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Wednesday, August 13, 1986
Sravana 22, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Sixth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

 Wednesday, August 13, 1986/
 Sravana 22, 1908 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
 Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Projects Behind Schedule

*387. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
 Will the Minister of PROGRAMME
 IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 66 per cent of the infrastructure projects in the Central sector are behind time;

(b) the cost of those projects;

(c) the analysis of the projects in coal, steel, railways, cement, shipping and ports,

telecommunications, fertilizers and petroleum sectors which are behind time schedule and the extent of delay in each case; and

(d) the reasons for delay in the completion of these projects in each sector ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Of the 264 projects each costing over Rs. 20 crores now under implementation, 202 projects are in the sectors mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, namely—coal, steel, railways, cement, shipping and ports, telecommunications, fertilizers and petroleum, out of which 99 projects have reported delay.

(b) The cost of these delayed projects is estimated at Rs. 29022.15 crores.

(c) The analysis of the projects is given in the Statement-I below.

(d) Major reasons for delay are given in the Statement-II below.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of delayed projects	Extent of delay (Months)	Cost (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Coal	35	9—204	4613.50
2.	Steel	13	6—131	13635.50
3.	Railway	18	12—144	2161.00
4.	Cement	2	17—24	319.15

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Shipping and Ports	7	4—32	961.00
6.	Telecommunications	1	25	71.00
7.	Fertilizers	4	6—119	1267.00
8.	Petroleum	19	1—64	5994.00
TOTAL		99		29022.15

Statement-II**(Interruptions)**

Major reasons identified which cause delay are :-

- (i) Delay in acquisition of land;
- (ii) Lack of infrastructural facilities;
- (iii) Delay in finalisation of detailed engineering drawings;
- (iv) Delay in placement of orders and supply of critical equipments and material;
- (v) Change in scope;
- (vi) Delay in construction and inefficient working of contractors;
- (vii) Law and order disturbances;
- (viii) Inadequate allocation of funds;
- (ix) Delay in mobilisation of labour and other labour problems;
- (x) Delay in tendering and mismatching progress of vendors and suppliers, etc.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Out of 99 projects which are delayed because of various reasons, may I know how many projects are delayed because of lack of funds, and how many projects are delayed because of other reasons inspite of the fact that the allotments are available ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Except in Railways, for want of funds no project is delayed,

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : What are the projects delayed because of... (*Interruptions*) want of funds ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : About Vizag, I would say lack of funds at the initial stage was the cause of delay. The other reasons for project delay are land acquisition, delay in finalization of the contracts and delay in equipment supply.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The other reasons, apart from lack of allotments, of fund given in the statement are so simple, and within the capacity of the Government and the Ministry. May I know the reasons why this Ministry has not held any meetings with the other Ministeries ? May I know what is the type of assistance you give to the Ministeries to see that these problems are sorted out ? What are the guidelines issued by your Ministry to various Ministeries to see that there is no delay in the implementation of the projects ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Normally, we have inter-Ministerial meetings. There, we try to sort out our problems. The monitoring division of our ministry monitors each month projects costing Rs. 100 crores or more; and then they prepare a flash report. In the flash report, they indicate the critical aspect of the project which is causing delay. From this we come to the action oriented Exception report. This goes to the highest authority for remedial measures. This is number two. Thirdly, we have our consultants. We have our advisers also. Now, according to the consultants and

according to the advisers, the basic difficulty is the wrong preparation of project reports. (*Interruptions*) Well, you may laugh; but that is what it is.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We are concerned. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : We are, as the Prime Minister correctly says, fighting for a change of the system, i.e. the emphasis is on changing the system of project formulation and implementation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is, political system. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : In changing the system, obviously we lay stress on the preparation of the project reports. If there is a wrong project report, afterwards a lot of problems crop up. You can imagine that. The second reason is that there is always a difficulty in land acquisition. Regarding land acquisition, everywhere in all projects you will see that it has created difficulties and delay.

The fourth point is supply of critical equipments whether it is indigenous or imported equipment. The fifth is the construction of infrastructure.

These are some reasons I have given. Then there are projects wherein we give three-monthly reports to the highest authority. Then there are systems of studying the projects in depth, i.e. those projects wherein inordinate delays have been created, e.g. the Calcutta Underground System, Salal Hydro electric project etc.

I have visited many States, and I have had frank and cordial discussions with the Chief Ministers whom, I have requested to help us in implementing the projects. They have assured to help us. For example, with regard to Tolloygunge-Calcutta underground system, the Chief Minister of West Bengal helped us to acquire the land. Then there was ministerial inter-vention in U.P. on the problem of interruption in power supply. That has been solved by the Chief Minister of U.P. Then there is the water

supply to Korba super-thermal power station. That was also helped by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. In this way, we are trying to solve the problems.

MR. SPEAKER : Question 388 : Mrs Jayanti Patnaik is not available. Question 389—Mr Sobhanadreeswara Rao is not present. Now question 390—Mr Laliteshwar Prasad Shahi.

Price of Sugarcane

*390. **SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not announcing the price of sugarcane at the time of sowing;

(b) the reasons for dependence on sugar price for determining the price for sugarcane; and

(c) the reasons for not relating the molasses and industrial alcohol price to sugarcane ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories for the 1986-87 season was announced in November, 1985, well in advance of the sowing season.

(b) and (c). As per Clause 3 of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, the price of sugar is one of the relevant factors to be taken into consideration while fixing the statutory minimum price of sugarcane. In determining the price of sugar, which is the main product, due credit is given to realisations made from the sale of molasses and by this process sugarcane prices get related to realisation from molasses also.

As all sugar factories do not own distilleries, the question of taking into

consideration the price of industrial alcohol would not arise. Further, industrial alcohol is not a direct by-product of sugarcane.

SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI : We have seen during the last forty years that change of every five years there is a cyclic fall in the rise of sugar production resulting sometimes in import of sugar from other countries involving foreign exchange. Taking this in view, is it possible for the Government to announce the sugarcane price, not the statutory minimum price as stated in the statement, because statutory minimum price is not the actual price payable to the farmers? Therefore, I would like to know whether it is possible to stabilise the sugar industry and announce the price of sugarcane in advance of the sowing season.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : It is possible and that is why, while deciding the sugarcane price of 1985-86, 1986-87 price was announced prior to the sowing season i.e. in November, 1985. It was announced in advance. We cannot announce any price i.e. the floor level minimum price without compliance with clause 3 of the Sugarcane Control Order, which gives the parameters by which announcement is made.

SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI : All such rules are meant to regulate something. If clause 3 stands in the way, they can be amended. What I mean to say is that the actual payable price to be paid should be announced in advance and not the minimum statutory price to which the Minister is referring.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : This is a request for action. We shall look into it.

SHRI R. S. MANE : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the cane price will be paid at a time because today it is paid four times in a year or two years?

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Regarding the sugarcane price to which the hon. Member has rightly referred, in order to see that it may not be in arrears, we have taken it up with the States concerned. In fact, my senior colleague and myself also have written letters to the heads of the States

and Union territories to see that these arrears of the sugarcane price are paid quickly and also the payment as it becomes due is also paid.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the remaining dues to the farmers have not been cleared so far. Has the Government got this matter investigated and if so, has the Government issued instructions to the State Governments for payment of the dues?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not connected with the question.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : There are crores of such cases.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Out of a total amount of about Rs. 1557.8 crores, about Rs. 33.3 crores remained to be cleared as on 30.6.1986. The unpaid dues constitute 2.1 per cent of the total cane price. As my colleague has said, during this year itself we wrote four letters to the Chief Ministers. They have written to us that they are taking necessary steps so that the arrears are cleared. We have also written to them that they should make efforts to see that interest is also paid.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the entire country, there are two sugarcane regions—north India and south India. In south India the production of sugarcane is more and the cost of production as compared to north India is less. When the Government announces the support price for sugarcane, it is applicable to the entire country whereas the production in north India is less and the cost of production is more. This is the reason why the condition of the sugar factories in north India is miserable and all the sugar mills are running in losses of crores of rupees. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether keeping in view the cost of production of both the regions,

some special facilities will be provided to the sugarcane growers of north ?

[English]

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : As a matter of fact, all aspects of the sugar policy are under consideration. And we propose to take a decision soon for the sugar policy relating to the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is correct that sugar is produced more in the tropical region areas i.e. the States in the south, and Maharashtra, etc. In Bihar and U.P. the productivity is less. It is much less. The national per hectare average yield is 56 tons while in the Southern States it is about 75 tons.

We are very keen that better and more sugar should also come in U.P. and Bihar. With regard to the point raised or suggestion given by the hon. Member we shall look into it and see what more can be done.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The price of sugar cane has to be fixed at par with the cost of production. But actually the price is not fixed at par with the cost of production because of the cost of fertilizers and other inputs as there is increase in their price. We have to view the whole thing and moderate price has to be fixed for the sugarcane.

So far as the sugar policy is concerned you have already announced here at the time of the Budget session that you are going to announce the new policy for sugar. But you have not announced it so far. What is the reason behind it ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : We did say that we shall announce the sugar policy. We have asked for extension of three months from the House because there are a number of factors which remain to be considered. A number of consultations have to be done and so on. We hope to announce this policy soon.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Already three months have lapsed.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Now we hope to take a decision some time after the

Session. We are going into the various aspects. In so far as the price of sugar cane is concerned, it is not only the cost of production but a number of other factors which are relevant under the Sugar Cane Control Order. We are taking them into consideration.

Quality of Foodgrains Supplied Through Fair Price Shops

*391. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether foodgrains supplied by fair price shops are of very inferior quality;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether effective steps will be taken to supply better quality foodgrains in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. Foodgrains supplied by fair price shops conform to specifications under the P.F.A. Act.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Effective steps are being taken to ensure supply of good quality foodgrains through various measures, such as pre-inspection of stocks, joint sampling, and enforcement of quality standards at fair price shop level.

[Translation]

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has not replied to my question...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Then to whose question he has replied ?

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : My question is that rotten wheat, rice and other cereals

are supplied by the Fair Price Shops which M.Ps. cannot eat. There is a feeling that the foodgrains supplied by the Fair Price Shops is not of the quality that could be consumed by all. Has any action taken against those who are found to be responsible for adulteration on the basis of the reports received to this effect ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I am clarifying. My colleague has already answered the question correctly. It is by certain standards by which we judge the quality of the foodgrains. Some times, very rarely we get a complaint.

The Food Corporation of India gives supplies to the State Organisation and they distribute it. When a complaint come we do checking. If any bad quality is given, it is replaced and action is taken. (*Interruptions*). Generally speaking the supply is all right.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : I want to know against how many officers action has been taken ?

[*English*]

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : The figure of complaint is not available with me at the moment. About the question as to the action taken against how many officers, I said such cases are very very rare.

Now, there are two points. The first is that the foodgrain is supplied by the Food Corporation of India to the State Agencies. They take delivery in most cases. Sometime the question has arisen—they have taken supply and later on it is said that the supply is bad. The Food Corporation of India people say, we gave the supply and they checked it. They said complete test checking is not possible.

That also we have some what tried to solve. I assure you that if we find that bad

foodgrains are supplied deliberately, action will positively be taken.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Mr Speaker, Sir, food, clothing and shelter are the essentials of life. Our Prime Minister has paid more attention towards the poor but in Bengal public is being supplied with popcorn mixed rice. When rice is available, sugar is not available and when sugar is available, wheat is not available. Why is it so ? You may supply bad quality cereals to the M. Ps. but the public will have to be supplied with good quality cereals.

[*English*]

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I cannot be as enthusiastic as the questioner in reply. But we give as good stocks as are available with us, and they are generally good, to the West Bengal Government. In the actual Fair Price shop, if there is any complaint, she can bring it to our notice and we can bring it to notice of the State Government.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : The quality of foodgrains supplied through the fair price shops is very poor. I would say, the most important impediment is the eating up of all these funds by the middlemen. In the villages when you go you will find that cards are given to some village elders, Karnams or Munsiffs. The cards are given to him. He in turn collects some money and eats, up some money. Will the Government see to it that not only public distribution system at apex but also at lower level is organised on most scientific basis so that middlemen is out and proper foodgrains reach the poor people ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, as far as the second part of his question is concerned I will take it first. He said that some times there is difficulty for card holders. He said that cardholders have been chosen wrongly and so on. I request the Member to address this question to his own Government. Another thing he said is about the supply of foodgrains. Sometimes we get complaints. By and large, the impression we have got from the States is not that bad foodgrains are supplied.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Is there any machinery available with the Ministry for ascertaining the quality of foodgrains and if so, how many times samples have been taken from the Fair Price Shops ? Have they been analysed and the quality ensured ?

[English]

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : This is the responsibility of the State Governments, to see that distribution system works well. I have written to them a number of times. They have conducted raids number of times. I can provide to the hon. Member information on the exact number of raids conducted, the number of cards cancelled and the action taken.

Measures to make Delhi Police Effective

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*392. **SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :**
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been able to meet the long outstanding demands of the Delhi Police for being equipped with latest weapons, modern means of communication and transport systems and better facilities; and

(b) what further measures are contemplated to make the Delhi Police effective in the discharge of their functions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

The requirement of a modern police force is a developing process. Steps have been taken recently for modernising Delhi Police by providing new vehicles and equip-

ment and augmenting its manpower. A detailed statement is enclosed at Annexure below.

2. To make the Delhi Police more effective, it is proposed to :-

- (i) Increase the number of Police Districts and Police Sub-Divisions in a phased manner.
- (ii) Increase the number of police stations.
- (iii) Further augment the manpower, provide vehicles and modern equipment.
- (iv) For scientific storage of crime data and quick reference facility a computer has been sanctioned.
- (v) To provide better training facilities for the police personnel.
- (vi) To further modernise the police Control Room.

Annexure

I. Additional staff sanctioned for increasing manpower in Delhi Police.

Sl. No.	Name of post	No. of posts
1.	Additional Commissioner of police	1
2.	Dy. Commissioner of police	4
3.	Asstt. Commissioner of police	17
4.	Inspector	107
5.	Sub-Inspector	1070
6.	Asstt. Sub Inspector	485
7.	Head Constables	1703
8.	Constables	1263
9.	Drivers/others	949
Total		6499

(Financial implication Rs. 10,66 Crores)

II. New vehicles sanctioned for increasing mobility of Delhi Police

1. Cars	45
2. Jeeps	157
3. Pick-ups	73
4. Motorcycles	211
	<hr/>
Total	486
	<hr/>

Total financial implication Rs. 2.87 crores.

III. Equipment sanctioned for modernising Delhi police.

716 items of equipment with a financial implication Rs. 1.34 crores.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : In view of the terrorist activities all over the country, may I know whether the Government is thinking to advise the State Governments to modernise the police force to combat the terrorist activities in the country ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : From time to time we issue instructions to the State Governments to modernise the police force and to add to the strength of men and officers.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : What type of modern equipments have been sanctioned for the Delhi police ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have referred to some of these in the statement itself. We have provided more vehicles, we have provided more equipments, we have provided more telecommunication equipments, more wireless sets, new weapons etc. These are what are provided to the Delhi Police. And we expect that the State Governments will also enhance their vehicles, weaponry and wireless communication sets for the Police.

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN : We have been hearing about the modernisation of the Police Force for a long time. Whatever has been stated is nothing new. But certainly within the constraints, we can

bring about an improvement at least if we can ask the Police force to work on a work-shift of 8 hours as they have done in the case of Railway Protection Force we can improve the beat system with the latest list of criminals. We are having hit and run raids in various banks and various Places. I know the hit and run is done in such a manner that it is very difficult to contact the Police immediately. But if we can have helicopters—I think nobody will be surprised if I utter the word 'helicopter; the chase will be effective Sir, the time has come when the Police has to be very, very mobile and very, very quick and they should meet the situation as it comes. For that helicopters are necessary. If we have only vehicles and wireless; these alone are not going to help.

I take the second part of the question which is about the effectiveness of the Police. The Police can never be effective unless the judiciary is effective. We talk quite a lot about it...*(Interruptions)* Is the Government going take any action to improve the judiciary to make the Police effective because accumulation of cases is eating into the Police force.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTTA SINGH) : The point raised by the hon Member in his speech will be taken care and these are very good suggestions which we will consider.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Law and order in the Union Territory is the responsibility of the Union Government—whether it is Delhi or Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep. In view of certain incidents which have happened in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands like jail-breaking, I would like to know specifically from the hon Home Minister whether they have received any proposal from the Union Territory administration for the modernisation of the Police Force in the Islands and if so, what action has been taken and whether they are contemplating to provide some special arrangements considering the fact that a lot of anti-national activities are going on in the islands and that foreign ships are frequently coming in these a near the islands.

S. BUTA SINGH : It is a continuous process and when we receive any suggestion from any unit whether it is Union Territory or the States we give due consideration. I am told that recently we have received some communication from the administration of Andaman and Nicobar islands. We will definitely go into it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : In view of the fact that our country is growing, our population is growing and the urban areas are growing, will the Government think of including 'Police' as a subject covered by the Planning Commission—Plans and whether it will be a Plan subject or not.

S. BUTA SINGH : I thought that the hon Member is going to suggest whether we are contemplating and bringing this subject in the Concurrent List. He said the Plan. Yes, proper planning for a Police organisation all over the country is a very, very essential thing. But it is for the State Governments. If they put up their proposals for the improvement of the working of the Police and organisation of the Police in their own Plans, they should suggest this and it could be considered.

Guidelines for Recruitment to Scientific Post

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*393. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :**
SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTY :

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been formulated for making recruitments to scientific posts by the various scientific departments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Science and Technology have issued certain guidelines to all scientific

departments in the matter of making recruitment to scientific posts, which, however, have not yet become operative.

(b) In the instructions issued by the Ministry of Science and Technology it has been provided that in the event of scientific posts being exempted from the purview of UPSC, while making recruitment to the exempted posts, they should follow the general principles of recruitment like notification of vacancies with qualifications as prescribed in the recruitment rules, following the reservation rules etc. It is also proposed to constitute search-cum-selection committees for every 'level' which should have at least 50% members including experts from outside the department.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is very vague and ambiguous. In his answer he said :

"In the instructions issued by the Ministry of Science and Technology it has been provided that in the event of scientific posts being exempted from the purview of UPSC"

So, I would like to know from him whether these posts have been taken out of the purview of the U.P.S.C. If so, has the Government no confidence in the competency and capability of U.P.S.C. ? Is the Government doubting the competence and capability of U.P.S.C. ? I think that is why these posts are taken out from the purview of the U.P.S.C.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, as far as certain scientific Departments are concerned, for example, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Space Commission, the Electronics Commission and the Defence Research and Development Organisation, the following Departments, namely the Department of Atomic Energy, the Department of Space and the Department of Electronics are exempted from the purview of the U.P.S.C. and that decision was taken earlier in consultation with the U.P.S.C. Similarly, the Commission on Additional Sources of Energy and the Department of Non-Conventional Energy

Sources were also exempted for a period of four years from the purview of the U.P.S.C. It is, therefore, not correct to say that these have been exempted now. These were exempted earlier. The present proposal is to identify certain other scientific posts in certain scientific Departments and in consultation with the U.P.S.C. to take a decision whether they should be exempted from recruitment through U.P.S.C. That exercise is still on.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister be dependent on the marks obtained by a candidate in the competitive examination? Will the Government contemplate to go in for competitive examination so that proper persons who are capable are recruited?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, competitive examination is one method of recruitment. In fact, for many technical posts even today recruitment is through competitive examination. But I cannot accept the suggestion that competitive examination is the only mode of recruitment. There are many other methods of recruitment which we can follow.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : It was stated that certain guidelines were given. When were those guidelines given? What are those guidelines? Why is it that the guidelines given have not become operative so far?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the Ministry of Science and Technology issued these guidelines on 28th of May, 1986. They have not yet become operative because we have to identify the scientific posts in certain scientific Departments. We have to consult the U.P.S.C. and then we have to make an order exempting these posts from the purview of the U.P.S.C. Since this exercise is still on, this circular is not yet operative.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : From time to time we come across reports of deaths of scientists, suicides by scientists, out of frustration. Also, brain-drain has become a problem in this country. The complaints often made by our scientists and technologists are that we take more care of

the routine matters rather than giving opportunities for an innovative mind to develop. Therefore, in the context of these reports and also the complaint of brain-drain; I want to know whether any guidelines have been issued by the Ministry to see that scientists and technologists are given opportunities to develop their innovative mind, even in the administrative apparatus of our country.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The administration of the cadre in each scientific department is with that cadre authority which would be the Ministry of Science and Technology. But I may say, broadly, that we have introduced what is known as the flexible complementing system by which bright scientists are allowed to go up; they are given in setu promotion. The personnel policy for scientific personnel is very liberal and very forward-looking. But if the hon. Member has any specific suggestion for improving the personnel policy, certainly we will look into that suggestion.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : I understand that there is a general ban on recruitment of personnel in the Central Government undertakings and Central Government Departments. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this ban also applies to recruitment of scientific personnel.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : There was a ban, but recently the ban has been lifted subject to certain conditions. There is no blanket or absolute ban on recruitment today.

Integrated Approach for Exploitation of Ocean Resources

*394. **SHRI T. BASHEER :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any integrated approach for exploitation of ocean resources and for other ocean-related activities; and

(b) 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, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have constituted an Ocean Science and Technology Board for developing an integrated approach for the exploitation of ocean resources and for departmental coordination of ocean-related activities. The Board consists of several Secretaries of the Government of India and eminent scientists in the field of marine science. The Board had its first meeting on 22nd May 1986 when it discussed and approved the major programme of ocean development.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Actually I expected an elaborate reply from the hon. Minister. (*Interruptions*) This is regarding an integrated approach for exploitation of ocean resources. In the reply the Minister has stated that the Government of India have constituted an Ocean Science and Technology Board. That is good. And the Board had its first meeting also. That is also good. But I would like to know what programmes have been chalked out and finalised. Exploration and exploitation of ocean resources is very important. For this, actually, three things are required : one, better infrastructural facilities; two, adequate skilled manpower; and three, acquisition of modern technology. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have prepared any time-bound programme or scheme to expand the infrastructural facilities, to produce more skilled personnel and to acquire the most modern technology in this regard. I would like to know what steps have been taken in this regard by the Board or by the Government.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : It is necessary to understand in the context of ocean that ocean is two-thirds of the Planet whereas land is one-third. And the time we have spent on developing the technologies for utilising the resources on the land, the amount of money we have spent, the technologies that we have developed and have been using to explore the resources on the land, this has to be compared with the amount of money that we have spent on utilising the resources in the ocean and the technologies that have developed. In

this background we have taken steps to see that the infrastructure necessary for using the resources are created, man-power is generated and the technologies are also generated. We are finding funds for using the resources in the ocean for developing the technologies for creating infrastructure also. These things are being done through different departments—the Department of Petroleum, the Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Mining—and something is being done through the Department of Ocean Development and other departments also. These activities had to be coordinated and so, a Board is created and that Board is having a look at the integrated approach. We have not reached at the plan level, because the amount of money which is available for this purpose is also limited. When we are spending about 1,80,000 crores of rupees for using the resources and developing infrastructure, manpower in many areas on land hardly Rs. 5000 crores are available for developing capabilities in Ocean in the Seventh Five Year Plan. But we shall be finding more money for this purpose and as the money becomes available we shall be developing the infrastructure, we shall be developing the technologies also. This is the approach as a whole.

SHRI T. BASHEER : This is one of the major resources we have for the development of the national resources. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government have any programme to attract scientists, technologists and engineers to participate in the schemes of ocean development. If so, what are those schemes ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The ocean regime is not yet crystalised. The international laws are also not clear on this. In this background we are trying to create an infrastructure in the country. We would like to generate about one thousand scientists and technologists who would be able to help us in this area. We have, in fact, acquired ships which we are using for surveying the territorial waters, economic zone and the open sea also. We would require the submersibles also for this purpose. There are certain objectives laid down for different departments and we are trying to reach those objectives. Even when

we reach those objectives, it will be clear to us that what has been done is really not very significant. What remains to be done is much more and in this background we have to assess what is being done.

SHRI T. BASHEER : The Minister has not answered my question. I would like to know whether you have any programmes to attract scientists, technologists and engineers to the ocean development schemes. Actually for the future this is very important.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We have many schemes and these schemes are being implemented through different Departments. About the exploration and exploitation of oil from the sea bed, we know what is being done. Then, about the fishery, we know what is being done. Then comes sea-bed nodules mining and the Antarctica Expedition, then comes the survey in these areas. These are so many things which will help us to attract the scientists in this area. We are attracting the scientists.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : India, like most other developing countries was a very much interested party in the prolonged negotiations that were going on in the United Nations for bringing about an international agreement on the question of the mining of the sea-bed resources. I believe that those talks have not yet yielded any workable international agreement because of the insistence of certain developed countries that because this is a matter which requires the highest modern technology and therefore they should be given some preference in the access to the mining bed of the ocean where they would be able to extricate these nodules which developing countries may not be able to do. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what is the latest position in this regard as far as the stand that our country has taken and whether there is any proposal to permit any foreign party to enter the economic zone from the territorial waters of our country in order to carry out this kind of mining with the help of the so called modern technology.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The International Law is not very clear on this point. Under the United Nations they are

trying to crystallise the law. A convention was held and it was tried to be decided as to what kind of jurisdiction and authority be given to different nations for harvesting the polymetallic nodules from the open sea. On the question of harvesting the nodules from the territorial waters of economic zone there is some understanding between the nations. In this area there is no great difference of opinion between the notions but as far as open sea is concerned there is no consensus. So they are trying to develop the consensus first and after the consensus is developed the International authority will frame the rules. Under the rules certain areas, viz, 1,50,000 sq. km in the open sea will be given to one applicant. One nation is expected to make an application for two minesites and out of the two one will be accepted and one area will be given. But this will be done only after the rules are framed. In the Pacific ocean there is a dispute between different countries. The claims made by them are overlapping and that is why it has not been possible for the International Authority to frame the rules and because the rules are not framed. India has not got the area.

So, Sir, this is under the consideration of the International Authority and the moment the authority gives us green signal it would be possible for us to explore and exploit the polymetallic nodules in the area for which we have made the application.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Arising out of my unstarred question answered on the 4th August regarding what kind of coordination is established between the Department of Ocean Development, Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Agriculture in mapping the effective economic zone from the marine fish resources point of view it was said that this is being done by the Naval Hydrographic Centre at Dehradun. I do not know why Naval Hydrographic Centre is doing it. Anyway when will this report of the fish resources of our economic zone come out? When will it be put before the House because today the position is that if you want good fishing map of the Indian effective economic zone you have to go to Japan to get it. What are you doing to get these fishing maps?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I have been making my point on the Floor of the

House that the economic zone is two-thirds of our land-mass. Though we have been trying to survey the entire land-mass since 1940-42 it has not been possible for us to survey the land-mass also. It is a question of surveying the entire economic zone. We have got two vessels. One vessel is used for surveying and locating the area where the minerals are available and the other is being used for surveying as to where the fish will be available and the conditions of the ocean. The area to be covered and the uncertainties that are involved in these things are the factors which have to be borne in mind when we are asking for the results. The economic zone on the western coast is surveyed and the economic zone on the eastern coast is being surveyed and we will be able to give some report which will be helpful to us.

[Translation]

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Families Benefited Under Various Schemes

*395. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families benefited under the various welfare schemes during the year 1985-86 and also the number of families brought above the poverty line during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : During the year 1985-86, the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families economically assisted to enable them to cross the poverty line were 22,94,636 and 8,73,100 respectively. It is expected that a substantial portion of the assisted families would be able to cross the poverty line.

SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : I would like to know from the hon Minister as to what has been the estimated expenditure per family and what are the heads on which it has been spent ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is difficult to say as to how much expenditure has been made per family, generally they are given between Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8000 Under TRYSEM

scheme even Rs. 25000 have been given and in some cases upto Rs. 35000 have been given. There are different schemes under which these are given.

SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : There are lakhs of villages where there is no arrangement for drinking water for the weaker sections. Will the hon Minister consider over spending more on the schemes relating to drinking water by reducing expenditure under the other heads ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : There is a scheme of the Government under the 20-Point Programme whereby it is proposed to remove the drinking water problem of all the problem villages by 1990 and under the this head, funds are being spent on priority basis.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many houses have been constructed for the Harijans and Adivasis during the last five years and what is the present position in that regard ? Will she arrange a sample survey to the effect that how many of them have collapsed and how many are still intact ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : These figures I do not have with me. However, I am not prepared to agree that some of the houses out of the constructed ones have collapsed.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are certain States in north India like Punjab, Haryana and certain areas of U. P. where people eat just *Chapaties*. The poor eat simple *Chapaties* or *Chapaties* with chillies and pickles also. But *Chapati* is their only diet. I do not know about other States but regarding Punjab I know that during the last few years the matching grant given by the Centre to the State was reduced only because in Punjab people eat *Chapaties*.

What I want to say is that the contents in *Chapaties* are the same as are available in any rich food. I want to know whether it is proper to reduce the grant only by taking the *Chapati* contents as the basis ? I want to know whether the Government is ready

to provide grant to these people like others who are below the poverty line, instead of taking the contents of *Chapati* as the basis ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : So far as my information goes, neither there is any such basis for providing grant nor the grant has been reduced.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether she will provide loans for repair of the houses built on 100 sq. yard plots for the Harijans under the 20-Point Programme ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : There is no provision for giving separate loans for repair of the houses which are being constructed.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the late Prime Minister shrimati Indira Gandhi had started the 20 Point Programme. A lot of work has been done under this Programme but much still remains to be done. The Hon. Prime Minister is present here and he has appoint Ministers in this Department or selective basis. One of them is madam who has been associated with a Deputy Minister who is sitting behind and of whom the officials are not afraid of. Had the Hon. Prime Minister made Shri Arun Nehru incharge of this Department, this Department, would have been set right.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

Schemes to Enable SCs/STs to Cross
Poverty Line

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*397. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Some State Governments in consultation with the Union Government have launched programmes to enable the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people to cross the poverty line;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the achievements made during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(c) whether such programmes had been launched in Gujarat also;

(d) if so, the progress made in that State; and

(e) the provision made for the purpose for the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

Statement

Programme have been launched by 20 States including Gujarat and 4 Union Territories for the Scheduled Castes and 17 States and 1 Union Territory for Scheduled Tribes to enable them to cross the poverty line. The targets for the Sixth Five Year Plan and the achievements made, in the various States and Union Territories are given in the table at Ennexe below.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an amount of about Rs. 6303.32 crores has been provided under the Special Component Plan for the development of Scheduled Castes and about Rs. 6199.63 crores for the development of Scheduled Tribes under the Tribal Sub-Plan. Special Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 930 crores for the development of Scheduled Castes and Rs. 756 crores for the development of Scheduled Tribes has also been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

ANNEXURE

State/U.T	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
	Targets	Achievment	Target	Achievement
1. Andhra Pradesh	7,50,000	9,35,619	118000	200564
2. Assam	1,14,000	1,02,583	200429	267554
3. Bihar	10,48,000	9,52,873	200000	399475
4. Gujarat	2,36,000	3,51,864	350000	405095
5. Haryana	1,60,000	2,34,977	—	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	86,000	1,95,791	43749	35796
7. Jammu & Kashmir	29,500	10,799	—	—
8. Karnataka	5,30,000	5,49,674	15500	24797
9. Kerala	2,38,000	2,20,404	16000	23307
10. Madhya Pradesh	7,00,000	6,81,847	618000	844340
11. Maharashtra	8,54,000	8,36,628	497332	656909
12. Manipur	2,686	3,872	N.A.	31156
13. Orissa	4,00,000	4,46,304	514794	490963
14. Punjab	4,19,000	4,01,163	—	—
15. Rajasthan	5,00,000	5,31,611	50000	205703
16. Sikkim	3,400	3,195	N.A.	77559
17. Tamil Nadu	9,17,000	8,89,242	19000	28884
18. Tripura	25,526	34,457	N.A.	43823
19. Uttar Pradesh	15,00,000	19,07,031	3100	11032
20. West Bengal	11,12,000	9,76,637	108275	278233
21. Chandigarh	2,119	2,402	—	—
22. Delhi	40,000	36,253	—	—
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	5,865	5,446	1500	3226
24. Pondicherry	9,000	9,038	—	—
All India	96,82,096	1,03,23,710	2759379	3966609

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, much remains to be done for the development of Adivasis. Although many schemes have been started by the Government for their development yet in our district the Adivasis are leading a miserable life. There is imperative need of a separate department or a ministry for the development of these Adivasis. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether keeping in view the condition of the Adivasis, he will consider about creating a separate department or a ministry for them?

