections of the press and very responsible people. The worst had happened and we lost our beloved leader and Prime Minister. The trauma of those days is still with us. The concern expressed by the hon. Members in this regard is really very well taken. It will alert us and the nation against the nefarious activities of extremists whether they are in India or abroad.

As regards the action by the US agencies, different viewpoints have been expressed. Shri Das Munsi and others have said that it is not necessary or even desirable to thank or give kudos to FBI and other agencies. But we must at least appreciate that these important Government agencies in US had taken prompt action when they came to know about it. They have also initiated legal proceedings against the persons concerned. We greatly appreciate the prompt action taken by the US administration in unearthing the plot to assassinate the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We note with satisfaction that legal process has been initiated and we hope that prompt action will be taken against persons who are involved. Several other countries have not done the same whether it is Canada, UK, Pakistan, or Federal Republic of Germany. Even the USA, in the past we had occasions to bring to the notice of the Governments what the militants were doing, and our view that their media and the Government were projecting and not taking action against those people who were giving vent to extremist views. On the BBC open threats

were made to incite people to assassinate coupled with offer of rewards for assassination. We protested. Our missions were attacked in Canada and in London. We protested to the concerned Governments that these are the elements, that have to be kept in check. I regret to say that those Governments did not take this matter seriously and in our view did not take any serious action as even the laws of those countries would warrant. They say that there is freedom of expression in their country to express their feelings as they like. Well we have also laws like that. After all we are also a free country under which our people can express their feelings, but I do not think that the Governments whether here or abroad could not find legal remedies to act against culpably undesirable, illegal and criminal acts. In that context we appreciate what the FBI has done and we do hope that at least this much action other Governments I mentioned will take so that we feel reassured that those governments are serious and that they have taken note of our very serious feelings in this respect.

A lot of other things were said by the hon. Members about various aspects of this issue. The working of our Embassies was also brought in. Mr. Swell wanted to know why on certain instances our Embassy was not active as it should have acted. Well, Sir, our Embassy in Washington has been very active. When the so-called briefing question came up, they protested. They approached all the persons who were involved in organising that so-called briefing and it may be good to note that not a single Congressman attended that briefing. The mere fact that it was held at the Capital should not mean that there was some congressional backing as such to the so-called briefing. Well, they have a system in the country that the premises in the Capital are made available to the private groups for meetings of this nature. We can have no grouse on that, but that particular briefing were not patronised by any Congressman.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You mean American Congressmen.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : If they do something of that nature, I think there is not much that our Embassy can do.

Well as regards the letter that the Congressmen wrote to our Embassy, some

Members have sought to answer that. I cannot say in what terms the whole letter was couched and what was expected of our Ambassador. Our Ambassador was invited to attend the briefing and if some such request is made by one or 17 Congressmen, I do not think our Ambassador can react in a positive way. But I am not sure what he really said or did not say.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : He could have sent regrets.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It all depends on what was the operative clause. What they wanted us to do and whether we would not have fallen into a trap in trying to defend ourselves. I do not think we should discuss this because the facts are not before us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Mirdha, non-acknowledgement of the letter is part of our administrative culture. We also get the same experience.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sometimes it may be a bureaucratic lapse, but sometimes it is a diplomatic ploy also.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : If I understand it correctly when in a country some groups get together and try to discuss the human rights situation, first matters relating to security and integrity are discussed, will the Embassy respond to such letters. It is a question of that nature. It is not a ploy, I think.

SHRI. G.G. SWELL : I think I have been misunderstood. Let me explain.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Let us leave this at this because we do not have full facts. The letter that has been quoted in extens is not with us. So, I would not like to comment on the merits of Mr. Swell's question except that we will try to find out.