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Previously, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Divisions were under the Home Ministry. Since the Ministry of Welfare is created now especially for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there is no need for the certain of another new Ministry. After the new Ministry is created, we have approach taken a number of steps to change some procedures as well as with regard to the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A Component plan for Scheduled Castes is also being operated from VI Plan. There is also a Tribal Sub-Plan within the State Plan and special central assistance is provided to these two plans component and tribal sub-plans. The procedure which we have changed recently is that the special central assistance will be provided and not to the States project wise because there is a fear of diversion of funds. The State would also earmark the funds from the state sector projectwise. We have got 184 projects in the country for which money will be earmarked, quantified projectwise. then only desired results can achieved.

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much money has been provided for the development of the Adivasis in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

[English]

Meeting between Union Home Minister and West Bengal Chief Minister Regarding Activities of the Gorkha National Liberation Front

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1. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**

SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

SARI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal met him on August 6, 1986 and had discussions with regard to the agitation sponsored by the Gorkha National Liberation Front;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion;

(c) whether Union Government have clarified that the so-called movement by the Gorkha National Liberation Front is anti-national and division in character and would be dealt with accordingly;

(d) whether Government are aware of the newsitem captioned "GNLF bid to externalise stir" published in the Times of India dated 4 August, 1986; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government and the steps taken in this regard?

TAE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (e). A state is given below.

Statement

On August 6, 1985, the Home Minister reviewed in depth with Chief Minister, west Bengal, problems arising out of the agitation launched by the Gorkha National Liberation Front in the Darjeeling hill area. It was decided that the Central Government

and the State Government would fully coordinate in dealing with the situation and it was decided that the forces weakening the unity and integrity of the country will be dealt with firmly.

Government have seen the news item captioned. "GNLF bid to externalise stir" published in the Times of India dated 4th August, 1986. Articles 6 and 7 of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty of 1950 only grant certain reciprocal privileges to Nepali citizens in India and Indian citizens in Nepal. They do not in any way adversely affect Indian citizens of Nepali origin.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I must express my disappointment at the Statement which has been given. It is not only unfortunate Sir, but it is also a matter of concern that the Government is not learning its lessons and is not unequivocally condemning the divisive movement with serious implications as anti-national, although a specific question has been put.

Sir, this Front which is called as the Gorkha National liberation Front has given a call for boycotting our Independence Day celebrations. They have decided to hoist black flags on the 15th of August. It is believed that they have approached foreign countries and they have also appealed to the United Nations. They have asked for abrogation of the Treaty—Clause 7 of the Indo-Nepalese Treaty—which is in force since 1950. They have observed a programme of burning copies of this Treaty and an impression is being created that the Treaty to which our country is solemnly a party as adversely affected the status of the Nepalese in Darjeeling and elsewhere as citizens of India.

Sir, this is a matter which I should have thought merited a categorical answer from the Government such an answer to this specific question should have come. But, Sir, since this matter is agitating a section of the people there and agitations are led by the people who are out to create difficulties, may I know what positive steps the Government is taking to remove the impression that is being sought to be created that this Treaty seriously affects the Nepalese

people of Indian actionality who are residing in India? What action is the Government is going to take to see that a suitable clarification with regard to the ambit of the Treaty is given and this is made known to the people of that area who are being misguided?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the meeting held on the 6th August, 1986 between the Home Minister and the Chief Minister of West Bengal was a meeting to review the entire problem. At the end of the meeting, it was decided that the Central Government and the State Government would act together and in coordination with each other. We make it very clear that the Treaty does not in any way affect the people of Nepali origin, but, who are citizens of India. It is true that some propaganda is being made in that area which does affect such people. We make it very clear that it does not affect the Indian citizens at all. Article 6 and Article 7 of the Treaty given certain rights on reciprocal basis. I would only submit to this hon. House that I think the Government of West Bengal on whom the primary responsibility is to deal with the problem should come forward with concrete suggestions and the Government of India through the Home Minister have assured the Government of West Bengal that we will act only in coordination with the Government of West Bengal. The onus is really on the Government of West Bengal to come forward with specific suggestions.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It seems, even now the Central Government is treating this as a mere law and order problem. There was a specific question whether the Central Government treats the so-called movement as an anti national movement or not. They are not giving any categorical answer to that and they are treating it as a simple law and order problem. The sponsors of this so-called movement are giving a call to its supporters to indulge in violence and the leaders are reported to have stated "if CRPF is used to contain the movement, we will unsheath our *khukries* and behead all of them. This has not been an empty threat. They have attacked at the neck of the CRPF personnel and the police personnel. There have been murders and

deaths by the use of *khukris*. They have appealed to the Gorkhas in the Indian Army and the ex-army men that those who are in the Army, they should resign and join this movement. This has serious implications.

No doubt, law and order problems are being dealt with. The Chief Minister came here and discussed the matter. I am sure, both the governments would look after it, but categorical pronouncements from the Central Government will help in defusing the problem there. Therefore, I would like to know in the context of the movement that is being held there and the ramification of it, call to the army jawans, will the government here tell the country or tell us what steps are going to be taken so that this type of divisive movement is not allowed to spread further, and at least jawans in the army are not affected by such a call, a chauvinistic call, for which there is no real basis? We do not find them. There is no economic demand behind it. We want to know categorically from the government what is their attitude towards this?

AN HON. MEMBER : Will the Prime Minister speak on it?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Already we have promised the Government of West Bengal that we would act in coordination with the Government of West Bengal. A meeting was held on 6th August and we are now on the 13th of August. If the Government of West Bengal comes forward with very specific request, specific suggestion, we are willing to consider them and act in coordination with them. They asked for CRPF : they asked for BSF. We have given CRPF and BSF. Primarily it is a State problem...

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that the State Government is not carrying out its own responsibility.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You are not carrying out your own responsibility.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : You wanted me to speak. So, I will answer you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let him have his say. Let the Prime Minister have his say. You have your attitude. They have to say what they want to say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The law and order problem in the State is categorically the responsibility of the State Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why can't you listen to him? Please sit down now. Let the Prime Minister finish.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Let me finish it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down and listen to him?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : When I was in Calcutta, I myself spoke to the Chief Minister. After that the Chief Minister spoke to the Home Minister. At no state had the Chief Minister told us that the problem was out of hand. So, I assumed that it was under his control.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you sit properly and listen to the Prime Minister?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down, Mr. Kurup. Let him have his say. Let the Prime Minister have his say and then we shall see.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We would not like to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the state Government until we feel...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You gave specific pronouncement...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There are other supplementaries which can be asked. Mr. Acharia there are other supplementaries which can be asked. Why don't you allow the Prime Minister to have his say ? Mr. Kurup, you have got no business to ask any question. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Somnath Chatterjee's question is being answered. Will you take your seat ? Whatever these hon. Members are saying without my permission, that will not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Why can you not listen ? Will you take your seat ? This is very improper on your part to remain standing all the time.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I do not think they really want an answer because they know the truth. (Interruptions) I spoke to the Chief Minister. He confirmed to me that he was getting full cooperation from our PCC President, Shri Das Muni. There is no problem with the Congress as far as dealing with this problem is concerned. We from the Congress, will not support any anti-national movement the Hon'ble member has asked the question of the Indo-Nepali treaty...(Interruptions) Does he want an answer or does he want to keep on jabbering.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow anybody without my permission. So simple it is.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The question of the Indo-Nepali Treaty has been raised. We do not think the Indo-Nepali Treaty cause any problem to the India Nepalis and I do not think that it damages them in any way. The Nepalis that are not Indians but are settled here would be harmed considerably if this treaty is cancelled or abrogated,

because then they would have to go back. So, this treaty, in fact, gives tremendous protection to the Nepalis who are in India.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We are thankful to the Prime Minister for this categorical statement. But why don't you condemn this movement ?

MR. SPEAKER : What more can be done ? Shri Tulsiram.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Reddy, this is not your turn. You cannot encroach upon his time. Why do you do certain things which are not according to rules ? The House has to be run according to rules and not according to your wish.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, they talked to the Chief Minister and to some one else also but what Gorkha National Liberation Front people are doing is well known to you and to the entire House that they are doing a wrong thing...(Interruptions)...Which country is behind them ? They want to raise this issue on international forums, they want to seek help of the foreign countries, First thing is...

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask the question...(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are there outsiders or not ?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : First thing is whether Gorkhas are citizens of India or not ? If they are Indian citizens, why then are they making such a demand ? If they are not Indian citizens, then what will be the attitude of our Government if the Indians living in Nepal demand their right in that country tomorrow ? Is there any foreign hand behind this movement and if so, what sort of help is being provided by such a power ? I would like to know all these things from the hon. Minister.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We have made it very clear that the Nepali speaking Indian citizens are as much citizen as the other Indian citizens are. The people of Nepali origin who have got citizenship rights are citizens of India and they are entitled to all the rights and privileges of Indian citizens. As Prime Minister has just said, this treaty in no way affects Indian citizens of Nepali origin. Articles 6 and 7 of the treaty provide reciprocal rights to Indians in Nepal and Nepalis in India. Nepalis who have come to India and who have remained here for a long number of years, but are not yet citizens, would be greatly affected if the treaty is abrogated. Therefore, this treaty projects Nepali people Nepali speaking people and Nepali Indian citizens. The propaganda to the contrary is to totally wrong.

Now, as far as the foreign help is concerned, I am not in a position to say now whether this movement has any foreign help or not.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Both the statement made by the Home Minister Shri Buta Singh on the 28th July in this very House and to-day's reply do not reflect the seriousness of the situation. The situation in Darjeelings not merely a law and order situation. The treaty between India and Nepal was a treaty between the two independent countries. And they have already approached UNO. There they have sought help from the foreign countries. That has come in the newspaper. If their demand is for statehood within the State of West Bengal, they would not have gone to such an extent. They would not have approached UNO. Their demand is for an independent country, separate from our country i.e. of an independent State. So, their movement is anti-national and so far Government of India have not condemned it; even in the statement the Home Minister has not condemned it. He has stated that their demand is for a separate State within the Indian Union. The Prime Minister to-day has also said that the Congress Party has condemned the movement as anti-national.

But what we demand is that the Prime Minister as the Head of the Central Government should condemn this as anti-national. So, I want to know from the Prime Minister himself whether he considers this secessionist movement being launched by GNLF as an anti-national movement, as a secessionist movement.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I have already said that.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already answered.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has not answered. He, as the President of the Congress (I) Party has answered and not as the Prime Minister and the Head of the Central Government.

Number two—

MR. SPEAKER : No number two. Only one question. The second one will not form part of the record.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I have already answered that.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The first part of the question I had already answered last time. I spoke that just now. I do not think the hon. Member heard what I said.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yes, I heard.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : No, you did not. You read the record later.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You make it clear.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I do not want to quarrel with you. What I said was I talked to the Chief Minister and he confirmed that he is getting full cooperation from P.C.C. President in what they are doing and I myself said that we, as either

the Government of India or the Prime Minister or the Congress Party condemn every anti-national movement. (*Interruptions*) Let me add. I have not finished.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a very bad habit on your part. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : What is particular about it ? Any anti-national movement is to be condemned.

Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : What more can be said about it ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I want a categorical statement, condemning the movement.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Let me finish. I think one thing should be very clear. What is happening in the State of West Bengal is the responsibility of the Government of West Bengal. (*Interruptions*). Let me finish. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is very bad habit on your part.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Any step that we take must be in full co-ordination with that Government.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Is it an anti-national movement or not ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The Chief Minister met me when I was in Calcutta. (*Interruptions*). Unfortunately, I do not think they are really interested...(*Interruptions*)

I do not think the hon. Members are interested in what the movement is and how we are trying to tackle the situation. I met the Chief Minister when I was in Calcutta. I told him to discuss the matter with the Home Minister. Unfortunately the Chief Minister has not been well. He had to go abroad for other things and he

has only just returned. On his return, on the 6th of August, barely one week ago he met the Home Minister. He has, after that, not given a list of items or things that he wants us to do. I have assured him that we will give full support for whatever is required by him. But we must be very clear that the jurisdiction of the Centre starts when President's rule starts. We don't want to get into that while there is a popular Government in West Bengal.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. P. R. Das Munsii.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. P. R. Das Munsii has the floor.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot override. Only Mr. Das Munsii.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : May I just say one more thing, Sir ? If the hon. Members are really so insistent on the Centre doing something, perhaps they could call on their Members in the Rajya Sabha to include West Bengal under Article 249 of the Constitution...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a good development...

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Munsii has the floor. I have asked him to put a supplementary question.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, only one point seems to be clear from the Members from West Bengal today, whether they are

from those Benches or from these Benches; and that is, they seem to have some doubt about the competence of the West Bengal Government to deal with the situation.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Munsu has the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I myself have full confidence in the West Bengal Government to deal with the situation.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You may not agree. You cannot force them.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : There is a good development that the Chief Minister, after meeting the Home Minister, on our request...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Das Munsu has the floor.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will take some stern action against you if you persist like this. Don't force me to take some action against you.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chief Minister, after meeting the Home Minister, has called the meeting of all the political parties.

(Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : Action is action. Verbal action.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : All political parties have been called by the Chief Minister for a meeting on the 18th of this month, on our request, though the meeting could have been held some 3 months ago. I made several requests. I would like to know from the hon. Minister

whether it is a fact that time is not now to quarrel between us and CPM in this matter. Because, we are all one in this matter, to defend the unity of the country and to see that Bengal is united. It is not a party matter. It is a very important matter. And we are giving all cooperation. And Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order. Order in the House.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : We are all one in giving our cooperation to the Chief Minister to meet the situation. There is no denying this fact. I only request through you the hon. Members, instead of questioning here and shouting here, let us take the courage; go to the hill and address the people. I had been there on the 9th and 10th of July. CPI leader Bidan Das Gupta has written to me. I would request Saifuddin. Young man, better go to the hill. You don't go the hill.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, I went there even before him.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a practice that if a State Government consider any individual, any group of people, indulging in anti-national activities it is their primary duty under the law of the land to book them first and inform the Government. If not, under what pretext the Government of India will intervene at this stage? Unless and until the Chief Minister of West Bengal convinces the Government of India, what action should be taken? *(Interruptions)* We stand by it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I may invite the attention of this hon. House... *(Interruptions)*. Sir, please permit me to invite the attention of this hon. House to a portion of the statement issued immediately after the Home Minister met the Chief Minister of West Bengal. I quote : "It was decided that the forces weakening..."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why you are impatient always.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We will fully coordinate in dealing with the situation and it was decided that the forces weakening the unity and integrity of the country will be dealt with firmly." We stand by this position; our 'firmness' is quite clear in this statement and we hope that the Government of West Bengal will stand equally firm by the statement and take action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, assuming that on this question there need be no difference of opinion between the Treasury Benches and the Opposition, I would only seek a clarification from the hon. Minister whether what has been demanded is a Ghorkhaland within West Bengal or outside the Indian Union, i.e., within India or outside Indian Union. To my mind both are undesirable. But I would like to have that information and in that context I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister, when he got up to reply to a question, he began by saying that the West Bengal Government has not discharged its responsibilities, and at a later stage he said, 'When I had a meeting with the Chief Minister, there were no problems at all' and he said, 'We have full cooperation'. Will you try to eliminate this contraction in your statement which probably you made inadvertently in this House so that the record can be corrected ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, to the first parts of the question, the demand of the GNLFF as articulated in public and as published in newspapers is for a separate State of Gorkhaland within the territory of India.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why have they approached U.N.O. ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I said, that is the demand as articulated in public and as published in newspapers.

Sir, to the second part of the question, I did not find any contradiction in the Prime Minister's statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He knows the contradiction.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : There is no contradiction in what I said.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister is on his legs.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, there is no contradiction in what I said. What I said was that it is the primary responsibility of the Government of West Bengal and we are willing to assist them in everything and in every way. In my meeting with the Chief Minister in Calcutta I said this. Subsequently he had a meeting with the Home Minister. We will cooperate in every way we can. But let me reiterate, Sir, that it is the problem of the Government of West Bengal. We can only step in either under Article 249 of the constitution or under the President's Rule.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDARJIT GUPTA : Sir, the Home Minister when replying to the original question—and then it has been repeated several times—said that the Central Government is prepared to act in full cooperation and coordination with the State Government. May I just remind them that one issue which has contributed to the growth of this movement and which is being utilised even now by the leaders of that movement is the issue of inclusion of the Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Now the Government is aware of the fact that the West Bengal Government—not only the West Bengal Government but the entire West Bengal Assembly has unanimously three times recommended to the Centre that Nepali language should be included in the 8th Schedule but for reasons best known to them it has not been accepted. I can tell you that this is one of the factors which is being utilised to whip up sentiments and agitations there among the Nepali-Speaking Gorkhas. I would like to know from him. If they are so keen no co-operation and co-

ordination with the State Government—not only the Government but the entire Assembly including all Parties there in the Assembly, then why don't they consider this demand sympathetically and do something about it so that they may be reassured ?...

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : They why not Bhojpuri ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You ask for Bhojpuri. Why should I ask for Bhojpuri ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This was raised by Mrs. Bhandari in the House.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The inclusion of the Nepali language in the 8th Schedule is a matter which has been considered several times in the past.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Even the former Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai rejected that demand.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The consistent position of the Government has been that no great objective will be served by adding more languages to the 8th Schedule. On the contrary, it will have other repercussions and reactions throughout the country. But, let me assure the hon. Members kindly look into the provisions of the Constitution. The inclusion of a language in the 8th Schedule or otherwise really does not come in the way of promotion of that language...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Then remove all the languages from the Schedule.

MR. SPEAKER : Why can't listen ? Mr. Saifuddin, this is very impolite on your part. When he speaks you must first listen to him. And when you speak he should listen to you. Please don't interject him in between.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The inclusion of a language in the 8th Schedule is relevant only to Art 344 (1) and Art 351.

In fact it has no relevance at all to the promotion of a language use of the language and to extend patronage to the language and to otherwise develop the language. On the contrary, there are other provisions of the Constitution which apply to languages whether they are included in the 8th Schedule or not included. Nepali is one such language to which all other provisions of the Constitution apply and the Government of West Bengal, the Government of Sikkim and the Central Government have extended considerable aid and assistance for the development of Nepali language and for the promotion and use of Nepali language. Let us not mix up inclusion of a language in the 8th Schedule with promotion and development of that language. They are two different things.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : After hearing all these things I will make an appeal to you. Will you send a parliamentary team to the Darjeeling area to really talk to the people over there and find out whether they are really oppressed by the West Bengal Government or not,

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : This will only add fuel to the fire.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Organisations Receiving Foreign Funds in Orissa

*388. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of voluntary organisations receiving funds from abroad in Orissa.

(b) the purpose for which such organisations are receiving funds from abroad; and

(c) the amount of funds received by each of those organisations during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (c). Large number of organisations in Orissa have received foreign contribution during the last three years. As such it is not feasible to furnish the amount of foreign contribution received by each organisation due to the voluminous nature of the information sought. If information regarding any particular organisation is required the same can be furnished.

(b) Under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act association having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious, or social programmes may accept foreign contributions.

"Measures to Check Pollution"

***389. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO :**
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are collecting any levy from the industries for setting up devices/equipment to check pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the dent made to check pollution by the measures taken by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution during the last three years with details of measures taken ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise;

(c) The contributions made and the measures taken by the Central Board include :

Minimal National Standards and emission limits for polluting industries have been prescribed and

Task Forces set up to help the State Boards in implementation of these standards. At the instance of the Central and State Boards, out of 4054 polluting industries (major and medium), 2076 units have installed effluent treatment plants;

A network of water and air quality monitoring has been set up; and

River basin-wise studies have been conducted. Based on such a study in the Ganga basin, the Ganga Action Plan has been launched.

Theft and Forgery in Various Departments of Defence Ministry

***396. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :** Will the the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether losses due to increased incidence of carelessness, theft and forgery in several departments of the Ministry of Defence are mounting every year;

(b) if so, the loss suffered on each account during the part three years year-wise;

(c) the measures taken to check the loss; and

(d) the steps proposed to check such losses in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) No case of loss due to carelessness, theft and forgery in the Ministry of Defence (Secretariat) has been reported during the last three years.

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

Per Capita Income

***398. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :** Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's per capita income is not only below that of Pakistan and Sri Lanka but

its annual growth rate is also meagre as compared to these countries despite various steps taken by Government during the successive Five Year Plans to raise it;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) actual achievements made in raising the per capita income of the country during the successive Five Year Plans as against the targets and the steps contemplated in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). According to World Development Report 1986, per capita GNP in US \$ was 260 in India, 380 for Pakistan and 360

for Sri Lanka in 1984. Comparable national accounts data now available from the United Nations show that during the three years 1980 to 1982, per capita GDP growth rate was, on an average, 3.1% per annum in India, 3.2% in Pakistan and 3.8% in Sri Lanka.

Differences in income levels and growth performances are dependent on a number of factors, such as size and structure of the economy, natural resources endowment, dependence on weather, institutional development, mobilisation of savings and reliance on external aid and borrowings.

(c) The targets and achievements of growth in National Income/Gross Domestic Product in Successive Five Year Plans are given below :—

	Target	Achievement	Growth Target for
First Plan	2.1	3.6	National Income
Second Plan	4.5	4.0	National Income
Third Plan	5.6	2.2	National Income
Fourth Plan	5.7	3.3	Net Domestic Product
Fifth Plan	4.4	5.2	Gross Domestic Product
Sixth Plan	5.2	5.3	Gross Domestic Product
Seventh Plan	5.0	—	—

Growth rate of per capita income achieved during the Sixth Plan was 3.1% p.a. as against the target of 3.0 percent. The Seventh Five Year Plan also aims at achieving a growth rate of 3.1% in per capita income.

The Seventh Five Year Plan emphasises policies and programmes which will accelerate the growth in food production, increase employment opportunities and raise productivity through modernisation and technological advancement. At the present stage of development, these three more immediate objectives are central to the achievement of the long term goal of

increasing the per capita income and improvement in standard of living of the people.

Artificial Rain

*399. **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether some experiments have been conducted in Gujarat for creation of artificial rain recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct such experiments in other States also; 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, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The State Government has been carrying out cloud seeding operations in different areas of Gujarat since middle of July, 1986. However, the results have not been very encouraging.

(c) and (d). The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, is conducting experiments in artificial rain making in certain areas of Maharashtra as a research project.

Steps to Control Pollution Caused by Stone Crushing Units in the Capital

*400. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI AMITABH
BACHCHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of stone-crushing units in the capital and their location;

(b) whether any study has been made about the nature and extent of pollution caused by these units and its effects on human life and if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether dust concentration caused by these units is within the limits prescribed by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of water Pollution and if not, how much does it exceed;

(d) whether any decision was taken for their removal because of environmental pollution and if so, when and the reasons for its non-implementation; and

(e) whether it is proposed to shift these units now ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) There are 110

stone crushing units located in Lal Kuan, Rajokari, Jaunapur, Kishangarh, Bhatti Mines, Anand Parbat and Rangpuri

(b) A study has been conducted to ascertain the dust levels from these units. The results of the study indicated high levels of dust concentration in the vicinity of the stone crushers. No systematic study on the health effects has been done. However, through medical examinations, cases of tuberculosis, bronchitis and such other respiratory diseases have been reported.

(c) No Sir; the dust concentration exceeds more than 20 times the permissible limits proper as controls are not adopted.

(d) and (e). It has been decided in January 1986 that the stone crushers close to the road leading to Suraj Kund, will be shifted, and action has been initiated for acquisition of land for shifting the Units.

Projects Pending Clearance

*401. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken in pursuance of Prime Minister's statements in Calcutta on 1 July, 1986 about clearance of the pending/projects of West Bengal and;

(b) the details of proposals/projects cleared as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Further action in pursuance of Prime Minister's statement in Calcutta on July 1st, 1986, will be taken during the next few months.

Recruitment of Jawans

*402. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) brief particulars of various schemes for recruitment of jawans for the Army;

(b) whether Government are aware of allegation of malpractices in the recruitment of jawans;

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that the recruitment of jawans is as broad based as possible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The general system of recruitment of Jawans for the Army is by selection of suitable recruits out of candidates who physically report to the 12 Zonal Recruiting Offices and 58 Branch Recruiting Offices. Recruitment is also done by undertaking tours and rallies at various places. The Selection Boards conduct the selection of recruits after screening for physical, educational and medical standards through various tests.

2. The number of candidates reporting for recruitment far exceeds the number of vacancies available. The time taken for screening is also considerable. In view of this a new system of calling for applications from the intending candidates has been introduced on an experimental basis at Zonal Recruiting Centres at Ambala and Madras on 1.1.1986. The applications are analysed and taking into account the recruiting demand a cut off line in terms of minimum acceptable standards based on education, physical standards, achievements in sports etc., is decided by the Selection Board. The applicants satisfying minimum acceptable standards are called for further screening for selection through various tests.

3. In both the systems, medical examination is now conducted at the initial stage itself before other tests.

4. In order to check malpractices in recruitment, a number of steps have been taken. Among them are :

(a) the recruitment is now supervised by a Board of officers;

(b) recruitment is being done through recruiting tours only, as far as possible;

(c) Candidates are permitted to appear only before the BRO covering their Districts of domicile;

(d) The system of sponsorship of candidates has been totally stopped;

(e) Candidates are now required to bring two copies of passport size photographs so that they can be identified at various stages of enrolment;

(f) Every BRO holds an enquiry day in the form of an open sammelan to answer queries about enrolment;

(g) Identify of individuals as well as documents are checked on arrival of recruits at the training centres to detect cases of bogus recruitment, if any, and handover such cases to the civil police for taking necessary action;

(h) Headquarters Commanders have been advised to liaise with Civil administration of the States in regard to cases of corruption and touting;

5. It has been the consistent policy of the Government since independence to make recruitment for the Army broad based and select the best candidates irrespective of caste, creed, religion or region.

Manufacture of Computers by Public and Private Sector Units

*403. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the public and private sector units manufacturing computers and their annual production,

(b) whether development and manufacture of computers have a sound base in the country;

(c) the steps taken in this direction;

(d) whether ready-made computer kits are being imported;

(e) whether Government will consider to put a ban on the import of such kits and encourage the indigenous production; and

(f) other measures taken to increase the production of computers to meet the increasing demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The names of the public and private sector units manufacturing computer and their annual production are given in the Statement below. The indigenous production of computer and computer allied products during the calendar year 1985 has been about Rs. 155 crores.

(b) and (c). Yes; Sir. Base has been created for the development and manufacture of computers in the country. This base is being strengthened adequately by selective import of technology, building of manufacturing infrastructure, promoting of system engineering/software development activities, Man-power training and boosting of R&D activities to achieve self-reliance.

(d) Department of Electronics policy does not permit import of ready made kits for manufacturing programme relating to Mini/Microcomputer and Personal Computers. However for specialised systems manufacture some kits are allowed in first phase of Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP).

(e) The question of putting ban on kit import is handled in the manner as mentioned in (d) above. The Government is popularising the indigenous production by means of policy liberalisation for manufacturing and restricting of imports of finished products.

(f) Enough indigenous capacity for manufacturing has been sanctioned both in public and private sector to cope up with the demand project for the 7th Plan.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Production value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Advanced Micronic Devices Pvt. Limited, Bangalore	32.50
2.	Allenwood Roffe & Co. India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	1,52.14
3.	Allied Computers, Madras	0.46
4.	Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited, Baroda	3,22.19
5.	Applied Electronics & Instruments, Bombay	1.18
6.	Arun Electronics Pvt. Limited, Bombay	4.42
7.	Aurelec Data Processing Systems, Kottakuppam	1.14.10
8.	C.M.S. Computers Pvt. Limited, Bombay	4.90
9.	Caditronics Pvt. Limited, Ahmedabad	77.60

1	2	3
10.	Consolidated Electronics, Bombay	2.89
11.	Consolidated Process Controls Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	1.50
12.	Databyte Equipment Pvt. Limited, Pune	12.00
13.	DCM Data Products, New Delhi	9,55.47
14.	Decibells Electronics Pvt. Limited, Pune	37.28
15.	Digital Innovation Pvt. Limited, Baroda	1,78.63
16.	Digital Inst. and Controls Pvt. Ltd., Madras	18.65
17.	Digital Instruments and System India Calcutta	14.50
18.	Eiko Computer Pvt. Limited, Bangalore	88.88
19.	Electro System Associates, Bangalore	12.35
20.	Electronic Research Pvt. Limited, Bangalore	42.66
21.	Electronic Specialities Pvt. Limited, Ahmedabad	3.24
22.	Electronic System Punjab Limited, Chandigarh	4,08.00
23.	Electronic Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad	15,21.83
24.	Em Electronix Pvt. Limited, Bangalore	1.33
25.	Essen Electronics, Bombay	6,81.00
26.	Global Electronics, Hyderabad	0.50
27.	Hindustan Computers Limited, New Delhi	17,11.68
28.	I.K. Bishnoi, New Delhi	15.55
29.	Imisicon (Eastern) Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	2.31
30.	Incon Electronic System, Pune	3.40
31.	Industrial and Business Machine, Calcutta	0.60
32.	Industrial Electronics, Bombay	57.60
33.	Infoton System and Services Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	33.25
34.	Innovative Designs Pvt. Limited, Madras	30.00
35.	Instruments Research Associates, Bangalore	2.10
36.	Integrated Data Systems, Hyderabad	96.79
37.	Intek Engineers, Pune	2.80
38.	International Computers Indian Mfg. Ltd., Pune	12,72.93
39.	International Data Management Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	3,30.29
40.	Jaymac Midwest Computers Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	3.50
41.	Kelvinators India Limited, New Delhi	35.15

1	2	3
42.	Kerala State Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum	1,35.99
43.	Key Floppy, Hyderabad	17.26
44.	Laxons Engineering and Electronics Pvt. Limited, Bombay	26.00
45.	Micro Advance, Bangalore	5.00
46.	Micronics Corporation, Hoogly	5.33
47.	Microsense Computers Limited, Secunderabad	65.81
48.	Minicomp Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	2,25.00
49.	MMC Digital Systems, Calcutta	11.18
50.	Modular Systems, Pune	8.60
51.	Monotype India Limited, Calcutta	42.00
52.	Nitul Data Systems Pvt. Limited, Gurgaon	98.26
53.	Oen Micro Systems Limited, Cochin	1.07.43
54.	Omc Computeas Limited, Pattancheru	1,78.00
55.	Orbit Electronics, Baroda	29.49
56.	Pac Systems, Bombay	45.00
57.	Pascal Computer Pvt. Limited, Calcutta	15.15
58.	PCS Data Products Pvt. Limited, Bombay	2,38.59
59.	Poona Udyog, Pune	0.05
60.	Pragati Computer, Pondicherry	61.00
61.	Premier Electronics Pvt. Limited, Lucknow	11.50
62.	Process and Control Elements, Bombay	3.00
63.	Processor Systems (India) Pvt. Limited, Bangalore	22.77
64.	Procon Instrumentation Pvt. Limited, Madras	0.51
65.	Professional Electronics Products, Meerut	4.00
66.	Prompt Computer Services Pvt, Limited, Bombay	22.00
67.	PSI Data Systems Pvt. Limited, Bangalore	6,59.37
68.	Pycom Industries, Bombay	25.00
69.	S.S. Industries, Bombay	1.05
70.	Selectro, Ahmedabad	4.00

1	2	3
71.	Semiconductor Complex Limited, Mohali	1,71,70
72.	Shivan Computers Pvt. Limited, Ahmedabad	2.90
73.	Siddhartha Bakaya, Ahmedabad	3.50
74.	Sit _{an} Electronics, Hyderabad	50.00
75.	Southern Magneties Pvt. Limited, Madras	6.80
76.	Sri Siddheswari Electronic Equipments, Hyderabad	2.00
77.	Sujata Data Products Pvt. Limited, Secunderabad	1,90.78
78.	Sum Electronics, Bombay	86.91
79.	Summit Electronics Pvt. Limited, Ahmedabad	47.79
80.	Sun-Ray Computers Pvt. Limited, Bangalore	1,50.00
81.	Surendra Kumar, New Delhi	3.15
82.	Suvik Electronics Pvt. Limited, Gandhinagar	1.17
83.	Swadeep Instrumentation, Bombay	5.50
84.	Systech Pvt. Limited, Pune	0.49
85.	Systems Engineering Laboratories, Pune	1.58
86.	Systelec Engineers, Bangalore	24.00
87.	Tamilnadu Electronic Devices Pvt. Limited, Madras	36.00
88.	Technolab Innovex Limited, Madras	0.50
89.	Teknix (India) Pvt. Limited, Bangalore	0.20
90.	Televista Electronics Pvt. Limited, New Delhi	31.66
91.	The Micro Processor Mfg. Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta	6.37
92.	The National Radio and Electronics Co. Ltd., Bombay	6,20.95
93.	Ultra Business Machines Pvt. Limited, Bangalore	40.00
94.	Uptron Communications and Instruments Ltd.; Luchnow	44.60
95.	Uptron Digital Systems Limited, Lucknow	4,35.93
96.	Usha Microprocess Controls Limited	6,51.55
97.	VXL Instruments, Bangalore	34.63
98.	Webel Business Machines Limited, Calcutta	10.89
99.	Webel Computers Limited, Calcutta	4.00
100.	Wipre Information Technology Limited, Bombay	11,94.00
101.	Zenith Electro-Systems Pvt. Limited, Bombay	3,93.95
		1,55,00.07

Denudation of Forest

*404. **SHRI H. M. PATEL** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the off-repeated criticism in the press and public fora that the main reason for rapidly diminishing forest area is the collusion between forest officials and forest contractors; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to so far to prevent this evil in the system ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) Government are aware of this criticism.

(b) The criticism that collusion between forest officials and forest contractors is the main reason for diminishing forests is not correct.

The major cause of depletion of our forests is biotic pressures which are beyond the carrying capacity of our forests. With only 2% of the total forest lands in the world, India supports 15% of the world population and 13.5% of the total number of cattle in the world. Deforestation has taken place all over the country mainly due to the following reasons :

- (i) Felling of trees for fuelwood.
- (ii) Grazing in excess of carrying capacity thereby also preventing regeneration of forests.
- (iii) Encroachment in the Forest area.
- (iv) Shifting cultivation.
- (v) Illicit felling and theft of timber.
- (vi) Diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes.
- (vii) Forest fires accidental or deliberate.

India produces only 49 million tonnes of firewood annually against the estimated annual demand of 133 million tonnes, and 540 million tonnes of green fodder against the demand of 700 million tonnes.

The annual production of Industrial and commercial Wood is only 23.5 million cubic metres against the demand of 25 million cubic meters.

There were over 292 million livestock (excluding poultry) in India in 1951, over 336 million in 1972 and over 400 million in 1981. The increase between the period 1951 to 1981 has been of the order of nearly 37%.

The exact extent of damage through grazing cannot be estimated as degradation through grazing is a continuous process.

According to the Task Force Report on 'Encroachments in Forest Areas in India 700627 ha. of forest are under encroachment.

Shifting cultivation is still being practised by the tribals in the hill areas of North Eastern States as well as in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka and Sikkim. It was estimated in 1973 that about 4.33 million hectares of land in the country is subjected to shifting cultivation involving 6.22 lakhs families.

There is some organised gangsterism in illegal cutting of valuable timber leading to encounters with the forests protection staff. There is steady removal of poles and firewood, primarily by the people living on the fringes of forests for their domestic use as well as for earning a living through sale. There is, no precise information on the extent of damage caused through illegal cutting of trees.

Where any collusion of forest staff in illicit felling comes to notice, the state and union territory governments whose employees these staff are, take stringent action against earning officials.

The acute shortage of wood and fodder can only be rectified by a massive afforestation programme and the conservation of

existing resources. From 1951 to 1985, about 57 lakh hectares of land has been brought under afforestation programme. A National Wasteland Development Board has been set up for bringing 5 million hectares of wasteland every year for fuelwood and fodder.

The Central Government has sent to the States guidelines for the better management of forests, which state inter alia that :

- (i) Clear felling of natural forests to be avoided as far as possible.
- (ii) Wherever it is absolutely necessary to resort to clear felling, it should be restricted to a maximum of 10 ha. in hills and 25 ha. in plains.
- (iii) Ban on felling of trees above 1000 meter altitude, atleast for some years, till critical area in hill and mountains are identified.
- (iv) Increase of protection areas like wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks and Biosphere reserves.
- (v) Reduction of yield prescriptions.
- (vi) Indigenous species should receive precedence over exotics while raising plantations.

The forests are being worked departmentally in all the States/UTs. except Kerala and North Eastern States/UTs. and the contractors agency is eliminated. This

has considerably reduced cases of illicit felling of trees.

Reservation for SCs and STs in all India Services

*405. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) total number of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in All India Services;

(b) how much or how far the reserved quota has been exhausted or filled up in the last three years, service-wise;

(c) whether the policy of reservation is extended to promotions also; and

(d) if so, whether it is under review or change ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The number of vacancies reserved for SC/ST candidates in the three All India Services is 15% and 7½% respectively of the total number of vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment on each Service every year.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Reservation for SCs and STs in All India Services

The number of vacancies reported to the Union Public Service Commission, candidates allocated and candidates who actually joined Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service on the results of examinations conducted in 1982, 1983 and 1984 is given below :

Year of Exam	I.A.S		I.P.S.		I.F.S.	
	SC	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1982						
(Vacancies reserved)	24	11	11	5	18	9
(candidates allocated)	24	11	11	5	17	8
(candidates joined)	24	11	8	4	17	8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1983							
(Vacancies reserved)		21	12	14	8	23	11
(candidates allocated)		21	12	14	8	23	11
(candidates joined)		21	12	11	7	23	11
1984							
(Vacancies reserved)		24	12	17	9	26	13
(candidates allocated)		24	12	17	9	26	13
(candidates joined)		24	12	13	6	26	10

N.B. The results of the examinations conducted in 1985 have been declared recently and the appointments are yet to be finalised.

Working Days for Government Officers

Statement

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

(a) the break-up of holidays in a year, like Saturdays and Sundays, religious and restricted holidays declared by Government;

(b) the break-up of casual leave, earned leave, half-pay leave on medical grounds and maternity leave in the case of women-employees, to which the Government employees are entitled in a year; and

(c) whether there are any instructions regarding regular attendance of the employees on working days ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued from time to time stressing the need for maintaining punctuality and regular attendance in office.

Part (a) Govt. of India holidays are as follows :

- (i) Central Government offices observe 16 holidays in a Calendar year.
- (ii) Of these 16 holidays, 13 holidays consisting of national holidays, namely Republic Day, Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday and the following 10 occasions will be compulsorily observed in all Central Government offices throughout India.

1. Buddha Purnima
2. Christmas Day
3. Diwali
4. Dussehra (Vijaya Dashmi)
5. Good Friday
6. Guru Nanak's birthday
7. Idu'l Fitr
8. Idu'z Zuha
9. Mahavir Jayanti
10. Muharram

(iii) the three remaining holiday may be chosen from out of the following festive occasions on year to year basis :

1. An additional day for Dussehra
2. Holi
3. Janmashtmi
4. Ram Navami
5. Maha Shivratri
6. Ganesh Chaturthi/Vinayak Chaturthi
7. Makarsankranti
8. Rath Yatra
9. Onam
10. Pongal
11. Sripanchmi/Vasant Panchmi
12. Vishu/Vaisakhi.

The above three holidays (vide (iii) above) in respect of offices located at Delhi/New Delhi are chosen by this Department and in respect of those outside Delhi, it is done by the Central Government employees Welfare Coordination Committees or the head of office, where such committees do not exist.

In addition of 16 Gazetted Holidays, the employees are also allowed two restricted holidays from a list of specified occasions.

The Central Govt. Organisations like industrial, commercial, trading establishments also observe 16 holidays in a year which include 3 National holidays and the remaining 13 occasions are determined by such Establishments/Organisations themselves on year to year basis. (Industrial establishments where the staff used to enjoy 23 close holidays prior to 1960, the employees are also allowed 2 restricted holidays).

With the introduction of 5 days week scheme in Civil Administrative Offices w.e.f. 3rd June, 1985, these offices now work

from Monday to Friday, with all Saturdays and Sundays closed, which comes to 52 Saturdays and 52 Sundays in year.

Part B Casual leave—Generally 12 days in a calendar year.

The leave entitlement of non-industrial Central Government Employees is as under :

Earned Leave— 30 days in a calendar year. Advance credit of 15 days earned leave is afforded in the leave account each on 1st January and July of every year. Earned leave is allowed to be accumulated upto ceiling in 180 days.

Half Pay Leave— 20 days in a calendar year. Advance credit of 10 days of Half Pay leave is afforded in the leave account each on 1st January and July of every calendar year. Commutation of half pay leave is also admissible on medical grounds subject to the production of medical certificate. There is no ceiling on accumulation of half pay leave.

Maternity Leave 90 days is allowed for child birth from the date of commencement on each occasion. 42 days for miscarriage/abortion on each occasion.

Headquarters of Southern Air Command

*407. SHRI A, CHARLES : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Headquarters of the Southern Air Command from Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, whether the steps for the acquisition of land adjacent to the Trivandrum airport for providing the necessary facilities for the Southern Air Command have been finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has since been decided not to locate any Air Force Unit next to the Trivandrum Civil Airfield. No land is, therefore, proposed to be acquired in this area.

Inordinate Delay in Payment of Suppliers by Super Bazar

3921. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of suppliers have stopped making supplies of their products to Super Bazar because of inordinate delay in making payments to their bills;

(b) if so, the number of such suppliers, the amount of their pending bills and the reasons for not making payments to suppliers; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure quick payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). The Super Bazar has denied that the suppliers have stopped making supplies of their products to Super Bazar because of non-payment of their bills. The Super Bazar has intimated that they make all efforts to make payments to suppliers as per the terms and conditions of the contracts entered into with them. However, because of very large number of suppliers and monthly payments releases being over Rs. 5 crores, the possibility of some delay, in some time, in some cases cannot be ruled out. The Super Bazar has however, initiated steps to raise its working capital level as the sales turnover of Super Bazar has increased from Rs. 45.52 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 66.30 crores in 1985-86.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Group Centres of CRPF

3922. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the constant increase in the strength of Central Reserve Police Force, Government propose to set up more group centres of CRPF;

(b) if so, their number and proposed locations; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up one more group centre in Eastern Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). The Government have not taken any decision to set up more Group Centres of CRPF. Locations of new Group Centres, as and when sanctioned, will be decided, having due regard to operational, administrative and other relevant factors. There is no proposal to set up another Group Centre in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

Arbitration Awards Pending Implementation

3923. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of arbitration awards pending implementation in his Ministry;

(b) the difficulties faced in implementing the awards; and

(c) the time by which the awards are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Two awards arising out of JCM scheme are pending implementation.

(b) and (c). It has taken some time to examine the implications of awards. The matter is at a very advanced stage, for a final decision.

Khandsari Stocks

3924. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have directed Khandsari units to declare their stock as on May 31, 1986 by June 3, 1986;

(b) if so, whether Khandsari producers were also required to ensure that the quantity sold and despatched each month from June to September should be not less than 20 per cent of the opening stocks are the respective months;

(c) if so, the main reasons of issue of such directives;

(d) to what extent these directives are helpful in keeping the prices of the commodity at reasonable levels;

(e) whether State Governments were also asked to enforce the order effectively;

(f) number of State Governments which implemented these orders;

(g) whether, in spite of the direction, the prices of commodities were raised; and

(h) if so, action taken by Union Government and State Governments against these Khandsari units which had not implemented the directives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) These directives were intended to ensure regular flow of Khandsari stocks in the market and keep prices of this commodity at reasonable levels.

(d) These directives did have a salutary effect on prices of Khandsari which have been ruling marginally lower in important markets during the months of June and July, 1986 as compared the prices prevailing at the end of May, 1986.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) As per information so far received, 9 Khandsari producing States are reported to have implemented these Orders.

(g) No, Sir. As stated in reply to part (d) the prices have marginally come down.

(h) Does not arise.

Deserted Sailors of Indian Navy

3525. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :
SHRI MULLAPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some sailors of the Indian Navy deserted in U.S.A. when the INS Godavari had gone to U.S.A. to take part in the Centenary of the Statute of Liberty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what preventive measures have been taken to ensure non-recurrence of such event in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Commanding Officer, INS Godavari has reported that 4 sailors of the Indian Navy, named below, failed to report when the ship sailed from New York on 7th July, 1986 :

(i) Surendra Pal, Joshi,

(ii) Sarwan Singh,

(iii) Amar Chand,

(iv) Surat Ram.

Instructions are already in existence to prevent occurrence of such events. Naval Hqrs. have taken steps to tighten the existing measures in force to ensure that such incidents do not recur in future.

Inspection of Accounts of Organisation Receiving Foreign Contribution in Kerala

3926. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have got inspected the accounts of organisations receiving foreign contributions in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Inspection of accounts of organisations receiving foreign contributions is carried out when considered necessary.

Proposal to Manufacture Main-Frame Computer

3927. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture sophisticated main-frame computer in India;

(b) whether co-operation have also been sought from some foreign countries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the names of such countries and their response ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-

LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Co-operation has been sought from United States for the Transfer or Technology in this regard. Their final response is awaited.

Monitoring of 20-Point Programme

3928. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to monitor the progressive achievements of the 20-Point Programme the Ministry is getting a monthly report from each State;

(b) if so, the figures of achievement in regard to each of the 20-Point Programme in Maharashtra; and

(c) the areas where the achievements are commendable and those where these have to be stepped up ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the targets and achievements in Maharashtra under the 20-Point Programme in respects of the items covered in the Monthly Progress Report during the first Quarter of 1986-87 is given below.

(c) The achievement of the State Government in the first quarter is 'very good' i.e. 90% and above of the quarterly target under the following items : Surplus Land Distribution, Scheduled Tribe Families, Slum Improvement, Rural Water Supply, Construction Assistance, EWS Houses, Pumpsets energised and I.C.D.S. Blocks. In respect of the remaining items the State Government will have to step up the efforts for greater achievement.

Statement

20-Point Programme—Performance in 1986-87 First Quarter (April—June, 1986)—Maharashtra

Point	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement	%
3A	IRDP (Old+New)	Nos.	22575	18283	81
3B	NREP	(000 mandays)	3435	1820	53
3C	RLEGP	—do—	3450	2917	85
4.	Surplus Land	Acres	900	2536	282
6.	Bonded Labour	Nos.	9	Nil	—
7A	S.C. Welfare	Nos.	13481	4773	35
7B	S.T. Welfare	Nos.	11250	11893	106
8.	Drinking Water	No. of Villages	825	3677	446
9A	House Sites	Nos.	3780	2215	59
9B	Construction Assistance	Nos.	3780	5443	144
10A	Slum Population	Nos.	61530	63637	103
10B	EWS Houses	Nos.	1680	2145	128
11A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	45	30	67
11B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	7200	13894	193
12A	Tree Plantation	No. lakh	120	72.6	61
12B	Biogas Plants	Nos.	6000	4252	71
13.	Sterilisation	Nos.	85500	48926	57
15.	ICDS Blocks	Nos.	2	9	450
17.	F.P.S. opened	Nos.	—	55	—
18B	Small Scale Units registered	Nos.	—	764	—

"Pollution in Yamuna"

3929. DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the pollution load in the water of river Yamuna at Delhi, Vrindavan, Mathura, Agra and Prayagraj as contributed by various sources of pollution ;

(b) whether the water of Yamuna is safe at the above mentioned places ,

(c) if not, what precautionary measures are being taken at each one place ; and

(d) the steps taken so far to prevent the pollution and their outcome ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The major sources of pollution in the river Yamuna are untreated domestic sewage, animal husbandry related activities and effluents discharged from industries. The

pollution load in the water of river Yamuna from the contributions from these sources are furnished in the statement given below.

(b) The quality of the water of the Yamuna river at the said places is two levels below the designated best use.

(c) and (d). The steps taken to prevent pollution in the Yamuna river include the following :

Augmentation of capacities for the existing sewage treatment plants ;

Renovation of the existing sewage treatment plants and pumping stations ; and

Installation of branch sewers and systems of diversion of sullage water to prevent its flow into the river.

As compared to 1977, the pollution load of the river in the Union Territory of Delhi has reduced by 35 per cent due to diversion of sewage from the Najafgarh drain and its treatment before discharge.

Statement

Pollution Load in River Yamuna

Stretches	Length Km	Total BOD Contribution, Kg/day						Total
		Urban Domestic	Industrial	Wading	Cattle	Others	Rural Popula- tion	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Upstream of Tajewala	200	—	—	600	6,000	4500	11,100	
Tajewala to Wazirabad	250	70,000	90,800	24,000	48,000	63000	295,800	
Wazirabad to Okhla	25	229,300	7,500	1,125	2,250	6000	246,175	
Okhla to Etawah	375	87,200	5,800	57,750	115,500	144000	409,250	
Etawah to Allahabad	550	22,700	—	4,300	43,000	69000	139,000	

Investment by Non-Residents Indians

3930. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to encourage investment by non-resident Indians in public sector Electronics undertakings ; and

(b) if so, the concessions offered to them ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Funds for Save Grain Campaign

3931. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be please to state :

(a) whether any funds were provided by Government for programmes connected with the SAVE GRAIN Campaign in general and those dealing with storage and pesticides in particular to the North Western States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana during the past 3 years including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the amount provided in this context during the period, yearwise to each one of the 4 States ;

(c) whether it has been ensured that the funds have since been utilized properly for the purposes and the programmes for which they were specifically allotted ;

(d) if so, a brief report on these programmes for each year for each of the States ; and

(e) if not, whether any diversion of funds has been detected by and State and

the action taken subsequently by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Foreign Collaboration to Manufacture C TV Sets

3932. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of multinational companies allowed collaboration with Indian firms for the manufacture of colour television sets ; and

(b) whether such collaborations are in the interest of electronic industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Foreign collaboration for manufacture of Colour TV sets are normally not permissible except on consideration of special merit on a case to case basis and should be fully backed up by internal R&D for continual updating of the product line. Till now no company has been permitted to have foreign technical collaboration for the manufacture of CTV sets.

In regard to foreign participation the Government has reviewed the industrial licences and technology policy for manufacture of CTV sets and B&W TV sets. 1st January, 1986 foreign equity companies with foreign equity not exceeding 40% are allowed to participate in this industry. However, these companies are required to supply not less than 25% of their production in kit form to small scale units for

5 years from the date the unit goes into production. Foreign brand name is not permissible in the manufacture and sale of B&W and CTV sets. So far the following six foreign equity companies with foreign equity not exceeding 40% have been given industrial licences/letters of intent for manufacture of TV sets :

1. M/s National Radio & Electronics Ltd., Bombay.
2. M/s Toshiba Anand Batteries, Cochin.
3. M/s Lakhan Pal Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
4. M/s UPTRON Electronics Devices Ltd., Sahibabad.
5. M/s Aluminium Industries Ltd., Madras
6. M/s Peico Electronics & Electricals Ltd., Bombay

Proposal for Establishment of Major Station for launching of Space Vehicles

3933. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a major station for launching of space vehicles ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time schedule for its completion ; and

(c) measures proposed to be taken to rehabilitate the displaced families ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). A National Rocket Launching Range already exists in Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh, having been established by the Indian Space Research Organisation with the first

sounding rocket launch carried out in 1971. The first successful launching of a satellite from this range took place in July 1980 with the launch of Rohini Satellite by SLV-3. The approved perspective plan for Space Research and development activities for the decade 1980-90 includes establishment of a new satellite launch range, if necessary, in cooperation with other national agencies. Studies in regard to the establishment of an additional satellite launch range and its technical characteristics are underway.

Encroachment on Forest Area of A and N Islands

3934. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether forest areas are under encroachment by Government Departments and individuals in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) if so, the details thereof showing Governments encroachment and private encroachments separately ; and

(c) since when these encroachments have been taking place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). According to the report received from the Union Territory Administration 2847.37 ha. of forest land are under encroachment by individuals. Encroachment of 485.76 ha. is in Reserved Forests and 2361.61 ha. in protected Forests. 2824.57 ha. of forest lands were encroached prior to October, 1980 and 22.80 ha. were encroached during the period October, 1980 to January, 1983.

Cooperation in Supplying Technology/ Products to Indian Space Research Organisation

3935. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the companies and their respective countries, which had

been extending co-operation in supplying or are in a position to give technology/products to the Indian Space Research Organisation ; and

(b) the details of the indigenisation programme undertaking at present by Indian Space Research Organisation to locally develop various products required by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):
(a) Acquisition by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) of the knowhow for the design, development and testing of high-thrust liquid rocket engines, from a French Firm Societe Europeene de Propulsion (SEP) in 1974, is the only area where major technology knowhow was obtained.

A contract has been placed with M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) for the fabrication and supply of Aluminium Alloy Propellant Tankage for the 2nd stage of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). HAL is in the process of acquiring this technology knowhow from a French Firm L' Air Liquide.

In regard to products being supplied the Indian Space Research Organisation by foreign Companies, the broad details are :

- (i) Space qualified electronic components,
- (ii) Speciality chemicals and materials;
- (iii) special tooling;
- (iv) high precision equipment for fabrication and testing;
- (v) sophisticated computer systems and some special applications software.

The names of major suppliers are as under :—

Item	Source of supply
1. Ni-Cd Batteries	: SAFT, France
2. Solar Cells	: AEG-TELEFUNKEN, FRG
3. Lense for Liss Cameras	: Matra, France
4. High Density Digital Tape Recorders	: Honeywell, USA
5. TWTA	: CSF Thomson, France
6. CCDS	: Fairchild, USA
7. Computers	: DEC, USA
8. Contour Nozzles	: M/s. Volvo, Sweden
9. Vertical Mixer	: M/s Day Mixing Co., USA
10. Vertical Boring & Turning Mill	: M/s Mitsui & Co., Japan
11. 15 MEV Linear Accelerator	: M/s Radiation Dynamics, U.K.

(b) A very important aspect of the Indian Space Programme is to aid the development of Indian industrial infrastructure capabilities and expertise. From the beginning, the Indian Space Programme has laid emphasis on self-reliance, and efforts are oriented towards maximising indigenisation in design, development and manufacture of launch vehicles, satellites and the applications/scientific payloads. However, as it is not always possible to do this up to the last component or material, before embarking upon major activities, rigorous reviews take place regarding the indigenous/import options.

Indian industry, both in the public and private sectors, is already involved in the

Indian Space Programme, in major areas like (a) supply of materials and components; (b) use of technology transfer of ISRO developed products; (c) technical consultancy and (d) technological utilisation including specialised R & D and fabrication contracts.

Funding is also provided for technology and Applications R & D projects in academic and research institutions in the country under the Sponsored Research (RESPOND) Programme.

In the satellite area, even for complex satellites presently under development, a number of sub-systems are fully indigenous. Similarly, maximum indigenisation already exists for ground systems like antennas, displays and many electronic components. In the launch vehicle area also, maximum indigenisation has been achieved in areas like propellants, chemicals and materials, which are obtained from Indian sources, based on ISRO/indigenous knowhow. Efforts have also been made to develop certain critical materials like Beryllium; Maraging Steel, etc, in the country. A major programme for indigenisation of electronic components has been in existence, in which ISRO interfaces with major industrial units both in public and private sectors for indigenisation of space quality electronic components

**Setting up of Authority to Implement
The Environment (Protection) Act**

3936. DR. B. L. SAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to set up the implementing authority for the strict enforcement of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to check further degradation of the atmosphere;

(b) the role assigned to the authority in the spheres of developing standards, monitoring and enforcement;

(c) whether Government also propose to lay down standard for quality of environment for different areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). The details are being worked out.

**Assistance to Orissa Remote Sensing
Application Centre**

3937. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance extended by Government to Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre;

(b) the number of projects identified relating to land and water survey by Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre;

(c) whether any project has been launched by ORSAC in collaboration with the National Space Application Centre; 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, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) For the Seventh Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. 75.00 lakhs for the Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre has been made of which Rs. 15.00 lakhs has already been released for the year 1986-87. Some Central Government agencies have funded the Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre about Rs. 12.00 lakhs through some collaborative projects.

(b) The Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre has identified 22 projects relating to land and water surveys.

(c) The Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC) and has already launched 3 projects under the Indian Remote.

(d) Sensing Satellite-Utilisation Programme (IRS-UP) in collaboration with Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad and National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad. These are :—

1. Crop Production forecasting with SAC, Ahmedabad.
2. Regional Geological Mapping with National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad.
3. Soil Mapping with NRSA, Hyderabad.

Plan to Set up Cottage and Medium Scale Industries

3938. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the Seventh Plan, Government propose to set up more industries—cottage and medium scale in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the steps taken and details of the plan; and

(c) the outlay proposed in this regard for each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). Cottage and small industries as well as medium industries are generally set up by entrepreneurs in the private sector. Plan programmes for these industries are mostly of promotional nature.

2. For dispersal of industries away from urban agglomerations, scheme like central capital subsidy, concessional finance, transport subsidy, supply of raw material, provision of equipment and machinery on easy terms etc. are being implemented.

3. Various policy measures envisaged during the Seventh Plan include rationali-

zation of fiscal regime, strengthening of infrastructural facilities, adoption of modern management techniques and development and dissemination of appropriate technology. Details of the policies and programmes of industries are contained in Chapters 4 and 7 of the Seventh Five Year Plan document—Vol. II.

4. State-wise Seventh Plan outlays in the industries and mineral sector which include large medium and village and small industries under states/union territories are given in the Statement below :

Statement

	(Rs. crores)
States and Union Territories	Industry and Minerals
1	2
A. STATES	
1. Andhra Pradesh	312.90
2. Assam	103.10
3. Bihar	216.60
4. Gujarat	259.67
5. Haryana	56.55
6. Himachal Pradesh	26.57
7. Jammu & Kashmir	72.75
8. Karnataka	247.00
9. Kerala	268.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	165.04
11. Maharashtra	365.00
12. Manipur	24.30
13. Meghalaya	19.35
14. Nagaland	28.20
15. Orissa	140.35
16. Punjab	123.31
17. Rajasthan	190.69

1	2
18. Sikkim	8.72
19. Tamil Nadu	285.00
20. Tripura	16.25
21. Uttar Pradesh	600.53
22. West Bengal	316.00
TOTAL A STATES	3785.88
B. UNION TERRITORIES	
1. A & N. Islands	2.06
2. Arunachal Pradesh	9.75
3. Chandigarh	2.27
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.49
5. Delhi	63.60
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	15.60
7. Lakshadweep	1.52
8. Mizoram	13.35
9. Pondicherry	12.34
TOTAL-B UNION TERRITORIES	121.98
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	3907.86

Source : Seventh Five Year Plan
Document (Vol. I, page 30).

**Generation of 'Clean' Kinetic Energy
and Other 'Ray Weapons'**

3939. SHRI DINESH SINGH :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of
the new generation of 'Clean' Kinetic
energy and other 'ray weapons' being
perfected; and

(b) whether Government are making
any study/research in regard to them ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE**

**RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.**

(b) New generation of kinetic energy
type ammunition has already been
developed and is now being productionised.
For 'ray' weapons preliminary theoretical
studies have been undertaken to explore
the technologies used for such weapons.