Well, lot of hon. Members referred as to whether the Prime Minister should continue with his foreign visit or not. And it is possibly Shri Madhav Reddy who said, it need not be cancelled, but it can be postponed. All other Members said that this visit should be gone through.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : But several of us who are silent, are not quite sure whether it is right or wrong.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Yes. Prof. Dandavate moved an amendment that this visit should take place. Well, with the feeling in the House as it is, I do not think there is any necessity to sit down with this amendment. Firstly, the wording and the phraseology is not something that we can debate or accept without amendments. Secondly, it would not be proper by a Resolution of the House, by an amendment, to pre-empt Government action under the circumstances that prevail at a particular time. So, I think Prof. Dandavate....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me make it clear that I do not want to divide the House on such a sensitive subject. If the Ruling Party and the Opposition Party do not accept it, then only I will press for it. Otherwise I am not a fool to press for such a thing.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am very thankful to Prof. Dandavate for his observation and sentiments. *(Interruptions)*. Fortunately his sentiments have been endorsed by almost all speakers who took part in this debate. It is much more than acceptance of the amendment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is partly accepted and partly rejected.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : So, Sir, the feeling is not to proceed with this.

Some suggestions were made as to how we should organise Prime Minister's security. Some details are demanded of us. It is a very well laid out exercise as to how the security of the Prime Minister when he goes abroad should be handled. We have done the same in this respect, our people have gone abroad, they are in touch with the respective Governments, but to say that we should not depend on the foreign governments to provide security to our Prime Minister, to send our people to do it, I think...

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Nobody said so, that we should our people.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Some people have hinted that. I think it is clearly said so.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Nobody said that.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Then I would not like to dispute it.

MR. SPEAKER : Leave it here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am sure the House will understand that it is not possible, to give all details, but I certainly assure the House that their fears in this respect are fully before us and if anything, we will make a much greater effort than is usually done in a situation like this to see that perfect security is available to the Prime Minister when he goes abroad and within the country also. This is certainly a thing which affects us all very much because as was mentioned by some Members, our Prime Minister represents the nation, the desire of the nation to live in a free and united country and we do appreciate the sentiments etc. of the hon. Members and the Government is fully aware of its responsibility in this respect and I can assure you, Sir, that we shall discharge it in the best possible way we can. So, this is the vigilance about which the Government is...

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak for one minute. I can only say, I am not quite happy whether to say 'yes' or 'no'. I stand neutral. I only pray to God that he should come back again to us hale and hearty.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything is going all right. No problem.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, we join in this prayer, and with these words I again request Prof. Dandavate not to press his point or amendment. *(Interruptions)*. This is all I have to say. Once again I assure the Members that whatever they said with respect to the seriousness with which this matter should be taken will be taken note of.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One word about the amendment. I had formally

moved an amendment. But I find that the spirit of the amendment is accepted by the entire House. I am worried more about the spirit and not about the form and, therefore, I accept this spirit and I seek the permission of the House to withdraw my amendment.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Sir, I am happy that there is unanimity in this House about our concern for the Prime Minister's security and I am also happy that you have given us this opportunity in which this House has been able to express itself on this very vital matter.

I would like just to clarify one or two points. One is in regard to the letter which I am told 17 Congressmen wrote to our Ambassador seeking information on various things with regard to the alleged violation of the Sikhs human rights in India. I would assert that even without the letter, it is the duty of the Ambassador to put across things about the country to others in the country of his accreditation. He has got the letter from the Congressmen which should have been an excellent opportunity for him not only to acknowledge but to take the pains to explain. If they have been disinformed, to disabuse them of that disinformation, if they have been misinformed, he could have given them the correct information. This is all I say. By not even admitting the letter and meeting those points, you are antagonising those 17 influential Congressmen, most of whom belong to the Democratic Party who are the traditional friends of India. This is my point.

If the Minister does not have facts, he can call for the facts and find out what it is. This is not the way in which our Ambassador in any country should function. We cannot treat anybody with disrespect, especially when we are in their country.

Another point that was made was, well, I would like to take what the FBI has done at its face value. They have done a good job. They have also told us that these extremists had planned not only to harm the Prime Minister but simultaneously to destabilise this country. They had sought for powerful explosives, for weapons to blow up 36-storey building, to blow up our nuclear plants. All this information has been given to us. We should take note of it and appreciate what it is. They have revealed it.

From January, these men were under the cover of the FBI and it was in touch with these people and all the conversation with these people had been video taped. So, they were doing the job. So, let us take it at its face value. What the CIA is doing or not doing, well, it is a matter of speculation, it is a matter of conjecture. Let us take this opportunity for what it is. Let the Prime Minister go and I am sure nothing will happen to him. But I will utter one warning. He is not going only to United States. He is going to France; he going to Egypt : He is going to Algeria.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He is going to Soviet Union also.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Soviet Union apart, because these things would not happen there. We know that there is a different system. I think that there is reason also to ensure his safety in France. I do not know about Egypt and Algeria. If harm is to be done, it can be done anywhere in the world and therefore I will request the Minister to look into this also.

MR. SPEAKER : Has Prof. Madhu Dandavate leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put the motion moved by Shri Swell to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House takes note of and views with great concern the report of the uncovering of a plot by the American Federal Bureau of Investigation to assassinate the Prime Minister during his impending visit to the United States."

The motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA —Contd.

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and

Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1985, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th May, 1985."

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1985, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

18.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

Special Charger and Return Fare Facility to Cities Outside India

MR. SPEAKER : Now Half-an-Hour Discussion.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar) : Mr. Speaker, I rise to raise a debate on the biggest and the most dynamic industries in the world which is tourism and before I deliberate on the subject, let me thank you for allowing me to raise a debate on this subject. It is because tourism and civil aviation was not given a chance for discussion under the Demands.

Even in India, it is an industry which today has a foreign exchange earning of Rs. 1,030 crores and the tourist arrivals in the year, 1983-84 were somewhere around 8,84,730. Of course, this includes the ethnic tourist arrivals as well and it is an industry which has great future. I need not at this juncture go into the details of what the potential of tourism arrivals into India are. But let me tell you that this is an industry with this kind of magnitude of foreign earnings. The import content of promoting this industry is only less than 1%. So, it is not foreign exchange earnings against any export as of today. As far as its potentialities of giving direct and indirect employment in various fields whether it is sophisticated industry or whether it is handicrafts is concerned, it is unlimited.

[Shri Digvijay Singh]

We all know that. It also helps to develop the under-developed parts of the country, the backward areas of country, for tourism development and, more than that, tourism and civil aviation is an industry which has the finest scope of cementing international relationship between one country and the rest of the world and yet with all these potentialities, let us look at, where India stands today.

The tourist arrivals into India are today much less than the small countries like Korea and Philippines, and other tourist destination countries which have been promoted and developed like Hongkong and Singapore and may be, Thailand, which are almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of what India as far as tourist arrivals are concerned can generate. Minn you, the reason why it is important to focus attention on this industry today is because in 1984, India's tourism was at its lowest ebb. The reasons were political. But perhaps there have been a more spectacular drop of tourist arrivals than what India saw in 1984 due to about five or six reasons, mainly political.

I would like to make a very specific suggestion. The hon. Prime Minister is very much interested in developing relationship between SARC South Asian Regional Coordination Programme. It is high time that we thought big and propose having an Organisation similar to PATA and SARTA and call it the South Asian Regional Tourism Association. This Association could coordinate between nine countries which include Afghanistan, Pakistan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and even Burma. And if you add SARTA, with India as focal point, obviously it generates more tourism than four times of all the other countries put together. Look at the potentialities we have of competing with ASTA and PATA. What have ASTA and PATA done to India? They have not brought even 0.7 per cent of the total international tourism of the world, although we are paying millions of dollars, by both Government as well as private enterprise for membership in these two organisations.

I would like to focus attention on a clear-cut definition of the tourism policy of the country which, it seems, is a little ambivalent now. I made a suggestion to the hon. Prime Minister and to the hon.

Minister that we should set up a high-powered Tourism Board, not one of these wishy-washy things which exist today, which is supposed to be an Advisory Board, but a Board which has more executive functioning and more authority, and this could do the perspective planning and coordination between various Ministries and Departments both at the Centre and in the States for effective implementation. We have been talking for the last several years that tourism should be placed at par with other priority industries specially those that are export-oriented. But there has been no clear definition or clear guideline as to what is made and what is being implemented. I have a clear picture of what it should be and I would like to put it before the House.