Baptist Missionary Society in India

3940. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Baptist Missionary (BMS)
of England was operating in India for
long;

(b) whether Baptist Union of North
India has taken over the work and assets
of Captist Missionary Society;

(c) What is the annual income from
property of Baptist Missionary Society and
how this is spent;

(d) whether Government have received
reports of transfer of these funds to Baptist
Mizos operating in Bangladesh; and

(e) whether the assets and properties
of Baptist Missionary Society would be
put in a Trust made of Indian Baptists ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL
SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a)
to (e). Information is being collected and
will be laid on the Table of the House.**

**Afforestation in Rajasthan, Punjab
and Haryana**

3941. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will
the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) whether there is a plan for affore-
station of the wastelands in Rajasthan,
Haryana and Punjab ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
areas likely to be covered ; and

(c) the allocation made for the plan and the total estimated cost thereof?

availability of resources from all quarters.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Targets and areas for afforestation are decided on a year-to-year basis after taking into consideration the

The total area afforested in the first year of the Seventh Plan, target for 1986-87, total Seventh Plan outlay for Forestry and Wildlife sector and Central outlay for 1986-87 (funds made available for afforestation from NREP, RLEGP and other major centrally sponsored schemes) are as follows :

	Rajasthan	Haryana	Punjab
1. Area afforested during 1985-86 (in hectares).	47,900	46,850	29,500
2. Target for 1986-87 (in hectares).	55,000	36,250	27,500
3. Total Seventh Plan outlay for Forestry and Wildlife sector (in lakh Rs.)	4,985	6,700	3,200
4. Funds made available for afforestation from NREP, RLEGP and other major centrally sponsored schemes (in lakh Rs.).	986	397	393

Demand for Ban on Sale of Meat and Wine in Holy Cities

3942. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item in 'Nav Bharat' dated 19 July, 1986 about a delegation meeting the prime Minister and its demand to declare Mathura, Kashi, Brindavan, Badrinath and Kedarnath as Holy Cities and to ban sale of meat and liquor in these cities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether Government have issued any direction or advice to the State Government in the matter ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d). Sale of meat and wine and also the maintenance of pilgrimages falls within the purview of the State Governments under List II (State List) of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Hence no direction or advice to the State Government in this regard by the Central Government.

Operation Problem in Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

3943 **DR. CHINTA MOHAN :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that General Electric Company reactors now operating in Tarapur are subject to some problems as the G. E. reactors in

Three-Mile Island, (TMI) as reported in the Hindustan Times' dated 26th July, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the safety steps taken of proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The reactors at Tarapur are of a kind different from those of Three Mile Island : While the Tarapur Units are of the Boiling Water Reactor (BWR) type the Three Mile Island Units are Pressurised Water Res Reactor (PWR) type.

(b) Additional safety measures arising out of the lessons learnt from three Mile Island accident have been implemented in Tarapur Reactors. These include, interalia, the following :

- (i) Provision of additional instrumentation to monitor reactor water level, positions of important valves etc.
- (ii) Provision of measuring and recording the containment pressure.
- (iii) Upgradation of preventive maintenance procedure of essential equipment.
- (iv) Training and re-training of operators to ensure proper operator-response.

L. T. C. to Persons Travelling to Remote Areas

3944. SHRI H. G. RAMULU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Leave Travel Concession is denied to persons travelling to remote areas and areas not covered by State transport service ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) steps proposed to remove the anomaly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI B. S. ENGTI) : (a) No Sir.

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

Loss Due to Non-Purchase of Colour TV Tubes

3945. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is likely to lose nearly sl. 5 million in foreign exchange this year because of the refusal by leading domestic television manufacturers to participate in bulk purchase of colour TV tubes from foreign manufacturers ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor : and

(c) measures proposed to see that colour TV tubes are disposed of without loss ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Import of picture tubes has been de-canalisated with effect from 12th April 1985. However, with a view to limit foreign exchange out go and to take price advantage through bulk import of Colour Picture Tubes (CPTs), Department of Electronics (DOE) has discussed the matter with Indian Television Manufacturers Association (ITMA) and Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET&T). It has been decided to form a Committee consisting of two Members from ITMA, two Members from ET&T and one Member from DOE. This Committee would fix price ceilings for import of various makes of CPTs.

Guidelines for Engagement of Personal Staff by Ministers

the personal staff of Ministers, if so, facts thereof ?

3946. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines with regard to engagement of personal staff of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers and to what extent they are being implemented ;

(b) the circumstances in which departure can be possible from the prescribed guidelines and to what extent ; and

(c) whether there are any rules regarding the tenure of officers for working in

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI B. S. ENGTI) : (a) and (b). The scale of the personal staff laid down for Ministers is indicated in the statement given below. Adjustments have been allowed at levels other than that of Private Secretary to Ministers against matching savings by surrendering posts at other levels.

(c) In the case of the Private Secretary to a Minister the maximum period of tenure is three years. In the case of rest of the staff, the appointment is conterminus with the term of the Minister.

Statement*Scale of Personal Staff Laid Down for Ministers*

(Under Circular No. 8/5/85-CS (II) dated 2.4.85 as modified by Circulars dated 4.4.85 and 24.4.86)

MINISTER OF CABINET			
Category of Staff	No.	Scale of Pay	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Private Secretary	1	Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000.	
Addl. Private Secretary	2	Rs. 1100-50-1600	
Asstt. Private Secretary	2	Rs. 650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-1040.	Grade B. of CSSS.
First P. A.	1	Rs. 650-30-740-35-810-EB-35-880-40-1000-EB-40-1200.	Grade A of CSSS.
Second P. A.	1	425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700-EB-25-800.	Grade C of CSSS.
Hindi Stenographer	1	-do-	If required by the Minister.
Clerk	1	Rs. 260-6-290-EB-6-326-8-366-EB-8-390-10-400.	CSCS-LD Grade.

1	2	3	4
Driver	1	-do-	
Jamadar	1	Rs. 200-3-206-4-234-4-250.	
Peon	4	Rs. 196-3-220-EB-3-232.	

The Cabinet Minister in-charge of the following Ministers may have one additional post of Addl. P. S. in the pay scale of Rs. 1100-1600 if required by the Ministers :

1. Minister of Human Resource Development.
2. Ministry of Industry.
3. Ministry of Agriculture.
4. Ministry of Finance.
5. Ministry of Home Affairs.

2. MINISTER OF STATE

Private Secretary	1	Rs. 1500-2000	
Special Private Secretary	1	Rs. 1500-1800	Only for Ministers of State holding charge of more than one independent Department.
Addl. Private Secretary.	1	Rs. 1100-1600	
Asstt. Private Secretary.	1	Rs. 650-1040	Grade B of CSSS Minister of State holding independent charge of a Ministry/Department be given one extra Asstt. P. S., if required by the Minister concerned.
First P. A.	1	Rs. 650-1200	Grade A of CSSS.
Second P. A.	2	Rs. 425-800	Grade C of CSSS.
Hindi Stenographer	1	-do-	If required by the Minister.
Clerk	1	Rs.260-400	CSCS-LD Grade
Driver	1	-do-	
Jamadar	1	Rs. 200-250	
Peon	3	Rs. 196-232	

1	2	3	4
3. DEPUTY MINISTER			
Private Secretary	1	Rs. 1100-1600	
First P. A.	1	Rs. 650-1200	Grade A of CSSS.
Second P. A.	1	Rs. 425-800	Grade C of CSSS.
Clerk	1	Rs. 260-400	CSCS - LD Grade.
Driver	1	Rs. -do-	
Jamadar	1	Rs. 200-250	
Peon	1	Rs. 196-232	
4. PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY			
Private Secretary	1	Rs. 1100-1600	
First P. A.	1	Rs. 650-1200	Grade A of CSSS.
Second P. A.	1	Rs. 425-800	Grade C of CSSS.
Driver	1	Rs. 260-400	
Peon	1	Rs. 196-232	

[Translation]**Illegal Sale of Wheat in Sagar**

3947. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any irregularities have been found in the sale of wheat by FCI in Sagar, M. P. ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter ; and

(c) if so, details thereof and action taken against the guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES. (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Disciplinary action has been initiated against 15 employees out of whom 1 Assistant Manager, FCI Depot, Sagar and 3 officials, all Assistants Grade-III, have been suspended. The CBI have registered a case against the suspended employees and conducted searches of their office premises and residences, as a result of which some incriminating documents have been discovered. The case is under further investigation by CBI, Jabalpur.

[English]**Bhopalpatnam and Inchampally Dam Projects**

3948. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to shelve the Bhopalpatnam and Inchampally dam projects on the Indravati and Godavari Rivers respectively;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether these proposed dams are likely to inundate the national park in Madhya Pradesh and untapped coalfields in Maharashtra.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The project reports for the Bhopalpatnam and Inchampally river valley projects are still being detailed by the State authorities.

(c) In the absence of the proposals, assessment of the areas going under submergence is not available.

Shifting of Electronics Corporation of India Limited

3949. **SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to shift a portion of Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) from Hyderabad to Maharashtra is under consideration; and

(b) 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, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) At present there is no proposal under Government's and

(b) consideration to shift a part of Electronics Corporation of India Limited from Hyderabad to any other site.

World Bank Report on Public Procurement System in India

3950. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the **Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comments have been made in the latest report of the World

Bank regarding the public procurement system in India;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank authorities are very critical of Indian pricing and procurement policy of foodgrains;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction to these comments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) In the 'World Development Report, 1986', some observations on the public procurement system in India have been made.

(b) to (d). An extract of the Report giving the relevant details is given in the statement below.

(e) The report has been prepared by some members of the staff of the World Bank and the views in it do not necessarily reflect the views of the Board of Directors of the World Bank or of the Governments they represent. The foodgrains pricing and procurement policy of the Government of India is framed on the basis of intimate knowledge of the country's food situation and keeping in view the overall national interest.

Statement

Box 5.2 Food-grain buffer stocks and price stabilization in India.

The last two have witnessed a marked turn-around in India's food-grain sector. In the mid-1960s India's food-grain economy was in severe crisis, and the country was heavily dependent on imports of wheat, which were financed primarily through the P.L. 480 food assistance program. Since then the situation has gradually improved, and impressive increases in food output have been brought about by a combination of large investments in irrigation, introduction of high-yielding grain varieties, and increases in farm prices. In addition to its

efforts to increase food-grain output, the government has tried to ensure the availability of food grains to low-income consumers at stable subsidized prices.

To do this the Indian government, through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other state agencies, runs one of the largest food distribution systems in the world. Typically, the government purchases a part of the domestic marketed surplus of grain, monopolizes external trade, adds to or depletes existing buffer stocks, and sells the resulting supply through special "fair price shops." In a normal year the government sells about 10 percent of the total grain consumption; the figure rises to about 15 percent in a drought year. The system has succeeded in providing greater price stability for consumers than would have existed otherwise.

Despite the benefits to producers and to those consumers who have access to fair price shops, the costs of running the system have been a source of continual concern. In the 1960s and early 1970s, when India was a substantial grain importer, the food distribution system operated with relatively low buffer stocks in order to moderate import needs. In recent years the size and therefore the costs of holding buffer stocks have increased dramatically. India is currently reported to be holding more than 30 million tons of grain as buffer stocks, equal to more than two years of sales from the fair price shop system. The large buffer stocks have accumulated not necessarily because of a conscious decision to hold stocks at this level, but as an unintended effect of other factors. The growth in food-grain output has outstripped growth in demand because the government has repeatedly raised the procurement price.

A study conducted by the Birla Institute of Scientific Research in India as early as 1977-78, when the buffer stock was about 12 million tons, showed that the total subsidy to the FCI was Rs. 6.75 billion (about 44 percent of total sales). Of this, Rs. 5.66 billion represented direct cash subsidies, about 60 percent of which was intended to cover the costs of buffer stock operations. Owing to the increase

in the size of the buffers stock, the direct cash subsidies grew to about Rs. 11 billion in 1984-85.

The rising costs of buffer stock operations have led to a search for measures to improve the cost effectiveness of the system. A study by the International Food Policy Research Institute, reviewing the options prior to 1983, suggested that the same objectives of the wheat program could be met at about a third of the actual costs by increasing the reliance on international trade. A more liberal import policy would have allowed drastic reduction in the size of the buffer stock needed to meet the same stabilization objectives. While factors other than storage costs are relevant in deciding on the size of the buffer stock, this study indicates the importance of examining the increased use of international trade as an alternative to large domestic buffer stocks.

News Item Captioned China Making Guided-Missile Destroyers

3951. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item in the Times of India dated 25 June, 1986 that China is making guided missile destroyers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEPARTMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India keeps all such development under observation and appropriately formulates its own Defence Plans to maintain defence preparedness.

Procurement and Stock of Wheat and Oilseeds

3952. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of oilseeds procurement during the current year;

(b) the existing stock of oilseeds during buffer stock;

(c) whether severe drought in some parts of the country had affected oilseeds production add in Gujarat in particular and if so, details thereof; and

(d) the strategy chalked out to maintain supply of edible oil during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) NAFED as the central nodal agency has made the following purchases of oilseeds during 1985-86 :

(i) Mustard/Rapeseed —13,466 Mts.

(ii) Soyabean —1,91,666 Mts.

(b) No buffer stock of oilseeds is maintained.

(c) Production of oilseeds, particularly groundnut was affected during the crop year 1985-86 due to adverse weather conditions faced in some parts of the country, particularly Gujarat. Consequently, the all India production of oilseeds is expected to be around 11.6 million tonnes in 1985-86 as compared to a record production of 13.1 million tonnes in 1984-85. Production of groundnut was particularly affected from a level of 6.8 million tonnes in 1984-85 to an estimated 5.5 million tonnes in 1985-86.

(d) The allocation of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories under Public Distribution System has been increase in order to maintain adequate supply of edible oils to consumers through fair price shops.

Delhi Based Travel Agency Operating a Smuggling Ring in North America

3953. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Delhi-based travel agency is indulging in illegal migration and operating a smuggling ring in North America;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any other charges have been levelled against concerned travel agency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following two such agencies have come to the notice of Delhi Police :

1. Afrik Travels, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

2. Concord Travels, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

(c) A case u/s 420/468/471/120-B IPC has been registered at PS Connaught Place, New Delhi and Afrik Singh and Bhupinder Singh, proprietors of both the agencies have been arrested.

Review Committee on Functioning of NCCF

3954. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Review Committee was appointed by the Civil Supplies Ministry for reviewing the work of the National Consumers Cooperative Federation;

(b) whether the Review Committee pointed out any defects in the functioning of the Federation;

(c) whether the elections of President and Vice-President of NCCF have been held and if not reasons thereof; and

(d) whether any action has been initiated against previous Presidents of NCCF for irregularities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). A Review Committee has been set up in the Depart-

ment of Civil Supplies under the Chairmanship of Secretary to review the performance of National Cooperative Consumers' Federation (NCCF) periodically. The Review Committee identified from time to time various deficiencies such as, laxity in financial control, irregularities in purchase and sales, non-recovery of outstanding dues, lack of proper investigation of irregularities against employees and suggested remedial measures in regard to streamlining the procedure for financial control, sales and purchase, regular monitoring of the performance of NCCF vis-a-vis the targets laid down for its various business activities, speedy recovery of overdues outstanding, expeditious investigation into the cases of irregularities, and adoption of proper personnel policies in respect of promotion, recruitment etc and review of the working of its Branch Offices to find out their viability.

(c) The elections of the President and Vice-President of the NCCF was not held. The Returning Officer has postponed the election since there have been certain complaints on the validity/eligibility of nominees of certain Directors on the Board, which required to be examined.

(d) No, Sir.

20-Point Programme in Karnataka

3955. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 20-Point Programmes Union Government have been accepted and implemented fully or partially in Karnataka by the State Government so far;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka are implementing Karnataka Development Programme including National 20-Point Programme since 1983;

(c) if so, the need for such inclusion;

(d) whether there is any district level committee for review and implementation for such programmes; and

(e) whether MPs, MIAs, MLCs of the districts were given opportunities to attend monthly multi-Review meetings since January, 1984 to June, 1986 in Bidar district ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The Government of Karnataka has been implementing the 20-Point Programme fully.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government has considered that along with 20-Point Programme the total Plan/Development Programmes should also be implemented for achieving the objectives of planned development.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) District level committees for monitoring and implementation of the 20-Point Programme have been appointed which include MPs, MLAs and MLCs residing in the district. The Committee is presided over by a Minister of the State Government. MPs, MLAs and MLCs do not attend monthly multi-review meetings since these are departmental reviews. However, MPs, MLAs and MLCs attend the meetings of the District level committees. Information at the District level is not collected by this Ministry.

Security of Swimming Pools in Delhi

3956. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of swimming pools which have been issued licences by the Delhi Police Licensing Department and those which are running without licence stating the guidelines; if any, issued for their maintenance; and

(b) details of statutory provisions relating to security, functional aspects of swimming pools and the machinery to have a periodically check to ensure their proper maintenance and adherence to the rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) 21 swimming pools have been issued so far. 9 unlicensed pools have been detected till date. Action under Delhi Police Act is being taken against such swimming pools. The functioning of the swimming pools is covered under the swimming pool regulations, 1980.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Conditions of licence for a Swimming Pool

- (i) The licensee shall not allow more than 40 persons (beginners in the shallow end & 5 persons in each lane of 2.5 Mtr. width in a full sized pool i.e. 50 Mtr. × 21 Mtr. In smaller pools 20 persons be allowed in the shallow end and 3 persons in each lane.
- (ii) The licensee shall comply with the regulations of the Delhi Administration's notification No. 1517/Spl. Cell/PHQ dated 23.6.1980 framed for controlling the Swimming pools in the Union Territory of Delhi.
- (iii) The licence shall be valid for a period of one year, but in no case shall the validity of a licence extend beyond the 31st day of December next following the date of grant of this licence.
- (iv) The licensee shall provide necessary life saving appliances to guard against drowning and also fire-fighting appliances on the premises.
- (v) The licensee shall comply with the orders and directions as may be issued to him from time to time by the Commissioner of Police.
- (vi) The licensee shall provide separate bath-rooms and dressing rooms for males and females in such number and of such dimensions as may be specified by the licensing Authority.
- (vii) The licensee shall provide and maintain showers in the bath rooms.
- (viii) The licensee shall keep the water in the pool clean and change it at short intervals as directed by the Commissioner of Police.
- (ix) The licensee shall keep ready at hand at least two boys whenever, the pool is being used by a beginner.
- (x) The licensee shall keep and maintain on the premises of the pool a First Aid Box containing necessary material.
- (xi) The licensee shall not make the swimming pool available to any one for a purpose other than the one for which licence has been granted.
- (xii) The licensee shall not keep the swimming pool open after mid night or open it before 5 'O' clock in the morning except with the special permission, in writing, from the Commissioner of Police.
- (xiii) The licensee shall provide for adequate lighting arrangements during the period the swimming pool is kept open to the Public.
- (xiv) The licensee shall nominate one or two persons to conduct the swimming pool and shall appoint a person approved by the Commissioner of Police to the Manager of the swimming pool whose name shall be endorsed on the licence.
- (xv) The licensee shall allow free access to the swimming pool and the premises appurtenant to it to any police officer visiting the same for the discharge of his duties.

(xvi) The licensee shall not allow any person,

- (a) to enter the waters of the swimming pool unless he has taken a shower bath and a foot bath in the bath room provided by the licensee on the premises of the pool;
- (b) to enter or remain in the pool at any time other than that prescribed under these regulations or to enter or remain on the premises appurtenant to the swimming pool fifteen minutes before or after the opening and closing hours, respectively,
- (c) to enter the waters of the swimming pool in any apparel other than either a recognised swimming costume or a swimming trunk.
- (d) either before or after entering the waters of the pool to use soap, oil or any other substance or preparation whereby the waters of the pool may be rendered turbid or unfit for use of bathers;
- (e) willfully or otherwise to foul or pollute the water of the pool by spitting or in any other manner whatsoever;
- (f) suffering from any skin disease, venereal disease or any other contagious disease to use the swimming pool.
- (g) who does not know swimming or is a beginner to enter the waters in the absence of a qualified instructors appointed under these regulations;
- (h) below the age of eight years to enter the waters of swimming pool, unless he is accompanied by an adult person.

(i) the licensee shall not allow any animals to enter the swimming pool or the premises appurtenant thereto.

(xvii) The licensee shall not make any additions or alterations in his licence without the permission of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi.

Plans to Bring Accountability in Science and Technology Set UPs

3957. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is not getting sufficient returns from Science and Technology set ups despite heavy investments since 1950;

(b) whether there are concrete plans to bring in accountability in their working; and

(c) 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, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No Sir; we are getting sufficient returns for our investments.

(b) and (c). The plans of various Departments/Ministries dealing with Science and Technology are carefully formulated and approved by the Planning Commission based on reports of the working groups set up to review plans of individual Departments/Ministries. In these plans, mechanisms, for monitoring, review and specific targets are indicated wherever feasible. The programme of individual Departments/Institutions dealing with Science and Technology, are periodically reviewed by the Ministry and guidelines issued for monitoring and checking the performance of various schemes against set targets and goals for every quarter. Programmes involving research and development activities having long term implications are reviewed by special

committees/councils in individual departments/institutions. Quarterly reports on major activities of the Science and Technology departments are being periodically sent to Ministry for Programme Implementation and Cabinet Secretariat.

Expenditure on Lottery Advertisements

3958. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how much money was spent by the Central Governments and State Governments during 1985-86 over lottery advertisements;

(b) the estimated amounts received and savings made as a result of those advertisements; and

(c) details of the investments made out of the above savings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Government Assistance for Development of Eastern U.P.

3959. SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.P. Government have asked for special assistance for development of Eastern U.P.;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Export of Wheat

3960. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH ; Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into any fresh deals to export wheat to other countries; and

(b) if so, names of countries and the quantity to be exported to each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Agreements have been entered into for sale of 30,000 tonnes of wheat to Nepal, 50,000 tonnes to Jordan and 1,10,000 tonnes to D.P.R. Korea.

Supply of Vanaspati to Karnataka

3961. DR. V VENKATESH ; Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have made any allotment of Vanaspati to Karnataka during the last year and the last quarter;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether Union Government propose to allot to Karnataka additional quantity of the vanaspati; and

(d) if so, the quantity to be allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (d). There is no centralised control on the distribution of vanaspati Central Government have, therefore, not made any allotment of vanaspati to the States/Union Territories, including Karnataka during last year and last quarter. There is no proposal

Setting up of New Sugar Factories

3962. SARI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have recommended 55 proposals for establishment of new sugar factories and also for expansion of existing capacity of 5 sugar factories to Government;

(b) if so, the period for which the proposals have been pending; and

(c) by when final clearance would be given for establishment of new sugar factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). No application for grant of letter of intent/industrial licence for establishment of new sugar factories or for expansion in existing units in the State of Maharashtra is pending before the Government at present.

(c) - Does not arise.

Award of A Contract to Mazagon Dock Limited

3263. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission had awarded a contract to Mazagon Dock Limited for the supply of Water Injection South Platform;

(b) whether the work which was to be completed by January-March, 1984 has not yet been completed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Mazagon Dock Limited subcontracted the fabrication to M/s. Samsung of Korea;

(e) if so, whether it has inflated the price of the contract, by 60 per cent; and

(f) steps proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of such cases in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The work was to be completed by March, 1984 as per Letter of Intent. On account of the complexity of the Project, completion date has been revised to 20th December, 1986 with the concurrence of ONGC.

(d) Yes, Sir. M/s. Mazagon Dock Limited have subcontracted the fabrication of only the accommodation and switchgear modules, helideck and bridge to M/s. Samsung of Korea which constitutes approximately 920 Metric Tonnes in steel tonnage as against the total tonnage of approximately 6210 Metric tonnes of the whole structure.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) All possible efforts are made in consultation with the concerned agencies to ensure that cost and time over runs are avoided or reduced.

Execution of Telegu Ganga Project

3964. SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposals for forest clearance from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the execution of Telegu Ganga Project;

(b) if so, when the clearance will be given; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal received from the State Government lacked essential information. The State Government have been

requested to submit the wanting information. The final decision on the proposal will be possible only after receipt of the requisite information from the State Government.

Production of Television sets

3265. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of television sets produced in India during 1985-86;

(b) the number of television sets produced by Keltron of Kerala during 1985-86; and

(c) the particulars of company that has produced that maximum number of Black and white/Colour television sets in 1985-86 with number of sets produced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI SHIVARAJ V. PATIL) : (a) 24.6 lakhs TV sets were produced in the country during the calendar year 1985.

(b) M/s Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (KELTRON) produced 29,632 TV sets during the calendar year 1985.

(c) M/s Weston Electronics Ltd produced 1,38,818 TV sets both Black and White and Colour during 1985, which is the highest production during this period from a single company.

Steps taken to check Environmental Pollution

3966. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to check environmental pollution in different States;

(b) whether any centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced for that purpose;

(c) if so, the details of such scheme; and

(d) the specific steps taken to check environmental pollution in Karnataka during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The schemes taken up through Central Pollution Control Board under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 include the following :

(i) Water quality monitoring of 19 of rivers covering 14 States and Union Territories;

(ii) Ambient air quality monitoring at 54 stations 14 cities covering 10 States and Union Territories;

(iii) Strengthening of State Pollution Control Boards' laboratories.

(d) The provisions of the Air Act, 1981 and Water Act, 1974 for control of air and water pollution respectively are being implemented by the Karnataka State Government through the Karnataka Pollution Control Board.

In July, 1985, an Environmental Clearance Committee has been constituted by the Karnataka Government for appraisal of new projects from environmental angle including site selection.

Use of space Technology

3967. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether space technology has provided revolutionary communication facilities, fast television coverage and accurate meteorological forecasts;

(b) whether unpolluted energy from space would be available in the near future; and

(c) whether space imagery has helped in the exploration of underground water potential in several states ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Space systems have added new dimensions to technological capabilities for telecommunications, broadcasting (radio and TV), meteorology, navigation, search and rescue services etc. The INSAT System represents our first national endeavour to make use of space technology for operational purposes in the areas of long-distance telecommunications, broadcasting and meteorology.

(b) There are at present no plans in the Indian Space Programme to obtain energy from space for earth applications.

(c) Yes, Sir. Using Satellite imagery it is possible to demarcate the ground water potential zones. Satellite imagery has been used for delineating various geological/geomorphic units which are indicative of occurrence of ground water. Department of Space in a cooperative effort with the user agencies has prepared ground water potential zone maps of major parts of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan, as well as some parts of other States, using satellite data. These maps have been extremely beneficial in narrowing down the target areas for detailed ground water exploration work/effort. A number of user agencies/State remote sensing agencies have also used satellite imagery for such ground water targetting.

[*Translation*]

**Ravindranath Tagore Hospital
in Dandakaranya project**

3968. SHRI MANKU RAM SODI :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made by local Adivasis that Ravindranath Tagore Hospital being run by the Dandakaranya project at Kondagaon, Bastar district, Madhya Pradesh should continue to be run by the Central Government; and

(b) whether Government propose to take a suitable decision keeping in view the demand made by the local Adivasis ?

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

(b) It would not be possible for this Department to run the Hospital indefinitely through the Dandakaranya Project even after the rehabilitation phase is over.

[*English*]

**Doctors in Armed Forces Medical
College, Pune.**

3969. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of the candidates (boys and girls, separately) who passed the final examination from Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune during the last three years;

(b) the number out of them who joined the Army Medical Corps as permanent Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers in each year;

(c) the number of candidates (boys and girls, separately) who joined AMC as Commissioned Officer/Short Service Commissioned Officer under final year cadet scheme during the last three years, year-wise details;

(d) the average expenses borne by AFMC Pune, to graduate a doctor and the expenditure incurred on final year cadet scheme; and

(e) whether Government propose to admit only those candidates in AFMC, Pune who undertake to join AMC only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The number of the candidates who passed the final examination from AFMC Pune during the last three years is as under :

Year	No. of candidates passed	
	Boys	Girls
1983	103	19
1984	111	22
1985	91	23

(b) The number of students who joined Army Medical Corps as Permanent Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers is as under :—

Year	No. of students joined as			
	Permanent Commissioned Officer		Short Service Commissioned Officer	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1983	52	1	12	16
1984	52	2	25	18
1985	41	2	19	18

(c) The number of candidates who joined the AMC as Permanent Commissioned Officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers is as under :—

Year	No of candidates joined AMC			
	Permanent Commissioned Officer		Short Service Commissioned Officers	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1983	41	2	7	—
1984	13	1	10	—
1985	30	2	12	—

(d) The average expenses at present are :—

(i) <i>AFMC Pune candidate</i>	
With PC liability	Rs. 60,917.00
With SSC liability	Rs. 52,067.00
(ii) <i>Medical Cadet Scheme candidates</i>	Rs. 8,200.00

(e) All candidates admitted to AFMC, Pune have liability to serve the Armed Forces as Commissioned Officers at present.

[*Translation*]

Transfer of Land Under Ranikhet Cantonment

3970. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the communications Ministry has made a request to transfer it some area of land for constructing a building in the area under Ranikhet Cantonment Board in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when such a request was made first and the action taken by his Ministry in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The request was received in September, 1984 and Government sanction has been issued.

[*English*]

Assistance to Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh to Combat Extremism

3971. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assistance has been given to state Governments of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh to combat extremism;

(b) whether any such requests are pending from either Governments; and

(c) what help will be given so that effective law and order be restored in areas where extremism is prevalent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had been given some arms and ammunition. Para-

military forces which had been asked for by Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1985, could not be provided as reserves were not available. At present there are no Central para-military forces provided for this purpose.

(b) According to available information no recent request appears to be pending from either Government.

(c) The maintenance of law and order in areas where extremism is prevalent is the primary responsibility of the State Government. Central Government provides assistance according to the exigencies of the situation and according to the resources available.

Computers for Banks

3972. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Computer Maintenance Corporation has placed orders for computers for banks with only one company; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. For the total number of 100 computers needed for the Zonal Offices of nationalised banks, of required specification and within the specified time frame, CMC Limited who were appointed consultants, placed orders on 2 local manufacturers for 60 systems which they could supply, and on one vender in USA for the remaining 40 systems, after going through global tender procedure, proper evaluation of offers and other relevant aspects.

Assistance to Orissa for Schemes under Article 275 (1)

3973. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the programmes being implemented in Orissa out of the Central assistance made available under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution;

(b) the details of the grant-in-aid released by Union Government during 1985-86; and

(c) whether Government provide 100 per cent Central assistance for these schemes or these are in addition to State Plan funds ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The programmes implemented in Orissa out of the grant-in-aid under Article 275 (1) First Proviso of the Constitution relate to rehabilitation of Shifting Cultivators, Forest Villagers, Tribal Training-cut-Production Centres, Residential Schools for Primitive Tribes and Special Compact Area Programme. During 1985-86 the Ministry of Welfare released Rs. 172.40 lakhs for these specific schemes.

(c) The amount constitutes Grant-in-aid to the State Revenues. It forms a part of block grants given to the States under the State Plans. These, therefore, do not constitute an additionality to the State Plan resources.

Purchase of Products of Small Scale Units of Karnataka by H. A. L. Bangalore

3975. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore is not purchasing products of small scale units of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether H.A.L. will purchase at least minor products of small scale units as is being done by the Indian Telephone Industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) M/s. Hindustan

Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Bangalore have been purchasing products of Small Scale units of Karnataka State.

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

Programmes for Development of SCs/STs

3976. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to coordinate at the field level through better planning, monitoring and corrective measures the programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether some policy changes have been made with regard to Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) For the development of Scheduled Castes a comprehensive strategy consisting of three components i.e. (1) Special Components Plan for the States and Central Ministries (SCP); (2) Special Central Assistance (SCA) and (3) Scheduled Caste Development Corporations (SCDCs) was evolved and implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan also with greater thrust on socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and to give them occupational mobility and economic strength. Programmes will have to be designed to fulfil their minimum needs together with emphasis on the integration of different sectoral development programmes with clear recognition of the needs of the SCs. A major task in the Seventh Plan will be the removal of deficiencies in the formulation and implementation of the programmes as experienced during Sixth Five Year Plan. These include assignment of specific responsibilities to Collectors in the implementation of Special Component Plan programmes, communication of disaggregated physical and financial

targets to District and Block level authorities, strengthening of implementing machinery, regular inspection, preparation of check-lists of each programmes, avoidances of multiple counting of beneficiary families and review of progress at the level of the Chief Secretary and Chief Minister.

2. The Tribal Sub-Plan strategy which is a comprehensive programme for the development of Scheduled Tribes, has been in operation since the Fifth Five Year Plan. Depending on the experience of each Plan, the Sixth and Seventh Plans have attempted to improve the planning, coordination and monitoring of the programmes for tribal development. Some policy changes relating to qualification of funds for Tribal Sub-Plan only in relevant sectors and non-inclusion of capital intensive projects towards quantification for Tribal Sub-Plan as they do not directly benefit the tribal people, have been communicated to the State Governments. Similarly, the SCA is to be allocated ITDA-wise. Beneficiary oriented programmes are to be taken up for the dispersed tribals who are not living in the ITDP and MADA areas. Monitoring formats are being reviewed and improved constantly.

Ways and Means to Curtail Consumption of Wood

3977. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has found out any ways and means of curtailing consumption of wood;

(b) if so, particulars of substitutes identified, if any; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Reduction in consumption of wood will be achieved through introduction of improved stoves and chulas, development

of fuelwood efficient crematoria, electric crematoria, utilisation of saw milling and logging waste for briquetting, setting up wood gasification plants with captive energy plantations; replacement of wooden railway sleepers with concrete or metal sleepers and popularising non-conventional sources of energy like bio-gas; solar energy and liquified petroleum gas (LPG). In addition government have liberalised imports by wholly exempting wood chips and pulp from the incidence of import duty and bringing it to a level of ten per cent on wood and timber.

Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory Project in Cochin

3978. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of the Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory Project at Cochin; and

(b) when this project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The estimated cost of the additional technical accommodation at Kakanad for the Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory, Cochin in Rs. 690.77 lakhs.

(b) End of 1988.

Freedom Fighters Pension

3979. SHRI LALITESWAR PRASAD SHAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for grant of freedom fighters pension sent to Government of India by Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Governments;

(b) number out of these applications granted pension on the basis of abscondence during the last 3 years separately; and

(c) the cause of delay in granting the same in the remaining cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). Approximately 95,000 application from Bihar and 27,000 applications from U.P. have been received for grant of pension under the freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme, 1972 and Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. Most of these applications have been received direct from the applicants.

During the last three years viz., 1983, 1984 and 1985, pension has been sanctioned in 1346 and 694 cases from the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh respectively; including cases where the claim of suffering was that of abscondence. Record of sanctioned cases is not maintained according to claim of suffering.

(c) A drive has since been launched to process pending applications from all States by 15th August, 1986 and, for this purpose, special efforts are being made and special steps taken to process the applications.

[Translation]

Aravali Hill Area under Special Hill Area Development Programme

3980. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have strongly pleaded to National Development Council and the Planning Commission for inclusion of Aravali Hill Area in the special hill area development programme;

(b) whether the Planning Commission agreed to it in principle; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in including the backward Aravali hill in the special hill area development programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An Expert Group has been constituted to evolve an appropriate criteria for delineation of new hill areas and to prepare a list of new hill area in the country satisfying the suggested criteria. The claim of the Government of Rajasthan regarding Aravali hills has been referred to the Expert Group. The term of the Group is upto the end of October, 1986, by which it is expected to get the report.

[English]

Naval Project Near Kalyan, Maharashtra

3981. SHRI S. C. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Naval Project at Naval near Kalyan, Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether land has been acquired for the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government approval has been accorded in August, 1983 for the establishment of Helicopter Base at Kalyan (Nevali), Bombay at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.16 crores to meet the immediate and future operational requirements of the Indian Navy. 1659 acres of Defence land has also been transferred from the Air Force to the Navy for the Project.

Functioning of Forest Development Corporation

3982. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Forest Development Corporations have started functioning in different States; and

(b) if so, the plan of work proposed to be undertaken and the allocation therefor ?

TAE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work proposed to be undertaken by the various forest Corporations consists of elimination of contractors' agency in forest exploitation, setting up of integrated wood-based industries, collection, processing and marketing of minor forest products, development of leased forest areas through intensive management and extensive afforestation, joint collaboration ventures for setting up of forest based industries and raising captive industrial plantations. Government of India have allocated a sum of Rs. 881.73 lakhs as equity capital to nine forest development corporations.

Wastelands Development

3983. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target of 5 million hectares per year of wastelands under firewood and fodder plantations will be achieved by the Seventh Plan;

(b) the performance for the first year of the Plan; and

(c) State-wise details of areas chosen for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The object of bringing five million hectares of land every year under afforestation is likely to be achieved by the end of the Seventh Plan, based on current estimates.

(b) As against a target of 1.40 million hectares, the achievement in 1985-86 has been afforestation on 1.51 million hectares of land.

(c) The programme is being implemented throughout each State/U.T. The State-wise target and achievement is given in the Statement below.

Statement*State-wise targets and achievements under afforestation during 1985-86*

Sl. No.	State/U T.	Target (in '000 ha.)	Achievement (in '000 ha.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	130.0	157.80
2.	Assam	20.0	19.80
3.	Bihar	75.0	76.15
4.	Gujarat	127.5	124.85
5.	Haryana	47.5	46.85
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27.5	33.60
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.5	23.35
8.	Karnataka	125.0	127.30
9.	Kerala	30.0	58.30
10.	Madhya Pradesh	175.0	175.05
11.	Maharashtra	100.0	108.25
12.	Manipur	6.0	6.25
13.	Meghalaya	6.5	6.55
14.	Nagaland	9.0	13.45
15.	Orissa	107.1	96.50
16.	Punjab	26.35	29.50
17.	Rajasthan	41.0	47.90
18.	Sikkim	4.1	4.10
19.	Tamil Nadu	55.0	60.75
20.	Tripura	7.5	10.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	162.5	177.40
22.	West Bengal	55.0	55.75
23.	A & N Islands	4.75	4.75
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.0	5.15

1	2	3	4
25.	Chandigarh	0.145	0.076
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.5	1.55
27.	Delhi	1.25	1.25
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1.6	2.25
29.	Lakshdweep	0.002	0.0125
30.	Mizoram	35.0	35.00
31.	Pondicherry	0.50	0.55
Total :		1404.797 or 1.40 Million hectares	1510.0385 or 1.51 Million hectares

Control of Pollution by Pollution Control Boards

3984. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have given powers to the various pollution preventive boards in the country to take immediate action against the industries and establishments found creating air or water pollution ;

(b) if so, the details of the powers given to the various pollution control boards so far ;

(c) the assistance given by Union Government to the pollution control boards in the country ; and

(d) to what extent the State pollution Control Boards in the country are able to keep the water and air pollution in control ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The boards have the power of entry and inspection of any industrial unit within its jurisdiction refusal or withdrawal of consent ; and of taking the defuncting unit to court for non-compliance of consent conditions or for apprehended pollution.

(c) Assistance to the pollution Control Boards is being given in the following areas :

- (i) Water quality monitoring of rivers ;
- (ii) Ambient air quality monitoring in selected cities ;
- (iii) Manpower training ; and
- (iv) Research and Development projects related to water and Air pollution control.

(d) At the instance of the Pollution Control Boards, out of 4054 polluting industries (large and medium), 2076 units have installed effluent treatment plants.

[*Translation*]

**Killing of Elephants in Karnataka,
Orissa and Bihar**

3985. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) whether poachers are killing innocent elephants clandestinely in various districts of Karnataka, Orissa and Bihar in order to acquire ivory ; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to check the smuggling out of ivory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a)
There has been some incidence of elephant poaching for ivory in Karnataka and Bihar, but there is no report available with the Central Government about killing of elephants clandestinely for ivory in Orissa.

(b) The following measures have been taken to check the smuggling of ivory :

- (i) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been suitably amended during the last session of Parliament. Under the provisions of the amended Act, no licence would be granted for dealing in Indian ivory and the exemption which was given to ivory from the provisions of the Act, is being withdrawn.
- (ii) Licencing has been introduced for dealing and manufacture of ivory of African origin.
- (iii) Import and re-export of articles made from ivory is regulated as per the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- (iv) To assist States and Union Territories in their efforts to control poaching of elephants and illegal trade in ivory, a new scheme has been formulated on

50% cost sharing basis between the Central Government and States, for which there is a provision of Rs. 110.00 lakhs during the seventh plan period.

- (v) Financial assistance to national parks, sanctuaries and tiger reservers is being enhanced.
- (vi) Scheme on strengthening of the central wildlife division has been approved, which aims at the control of illegal trade in wildlife and the enforcement of wildlife laws.

[*English*]

**Insurgency by National Socialist
Council of Nagaland**

3986. SHRI SUDERSHAN DAS :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India is aware of the fact that the National Socialist Council of Nagaland has intensified its insurgent activities in Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh since the signing of Mizo Accord ;

(b) the particulars of army men killed or injured and arms and ammunition looted by the insurgents of National Socialist Council of Nagaland during July, 1986 in Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh; and

(c) the steps being taken to check this insurgency in the region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a)
Yes, Sir. Some increase in the insurgent activities of NSCN has been noticed during July, 1986.

(b) 11 Security Force personnel including 6 jawans of Assam Rifles were killed by NSCN during July, 1986 in the States of Nagaland, Manipur and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh. They also looted 12 weapons and injured 6 Security Force personnel.

(c) In order to curb the activities of NSCN, security measures have been stepped up and vigil on the borders intensified. The State Governments/U. T. Government have been advised to utilise the provisions of the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 to curb the activities of extremists. Manipur stands declared as 'disturbed area'. The 'disturbed area' belt on the Indo-Burma border has been extended from 5 kms. to 20 kms. in Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh to check the infiltration of extremists. The State Governments of Nagaland and Manipur have been asked to tighten the security arrangements in banks/treasuries.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Prices of Oil Seeds and other Oils

3987. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the increase in the prices of oil seeds and other oils due to tendency of speculation among vanaspati manufacturers ;

(b) if so, the measures taken so far to check the speculation in Vanaspati and to stabilise the prices of oilseeds and oils ; and

(c) if no measures have been taken the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES. (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The prices of edible oilseeds/oils have increased because of fall in production of oilseeds and the lean season. There are no reports to suggest speculative tendencies in respect of vanaspati.

(b) The following steps have taken by the Government ;

(i) The allocation of imported edible oils to State/Union Territories under Public Distribution System has progressively been increased.

(ii) The State Governments/U. T. Administrations have been advised to procure 30% vanaspati produced within their jurisdiction for supply through State Nominee or through Public Distribution System.

(iii) Adequate production and easy availability of vanaspati is maintained by supplying adequate quantities of imported oils so that pressure from indigenous edible oils is removed.

(iv) States have been advised to intensify anti-hoarding measures. The States have also been asked to remove all restrictions on the inter-State movement of oilseeds and edible oils.

(v) Use of expeller mustard/rapeseed oil, permitted in manufacture of vanaspati earlier to give support to its price, has been banned so that it is available in larger quantities for direct consumption.

(c) Does not arise.

Regional Imbalances in States

3988. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which continued to suffer from regional imbalances during the Sixth Five year Plan and whose development did not take place according to the prescribed norms ;

(b) the steps being taken during the Seventh Five Year plan to bring these States at par with other States of the country ; and

(c) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES. (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Broadly, the States fall into the following two categories ;

- (i) Special Category States (Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) which have a weak infrastructural and resource base.
- (ii) Non-Special Category States, whose per capita Net State Domestic Product before the commencement of the Sixth Plan was lower than the national average. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh.

The Development strategy adopted in the Five Year Plans is designed to reduce the disparities over the Plan periods.

(b) and (c). The steps being taken to remove the disparities include the following :

- (i) transfer of resources from the Central Government to the State Governments for meeting their Plan expenditure according to a formula which is weighted in favour of the backward States whose per capita income is below the national average ;
- (ii) devolution of non-Plan resources in accordance with the award of the Eighth Finance Commission which favours the backward States and seeks to reduce disparities between the States in addition to covering the revenue gap ;
- (iii) Providing Special Central Assistance for the development of backward areas in the States such as, hill

areas, desert areas, drought prone areas and also areas having concentration of tribal population : and

- (iv) providing special incentives in the form of investment subsidy and concessional finance for accelerating the industrial development of the industrially backward regions in the States.

[English]

Supply of Sub-Standard Tea to Indian Army.

3989. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tea Trading Corporation of India supplied sub-standard tea to the Indian Army : and

(b) if so, the action taken against the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A portion of the supplies received from the Tea Trading Corporation of India were found to be sub-standard.

(a) The Matter was brought to the notice of the concerned authorities and appropriate action has been taken against the officers of the Corporation.

Supply of edible oil to Madhya Pradesh

3990. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of edible oil required by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in the last three years ;

(b) the total quantum of edible oil actually supplied to the State of Madhya Pradesh under public Distribution System in those years (Year-wise) ;

(c) whether the edible oil supplied to Madhya Pradesh under Public Distribution System is much less than the State's actual requirement ;

(d) if so, the steps taken to enhance the allocation of edible oils from central pool under Public Distribution System to Madhya Pradesh ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The demand of imported edible oils made under Public Distribution System by the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the last three oil years (November-October) is as under :

Oil Year. (Nov.-Oct.)	Demann (In MTS)
1983-84	60,000
1984-85	62,000
1985-86	62,000

(b) The allocation/lifting of imported edible oils to/by the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three oil years is as follows :

Oil year (Nov.-Oct.)	Allocation	Lifting
1983-84	40,000	20,463
1984-85	31,290	18,257
1985-86	14,200 (upto August 1986)	7,303 (upto 31.7.86)

(c) The allocation of imported edible oils under Public Distribution System is supplementary in nature and is not intended to meet the entire demand of the state as the constraints on the availability of foreign exchange would not permit unlimited import of edible oils.

The allocation of imported edible oils to Madhya Pradesh has been increased. to 3000 MTs. in August, 1986 as against 1500 MTs. in July, 1986.

Lifting of Control on Foodgrains

3991. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether food production is in abundance this year ;

(b) if so, the reasons to continue control on sale and distribution of foodgrains ;

(c) whether Union Government propose to lift the control on foodgrains ; and

(d) the action likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES. (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The production of foodgrains during the year 1985-86 is estimated to range between 148.0 to 149.5 million tonnes.

(b) to (d). Keeping in view the food situation in the country, Many controls and restrictions on stock limits, movement, etc. have been removed or relaxed. The situation is under constant review, and further action would be taken as and when needed.

Atomic Power Plant in Midnapore

3992. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to set up an Atomic Power Plant at Midnapore district of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The report of site Selection Committee for Eastern; and

(b) Electricity Region, of which West Bengal is a constituent state, is under consideration of the Government.

Persons Killed by Terrorists

3993. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed and seriously injured during the year 1985-86 due to terrorist activities ;

(b) the number of terrorists killed and arrested during the same period ; and

(c) the details of arms and ammunition seized from these terrorists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Super Bazar Branches Functioning in Delhi

3994. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of branches of Super Bazar functioning in Delhi at present;

(b) the details of loss incurred on profit earned by them during the last three years; and

(c) the number of branches of Super Bazar proposed to be opened during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) 102 branches of Super Bazar are functioning in Delhi at present.

(b) The net profit earned by Super Bazar through these branches during the last three years in as under :

1982-83...Rs. 36.03	lakhs (as per audited accounts)
1983-84...Rs. 58.45	lakhs (as per audited accounts)
1984-85...Rs. 16.21	lakhs (as per accounts, subject to Audit)

(c) 80 branches are proposed to be opened during Seventh Plan period.

[English]

Steps to Prevent Dust Pollution

3995. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the findings of the Task Force appointed to check the levels of pollution caused by the cement factories; and

(b) what steps have been taken so far in order to prevent the dust pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Out of 9 units surveyed, the emissions from 2 units were found to be within the prescribed limits while others are in different stages of installing the necessary control measures.

(b) The industries have been directed to instal high efficiency dust collectors to meet the prescribed standards within a given time period.

[*Translation*]

Schemes from Madhya Pradesh Pending Clearance under Forest Act

3996. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes from Madhya Pradesh pending consideration of Union Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as on 30 June, 1986;

(b) the number of schemes pending for more than one year and of those pending for more than two years; and

(c) the number of schemes approved by Union Government during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Thirteen cases.

(b) There is no case pending with the Central Government for more than one year. However, 62 cases received in 1985 and 119 cases received before 1985, are being treated as closed on account of non-submission of essential information asked by the Government of India from the State Government and not being provided by the latter.

(c) 29 cases were approved by the Central Government during the year 1985.

Block Level Planning

3997. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration the Block Level Planning to solve the problems of scarcity villages; and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and

(b). According to the approach adopted in the 7th Plan, decentralisation of planning is to be done in a phased manner. In the first phase of decentralisation of the Planning process, planning is to be taken from the State level to the district level, which is a well-known and accepted administrative unit. Eventually, the process of decentralisation is to be extended further to the block level, particularly for more effective implementation of anti-poverty programme. Policy for such decentralisation would appear from Seventh Plan Document Vol. II pages 414—415 paras 21.20 to 21.29.

[*English*]

Posts/Services Taken Out from Purview of U.P.S.C.

3998. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has repeatedly made comments upon exemptions of an increasing number of posts and services taken out from the purview of the Commission, made by various Government Departments year after year;

(b) if so, the various posts and services which have so far been taken out of the purview of the UPSC; and

(c) the steps taken to check the trend ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Whenever any posts are proposed to be exempted from the purview of the UPSC, the comments of the Commission are generally obtained. In the context of a proposal of the Government to exempt scientific posts in the Scientific Departments the Commission have recently furnished their comments advising against such an exemption.

(b) The posts and services exempted from the purview of the UPSC so far have been given in UPSC (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958. A list of the posts and the Departments exempted is given in the Statement below.

(c) Posts are exempted from the purview of the UPSC only where there are administrative compulsions and full justification for doing so.

Statement

List of Posts/Services excluded from the purview of the Union Public Service Commission : Schedule to the Union Public Service Commission Exemption from Consultation Regulations, 1985.

- (1) Posts in respect of which the authority to appoint is specifically conferred on the President by the Constitution.
- (2) Posts of Chairman or Members of any Board, Tribunal, Commission, Committee or other similar authority created by or under the provisions of a statute.
- (3) Posts of Chairman or Members of any Board, Tribunal, Commission Committee or other similar body appointed by or under the authority of a resolution of either House of Parliament or by a resolution of Government for the purpose of conducting any investigation or enquiry into or for advising Government on specified matters.
- (4) Posts of Heads of Diplomatic, Consular and other similar Indian Missions in countries abroad (e.g. Ambassadors, High Commissioners; Ministers, Commissioners, Consuls-General, Representatives, Agents).
- (5) Posts on the personal staff attached to holders of posts mentioned in items (1) to (4) above.
- (6) Posts in the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
- (7) All technical and administrative posts in or under the Atomic Energy Commission.
- (8) Judicial Commissioners, Additional Judicial Commissioners District Judges, Sessions Judges, Additional District Judges and Additional Sessions Judges in the Union Territories.
- (9) All Civil and Criminal judicial posts in Union Territories under the control of a High Court or a Court of a Judicial/Commissioner, other than these included in item (8).
- (10) All Group C and D services and posts, save as otherwise expressly provided in the relevant rules or orders governing recruitment thereto.
- (11) Save as otherwise expressly provided in the relevant recruitment rules or orders governing recruitment thereto, any service or posts concerned with the administration of the Union Territories and Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
- (12) Posts in the Secretariat and personal staff of the President and Vice-President.
- (12A) Posts in the Government Hospitality Organisation under the Ministry of External Affairs.
- (13) National Research Professors, under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.
- (14) Posts of Consultants and Chief Consultant in the Planning Commission.
- (15) Posts of Private Secretary to the Solicitor General for India and the Additional Solicitor General of India.
- (16) Group B Ministerial posts in the Intelligence Bureau other than the posts of Section Officers.
- (17) All technical and administrative posts in or under—

- (a) the Department of Space;
- (b) The Space Commission, constituted by the resolution of the Government of India in the Deptt. of Cabinet Affairs No. 83/1/72-CF dated the 1st June, 1972.

(18) All technical and administrative posts in or under —

- (a) the Department of Electronics,
- (b) the Electronics Commission, constituted by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Cabinet Affairs No. 26/7/70-E.C. dated the 1st February, 1971.

(19) Posts of Private Secretary to the Speaker and Private Secretary to the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu.

(19A) Recruitment/promotion of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) under the Ministry of Defence.

(19B) All Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts in or under the Central Administrative Tribunal.

(20) Ady service or post or class of posts in respect of which the Commission had agreed that it shall not be necessary for it to be consulted.

Instructions from DOP and T Regarding Service Matters

3999. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training regarding fixation of inter seniority of Assistants recominated from the Department

of Petroleum with effect from the dates they initially joined the Department of Petroleum have been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEEFNCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). For the implementation of the instructions certain clarifications have been shought from the Department of Personnel and Training. On receipt of the same, further action will be taken.

Compensation Paid to July '86 Riot Victims of Delhi

4000. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the value of property damaged in incidents of violence in Delhi on 25,26 and 27 July, 1986 and the amount of compensation paid so far to the dependents of the deceased and to injured persons separately and the details of the action taken against the culprits/anti-social elements responsible for the incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Property worth Rs. 52,50,000 (Approx.) has been damaged. Compensation at the rate of Rs. 20,000 each has been sanctioned to the next of kin of six persons killed and Rs. 1000 each to 28 injured persons. 63 persons have been arrested so far and cases are under investigation. Besides, 642 preventive arrests have also been made.

Selling of Contaminated Atta in Super Bazar

4001. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some branches of Super Bazar are selling adulterated and contaminated atta;

(b) whether any branch of the Super Bazar was given complaints of selling of adulterated and contaminated atta; and

(c) if so, action in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) This Department has no information about the branches of Super Bazar selling adulterated and contaminated atta.

(b) and (c). The Super Bazar has informed that it has not received any complaint about selling adulterated and contaminated atta in any of its branches.

Retirement Age of Scientists in Defence R and D Organisation

4002. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the age of retirement of civilian scientists working in Defence R&D organisation has been increased from 58 years to 60 years recently;

(b) if so, whether there is any move to increase the retirement age limit of permanently seconded Defence Services Officers, working as scientist in the same organisation, to 60 years;

(c) if so, when are the orders likely to be issued; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Subject to the condition that Scientists serving in the grades lower than that of Scientist 'E' who are covered by the flexible complementing scheme, shall retire at the age of 58 years if they are holding those grades for more than 5 years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of part (b) Question does not arise.

(d) The terms and conditions for service officers are different from those of civilian officers working in Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

Functioning of Super Bazar

4003. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Super Bazar is over staffed;

(b) the monthly wage bill-category-wise.

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to prune its strength; and

(d) how much business was done during 1985-86 and how much profit was earned and how does it tally with the business and profit of 1985-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Super Bazar has informed that it is not over staffed.

(b) The information is given in the Statement-I below.

(c) According to Super Bazar, the management is fully conscious of the need to keep a check on establishment expenditure and to that extent, they maintain constant watch on their establishment costs.

(d) The information is given in the Statement-II below.

Statement-I

Monthly Wage Bill of Super Bazar

S.No.	Department/Branches	Amount
1		2
1.	Central Officers/ Officers	Rs. 2,99,521.00

1	2
2. Accounts and Mini Branches	Rs. 5,81,602.00
3. 3 Main Department Stores (Connaught Circus, I.N.A. Patel Nagar).	Rs. 7,74,453.03
Total	Rs. 16,55,576.00

Statement-II

	Sales (Rs. in lakhs)	Net profit after payment of Income-Tax (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	4432	16.21 (unaudited).
1985-86	6635	Accounts for the year have not been finalised.

Traffic Across the Indo-Bangladesh Border

4004. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of large scale traffic in men and material including cattle across the indo-Bangladesh border in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to check such traffic ?

THE MINISTER [OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The Government are not aware of any such large scale traffic.

(b) Does not arise.

T.V. Manufacture By Big Industrial Units

4005. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether big industrial units in India have shown their interest to establish T. V. manufacturing units in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Four MRTP Companies have recently shown their interest to establish TV manufacturing units in the country. Out of this, the following two have been issued Letters of Intent for manufacture of Colour Television Sets (50,000 nos. per annum each) :

(1) M/s Dalmia Cements (Bharat) Limited, New Delhi.

(2) M/s Peico Electronics & Electricals Limited, Bombay.

Industrial Licence applications from the other two Companies are under the consideration of Government.

20-Point Programme

4006. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given as aid to each State to implement 20-point Programme during the year 1985-86;

(b) the amount utilised by each State;

(c) whether any central team has been sent to each State to assess the progress made in the implementation of the programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the names of the States that have achieved the target and the names of States that have not and the reasons therefor; and

(f) steps taken for proper implementation of the 20-Point Programme during the year 1986-87 in the country as a whole ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The 20-Point Programme forms an integral part of the plans of the States. Central assistance for the State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants and not for individual schemes/programmes. Therefore, information about the aid given to the States for implementation of the 20-Point Programme during the year 1985-86 is not available. However for certain Programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and Bonded Labour Rehabilitation the Central Government provides additional funds to the States for these programmes. A statement giving the outlays provided by the Centre to each State and the anticipated expenditure against these in respect of above mentioned 4 programmes is given below.

(c) The Minister for Programme Implementation has visited Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Karnataka and West Bengal and held discussions with the Chief Ministers and other senior officers of the State Governments. Secretary, Ministry of Programme Implementation has visited J. and K. and held discussions with the Chief Secretary and other senior officers.

(d) In these discussions the State Governments were advised to tone up implementation under the items where the progress was not satisfactory.

(e) Achievements of States under different items is not uniform. However according to the system adopted for ranking the overall performance of the States, during 1985-86 the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim achieved more than 90% of the annual target. The performance of the remaining States was below 90%. The main reasons for shortfalls reported by the States are : problems of land acquisition including forest land, shortage of funds, shostage of construction material, long question period, identification of old beneficiaries for second does of assistance, seasonal variations, inadequacy of inspection staff, delayed action in formulation and sanction of schemes, lack of sufficient trained manpower, inadequate infrastructure and administrative arrangements.

(f) The Minister of Programme Implementation has addressed all the Chief Ministers requesting them to take appropriate measures for effective implementation of the Programme and also asked them to bring to his notice the constraints affecting the progress where Central Government could help.

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Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Statement Outlay and Anticipated Expenditure 1985-86										
		IRDP			NREP			RLEGP			(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Outlay	Anti. Exp.	Outlay	Anti. Exp.	Outlay	Anti. Exp.	Outlay	Anti. Exp.	Bonded Labour	Outlay	Anti. Exp.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1333.16	1333.19	2270.00	1889.50	4947.00	3630.01	40.00	50.00			
2.	Assam	688.60	467.42	498.00	472.73	1088.00	417.27					
3.	Bihar	2624.20	2477.45	3274.00	2915.74	7149.20	3311.25	2.00	3.00			
4.	Gujarat	798.55	845.97	740.00	940.00	1630.60	1416.93	0.50	0.50			
5.	Haryana	220.62	372.00	196.00	186.98	439.20	397.55	1.00	1.00			
6.	Himachal Pradesh	155.32	215.44	138.00	126.23	301.60	231.29					
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	274.89	286.29	170.00	137.73	366.20	119.00					
8.	Karnataka	863.28	863.28	1080.00	1516.57	2356.40	2336.82	200.00	185.25			
9.	Kerala	670.66	669.94	1060.00	987.28	2301.40	1333.05	1.00	1.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1881.40	1882.38	1676.00	1872.56	3687.80	2022.56	20.00	20.00
11.	Maharashtra	1528.93	1526.12	1826.00	1826.00	3973.00	2737.00	5.00	6.58
12.	Manipur	63.21	77.60	25.00	46.11	55.20	2.98	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	85.46	48.72	34.00	21.71	71.60	45.23	—	—
14.	Nagaland	50.14	84.00	24.00	32.00	51.40	42.45	—	—
15.	Orissa	1428.20	1098.11	1036.00	753.79	2239.00	1080.06	100.00	150.00
16.	Punjab	265.54	457.19	316.00	312.46	704.00	583.30	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	793.82	868.91	550.00	1300.00	1213.80	707.39	37.66	5.00
18.	Sikkim	10.04	13.02	18.00	18.00	40.80	49.18	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	1388.43	1512.08	2050.00	1934.95	4438.80	3118.43	20.00	1.03
20.	Tripura	82.88	82.88	76.00	73.16	164.80	103.81	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3413.62	3440.51	3922.00	3765.27	8523.00	9928.44	100.00	57.15
22.	West Bengal	1701.64	1500.29	1774.00	1545.30	3870.60	1572.29	—	—

**Assistance to States for Development of
Agriculture**

4007. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) The amount of Central assistance given to different States for the development of agriculture during the year 1986-87;

(b) whether additional Central assistance is proposed to be given to the backward and tribal populated States like Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the amount of additional Central assistance proposed to be provided to those States during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Central assistance allocated to different States for financing their Plan is given in the form of block loans and grants and as such, there is no amount specifically earmarked for the development of agriculture in 1986-87.

(b) The Central assistance for 1986-87 has been allocated to the States at the time of the finalisation of their Annual Plans. There is no proposal to provide additional Central assistance to the States to Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

Janata Type Colour T. V.

4008. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to produce Janata type colour television sets in the country as has been done in the case of Black and White Television sets;

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

(c) whether any directive has been issued to TV manufacturers in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). A Janta type Colour TV set can be considered to be a functional Colour TV set with minimum essential features and without any extra features.

Electronics trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET&T) a public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics, under their 'Material Technology Brand Name' (MTB) programme is providing help to industry to produce such type of Colour TV sets at reasonable cost by supplying material procured by them in bulk alongwith necessary technology.

Though no directive has been issued to CTV manufacturers the above should act a pace setter.

Committee to Review Administrative Arrangements for Rural Development

4009. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level committee to review the existing administrative arrangements for rural development has been set up by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted any report;

(d) the details of recommendations made and the action taken to implement those recommendations;

(e) if not, by when the committee is expected to submit its report; and

(f) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement containing the Summary of Committee's Recommendations has already been furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5965, answered on April 9, 1986. State Governments have been requested to furnish their comments on the receipt of which the matter shall be placed before the National Development Council.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Copies of the report are already available in the Parliament Library (indexed at 309.24 (R)).

Statement

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE :

1. To review the existing organisational set-up, and on going Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes, and identify structural overlaps and constraints in the integrated delivery of services under different Programmes.
2. To suggest an appropriate administrative set up at the district level and below, which could provide an integrated framework for decentralised planning and implementation of these programmes.
3. To study the role of Panchayati Raj Bodies and their relationship with the proposed administrative set up, and to make appropriate recommendations in this regard.
4. To examine and make recommendations with regard to the relationship and working linkages between the proposed organisational set up and

other agencies such as voluntary organisations, cooperatives and financial institutions, as part of a total delivery mechanism for Rural Development; and

5. To suggest arrangements that would best ensure an effective participatory role for members of the target groups and appropriate relationship between them and the organisational set up.