It should be classified as an export-oriented priority industry, so that promotional efforts are geared up. Investment and depreciation allowances under section 32A of the Indian Taxation Act should be given. Benefit under section 80 HHC where 50 per cent of the profits are set aside as a foreign exchange-earner-industry should be offered. Exemption from wealth tax on equity shares of investments—because it is a hotel industry—should be given so that there is more capital investment and, therefore, more potentialities for earning foreign exchange. Exemption from excise duty on sale of goods which earn foreign exchange and waiving of import duty on essential imports for the trade whereby we create more foreign exchange-earning capacity.

Let me come down to the specifics of this question which is concerning charters. We all know that those countries where international tourism has developed phenomenally in the last decade or two have been able to do it because there has been a direct policy of the Government for promoting charters, and charters are methods whereby cheap travel facility is offered. As far as India is concerned, last year only 25 charters operated in this country on point-to-point basis. There were several promoters who had asked for chartering point to point, specially between New York and Bangalore. But it was declined for some reason or the other. The excuse that is always given is that it will decrease the earnings of Air India. Now let me try and tell you this. Perhaps there is nobody in this House who is more concerned about the welfare of Air

India than I am because I am the only ex-employee of Air India in Parliament today. The Air India has done well and we are proud of that. In 1983-84 the company made a profit of Rs. 58 crores; and the Indian Airlines made a profit of Rs. 60 crores. But that should not be an excuse for not allowing these charters and thereby hampering, restricting and restraining your international tourism, the arrivals into India. The excuses that are often given are that it will result in loss of revenue for Air India. And that with a little tab the workers would be encouraged to come back to India on cheap fares and it will promote and give more chances for ethnic visitors to come to India and thereby decreases the profits of Air India and, therefore, point-to-point tourist arrivals should be restrained. I would only say that we should have clear-cut guidelines on charters. My suggestion is : (1) when you allow a charter, allow that charter to operate from any foreign destination to an airport which does not have international airport facilities so that they may not compete directly with Air India. Give it to any other airports in India and not to international airports. (2) For all those who make use of the charter, don't allow an Indian passport-holder to come. You can stipulate this as it does not come in the way of IATA regulations. You can put this restriction and then open up chartering from any foreign destination to any airport outside the international airports which are 8 or 10 in this country. If you liberalise to this extent, this very year, this very winter season you will be able to have one charter a week and a charter plane usually carries 272 passengers. And between 8 to 10 airports in the country we will have one lakh foreign tourists this winter and in the course of five years with the development of this demand it may reach one charter per day to all these 8 to 10 airports. Over a period of 8 months which is the tourist season, it would bring about one million tourists to the country and that would enhance your tourism potential two-fold and bring you much more revenue.

But before that let me also tell you the other facilities which are very important to be given. One is the visa facility. We get complaints that it takes months for a person to get a visa from a visa-issuing authority.

I know security is an important measure, especially in the present situation about which we just now discussed. Security measures are very important. But if we have a system of some sort of computerisation whereby the visa-issuing authorities in the various Consuls and Embassies abroad get the feed-back, visa can be issued immediately. Why should it take two months? Look at the cumbersome procedure.

This year is a great year where seats are being sold for promoting international tourism into India. One is the Festival of India in USA for which the hon. Prime Minister is going to USA next month and followed by the Festival of India in France. Therefore, I think it is imperative that some kind of market research we do and see how best we can promote tourism into our country.

A few suggestions I would like to make for strengthening the department and I thought it would be important to mention them at this juncture. One is issuing of licences for buses, coaches and tourists cars which to-day is in the hands of the Ministry of Transport and there is no linkage between the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Transport. Why should it not be with the Ministry of Tourism—the issuing of licences, specially tourist car licences?

The other thing is : we are talking of hotel development. Why should the IFCI which advances loans for putting up hotels not be with the Ministry of Tourism? Because they know where and who to give these loans. I would also like to say that hotels have, of course, to come but there is a trend of putting up five-star hotels. The need of the hour is to put three-star hotels—good, cheap and at reasonable price. Hotel industry is not coming forth to put up three-star hotels. May be they feel that they will get more profit or more loan if they put up five-star hotels.