Purchase of Escorts Floating Dry Docks

4010. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Navy is buying Escorts floating dry dock and if so, at which cost;

(b) where will it be parked; and

(c) the estimated cost involved in its transport to its proposed parking site ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The acquisition of a Floating dry dock for A and N Islands, including the offer of Escorts floating dry dock, is being evaluated by the Navy.

Separate Agency for Mining of Polymetallic Nodules

4011. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have at any stage considered the setting up of a separate agency for the mining of polymetallic manganese nodules in the Indian Ocean, which may turn out to be a major source for manganese, copper, nickel and cobalt during the 21st century;

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

(c) 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, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The Government has not yet considered the question of setting up a separate agency for mining of polymetallic nodules in the Indian Ocean.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is too early to consider the question of setting up a separate agency for mining manganese nodules in the Indian Ocean. The question will be considered after a particular mine site has been allotted by the Preparatory Commission of the International Seabed Authority to India.

Production of Low Cost Amorphous Silicon Solar Cell

4012. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the indigenous efforts made to commercially produce at low cost and utilise the amorphous silicon solar cell (ASC) energy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources is implementing an integrated research programme for the development of amorphous silicon solar cells since 1983. The programme at present involves seven research institutions. The indigenous efforts so far have created a research base in this technology and have already led to the development of a 7.5% efficiency small area cell in the laboratory. The Government have accorded high priority to development of this technology during the 7th Plan. Accordingly the Department of Non-

conventional Energy Sources is establishing a pilot plant for production of amorphous silicon solar cells and modules. This facility is expected to contribute to the development of lower cost devices which can be produced commercially and utilised on a wider scale.

Permission for Felling of Trees in Tirupathi

4013. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have accorded sanction for the felling of trees to accommodate the buildings intended for the Shri Padmavathi Mahila University at Tirupathi;

(b) whether any efforts were made to secure a bare site for the construction of the said university buildings;

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No Such proposal has been received.

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

Setting up a Separate Body to Hear Grievances of Railways Pensioners

4014. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate Body to hear the grievances of Railways Pensioners and to decide on the spot; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to set up a separate body to hear the grivevances of Railway

pensioners and to decide them on the spot. However, as an experimental measure Pension Adalats were held for the pensioners of the Northern Railway on 1.8.1986.

(b) Does not arise.

Distress Sale of Wheat

4015. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any complaint of distress sale of wheat;

(b) if so, whether it pertained to the areas which come under the State Government operation or the Food Corporation of India; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The Central Government have not received any reports of distress sale of wheat conforming to the prescribed specifications.

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

Expenditure Incurred on Inquiry Commissions

4016. DR. A. K. PATEL : SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances which necessitated appointment of the various Commissions under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 during the Sixth Plan and thereafter;

(b) the expenditure incurred on each commission;

(c) the time taken by each commission in submission of its reports; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the reports submitted by the Commissions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Drug Addicts

4017. DR. A. K. PATEL : SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of the drug abuse situation amongst youths in the country has been conducted;

(b) if so, the observations and suggestions made;

(c) the number of drug addicts in India; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to stop this menace and cure the addicts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). A study of the Drug Abuse situation amongst students in four metropolitan cities and five other towns of the country was commissioned in 1985. The study has not yet been completed.

(d) A variety of legal, administrative, welfare and publicity measures are being taken by the Government to counteract the problem of drug abuse and to create awareness amongst the different sections of society.

Land Problems of Tribals

4018. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up a Committee of Experts for

considering the various problems connected with the land problems of the tribals under the Chairmanship of Prof. Roy Burman;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the Committee will submit their report;

(c) whether the scope of Committee would be extended or a new committee will be appointed to consider the land problems of hilly areas which are not tribal in character; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has constituted a Study Group on Land Holding Systems in Tribal Areas under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. K. Roy Burman. The Study Group is required to submit its report by November 1986.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal under consideration of the Planning Commission to extend further the scope of the Study Group or constitute a new Committee to consider land problem of hilly areas which are not tribal in character.

Delay in Completion of Projects

4019. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any priority will be accorded to the implementation of the 134

projects which are lagging behind the stipulated time over the new projects during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The Government are already taking steps for minimising delays in the implementation of the projects which are lagging behind their schedule.

Law and Order Situation in the Country

4020. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of dacoities, loot, arson thefts, murder and rape which occurred in various states during this year and the reasons for increase in the number of such incidents; and

(b) the efforts being made by Government to check them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The available information is given in the Statement below.

The subject 'Public Order' is in the State list. Maintenance of Public Order which includes prevention and detection of crimes through the machinery of the police agencies is, thus, primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories.

Statement

Statement Showing the Number of Incidents in Various States and U. Ts During 1986 Under Dacoities, Robbery, Thefts, Murder and Rape

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Dacoity	Robbery	Thefts	Murder	Rape	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88	116	2,402	305	62	Upto March, 1986
2.	Assam	165	211	2,992	241	117	Upto April, 1986

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
3.	Bihar	789	600	5,331	759	101	Upto March, 1986	
4.	Gujarat	21	69	1,666	70	11	Upto January, 1986	
5.	Haryana	11	31	1,567	181	56	Upto June, 1986	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	304	29	25	Upto June, 1986	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	-----Not Available-----						
8.	Karnataka	117	256	8,234	548	59	Upto June, 1986	
9.	Kerala	9	44	979	237	51	Upto May, 1986	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	114	978	16,348	1,104	676	Upto May, 1986	
11.	Maharashtra	186	1,119	16,465	701	265	Upto April, 1986	
12.	Manipur	22	25	470	29	5	Upto June, 1986	
13.	Meghalaya	12	16	171	49	7	Upto May, 1986	
14.	Nagaland	14	38	271	20	5	Upto June, 1986	
15.	Orissa	89	280	3,505	210	55	Upto April, 1986	
16.	Punjab	8	61	716	221	15	Upto March, 1986	
17.	Rajasthan	30	582	6,298	537	300	Upto June, 1986	
18.	Sikkim	1	5	30	1	2	Upto June, 1986	
19.	Tamil Nadu	24	130	7,442	448	64	Upto April, 1986	
20.	Tripura	61	66	358	48	20	Upto May, 1986	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	855	2,565	16,591	2,066	414	Upto April, 1986	
22.	West Bengal	-----Not Available-----						
UNION TERRITORIES								
23.	A and N Islands	—	—	45	8	—	Upto May, 1986	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	9	70	13	1	Upto April, 1986	
25.	Chandigarh	—	3	270	5	2	Upto May, 1986	
26.	D and N Haveli	1	3	27	5	—	Upto June, 1986	
27.	Delhi	11	102	5,958	131	54	Upto June, 1986	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	31	562	10	5	Upto June, 1986
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	1	—	—	Upto June, 1986
30.	Mizoram	—	9	108	17	19	Upto June, 1986
31.	Pondichery	2	6	342	8	2	Upto June, 1986

NOTE :—

1. (—) Dash stands 'NIL' information.
2. The figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as PROVISIONAL.

Deployment of para-military forces
in Delhi

4021. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of para-military forces deployed in the Union Territory of Delhi from October 1984, to June 1986, month-wise, categorywise, break up ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Information regarding deployment of para-military forces in Delhi from October 1984 to June 1986 is furnished in the statement below.

Statement

Para-military forces deployed in Delhi during the period from October 1984 to June 1986.

Year and Month	CRPF (in coys)	BSF (in coys)	ITBP (in coys)	1	2	3	4
1984							
October	27	2	—	February	36	—	3
November	55	3	—	March	25	—	3
December	44	—	—	April	28	—	3
1985				May	25	1	3
January	44	—	3	June	35	—	3
				July	29	—	3
				August	40	—	3
				September	38	—	3
				October	47	—	3
				November	41	3	3
				December	41	—	3
				1986			
				January	40	—	3
				February	46	7	3
				March	45	—	3
				April	38	1	3
				May	58	—	3
				June	45	—	3

**Research on Development of
Vehicle**

4022. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has undertaken the development of a vehicle for transportation of masses in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the vehicle; and

(c) when the designing and development is likely to be completed ?

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

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

**Issue of Pattas to Agriculturists in
A and N**

4023. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the A & N Administration have issued 'pattas' to all the agriculturists in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if not, when they are going to complete issuance of 'pattas' to the agriculturists; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The A & N Islands Land Revenue and Land Reforms Regulation, 1966 does not envisage issue of pattas.

**UPSC Examination for Defence
Services**

4024. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of candidates who passed the UPSC examinations for Defence Services were rejected at medical examination with their State-wise break-up; and

(b) the number of candidates who were rejected after medical examination first time and who appeared for review and how many passed the test, on appeal, indicating State wise number of rejected candidates and those who passed on appeal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The statistical information about candidates who passed the UPSC examination for entry into Defence Services for the Courses which commenced during and from 1982 to 1985, and who were rejected by the Special Medical Boards (SMBs) and by Appeal Medical Boards (AMBs), is given in the statement below.

No State-wise data on candidates rejected by the Medical Boards is maintained.

Statement
Statement of Candidates Rejected by the Services Medical Boards After Qualifying U.P.S.C. Defence Services Examinations for Entry into Defence Training Institutions

Courses— Period and Year	Statement						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Candidates recommended for medical test	Candidates rejected by SMB	Candidates who appealed against SMB Verdict to AMB	Candidates declared unfit by AMB	Candidates declared fit after appeal	Total rejected by Medical Boards	
1982	870	251	132	72	60	191	
1983	826	306	136	67	69	247	
1984	935	330	163	92	71	259	
1985	866	292	135	71	64	228	
	National Defence Academy						
1882	371	143	81	38	43	100	
1983	446	142	86	42	44	99	
1984	527	191	117	52	65	126	
1985	401	119	50	26	24	95	
	Indian Military Academy						

January and July

—50—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Naval Academy				
January and July	1982	33	33	22	11	22
	1983	41	41	38	3	38
	1984	30	30	24	6	24
	1985	40	40	26	14	26
		Air Force Academy				
—do—	1982	20	4	2	2	18
	1983	13	4	3	1	12
	1984	19	3	3	—	19
	1985	13	5	4	1	12
		Officers Training School, Madras				
May and October	1982	165	73	44	29	236
	1983	80	36	20	16	64
	1984	148	55	34	21	127
	1985	104	62	42	20	84

Commercial Exploitation of Desalination Technique

4025. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken to exploit new techniques for commercial desalination of brackish water in the country and the results achieved thereby so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The Department of Ocean Development has taken steps to promote new techniques for commercial desalination of brackish water. The technology of reverse osmosis developed by the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar is being used by the Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. to establish desalination plants. Two plants capable of producing 50,000 litres of potable water per day have been installed, one in Tamil Nadu and the other in Andhra Pradesh. The plant in Andhra Pradesh is being upscaled to 100,000 litres capacity per day. Other technologies for commercial desalination include multi-stage flash distillation developed by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and electro-dialysis developed by the Defence Research Laboratory, Jodhpur.

Drive Against Unlicensed Arms and Their Manufacturers

4026. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to launch a special drive to confiscate unlicensed arms and take action against their illegal manufacture in view of highly dangerous activities of terrorists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments with special reference to those of Punjab, Mizoram and Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The States/Union Territories were advised *inter.alia* to take the following steps :

(i) Permits licensed to manufacture arms should be adequately checked. Effective surprise checks with regard to utilisation of raw materials, installed capacity of the machinery, power consumption and statement of accounts with a view to assess whether the manufacturing exceeds the licensed capacity or whether the firm is engaging itself in unauthorised manufacture, should be carried out at frequent intervals.

(ii) Frequent surprise checks of licensed dealers by law enforcement agencies should be ensured. Surprise checks should not take the shape of routine verification and these should be made more of effective;

(iii) Setting up of appropriate machinery to collect intelligence with regard to illicit manufacture and trafficking in arms and ammunition.

(c) Various State Governments/Union territories including those of Punjab, Manipur and Mizoram have informed that they have initiated requisite measures in this regard.

Committee for Implementing Plan Targets

4027. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed an advisory committee to advise Government about better implementation of the Plan targets;

(b) if so, whether this committee has since given any suggestions and if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the suggestions given will be advisory in nature and if so whether the Centre and the States will again have to consider them; and

(d) if so, how this is going to be effective ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The Government have constituted an Advisory Council on Project Implementation, headed by Shri Ratan Tata, for assisting the Ministry of Programme Implementation in tackling major issues concerning project implementation, and in particular, to advise the Ministry on (a) improvement in project implementation systems and (b) organisational development.

(b) The Advisory Council has not so far given any suggestions.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Incentives and Rewards to Government Employees

4028. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give incentives and rewards to Government employees for improving the working in offices by quick and efficient disposal of work; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Fourth Central Pay Commission, in their Report submitted to Government, have made certain recommendations in this regard. The Report is under examination by the Government.

[*Translation*]

Training and Technical Centres to Bring People Above Poverty Line

4029. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed to open any scheme to provide financial assistance to States to open training and technical centres to bring people above poverty line; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). At present, under the scheme of Training of Rural Youths for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), rural youths in the age group 18-35 from IRDP beneficiary families are trained to acquire and upgrade skills for taking up self-employment ventures so as to enable them to cross the poverty line subsequently. Under the scheme, Grant-in-aid is given for developing training infrastructure to the institutions capable of imparting training to rural youths in any vocation leading to self-employment. The grant-in-aid to central institutions/agricultural universities/institutions in UTs in cent percent by Central Government and to others on a matching basis (50 : 50) by the Centre and the State Governments.

During the Seventh Plan, a new scheme to develop composite Rural Training and Technology Centre (CRTTC) in each district as nodal institution for training and technology dissemination in district as a whole is envisaged. Such centres are to be developed around existing Industrial Training Institute (ITI's), polytechnics etc. The objective is to ensure benefits of the technology to the target group.

[*English*]

Sampat Committee Incentives Scheme

4030. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have requested the Union Government to revise the Sampat Committee Incentives Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The incentive scheme is under review by an Inter Ministerial Group set-up by the Government for this purpose.

Sub-Contracting of Fabrication Work of Platforms by Mazagon Dock Limited

4031. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a contract was awarded to Mazagon Dock Limited by Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the fabrication work of platforms;

(b) whether Mazagon Dock Limited subcontracted a substantial part of the fabrication work to SELCO Shipyard Private Limited, Singapore, which has since gone into liquidation;

(c) if so, whether delivery of eleven platforms schedule in 1983 and 1984 has not yet been completed; and

(d) the reasons therefor and measures taken or proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of such delays in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sub-contracting is an essential part of any industrial activity resorted to only where considered necessary and cost-effective and in respect of items for which

the equipment and services in requisite quality are not available within the country. M/s Mazagon Dock Ltd. placed an order on M/s SELCO, sub-contracting the fabrication work of 6 helidecks of 550 MT only as against the total fabrication work of 11 platforms of approximate weight of 30,000 MT to be delivered during the working season 1983-84 and 1984-85. At the time of placement of order, M/s SELCO was a member of a big industrial group, viz. PAN ELECTRIC CO. Subsequently, M/s SELCO went into liquidation by end 1985. M/s Mazagon Dock Limited cancelled the orders on SELCO in early 1986 after encashing the bank guarantee.

(c) and (d). Out of 11 platforms scheduled for delivery during working season 1983-84 and 1984-85 7 platforms have already been delivered. Although delivery of the remaining platforms have slipped to some extent, the delays are, however, not attributable to the late completion of helidecks ordered on M/s SELCO. All possible efforts are made in consultation with the concerned agencies to ensure that cost and time overruns are avoided or reduced.

Lack of Financial Support from Developed Countries

4032. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have voiced their concern over the lack of financial support from developed countries to many specialising agencies dealing with Science and Technology which had seriously hampered their work;

(b) if so, whether Government have sought substantial financial contributions for this purpose from developed countries; and

(c) if so, the details regarding India's efforts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS,

OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The contributions to be made by the developed countries were *not* for individual countries, but for the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology. India had expressed its concern, as a member of the developing countries, who are all concerned about the lack of financial commitment from the developed countries towards the proposed UN Financing System for Science and Technology.

[*Translation*]

Setting up a Sugar Mill in Muzaffarnagar

4033. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugarcane is produced in abundance in Muzaffarnagar, District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the existing sugar mills are not able to utilise entire quantity of sugarcane as a result of which it goes waste;

(c) if so, whether Government would consider the question of setting up a sugar mill in Muzaffarnagar;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are 5 sugar mills existing in Muzaffarnagar District of Uttar Pradesh, having a daily installed cane crushing capacity of 10865 tonnes. Taking a normal season duration of 150 days and the daily cane crushing capacity of 10865 tonnes, the total quantity of cane required

to be crushed per annum by these mills works out to 16.3 lakh tonnes. Against this, these factories have crushed only 13.83 and 12.54 lakh tonnes of cane during 1984-85 and 1985-86 seasons, respectively. Therefore, there is no wastage of sugarcane because of its non-utilisation by the sugar factories.

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

(e) The question of setting up another sugar mill in District Muzaffarnagar shall arise only after the existing sugar mills get adequate supply of sugarcane for a normal season duration.

[*English*]

Force on Minorities to Learn Assamese

4034. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the minorities in Assam are being forced to learn the Assamese Language,

(b) whether the Government consider that this step is in consonance with the spirit of the Assam accord; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon and the steps proposed to be taken, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) According to the information available with this Ministry, the Secondary Education Board, Assam issued a circular on 28th February 1986 making study of Assamese language compulsory as third language at the secondary stage of Education in all non-Assamese medium schools in the State.

(b) This issue has not been a part of the Assam Accord as such.

(c) The matter has been taken up with the State Government who have stated that in view of the protests from Cachar District and Barak Valley and areas

inhabited by Bodo tribals, discussions are being undertaken with linguistic and ethnic groups, educationists. Sahitya Sabhas to evolve an acceptable formula.

Infrastructure Development in Tribal Areas

4035. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a centrally sponsored scheme for the infrastructure development in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken proposed to expedite the implementation of the above proposal in each tribal populated State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Steps to Control Pollution Caused by Paper Industries

4036. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct any survey to assess the pollution caused by paper industries in the country; and

(b) if so, the guidelines the Central Control Board propose to lay down to check the pollution caused by such industries in order to preserve the ecological balance and healthy environment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) A survey has already been conducted to assess the pollution caused by paper industries.

(b) Minimal National Standards and time frame for control of pollution in a phased manner, have been laid down by the Central Pollution Control Board. A Task Force has also been set up to monitor the implementation of the standards within the given time.

[*Translation*]

Arrest of Drug Pedlars in Delhi

4037. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of charas, opium and smack pedlars arrested by police of various police stations in Delhi during the period from January 1985 to 30th June, 1986;

(b) the name of the Police Station where maximum number of such cases have been detected;

(c) whether a number of people are seen roaming in Gole Market area under the influence of charas and smack; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the local police to deal with the drug pedlars and consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) 3187 such persons were arrested by Delhi Police during the period from January, 1985 to 30th June, 1986.

(b) Police Station Pahar Ganj, Delhi.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Activities of Prepak in Manipur

4038. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the activities of the People's Revolutionary

Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) which has started regrouping to step up its subversive activities in Manipur valley;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps so far taken by Government to curb their activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Government had received reports about the attempts at regrouping of PREPAK towards the end of December, 1985. However, there are no recent reports in this regard.

(c) The State Government of Manipur was asked to take steps to prevent any attempt at regrouping by PREPAK elements. The Meitai organisations viz. People's Liberation Army (PLA), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) and their allied bodies have been declared as 'Unlawful' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, *vide* Notification dated 18.10.1985. The State Government have been requested to utilise provisions of the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 to curb the activities of extremists. Para-military forces have also been placed at the disposal of the State Government.

As a result of counter-insurgency measures, 15 Prepak extremists were apprehended during the year (upto 10th August, 1986).

Land Rendered Waste Due to Faulty Irrigation and Mining Practices

4039. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are drawing any plan to check such land as is being rendered waste every year due to faulty irrigation and mining practices;

(b) the details of the plan drawn up;

(c) the estimated land so rendered waste annually; and

(d) the results achieved so far from such plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reservations for Backward Classes

4040. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of reservation of backward classes in the Union Government employment;

(b) how the percentage in the Union Government employment compares with the percentage in State Government employment;

(c) if the percentage varies much with the States and between the States inter se, what steps Union Government have in view to bring about uniformity; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) There is no reservation in the Central Government for "backward classes" other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) to (d). In view of the above, the question of comparison with State Government Employment does not arise.

There is no proposal to bring uniformity amongst the States in the matter. However, the Home Minister had addressed Chief Ministers in May, 1985 to maintain *status quo* on reservations for Other Backward Classes in States till such time as national consensus is evolved, on the question of reservations.

**Utilisation of Talents of Able
Bodied Ex-Servicemen**

Statement

4041. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to utilise the talents of the able bodies ex-servicemen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time likely to be taken to implement the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). It has always been the Government's endeavour to utilise the talents of the able-bodied ex-servicemen in various activities/areas by :

(i) re-employment in suitable jobs in Government, Public Sector Undertakings, Banks, etc. and

(ii) induction into police, paramilitary, Peace-keeping and Protection Forces.

This is a continuous process and no time frame can be laid down.

Appointment of Scientists in DRDO

4042. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Scientists of category 'B' and 'C' recruited in Defence Research and Development Organisation on ad-hoc basis during the years 1983-84 and 1985 giving break up according to State of origin; and

(b) out of these recruited on ad-hoc basis, how many have been selected for the permanent absorption and how many have been actually absorbed after the expiry of the period of ad-hoc appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The required information is indicated in the statement given below. Data pertaining to the state of origin of Scientists are not being maintained as these recruitments are on all India basis.

year	Number of Individuals appointed on adhoc basis	Out of (2) number selected for regular appointment	Out of (3) number actually appointed on regular basis
Scientist 'B'			
1983	82	53	52
1984	210	178	176
1985	100	61	60
1986 (upto 31.7.86)	13	10	10
Scientist 'C'			
1983	3	2	2
1984	8	6	6
1985	7	5	5
1986 (upto 31.7.86)	—	—	—

Working of Heavy Water Plants

4043. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether almost all the heavy water plants are not working satisfactorily and their output is very low;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken to improve the working of the heavy water plants; and

(d) the measures taken to improve the functioning of these plants or to establish more plants to increase the production of heavy water to meet the requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE, (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The performance of the Heavy Water Plants at Baroda, Tuticorin and Kota during the first quarter of this year have been quite satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While steps are being undertaken constantly to improve production in all the plants, in the case of Talcher after revamping and modifications, the production will depend on quantity and duration of availability of synthesis gas from the Fertilizer Plant.

(d) The output from the present plants will be sufficient to meet the immediate requirements of heavy water for the nuclear power programme. Three more projects at Thal, Manuguru and bazira which are in various stages of implementation will guarantee availability of heavy water for subsequent power stations.

Control Over Floods Through Space Technology

4044. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the advanced space technology developed in the country it is possible to make a timely forecast about the danger of floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this technology has been put to test and if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE, (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The capability for better forecasting of the danger of floods has vastly improved with

the advance of science and technology. In particular with advances in space technology there are a number of elements which will contribute to a better and more timely forecast of floods. These include obtaining of meteorological cloud picture from weather satellites which improve accuracies of prediction of rainfall in particular regions, use of remote sensing to improve methods of watershed characterisation and use of Data Collection Platforms for obtaining data about rising water-levels in rivers. In addition, remote sensing data can also give a better idea about snow conditions and to a limited extent about contribution to water run-off from snow-melting. While technologies related to Data Collection Platforms are getting very close to the operational stage, the experimentation to more accurate rainfall relating prediction over small regions, water-shed characterisation, snow-melt run-off etc., are still in the experimental stage. Till all these elements are well tested under different conditions and integrated models are arrived at, it will not be possible to have a very satisfactory forecast about the danger of floods. However, with some of the data which are available from the above sources, it is possible, to a limited extent, to forecast possible floods.

(c) Many of the technological elements are being put to test with data from INSAT meteorological imagery, data from USA's NOAA satellite which is being received in India and remote sensing data obtained from USA's Landsat Satellite etc. India Meteorological Department (IMD) is utilising the cloud imageries received from INSAT-1B for prediction of heavy rainfall in advance caused by cyclones and other severe weather systems. These inputs are very useful for issuing flood warning in affected areas.

Ceiling on Edible Prices

4045. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fix ceiling on the edible oil prices as reported in the Business Standard dated 29 May, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the effect of ceiling on edible oils prices on Vanaspati and refined oils sold in the retail market;

(d) the extent to which the common consumer in the country will be relieved of the pressure of high prices thereof; and

(e) the arrangements made to ensure adequate and smooth supply of edible oils to the manufactures for manufacture of vanaspati and refined oils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No ceiling has been fixed. The prices of refined oils sold in open market depend on indigenous oil prices and consumer preference. Imported edible oils at fixed prices are allotted to the vanaspati industry through State Trading Corporation so that vanaspati is available at reasonable prices to consumers. Imported refined edible oils are supplied to consumers through Public Distribution System at moderate prices. No imported oils are supplied to private refiners to be sold in open market.

(e) Adequate arrangements have been made by State Trading Corporation to supply imported edible oils to vanaspati industry.

[*Translation*]

Steps to Stop Extinction of Raji Tribe in U. P.

4046. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified and estimated the number of Raji families living in Pithoragarh and other tribal districts in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total population of this tribe;

(c) whether their population has been constantly decreasing for the last few years; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to save the tribe from extinction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d). As per the suaveys conducted by the Directorate of Harijan and Social Welfare, Uttar Pradesh in 1978 and 1981, the population of Raji Tribes in Pithoragarh District was 341 and 371 constituting 85 and 92 families respectively. As per 1971 Census, the population of Rajis in Pithoragarh District was 226. The above trend shows an increase in their population. The total population of the Raji Tribes as per 1971 Census in the districts of Uttar Pradesh is given in the statement below. Population figures of 1981 Census are not available.

Special programmes are being implemented for the Rajis as a primitive tribal group in Pithoragarh District; and Special Central Assistance is made available for the programmes.

Statement

Statement showing the population of Raji Tribes as per 1971 census in the Districts of Uttar Pradesh.

State/District	Population of Raji Tribes
1	2
UTTAR PRADESH	1,918
Dehra Dun	44
Pithoragarh	226
Naini Tal	119
Muzaffarnagar	5
Bijnor	4
Agra	51

1	2
Kanpur	23
Allahabad	117
Kheri	—
Gonda	47
Varanasi	4
Chamoli	305
Almora	13
Moradabad	348
Budaun	9
Rampur	286
Bareilly	8
Shahjahanpur	52
Saharanpur	36
Merrut	135
Buland Shahr	55
Etah	1
Fatehpur	17
Mirzapur	13

Inclusion of Certain Castes in the List of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

4047. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have recommended for inclusion of Kuthaliya, Bora, Gandary and Anwal castes in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The comments received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding inclusion of any caste/tribe/community in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes cannot be

disclosed in the public interest. However, the proposal is being considered along with similar other proposals in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, 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.

Decision of JCM about Packers Working in Army Ordnance Corps

4048. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Arbitration (JCM) constituted by Labour Ministry has given a decision on 1 November, 1985 about the 'Packers' working in Army Ordnance Corps of the Ministry;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement this decision speedily; and

(c) the time by which this decision is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is at a very advanced stage for a final decision.

[English]

Indigenous Production of 5th Generation Computer

4049. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to constitute an expert group to help development of an indigenous fifth generation computer; and

(b) 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, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Electronics has launched "Knowledge Based Computer Systems/Fifth Generation Computer Systems" (KBCS/FGCS) project during 7th Plan period to carry out research and development in the frontier areas of computer engineering. The project aims at developing and gaining expertise in the field on (KBCS/FGCS) by research, design and development of proto-type of such a system and applying this technology based solutions to major socio-economic problems. Under this project 6 nodal centres are being established with Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, National Centre for Soft-ware Technology, Bombay, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras and Department of Electronics to carry out research and development in the identified thrust areas. The specific areas in which research and development will be carried out will include Artificial Intelligence, Pattern Recognition, Computer vision, Natural Language Processing, Speech Analyses, Functional Languages, Expert Systems, Computer Architecture.

Seminar on Science Popularisation

4050. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on science popularisation sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology was held in Delhi on July 19-20, 1986;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS

OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir, a seminar on "Challenges of Science Popularisation" was organised by Lok Vigyan Parishad in Delhi from 19-20 July 1986. Department of Science and Technology gave financial assistance for this seminar.

(b) Recommendations have not been received from Lok Vigyan Parishad, the Organisers.

(c) Does not arise.

Reduction in Prices of Wheat for Distribution Through Fair Prices Shops

4051. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to reduce the prices of wheat for distribution through fair price shops in the country;

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

(c) whether Government also propose to reduce the corresponding prices of rice for distribution through fair price shops; and

(d) if so, the details, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration.

Pumping of More Wheat and Rice into Market for Distribution Through Fair Price Shops

4052. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to pump more wheat and rice into the market for distribution through fair price shops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it will deplete the buffer stock of wheat and rice; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to make good the depletion of the stock ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Allocations of both wheat and rice from the Central Pool to the various States/Union Territories for the public distribution system have been considerably liberalised as indicated below :

(In lakh tonnes)

Allotments during January to August

	1985	1986
Rice	47.17	63.53
Wheat	53.54	61.31

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The present level of stocks with the public agencies is in excess of the requirements under the buffer stocking policy.

Approval to Mada Proposals

4053. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Modified Area Development Approach proposals of Orissa pending clearance with his Ministry;

(b) when Government propose to clear these proposals; and

(c) the financial provision made for Modified Area Development Approach Programmes in Orissa for 1986-87 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No proposal of the State Government of Orissa on Modified Area Development Project is pending for clearance with the Ministry.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The provision made for 1986-87 is Rs. 181.94 lakhs.

Families Assisted under ERRP Programme in Orissa

4054. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the quantum of funds diverted from Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Economic Rehabilitation of the Rural Poor Programme in Orissa during 1986-87; and

(b) the number of families assisted under ERRP programmes in Orissa during 1985-86 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A sum of Rs. 633.14 lakhs for Special Component Plan and Rs. 2048.67 lakhs for Tribal Sub Plan have been tentatively allocated by the Government of India to Orissa by way of Special Central Assistance for the year 1986-87. Out of these amounts the State Government have allocated Rs. 260 lakhs for the development of Scheduled Castes and Rs. 300 lakhs for the development of Scheduled Tribes under E.R.R.P. Programme.

(b) 10,520 Scheduled Castes families and 14,443 Scheduled Tribes families were assisted under E.R.R.P. Programmes in Orissa during the year 1985-86.