I would also like to talk about ITDC because I have been a director or that organisation. ITDC this year with all good intentions has seen a year whereby even the flagship Ashoka has to defray the depreciation and, therefore, I feel very stringent cost controls have to be put not only in Ashoka but in all ITDC lay-outs throughout the country and establishing better coordination

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between Hotel Corporation of India and ITDC. The Hotel Corporation of India is an Air India outlay and is putting up hotels in Srinagar, Rajgir, etc.

I would like to make a few concrete suggestions, viz., better production of Buddhist tourism in India; Krishna tours in India and setting up of an India River Tourism Development Corporation which would promote tourism to the larger rivers and thereby not only develop international tourism but domestic tourism as well.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. The hon. Member has expressed his views here that there should be rapid development of tourism in the country and he has expressed his anxiety about it. He has also thrown light on the state of development of tourism in the country during the last few years. I am happy to note that he is aware of the reasons for decrease in the number of tourists in 1982-83. He has himself referred to it.

First of all, I would like to say, as the hon. Member has also expressed his desire and we ourselves also want, that tourism should be developed in the various regions of our country. He has thrown light on the importance of tourism. There are no two opinions about it and our Ministry is also working for the development of tourism, keeping in view this point.

He has asked for the setting up of a Tourism Board. I would like to bring it to his notice that the Tourism Board is already in existence and its next meeting is scheduled to be held in June this year. So far as his suggestions for making tourism an export-oriented industry are concerned, we have already taken this matter up with the Ministry of Finance. It is our endeavour that the facilities which are available to industries and especially to the export-oriented industries, may also be available to the persons engaged in the tourism industry. We are continuing our efforts in this direction and we hope that the Ministry of Finance would take an early decision in this regard and as a result of that decision, the people working in this field would be able to get the facilities.

The hon. Member has said that a request had been made for a chartered flight from New York to Bangalore, which was not granted. No such request has been received in our Ministry and we do not have any information about it. If the hon. Member gives some more information about it, I would get further information about it. Till now, we had given permission for chartered flights to four places only, but now we have added Goa and Trivandrum also in this list. It has been our continuous endeavour that companies arranging chartered flights in foreign countries might be given the maximum facilities. In addition we have been continuously relaxing our policy and the guidelines regarding chartered flights so that the tourists visiting our country could get more facilities. These companies were provided facilities to send tourists here in 1984, but you know that the year 1984 has been a very bad year from the point of view of tourism and this is the reason why our figures regarding tourism have gone into minus. But despite that it has been our endeavour, and whenever the Director General or the Secretary or other officers of our Ministry visit foreign countries, they make continuous efforts to have a talk with the chartered operators and to convince them that they would be provided with all the facilities there so that they could bring the tourists here under their chartered programme.

The hon. Member has expressed his views about developing tourism. I would not like to say anything in detail regarding the development of tourism, but I would like to submit this much that we are working in this direction and we are keeping contact with various other Ministries so that in co-ordination of all of them, the maximum facilities could be provided to the tourists coming here.

The hon. Member has given a very good suggestion that instead of five star hotels, the number of three star hotels should be increased. I would like to inform the hon. Member that after hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken charge of his Ministry, it has been our policy that three star, two star or one star hotels should be given more emphasis. We are also thinking in the direction of building cheaper accommodation for the facility of domestic tourists. We have also asked the I.T.D.C. to formulate their schemes in this direction.

The hon. Member has said that tourists visit Hongkong, Singapore, Thailand and other neighbouring countries through chartered operators. There are no two opinions about it. We are also making efforts to provide similar facilities to the maximum extent here also so that the maximum number of tourists could visit our country. I would also like to submit that it would take a lot of time if I read all the guidelines and relaxations which we have given. I would send them to the hon. Member and he would get all the information. Even then if he would seek any clarification, I am prepared to give it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : The hon. Minister has explained everything in detail. Nothing remains to be asked now. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister on his excellent reply.

18.55 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 16, 1985/
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