Approval to Schemes for Development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

4055. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have submitted any schemes for the integrated development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their respective States for the year 1986-87;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated cost; and

(b) whether the same have been approved by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The various schemes in the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan provide for an Integrated Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The outlays under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, as proposed by these three State Governments for the year 1986-87 and as approved by the Planning Commission are as under :

(Rs. in crores)

State	SCP Outlay		TSP Outlay	
	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved
Rajasthan	82.78	69.29	82.34	51.08
Maharashtra	57.38	The State Govt. advised to revise SCP Outlays upwards.	104.67	The State Govt. advised to revise TSP Outlay upwards.
Madhya Pradesh	76.66	76.66	225.35	225.35

Facilities for Insat IC at Master Control Facility at Hassan

4056. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bulkings equipments and other infrastructural facilities have been provided at Master Control Facility at Hassan for INSAT-IC;

(b) whether buildings, equipments etc. will be ready before launching; and

(c) the amount earmarked during 1986-87 for construction of buildings at Master Control Facility at Hassan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS

OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 5.63 Lakhs.

Kasga Atomic Power Plant

4057. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount required to complete the Kasga Atomic Power Plant;

(b) the amount so far spent on this Atomic Power Plant;

(c) the time it will be commissioned; and

(d) whether Government will provide more funds to complete the plant before schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The two units of Kaiga Atomic Power Project are estimated to cost approximately rupee six hundred crores at 1984 prices.

(b) About rupees nineteen crores have been spent so far towards carrying out site investigation and advance procurement of long delivery items of equipment.

(c) The two units are expected to be commissioned in 1994.

(d) Adequate funds will be provided to complete the project as per schedule.

Titanium Dioxide from Indian Rare Earth

4058. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether the Indians Rare Earth Mineral Sands processed at the Indian Rare Earths factory at Manavalakurichy, Kanya Kumari district are to be utilised for the preparation of Titanium Dioxide and other finished products by setting up a factory there instead of exporting these processed mineral sands to foreign countries where they are converted into Titanium Dioxide and other costly materials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : The products of Mineral Separation Unit of the Indian Rare Earths Limited at Manavalakurichi in Kanyakumari District is at present utilised for production of Titanium Dioxide and other finished products by Domestic Processing Plants depending upon the indigenous demand.

Backward Areas in Tamil Nadu

4059. SARI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the places which are classified as backward areas in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) the follow up action taken by Government for their speedy industrialisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES. (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) According to the book "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas" published by the Ministry of Industry in April, 1984- the following areas have been identified as industrially backward areas in Tamil Nadu :

Category 'A'

(No Industry district/
Sub-regions districts)..... Nil

Category 'B'

Three 'areas'/Tracts comprising 33 Taluks :
Area I : Comprising 12 Taluks (including Sub-Taluks) viz., Ramanthapuram, Mudukulathur Sivaganga, Parmakudi, Thiruvadani, Karaikudi and Thirupathur tala (from Ramanathapuram district) Malur Taluks (from Madurai district) Pudukkottai, Thirumayam, Alamgudi and Kulthur Taluks (from Pudukkottai district).

Area II : Comprising 11 taluks viz. Dharampuri, Palacode, Hosur; Dankanihoktah, Krishnagiri, Uthangarai, Harur (from Dharampuri district) Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Vellore; Wallajapet (from North Arcot district).

Area III : Comprising 10 taluks viz. Aruppukkottai, Sattur, Virudhunagar, Srivillipathur, Rajapalayam (from West Ramanathapuram of Ramanathapuram district) Thirumangalam, Usilampatti, Nilakothei, Dindigul and Vedasandur from Madurai district).

Category 'C' :

Dharmapuri (excluding Dharmapuri, Palacode, Hosur, Dhenkanittah, Krishnagiri, Uthangararai and Harur taluks), Kanyakumari, Madurai (excluding Melur, Thirumangalam, Usilampatti, Nilakothai, Dindigul and Vedsandur Taluks), North Arcot (excluding Tirupathur, Vaniyambadi, Vellur Wallajapet taluks) Ramanathapuram (excluding Ramanathapuram, Madhukulathur, Sivaganga, Parmakudi, Thiruvadani, Karaikudi Thirupathur, Aruppukkottai, Sattur, Virudhunagar, Srivillipathur, Rajapalayam taluks) South, Arcot, Thanjavur, Thiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai, (excluding Pudukkottai, Thirumayam, Alamgudi and Kulathur taluks).

(b) For speedy industrialisation of these districts, a number of incentives/concessions like Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy, Infra-structural Subsidy, Concessional Finance, Priority in the grant of industrial licences/DGTD Registrations, facility for supply of machinery on hire-purchase to small scale units, exemption from income-tax etc. are provided.

The districts included in Category 'B' are eligible for investment subsidy, of 15% subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. Category 'C' districts are eligible for investment subsidy of 10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs. Industries set up by MRTP/FERA companies are not eligible for subsidy in Category 'C' districts. Financial assistance on concessional terms is available to all the districts in Category 'B' & 'C' indicated above. Blocks/Taluks/Urban Agglomerations Extension of Townships, etc. in Categories 'B' and 'C' districts where the level of investment has exceeded Rs. 30 crores on 31.3.1983 will not be eligible for further subsidy or concessional finance. However, concessional finance would be available for small scale industries.

**Doubts Regarding Achieving Sevente
Plan Target**

4060. SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI SRIVALLABH PANI-
GRAHI :
SHRI H. B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a study conducted recently by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation has expressed doubts about achievement of Seventh Plan growth targets unless continuous drift in productivity as reflected in the rising capital output ratio is reversed :

(b) whether the observations of the said study have been gone into by Government and if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). The Economic and Scientific Research Foundation Federation House, New Delhi-110001 has published a study on "Capital Output Ratio in the Indian Economy". The study has pointed out that the Seventh Plan's growth target is becoming increasingly untenable due to the continuous drift in productivity of the economy as reflected in the upward thrust of Capital-Output Ratios (CORs) and incremental Capital Output Ratios (ICORs). The study has further pointed out that input-output relationships emerging from prevailing Patterns of Production and techniques resulted in prolific use of Capital-input as per unit of real output. The study also indicated that COR steadily rose from 1950-51 to 1982-83 while ICORs rose from 1950-51 to 1974-75 but declined later upto 1982-83. The study identified possible sources of higher CORs and ICORs as tardy and time-consuming implementation of major projects, difficulties in putting plants on commercial basis, sustenance of sick and dilapidated units, increasing subsidies, infrastructure bottlenecks etc.

Planning Commission appointed a Working Group on Analysis and Measurement of the Incremental Capital Output Ratio in Public and Private Sectors in the Seventies which submitted its report in 1985. As per this report the ICOR at the aggregate (for public and private sectors together) did not show any increase

or decrease but that for public sector showed a declining trend. Thus the fear expressed in the study cannot be accepted. It is important to mention that the ICOR of 5 in Seventh Five Year Plan is a little higher than ICOR realised in the Sixth Plan, but is lower than the trend value of 5.5. The lower value is expected to be realised because of the emphasis on efficiency which is a crucial part of the Seventh plan strategy.

Titanium Factories

4061. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Titanium factories in the country ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Technology for large scale production of titanium metal has been established by Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO). The technology demonstration plant has a capacity of 100 tons per annum, Setting up of production industry based on this technology is currently being explored by DRDO. No decision about a suitable site or an appropriate agency has been arrived at.

Allotment of Imported Edible oil to Orissa

4062. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have made an allocation of 55,740 tonnes of imported edible oils to States and Union Territories for issue through the public Distribution System during June 1986 ;

(b) If so, whether it has been in addition to usual quota ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the imported edible oil quantity allotted to Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES. (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). An allocation of 55,740 tonnes of imported edible oils was made in June, 1986 for public Distribution System as against the allocation of 49,940 tonnes in May, 1986.

(c) The allocation of imported edible oils to Orissa was increased to 1500 MT in June, 1986 as against 700 MT in May, 1986 which has further been increased to 3,000 MTs, in August, 1986.

Difficulties Faced by Freedom Fighters Due to Short Time for Submitting Applications

4063. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps/measures have been taken by the Government to overcome the difficulties faced by the Freedom Fighters in respect of time limit which is a shorter duration for submitting forms/applications, acquiring of jail certificates and other relevant documents from State Governments particularly where the involvement is more than one State etc ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). Nearly one and half years, time was given to apply for pension both under the Freedom Fighters Scheme, 1972 and the liberalised Swatan'rata Sainik Samman Pansion Scheme, 1980. While inviting applications under these two Schemes no stipulation was made that a particular movement was recognised or unrecognised.

Acquiring of Private Lands in Port Blair

4064. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Port Blair city in Andaman and Nicobar islands, private lands have been acquired by Government for public use ;

(b) if so, total area acquired and from whom acquired ;

(c) whether the acquired land was utilised for public purposes or allotment to private institution/individuals ; if so, reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether the land owners were paid due compensation if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Establishment of Navionics Laboratory

4065. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to establish a Navionics laboratory ;

(b) if so, whether it will be established in Kerala ; and

(c) what will be the cost of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise,

(c) Does not arise.

Ezhimala Naval Academy in Kerala

4066. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the construction of Ezhimala Naval Academy in Kerala ;

(b) the total cost of the project ; and

(c) the time by which the academy will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Approximately 2500 acres of land has been acquired and construction of boundary wall is in progress.

(b) Approximately Rs. 100 crores.

(c) The Academy is expected to start functioning in about six years from the date of commencement of civil works.

Casual Workers in Cochin Naval Base

4067. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many casual workers are in Cochin Naval Base ; and

(b) steps/proposed to be taken to make them permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) 540.

(b) A proposal for creation of a fairly large number of civilian posts on a regular basis has been taken up. However, it could not be finalised because of the current ban on creation of posts.

Atomic Power Plant in Kerala

4069. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an Atomic Power Plant in Kerala; and

(b) 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, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Thereport of Site Selection Committee for Southern Electricity Region, of which Kerala is a constituent state, is under consideraion of the Government.

Pakistanis Staying in India Without Visa

4070. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals in India as at present;

(b) the number of Pakistani national residing in India without proper visa; and

(c) if so, state the steps taken to deport these Pakistani nationals who are residing in India without proper visa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). During 1986 (upto 30.6.1986) 91,229 Pak nationals visited and 84,115 left India. Arrival and departure of foreigners including Pakistanis is a continuous process. It is, therefore, difficult to give exact number of Pak nationals who are staying without visa.

Action is taken under the Foreigners Act, 1946 against all those Pak nationals who are found to be staying in India illegally.

Shifting of Office of Directorate of Naval Designs

4071 SHRI THAMPAN THOMAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether office of the Directorate of Naval Designs is being shifted;

(b) whether the proposed new place has not been duly approved by the Delhi Development Authority;

(c) the place where the Directorate is to be settled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Alternate permanent accommodation for the office of the Director General of Naval Designs is being considered but no firm decision as to the location has been taken.

(c) Does not arise.

Performance About 20-Point Programme

4072. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal is leading in the implementation of all Schemes under the 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the assessment was made on the figures furnished by the Government of West Bengal or an independent assessment was made by the Centre; and

(d) whether Union Government will introduce and test checks on the spot to see that the funds allocated by the Centre actually reach the poor and if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The assessment was made on the figures furnished by the Government of West Bengal as no independent agency exists in the Centre for this purpose.

(d) In the case of assistance provided under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) concurrent evaluation of the beneficiaries on a rotating sample basis has been introduced since October/November, 1985. Further, senior officers of the Government of India visit the States for on-the-spot checking of the figures so that the benefits really reach the poorer sections of the population.

Bhagwanpur Nandi-Gram Project

4073. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether funds for the works to be undertaken under Bhagwanpur Nandigram master plan have been released;

(b) if so, the time by which the execution of work will start; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Flood Control and Drainage, being a State subject, the funds required for undertaking a project have to be met entirely from the State Plan. Central assistance is however, given to the State in the form of block loans and

grants, which is not released to individual projects. However, in the approved sectoral outlay for the 7th Plan in respect of Flood Control and Drainage programme of the State of Rs. 105 crores, the State Government has indicated a provision of only Rs. 25 lakhs for the Bhagwanpur Nandigram scheme in the 7th Plan and no outlay was indicated in the Annual Plan of 1986-87.

(b) and (c). In view of reply for (a) above, reply to (b) and (c) does not arise.

Afforestation in Karnataka

4074. **SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of the areas in Karnataka brought under afforestation of firewood, small timber and bamboo species ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : The information in respect of the VII Plan is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Preservation of Plant Resources and Promotion of Wild Life

4075. **SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have set up nature projects in different states for the preservation of plant resources and promotion of wild life;

(b) whether any such nature project has been set up in Karnataka State; and

(c) if so, when and what steps have been taken by the nature project set up in the State of Karnataka to preserve and protect the valuable plant resources and wild life including the rare species ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Nature Reserves (National Parks and Sanctuaries) are set up by the State Governments under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Wild life includes both plants and wild animals.

According to the available information, there are 19 Nature Reserves (3 National Parks including Tiger Reserve and 16 Sanctuaries) in the State of Karnataka. Under this Act, protection is provided for preservation of plant resources and wild life including the rare species.

Internal Committee on Losses of FCI

4076. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) losses suffered by the Food Corporation of India under various heads

in each of the last 3 years and the current year;

(b) whether an Internal Committee was appointed to look into the working of the F. C. I.; and

(c) if so, details of the observations and suggestions for improvements and Government's reaction on each suggestions to check such losses in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The losses of foodgrains are accounted under two heads namely (i) storage and (ii) transit including voyage. The losses incurred by the Food Corporation of India during the last 3 years are as under :

(Qty. Lakh MT)

Year	Total purchase plus sale.	Total loss.	Percentage of loss to total purchase plus sales.
1982-83	312.78	7.40	2.37
1983-84	319.00	6.74	2.11
1984-84	295.14	5.72	1.94

The accounts for the year 1985-86 and for the current year have not yet been finalised.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee for bringing efficiency and economy in the operations of the Food Corporation of India are briefly as under:—

- (i) Rationalisation of movement and reducing incidence of freight.
- (ii) Reduction in the strength of labour/staff.
- (iii) Closure of uneconomical godowns and purchase centres.

(iv) Fixation of norms for unavoidable transit and storage losses.

(v) Fixation of responsibility on officers for lapses.

(vi) Providing escorts during movement of foodgrains.

(vii) Intensifying surprise checks at depots.

(viii) Simplification of depot accounts.

The recommendations are in the process of implementation.

**Linking of Ministries/Departments
With Computers**

4077. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the news item captioned 'Ministries to be linked by Computers' in the Indian Express dated 22nd July, 1986;

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

(c) whether a final decision has since been taken to link Government Ministries/Departments with computers; and

(d) to what extent the performance of Ministries/Departments will be boosted ?

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

(b) The Government of India has set up the National Information Centre (NIC) in the Department of Electronics for assisting Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in organising and developing information systems. In pursuance of this, NIC installs the necessary computer hardware, develops the required computer software, develops and maintains databases, assists in computer-aided analysis of data and gives training to Government officials and staff in computer and systems analysis methods.

During the first phase NTC installed 25 computers in various Government buildings in Delhi connected to a large host computer in the form of a network. It developed more than 150 databases for the Central Government Departments. In the second phase, this network called, NICNET, is being expanded at regional level with super/large mainframe computers located at Delhi, Pune, Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad. In addition, the network will have mini/super-mini computers situated in the State capitals and some other

important cities. It is proposed to connect these computers through satellite communication systems. It is proposed to install smaller computers at the district level. Initially, 100 districts will be covered with small computers connected to micro earth stations. This will be distributed uniformly over the entire country. Small computers in other districts will be added progressively as the need is felt. The regional level and State level computers will be installed by the end of 1986 and the district level by the end of 1987.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The computer network would facilitate the Ministries/Departments to exchange timely and accurate information. This will facilitate the Ministries to compare and correlate information/performances in much faster and accurate way. It will enable to monitor the performances and identify lacunae. These would facilitate the Government to find more cost-effective solutions to the various problems and situations.

[Translation]

Arrest of foreigners without visas

4078. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreigners, without their visas, arrested by Government during the last six months in Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Kerala separately;

(b) the number of Pakistani citizens out of them;

(c) whether some of the Pakistani citizens have been found to be engaged in communal riots and violent and brutal activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL

SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Annual Tree Plantation Programme

4079. **SHRI PARASRAM BHARADWAJ :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in connection with annual tree plantation programme, Government have received certain recommendations of the "Study Team on Firewood" appointed by Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard during the past three year, years-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The report of the Fuelwood Study Committee, released by the Planning Commission in March, 1982 had recommended stepping up the annual fuelwood plantation programme upto 1.5 million hectares per year during the next 10 years to meet the projected fuelwood needs, by developing fuelwood farming as a major agro-forestry farming system.

(c) Afforestation under the 20 Point Programme includes a major component of fuelwood trees. The details of achievements during the last 3 years i.e. 1983-84 to 1985-86 (including the distribution of seedlings under the Farm Forestry Component) are as follows :-

Year	Total afforestation		Farm Forestry	
	Seedlings in lakhs.	*Equivalent in million ha.	No. of seedlings distributed in lakhs.	*Equivalent area in million ha.
1983-84	24177	1.21	11866	0.59
1984-85	26366	1.32	12757	0.64
1985-86	30201	1.51	13913	0.69

* 2000 seedlings is nationally taken as equivalent to one hectare.

Collection of Empty Shell of Bombs From Areas near Military Firing Ranges.

4080. **SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to stated :

(a) the system followed in regard to collection of empty shells of bombs from the areas near to military firing ranges;

(b) whether any incidents of collection of shells by children have come to light several times;

(c) the number of accidents resulting therefrom which came to the notice during

the last three years and action taken by Government so far in this matter; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (d). During practice firing, shells explode in the target area breaking up into small metal fragments which are scattered over a very large area. Its collection by the Army is not considered to be cost effective. However, as far as possible, unexploded shells and grenades are identified and detonated.

There have been incidents of children entering to the firing range area for collec-

tion of metal scrap unauthorisedly. Sometimes accidents do occur when they collect unexploded shells and grenades. During the last three years, 23 accidents involving civilians including children were reported.

All possible measures are taken to ensure that civilians including children do not enter the range area during firing. But as the range areas are vast, it is not always possible to prevent entry of civilians after firing has taken place.

Exodus of Hindus from Pakistan

4081. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale exodus of Hindus into India via Rajasthan border;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to deal with the situation and the arrangements made for their rehabilitation, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No large scale exodus of Hindus into India via Rajasthan border has come to the notice of the Government of India recently.

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

[English]

Afforestation schemes in Bihar

4082. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :
SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government have submitted any plans or schemes for afforestation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much area is proposed to be taken up for afforestation in Bihar during the Seventh Five Year plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

Afforestation is a State Subject and the State Government is competent to prepare and implement afforestation schemes/plans, using the sectoral Plan outlay for the forestry sector and allocation under the centrally sponsored schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Bihar Government has proposed to afforest 2,81,800 ha. of wasteland 6040 K.M. strip plantation during the VII Five Year Plan. Details are as under :-

TYPE	Area (in ha.)
1. Degraded forest land and village commonlands under afforestation schemes, NREP and RLEGP.	99000
2. Private land, through farm forestry.	1,60,300
3. Government wasteland.	22,500
4. Strip plantation along canals, roads and Railwayline.	6,040 Kms.

Shifting of Firing Practice Range Gujarat to Rang of Kutch

4083. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to shift firing practice range near Tikar, Gujarat to areas in the Rana of Kutch further away from human habitation to check untoward accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : There is no proposal to shift the field firing range near Tikar.

20-Point programme in Karnataka

4084. SHRI H.B. PATIL :
SHRI NARSING SURYA-
WANSHI :

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have made any study regarding the progress made in relation to the implementation of the 20-point Programme in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the implementation of the 20-Point Programme in Karnataka is far from satisfactory; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government have written to the Government of Karnataka to accelerate the pace of implementation of the Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Minister of Programme Implementation has written a letter to Chief Ministers of all States including Karnataka pointing out items under which the States' performance was not satisfactory and advising them to speed up their performance in those items.

Special Schemes for Development of Consumer Cooperatives in Urban areas in Seventh plan

4085. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES kindly refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 1748 dated 7.3.86 regarding special scheme for development of consumer cooperatives in urban areas in Seventh plan and state :

(a) the reasons for providing no special assistance under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of Consumer Cooperatives in the urban areas for setting up of few outlets during the Sixth Five Year plan

period of the States of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and the Union Territories except Delhi; and

(b) whether these States would be given necessary assistance during the Seventh Five Year plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Consumer Cooperatives in Urban Areas, assistance is provided for setting up of retail outlets on viable projects were received from these States/Union Territories for such assistance. However, financial assistance has been provided under the Scheme for rehabilitation of the State Federation in Nagaland during 1984-85.

(b) Yes, Sir. Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh have been assisted during the current Five Year Plan. All the States/Union Territories have been impressed upon by the Union Department of Civil Supplies to take advantage of the Central Sector Scheme for strengthening of cooperative consumer movement.

Projects Pending Forest Clearance in Tamil Nadu

4086. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals for forest clearance for constructing dams and laying of roads in Tamil Nadu have been received by Union Government;

(b) whether many schemes are not being implemented in time due to the delay in giving forest clearance; and

(c) the reasons for the undue delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Recession in Flour Mill Industry

4087. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Flour Mill Industry is in recession; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to make the industry viable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES. (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Salary of Faculty Members of Institutes Engaged in Training of Grade 'A' Officers

4088. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had instructed the various Ministries for an increase in the gross salary of faculty, members of the Institutes engaged in training of Grade 'A' officers and above; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministries in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI B. S. ENGTI) : (a) At the instance of the Prime Minister, guidelines were issued by this Ministry to all the Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India for grant of incentives to the faculty of training institutions under their control. A copy of this Ministry's O. M. No. 12017/2/86-Trg. (TNP) dated 7th February, 1986 issued in this connection is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3117/86.]

(b) Orders have already been issued by this Ministry in respect of the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administra-

tion, Mussoorie. Under the O.M. cited above, the Ministries' Departments of the Govt of India have to keep this Ministry informed of the action taken in this regard from time to time. So far, this Ministry has been intimated of the issue of orders by the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications in pursuance of the guidelines contained in O M. cited above.

Assessment of Reserves of Manganese Nodules in Indian Ocean

4089. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the present reserves of manganese nodules in Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the extent of present reserves of manganese nodules according to the latest estimate;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to adopt modern mining technology for the exploration of these manganese nodules in the Indian Ocean; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The present reserves of manganese nodules in the Indian Ocean are estimated to be 0.15 trillion tonnes.

(c) and (d). Modern technology for the exploration of manganese nodules in the Indian Ocean is already being used. Steps towards developing modern mining technology would be taken up after a particular mine site has been allotted by the Preparatory Commission of the International Seabed Authority to India.

Security Belt Along the Border

4090. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to create a security belt on the entire Indo-Pak land border as well as in the North-East;

(b) if so, when it will be implemented ?

(c) whether it will be guarded only by the deployment of central forces; and

(d) the steps being taken to speed up action in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). The matter is under examination for the Indo-Pak land border.

Development of Computers

4091. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the use and development of computers in different States;

(b) whether Computer Application Centre has been set up in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details of specific works undertaken by Computer Application Centre set up in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir, Government has taken steps for the use and application of Computers in different States.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Computer Application Centre in Orissa has been set up by the Orissa

Government itself. It has undertaken a number of training programmes for the Government and other organisations in the use of computers. It is also assisting the State Government in identifying areas where computerisation will have maximum benefits. The Centre also has initiated activities for the development of software for export. National Informatics Centre also has set up its Eastern Regional Cell at Bhubaneswar and has initiated development of Information Systems for the States.

Acquisition of Modern Aircraft for Coast Guard

4092. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to strengthen the Coast Guard to help the authorities to check smuggling;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken for acquisition of new, modern and sophisticated aircraft for the coast guard; and

(c) the other steps taken to expand and strengthen the coast guard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sophisticated and modern aircraft have recently been acquired for the Coast Guard. More modern aircraft are being acquired for the Coast Guard to strengthen its aerial surveillance efforts.

(c) In addition to (b) above, new ships/vessels fitted with modern and sophisticated systems are also being inducted to expand the force level of the Organisation. Expansion of the Coast Guard Organisation is also ensured by setting up of additional District Headquarters, Stations, Air Enclave and Air Stations all along the Coast of India.

Licensing Mechanism for Integrated Sugar Project

4093. DR. B. L. SAILESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is evolving an alternative licensing mechanism by which integrated sugar projects could be set up in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed scheme to boost integrated sugar plants and the various spheres it is expected to cover ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Progressive Use of Hindi in Ministries

4094. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Official Language Department issues annual programmes regarding progressive use of Hindi every year;

(b) whether under this programme, Ministries/Departments have to inspect at least 10 offices every year to ensure progressive use of Hindi there as per the targets laid down in this regard;

(c) if so, the number of offices inspected by each Ministry during the last three years; year-wise; and

(d) whether any Ministry/Department has not complied with these instructions ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). In the Annual Programme for 1986-87, which has been forward to all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India, a new proforma for furnishing quarterly information relating to the progressive use of Hindi has been prescribed.

Ministries/Departments are now required to send information regarding inspections of their attached and subordinate offices by them to Department of Official Language for security. Such information was not being collected in the Department of Official Language in the past.

[*English*]

Use of State Emblems in Stationery

4095. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any rules regarding the use of State Emblem by the Central Government and the State Governments;

(b) whether design, placement and colour area also fixed for use of the emblem in stationery; and

(c) which is the agency to ensure adherence to the rules and to prevent its misuse ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Orders regarding the use of State Emblem by the Central Government and the State Governments have been issued.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The use of State Emblem for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design, without the prior permission of the Central Government, is an offence under the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950.

Profit/Losses in Super Bazar

4096. SHRI HAFIZ MOAD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether overhead expenditure of Super Bazar is far too excessive when compared with Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) if so, the details of the overhead expenses of Super Bazar during the last three years head-wise with annual sales turnover and profits earned during these three years separately; and

(c) steps taken to tone up the functioning of Super Bazar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The overhead expenditure of Super Bazar, when compared to Kendriya Bhandar, is slightly higher but not too excessive as could be seen from the statement given in Statement-I below.

(b) A Statement showing the details of sales, overhead expenses and profit earned by Super Bazar is given in the Statement-II below.

(c) Super Bazar has a regular programme of its expansion by opening branches. In addition, it runs 73 mobile vans including fruits and vegetable vans to cover areas where there is no regular branch of Super Bazar. Self-service system is being extended to more and more branches wherever feasible. It has streamlined its purchase policy according to which it has been making purchases directly from the manufacturers and obtain the best terms. It has also streamlined its personnel policy by revising the service and conduct rules of the employees to ensure greater efficiency and to safeguard the interests of the employees. It has introduced a system of regular inspections of its branches to check the availability of essential items and incidence of 'stock out'. All these measures have resulted in increasing sales turnover which were Rs. 39.09 crores in 1983-84; Rs. 44.32 crores in 1984-85 and Rs. 66.35 crores in 1985-86.

Statement-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Super Bazar	Kendriya Bhandar	Super Bazar	Kendriya Bhandar	Super Bazar	Kendriya Bhandar
Sales	2340.92	444.00	2826.07	617.38	3909.09	946.54
Total Income	214.69 (9.17)	61.04 (13.75)	255.71 (9.05)	61.04 (9.89)	337.13 (8.62)	87.75 (9.27)
Total expenditure	195.50 (8.35)	41.77 (9.41)	219.68 (7.77)	41.77 (6.77)	278.68 (7.13)	56.22 (5.94)
Net income	19.19 (0.82)	19.27 (4.34)	36.03 (1.28)	19.27 (3.12)	58.45 (1.50)	30.52 (3.33)

N.B. Figures shown in brackets are percentage to Sales.

Statement-II

Audited Figures
(Rs. in lakh)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4
Sales	2340.92	2826.07	3909.09
Cross profit	169.72	205.24	287.95
Misc. Receipt	44.97	50.47	49.18
Total	214.69	255.71	337.13

1	2	3	4
Total expenditure	195.50	219.68	278.68
(a) Establishment	112.67	130.89	162.61
(b) Rent	16.18	17.71	17.56
(c) Interest	23.19	15.43	14.54
(d) Others	43.46	55.65	83.97
Net profit	19.19	36.03	58.45

Licences to VCR/VCP

4097. DR. B. R. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue licences to the manufacturers of VCRs/VCPs in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the applicants, the capacity, location of the proposed units and details of their foreign collaborations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Government had invited applications for manufacture of VCRs/VCPs from interested entrepreneurs. Government has yet to take a final decision in this regard.

Senas Opening in Delhi

4098. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars including estimated strength of the various Senas that are operating in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) whether any of these Senas or Members thereof have been involved in rioting or social violence in any form; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to ban these Senas or at least to ban the carriage of potentially murderous weapons in public by their members ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The following Senas have come to the notice of Delhi Police :

Name of the Sena	Estimated strength
1. Rashtriya Hindu Shiva Sena	500
2. Hindu Shiv Sena	200
3. Adam Sena	3000

(b) Some members of one of the Senas were involved in a case of rioting.

(c) Action will depend upon the activities of such organisation.

Rationalising Procedures of Formulating Annual Plans

4099. DR. B. S. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have a proposal to streamline the process relating to the formulation of the annual plans of the States and Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) The question does not arise.

Recruitment Offices in Bihar

4100. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jawans recruited from Bihar during 1985-86;

(b) the location of permanent recruitment offices in Bihar; and

(c) the names of other places in Bihar visited by Recruitment Teams during the last three years together with the number of persons who applied and who were recruited in each such place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

(b) There are five recruiting offices in Bihar at Danapur Muzaffarpur, Ranchi, Gaya and Katihar.

(c) Details of places visited during the last three years are indicated in the Statement below. It will, however, not be in the public interest to disclose the information regarding number of applicants and those recruited.

Statement

Name of BRO	Places visited
RO (HQ) Danapur.	Gaya, Bhagalpur, Mukhama, Gopal Ganj, Nalanda, Mungher, Aurangabad, Newada, Bhojpur, Veishali, Siwan, Saran.
BRO, Ranchi	Gumla, Palamu, Singhbhum, Lohardaga, Dhanbad, Giridih, Hazaribagh.
BRO, Muzaffarpur	East Champaram, Begusarai, Sharsa, Gopal Ganj, West Champaran, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Chhapra, Samastipur.
BRO, Gaya	Rohtas, Palamu, Nawada, Gaya, Aurangabad, Nalanda.
BRO, Katihar	Dumka, Godda, Monger, Devghar, Khagaria, Madhopura, Saharsa, Khagaria, Devgaar, Dumka, Gadda, Begusarai, Monger, Bhagalpur, Sahibganj, Saharsa, Madhopura, Begusarai, Saharsa, Devghar, Sahibganj.

**Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh, Goa
and Pondicherry**

4101. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR :
SHRI KALI PRASAD
PANDEY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the demand for the grant of Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Pondicherry;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on these demands; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision will be taken keeping in view of the decision to grant Statehood to Mizoram ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c). Suggestions for grant of Statehood to these Union territories are being received from time to time. These are considered keeping in view the totality of circumstances and other relevant factors.

**Misuse of LTC by Employees of Delhi
Municipal Corporation**

4102. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports that over 5500 employees of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have drawn nearly Rs. 15 crore under the scheme of Leave Travel Concession by submitting false vouchers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Corporation has decided not to take any action against such employees but to permit them to refund the amount taken by them without even charging any interest; and

(c) whether the concessions will apply to current LTC advances taken for the previous years which were subsequently regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The current advance will be processed as per rules.

Eviction Operation in Assam

4103. SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale eviction of Indian citizens belonging to minority communities going on in Assam without making alternative arrangements;

(b) whether the Government have received representations from various organisation in Assam about illegal and arbitrary eviction operation in Assam;

(c) whether the Government have taken up the matter of eviction and making alternative arrangements with the Government of Assam; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d). A number of representations from various organisations in Assam, including those from minority communities, have been received, complaining of eviction operations being undertaken by the State Government of Assam. The State Government with whom the matter was taken up have stated that action to prevent encroachment of Government lands in Tribal Belts and Blocks is being enforced in accordance with the relevant clause of the Assam Accord and the unauthorised encroachers, irrespective of their caste and community, are being evicted as per law in force. However, the State Government have been impressed upon to evolve remedies which may be fair, proper and just all sections of the society.

[Translation]**Family Brought Above Poverty Line in Delhi**

4104. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families below poverty line in Delhi as in the beginning of Sixth Plan;

(b) the steps taken during Sixth Plan to raise them above poverty line;

(c) the number of families out of them which crossed the poverty line; and

(d) the steps proposed to raise the remaining families above the poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a)

The estimate of number of families below the poverty line only for Delhi in the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan is not available. However, based on the 32nd Round of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey by the N.S.S.O. the number of persons below the poverty line in Delhi in the year 1977-78 was 9.7 lakhs.

(b) Besides, other development programmes, a number of direct anti-poverty programmes were in operation in India, including Delhi, viz., the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guaranteed Programme (RLEGP) which aim at assisting the rural poor to enable them to cross the poverty line. The target and achievements of these programmes in Delhi in the Sixth Plan are indicated below :

Programme	Unit	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	
		Target	Achievement
1. IRDP	No. of Families Assisted	15000	16845
2. NREP	Lakh Mandays Employment Generated	0.90	0.40
3. RLEGP	Lakh Mandays Employment Generated	0.70	0.20

(c) The estimate of persons below the poverty line only for Delhi at the end of the Sixth Plan is not available. However, on the basis of 38th Round of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey by the N.S.S.O., the number of persons below the poverty line in Delhi in 1983-84 was 7.7 lakhs. Thus, 2 lakh persons crossed the poverty line in Delhi between 1977-78 and 1983-84.

(d) Besides, the overall development

strategy, the poverty alleviation programmes in operation in the Sixth Plan are being continued at an accelerated pace in the Seventh Five Year Plan. No specific State-wise targets have been fixed for these programmes in the Seventh Plan as a whole but only annual targets for the respective annual plans. In so far as Delhi is concerned, the targets and achievements in the first 2 years of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87 are indicated below :

Programme	Unit	1985-86		1986-87	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. IRDP	No. of families assisted	1293	1882	5100 (upto 8.7.86)	161
2. NREP	Lakh mandays employment generated	0.60	0.28	2.28 (upto June, 1986)	0.09
3. RLEGP	Lakh mandays employment generated	0.58	0.32	0.24 (upto June, 1986)	0.08

Ordnance Factory in Bihar

4105. SHRI G. L. DOGRA :
SHRI P. NAMGYAL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an ordnance factory at Bariyardhih Mor, Bihar to remove unemployment and poverty and for development of the area; and

(b) if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). In connection with the likely setting up of an ordnance factory, some State Governments, including Bihar, were approached for offer of suitable sites. Government of Bihar have offered a few sites, including one in Markacho, Hazaribagh District. These sites are being evaluated, alongwith others, in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

[English]

Patients Discharged From Tata Cancer Institute

4106. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the cancer patients of Tata Cancer Institute in Bombay have been discharged;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the alternative arrangements made for their treatment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI SHIVARAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Tata Memorial Centre is a National Centre for Research, Education and Comprehensive care of cancer patients. A large number of patients are admitted and discharged everyday in the normal course.

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

Uttara Khandi Movement in Eastern Region

4107. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Uttara Khandi movement is brewing in the Eastern region of the country to carve out a distinct unit comprising Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Koochbehar;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the movement;

(c) Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal the Uttar Khand Dal has been demanding a formation of a separate Kantapur State covering some area of West Bengal and also the recognition of Kamtapuri language. The demand of the Uttar Khand Dal is mainly for the betterment of Cooch-Rajbanshi community and seeks certain socioeconomic benefits for them. The Central Government and the State Government are seized of the matter.

Amendment of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983

4108. SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the constitution of the Tribunals set up under the illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 is being changed by reducing the number of judges from 3 to 1;

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

(c) whether Assam Government is not renewing the contract made with judges of Tribunals recruited from outside Assam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Assam Accord, the State Government of Assam have suggested certain amendments to the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983,

including a proposal to reduce the number of judges in each Tribunal from 3 to 1. The proposal is under consideration.

(c) According to information available, the Assam Government have not renewed contracts of outside judges on expiry of the term.

(d) The matter has been taken up with the State Government.

Care of Destitute Children

4109. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no private residential home for taking care of the mentally retarded children in Delhi;

(b) whether the keeping of a mentally retarded child under the exclusive care of a well established institution helps the child and parents alike;

(c) whether Government propose to seek co-operation of psychologists, psychiatrists, neuro-physicians and surgeons for giving parents proper guidance and to organise workshops for their benefits;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government-run institutions are almost asylums for destitutes as they lack the family atmosphere;

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir. Some voluntary organisations are running residential homes for mentally handicapped children in Delhi.

(b) Well established institutions are of help to mentally handicapped children but they cannot be substitutes for parental care.

(c) Such cooperation is, by and large, available in Government institutions. Well-organised private institutions also have such multi-disciplinary staff.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Damage of Sugar in FCI Godown in Maharashtra

4110. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugar worth about Rupees 2 crores has been damaged because of rain on 12 July, 1986 in front of godowns of Food Corporation of India Ltd. at Kalamboli, Tehsil Panvel, Distt. Raigad, Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to Curb Industrial Pollution

4111. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to ban the setting up of certain industries in and around cities/towns to check air and water pollution;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued for obtaining permission of the Department of Environment before setting up industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) what instructions have been issued for the industries which have already been established in the thickly populated area for adopting anti-pollution measures to check further pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) : (a) The Government have decided to restrict the setting up of polluting industries in and around cities/towns.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The guidelines cover :

—industrial siting criteria; and

—preventive and control measures for air and water pollution.

(d) These industries have to instal necessary anti-pollution measures to meet the standards prescribed under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Offtake of Rice by States Under Public Distribution System

4112. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the average offtake of rice by the States under the public distribution system for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) which are the first three States with the highest offtake of rice during 1985-86 and name the three States with the lowest offtake during that period; and

(c) whether any efforts have been made to determine the causes for the low offtake of rice under public distribution system by some of the States; if so, details of findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The average Offtake of rice by the States/ Union Territories under public distribution system was 4.49 lakh tonnes per month during 1984-85 and 5.04 lakh tonnes per month during 1985-86.

(b) The three States with the highest Offtake of rice during 1985-86 were Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal and those with the lowest Offtake were, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshdweep and Punjab.

(c) The Offtake of rice by the States/ Union Territories depends on a number of factors such as requirement of the Public Distribution System in the State and its coverage, stocks already available with the State Government, availability in the open market etc.

Acquisition of Silicon Technology

4113. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in December 1985, Government had received reports that the indigenous silicon, had been certified as of very high quality i.e. of the electronic grade, by several laboratories including a US laboratory;

(b) if so, reasons that prompted Government to pay in Feb. 1986, 16,75,000 US Dollars to Hemlock of USA for the 'acquisition of silicon technology'.

(c) the justification of this and an earlier payment of 6,70,000 US dollars to the same foreign company, even when samples of Indian silicon of high grade were being available in the country itself;

(c) the manner in which production of high grade silicon has benefited by these payments; and

(c) when were the decisions for payment was taken and at what level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). In the period November 1984 to January

1985, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources had forwarded to Department of Electronics copies of reports on tests carried out by laboratories including one in US, on the polysilicon supplied by Mettur Chemicals, from their pilot reactor. These reports would indicate that the material could be suitable for photovoltaic and some electronic devices. Taking into consideration these reports as well as reports of experts/scientists who had visited the Silicon pilot plant, detailed analysis was presented to the Government on the status of silicon activity at Mettur Chemicals. Government's decision as informed to Rajya Sabha on 14th March, 1985 is as follows :

"The Government have taken the decision to enter into an agreement with the Hemlock Semiconductor Corporation, USA after a careful assessment of the present stage of the techno-economic viability and cost effectiveness of the indigenously developed process. At the same time the Government will give the fullest support to the effort for the development of indigenous process on a commercial scale, and the investment decision in regard to the National Silicon Facility will be taken only after evaluating the results achieved by the production unit of 25 TPA being set up by the Mettur Chemicals".

The know-how fee as per Agreement with M/s Hemlock Semiconductor Corporation of USA is US \$ 67 million. In March, 1985, 10% of know-how fee i.e. US \$ 6,70,000 was paid on taking Agreement on record. In February 1986, 25% of know-how fee amounting to US \$ 16,75,000 was paid on receipt of process package.

Metkem Silicon Ltd. have set up their production plant and have reported that it is in regular operation since June 1986. The product from this plant obtained during regular operation will be evaluated for its acceptability by device manufacturers. As informed to Parliament on March 13, 1986, thereafter indigenously developed process by Metkem Silicon will be examined from the view point of techno-economic viability and cost effectiveness.

(d). As a result of these payments, Department of Electronics have acquired process know-how and basic engineering documents, for setting up of an industrial plant for the manufacture of ultra high purity polysilicon of 100/200 tonnes per annum, starting from basic raw material of metallurgical grade silicon, hydrogen and chlorine. This information would also be available to R and D institutions wholly funded by Government of India, for further work on strategic and sensitive material of high importance, for future industrial development.

(e) The decision for payment to Hemlock Semiconductor Corpn. as per Technical Agreement was taken at the appropriate level in February 1985.

Unspent Amount of Special Central Assistance

4114. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the unspent amount of the Special Central Assistance released to Orissa for Scheduled Tribes during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the actuals of the utilisation of the released amount have been duly verified ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) During the Sixth Plan period, against the allocation of Special Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 6656.37 lakhs for the Tribal Sub-Plan programmes in the Orissa State Government have reported *provisional* expenditure of Rs. 6601.24 lakhs.

(b) The expenditure figures booked by the Accountant General have not been reported by the State Government.

Submission of Reports by Inquiry Commissions

4115. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) which of the Commissions appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 during the last five years did not submit their reports within the period stipulated originally;

(b) how many Commissions have been kept alive for more than three years; and

(c) when they will complete their work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non Lifting of Foodgrains by States

4116. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments are not lifting the food-grains allotted to them for public distribution;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have not lifted the full quantity of food-grains allotted to them together with the reasons put forth by them for not lifting;

(c) whether Government have fixed some time limit for the States to lift the foodgrains, if so, details thereof ; and

(d) the extent to which non-lifting the foodgrains by the States will affect the common man in his daily life ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES. (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The overall offtake of foodgrains by the States/Union Territories for public distribution system during the period January, 1986, to June, 1986, is about 56% of the quantities allocated.

(b) Excepting Andhra Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the offtake in respect of various States/UTs during the above period was

below the allocations. Reasons for non-lifting of full allocated quantities are not indicated by the Stated/UTs.

(c) Yes, Sir, the allocations from the Central Pool for public distribution system are valid for about 45 days from the 25th of the preceding month upto the 10th of the month subsequent to the month of allocation.

(d) Lifting by the State Governments/ Union Territories is generally commensurate with their actual requirements. Further, the allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool are only supplemental to the open market availability.

Production of Edible Oil

4117. SHRI RANJIT SINGH
GAEKWAD :
SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the target of edible oil production in 1986-87 against its estimated requirement;

(b) whether over Rs. 1000 Crores worth of edible oils were being imported by India;

(c) whether such a huge import is a big drain on our foreign exchange reserve, and

(d) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oilseeds and the year of target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) A target of production of 148 lakh tonnes of oilseeds has been fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture for the oil year 1986-87 (November-October). Based on these figures the production of edible oils during 1986-87 is estimated at 41.30 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). During the current oil year the edible oils imports upto 30th June, 1986 (8 months) were worth approximately Rs. 234.10 crores.

(d) From 1984-85, a National Oilseeds Development Project is in operation in potential districts of 17 States to carry out the development of oilseeds. This project is being continued during the entire seventh plan period and a target of 180 lakh tonnes of oilseeds production has been fixed for the terminal year of the seventh plan (1989-90). Under the National Oilseeds Development Programme, assistance is provided on critical inputs in order to induce the farmers to take up Oilseeds cultivation on a large scale. A Technology Mission on oilseed production has also been set up.

5-day week system in union territories

4118. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the Union Territories which have introduced a five-day week system for their employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Five-day week system have been introduced in all the Union Territories.

Sick Sugar Mills of U.P.

4119. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh taken over by Government during the last five years indicating the names of such sick mills of Basti district out of them;

(b) whether the condition of these mills has deteriorated further after their take over by the Government;

(c) if so, whether Government have investigated the reasons for further deterioration of the condition of these mills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES. (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No sick sugar mill of Uttar Pradesh was taken over by the Central Government during last five years.

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

Resettlement of Villages Evacuated under Hoshiarpur cantonment Scheme

4120. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total number and names of villages which are proposed to be evacuated under Hoshiarpur Cantonment Scheme alongwith the details of compensation to be paid to them and resettlement plans for them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : Action is in hand to select a suitable site for the military station at Hoshiarpur in consultation with the State Government. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage, to furnish the requested details.

Anti-national forces in North-East

4121. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some anti-national forces are at work in the North-East, West Bengal and Bihar with demands for separate States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the unity and integrity of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). According to available information, the extremist groups in the States of Tripura, Nagaland and Manipur namely,

Tripura National Volunteers, National Socialist Council of Nagaland and Meitei Extremist Groups have been indulging in secessionist activities.

There are fissiparous and divisive demands for creation of a separate Jharkhand State in certain areas of Bihar, West Bengal Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. There was also a demand for an independent Kolhan State by the Kolhan Raksha Sangh. In West Bengal, the Gorkha National Liberation Front has started an agitation in the Darjeeling area for the creation of Gorkhaland. The Government is in touch with the State Governments concerned and appropriate steps are being taken to safeguard the unity and integrity of the country.

New Strategy to Combat Terrorism

4122. SHRI BANWRI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have planned to evolve a new strategy to combat terrorism which is prevailing in different parts of the country and particularly in Punjab ?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the new strategy will instil confidence amongst citizens in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government have taken various steps to deal with terrorist activities. These steps include enactment of laws, giving powers to the law enforcing agencies to take legal action and administrative measures like streamlining of intelligence set up, strengthening and modernisation of police arrangements in Punjab and other States and on borders and providing of assistance of para-military forces to State Governments. Government will spare no efforts to contain and eradicate terrorism.

Nepali speaking People of India called Indian domiciled Gorkhas

4123. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nepali speaking people of India who are Indian citizens by birth are called Indian Domiciled Gorkhas and recorded accordingly; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, according to information available with the Government, for the purpose of recruitment, to distinguish between Nepalese Gurkhas who are recruited in the Indian Army ex-Nepal and those who are recruited from India, the Gurkhas domiciled in India are called Indian domiciled Gurkhas.

Recommendation of Jag Mohan Reddy Commission on Communal Riots

4124. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jagmohan Reddy Commission appointed after 1969 riots in Gujarat had made significant recommendations to prevent communal riots;

(b) if so, the salient features of those recommendations; and

(c) what steps have been proposed by Union Government to the States to implement these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). The major recommendations for the Jag Mohan Reddy Commission includes review of the educational system and the textbooks with a view to promoting the feeling of national integration and communal harmony; voluntary adoption of secular code of conduct by political parties, religious leaders and the press; imposition of punitive taxes in the communal riot prone areas; appointment of Riot Commissioners to coordinate the efforts of various law enforcing agencies during the disturbances and streamlining the administrative, police and intelligence machinery so as to make them an effective instrument for preventing and controlling the riot situations.

(c) In the light of the recommendations of this Commission as also of similar other Commissions and the recommendations of the National Integration Council, the various State Governments were addressed to take appropriate measures. However, in 1980 a detailed set of guidelines for effective control of communal violence was prepared and circulated for adoption to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. In the light of the further experience gained by the Government, these guidelines were reviewed and revised and re-circulated amongst all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in 1985.

Development of Islands in Ganga Sagar and Sindhu Sagar

4125. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :**
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Islands in Ganga Sagar and Sindhu Sagar respectively where there is no habitation ;

(b) whether Government are considering to development these islands from defence as well as security and tourist point of view ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Information is being collected.

(b) to (d). There is a proposal to construct a Yatrika at Ganga Sagar. The State Government has informed that they will make suitable land available at Ganga Sagar for construction of Yatrika. Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti has been informed to take further action for construction of Yatrika.

The security requirements for the defence of the Island Territories in the Ganga Sagar and Sindhu Sagar are kept in view while drawing up the defence plans. It would not be in public interest to disclose the details of such defence plans.

Fabrication of Advanced Light Helicopter

4126. PROF. P. J. KURIEN, Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to commence the fabrication of the advanced light helicopter ;

(b) if so, the special features thereof ;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on it ; and

(d) the likely data of its addition to the defence forces ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (d), M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) have undertaken a project for the design and development of an advanced light helicopter at a total estimated cost of Rs. 94.87 crores at 1982-83 Price level. The helicopter is expected to be productionised in early 1990s. It will not be in public interest to disclose further details about the project.

[Translation]

Security Guards for Public Representatives in Delhi

4127. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public representatives living in Delhi and not holding important posts who have been provided with security guards ever since the spread of terrorism and killing of innocent persons started in Punjab ;

(b) the total amount spent thereon so far and since when the public representatives have been provided with security guards ;

(a) whether Government would find out as to how many public representatives actually require the services of security guards to protect their person ;

(d) whether Government are aware that some persons are misusing the security guards ; and

(e) if so, the action being taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) 62.

(b) The approximate expenditure on account of pay and allowances of Security Guard is Rs. 6,78,180/- per month.

(c) Regular reviews are carried out in consultation with Intelligence Bureau to assess the security requirements for these public representatives.

(d) No such complaint has come to the notice of the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Wages of Casual Labour in Government Offices and Undertakings

4128. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all Government offices and undertakings employ casual labour on daily rates of wages which are far below the scale rate of Wage Board Award ;

(b) if so, whether Government are proposing to give them equal wage in

accordance with the directives of the Supreme Court judgement regarding Equal pay for Equal Work :

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to regularise their services after Six months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI B. S. ENGTI) : (a) Casual workers on daily wages are employed in a number of Central Government offices and public sector enterprises. The rates of daily wages of unskilled casual labour in Central Government offices in Delhi/New Delhi are fixed by the Ministry of Labour. These are not subject to any Wage Board Award. Rates of daily wages of casual workers outside Delhi/New Delhi are governed by the notifications issued by the respective State Governments.

(b) to (d). The implications of the Supreme Court judgement delivered on 17.1.1986 on the writ petitions filed by Shri Surinder Singh and another Vs. Engineer in Chief, CPWD & others are under examination of the Government.

Import and Export of Foodgrains

4129. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had to import food items during 1984, 1985 and 1986 ;

(b) if so, the quantity of each item imported during the same period ;

(c) whether these items were imported on the basis of a reciprocal export of Indian foodgrains or other Indian goods ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether in view of good harvest of food crops, Government would take vigorous steps to accelerate exports ; and

(f) if so, the results achieved in regard to each food crop ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES. (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). A quantity of 3.50 lakh tonnes of rice was contracted for import in 1984. No wheat or rice was however, imported during 1985 and 1986 so far.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). Export of Basmati rice is on Opcr General Licence (OGL). Government have also allowed export of limited quantity of wheat and wheat products and non-basmati rice. Agreements have been entered into for sale of 30,000 tonnes of wheat to Nepal, 50,000 tonnes to Jordan and 1,10,000 tonnes to D.P.R. Korea.

Compensation to Victims by Manufacturing Units

4130. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to make it incumbent on manufacturing units, particularly those dealing with hazardous chemicals and processes, to take out public liability policies on the lines of third party insurance in case of vehicles in order to ensure adequate compensation to the victims in case of any unfortunate accident like the Bhopal gas tragedy ,

(b) if so, action Government propose to take in the matter ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The matter is under examination.

[*Translation*]

Master Plan to Deal With Desert Problem

4131. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any long-term master plan from Rajasthan Government for approval to deal with the problem of desert in the Seventh Five Year Plan which involves an outlay of Rs. 560 crores ;

(b) if so, whether State Government have also requested Central Government to give the same Central assistance for solving the problem of desert as is made available to hill areas for development programmes ;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government so far on the proposals of Rajasthan Government ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES. (SHRI A. K. PANJA) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) During the Sixth plan the Desert Development Programme was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50:50 sharing as between Centre and State. Rajasthan Government had suggested Central assistance on the pattern of hill areas development programme (HADP) i. e. 90% grant and 10% loan for desert development in the State. As against this, the Centrally sponsored Scheme of the Sixth Plan for desert development has been converted into a 100% Central scheme during the Seventh plan.

The proposal of Rajasthan Government for Rs. 560.21 crores included item like setting up of large and medium industries and certain areas which do not presently form a part of desert

development programme. They have been intimated that the main activities of the desert development programme would be confined to sand dune stabilisation, shelter belt plantation, construction of ground water sources besides ancillary activities like rural electrification for energising of tubewells and pumps to meet water supply requirements for livestock and human population of desert area. An amount of Rs. 190 crores (approx) is likely to be allocated to Rajasthan for desert development out of a total allocation of Rs. 245 crores under the programme during the Seventh plan.

(d) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

NCDC Assistance for Consumers Stores, Port Blair

4132. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government assist the Cooperative societies (financially) through National Cooperative Development Corporation, if so, the amount sanctioned for the consumers stores in Port Blair A&N Islands ; and

(b) the total amount asked for and sanctioned against each scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). for supplying essential consumer goods in the rural areas, financial assistance is provided under a central sector scheme to the primary agricultural credit societies through the NCDC. In addition, NCDC provides assistance for this programme from its own funds to the cooperatives for undertaking rural consumer activities. A Statement showing the assistance given by the Central Government/NCDC to the consumers, Port Blair A&N Islands is given in the Statement below.

Statement

Statement of assistance asked and sanctioned to the Consumer Cooperative stores, Port Blair.

Name of the Scheme	Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Purpose
1. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Consumer Cooperatives in Urban Areas.	1973-74	10.00	Working capital loan.
	1974-75	8.84	Share capital loan.
2. NCDC sponsored scheme for distribution of consumer goods in Rural Areas. a)	1980-81	5.60	Purchase of transport vehicle and construction of godown.
	1981-82		
	b) 1986-87	11.46 (as against Rs. 15.73 lakhs asked for)	Construction of shops-cum-godowns.
c)	1986-87	NCDC has reported that the total financial assistance amounting to Rs. 27.806 lakhs asked for by the store for conversion of two fishing trawlers into cargo vessels has not been agreed to.	

Project Proposal by Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperative

(d) the steps taken to implement the same ?

4133. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) whether Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperative has drawn up a seven year project proposal for afforestation in ten States ;

(b) The salient details of the project proposal are given in the Statement given below.

(b) the details of the proposal and whether these have been approved :

(c) if so, the names of the States where the schemes will be implemented and by what time ; and

(e) The States tentatively identified in the Project proposal are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The

final selection of the States will be made after detailed techno-economic feasibility studies.

(d) The physical and financial feasibility of the project is under examination.

Statement

1. *Objectives of the Project :*

To augment production of timber/fuelwood by creating plantations over 5 thousand hectares in each State during the Project period. The project thus envisages the creation of plantations of the order of 50 thousand hectares. Each project site (5000 hectares) would be divided into 7 blocks, each with an area of 715 hectares. One such block will be planted each year, thus completing 5000 hectares in 7 years. Fuelwood/timber are proposed to be planted in the ratio of 70:30 (3500/1500 ha.).

2. *Project Period :*

The project period is for seven years. The production of fuelwood/timber is expected to commence from the eighth year.

3. *Implementing Agency :*

IFFCO Farm Forestry Cooperatives will be organised in each State. The beneficiary farmer members will take up tree planting on their lands.

4. *Area Selection :*

The criteria would be (a) potential for developing farm forestry (b) availability of dry land and other non-cultivable land, preferably in tribal belt, where appropriate technology could be applied and (c) where the local community leaders will be receptive to the cooperative approach to farm forestry.

5. *Methodology :*

The Core Cell at IFFCO Head Office will select a 'project group' at each of the 10 project sites. This group will be

headed by a 'Project Executive' and will coordinate the afforestation of 5000 ha. involving 200 to 250 villages formed into about 65 to 85 cooperative Societies, over a period of 7 years. Each year approx. 10 to 12 such Societies will be formed. Each cooperative Society will be assisted by a 'village guide', who is selected from within the community and will be paid an honorarium of Rs. 300/- to 400/- per month. The project group will also have 3-4 Extension Officers, who will assist 3 village guides each. The Extension Officer and the village guide together will be actively coordinating the activities of the society.

6. *Production estimates :*

The annual estimated production from the 8th year to the 15 year is as under :-

Fuelwood	20,000 MT
Timber	8,500 MT
Fodder	15,000 MT

7. *Financial Estimates :*

The tentative project outlay is Rs. 45.30 crores. According to IFFCO, the financial resources are proposed to be mobilised through equity from Government of India and IFFCO, Government subsidy of 20 per cent and longterm loans from financing institutions. No financial commitment has been given by the Union Government for implementation of the project. The financial and physical feasibility of the project proposal is under examination.

8. *Financial Returns :*

The first block of 715 ha. in each project site comes to maturity after 7 years of its life. It is estimated that the yield will be at the rate of 60 MT/ha. of the fuelwood as well as of the timber and the prices assumed are Rs. 300/MT for fuelwood and Rs. 700/MT for timber. Thus, the returns estimated are Rs. 180 lakhs/block. Since, one block comes to maturity every year, these returns of Rs. 180 lakhs are expected every year from 8th year onwards. The harvested block is

assumed to be replanted as soon as it is harvested. It is assumed that these costs of re-planting and further maintenance of trees will be met from the income generated from the harvested blocks. After meeting these costs, the profits per project site will be approx. 100-150 lakhs per year, 8th year onwards

9. *Financial Indicators :*

It is calculated that internal Rate of Return (IRR) will be 14% and Net Present Value (NPV), calculated at 9% (Cost of capital), is Rs. 42.29 lakhs/project site of 5000 ha. The investment will be paid back within 4 years (by 11th year) from the year of income generation (from 8th year). The accumulated profits after interest and loan repayment will be Rs. 346.7 lakhs/project site of Rs. 3,467 lakhs in the total area of 50,000 ha. by 15th year.

10. *Distribution of earnings :*

The net cash generation (profits after interest and loan replacement) will be distributed at the rate of 6% to the share-holders and the rest is kept as retained earnings.

Sale of Outdated and Substandard Dry Cells

4134. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 5 July, 1986 regarding selling of not only substandard dry cells by the manufacturers but even outdated cells as the date of manufacture is not indicated on the product thereby exploiting the customers; and

(b) if so, the measures contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the subject is dealt with by more than one departments/agencies of the Government, on inter-Ministerial meeting has been called at the Minister's level to consider the entire matter for giving appropriate protection to the consumers.

Identification of People for Supply of 'Specially Subsidised' Rice

4135. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure according to which, persons for 'specially subsidised' supply of rice and wheat, are identified in different States/Union Territories, and how the quantum of subsidy is decided, keeping in view the degree of poverty of each family;

(b) how it is ensured that the ignorant; in far-off hilly/tribal areas are not left out and

(c) what are the rates of the subsidised rice and wheat for the customer and how do they compare with the normal rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The entire population living in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and the tribal majority States/Union Territories of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep is covered under the scheme for supply of rice and wheat at specially subsidized prices.

The retail distribution in the areas covered is arranged by the respective State Governments/Union Territories through their public distribution system.

(c) Under the scheme, wheat is required to be supplied to the beneficiaries at Rs. 1.50 per kg. and common rice at Rs. 1.85 per kg. The normal retail prices of food-grains under the public distribution system

are, however, fixed by the State Governments/Union Territories on the basis of Central issue price of Rs. 1.90 per kg. for wheat and Rs. 2.31 for common rice.

Special Pay to Bank and Public Sector Employees Posted in North-East Region

4136. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all categories of Central Government Employees posted in the North-East Region are entitled to a special pay;

(b) if so, the reasons for not paying special pay to the employees of Nationalised Banks and other Public Undertakings posted in the North-East Region;

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to introduce a scheme of special pay as incentive for employees of Banks and public undertakings posted in North-East Region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Central Reserve Police Force Act

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : I beg to

lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 :

(1) The Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 548 in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1986.

(2) The Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in { Notification No. G.S.R. 569 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-30428/6.]

Statement re : Review and Annual Report of General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay for the Year Ending 31.12.85, United India Insurance Co., Ltd., Madras, etc. for the Year Ending 31.12.85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(1) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985.

(ii) Annual Report of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3043/86.]

(2) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985.

- (ii) Annual Report of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3044/86.]

- (3) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3045/86.]

- (4) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985.
- (ii) Annual Report of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3046/86.]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
On a point of order, Sir. Sir, today there is a strike by the newspaper workers.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. I am not going to allow that...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. You can give something else. ... You can come under Rule 377.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You have not allowed 377 also.

MR. SPEAKER : You might have given it today. We will allow it tomorrow.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I wanted to raise it to day.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you—tomorrow.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The strike is today.

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow I will allow you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I am rising on a point of order...

(Interruption.)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukia) : 11 persons died in my constituency...

MR. SPEAKER : One minute. Mr. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On a point of order regarding the very functioning of this House. I find that the *Times of India* on the 3rd of August announced that one Cabinet Minister on the basis of...

MR. SPEAKER : You have given me a motion on which I have already given my ruling earlier. You have given me the same thing. This time I have forwarded it for comments.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE , Do you know, Sir, what issue I am raising ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not asking. I have already done it. Professor, you know the reason. I will do whatever is required of me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You do not allow procedural matters to be discussed in the House. Please let me know your ruling I have given a privilege notice...

MR. SPEAKER : My ruling is, I have already taken action; I have written; and I have asked for the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I take it that you have kept the matter pending.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; that is how it can be.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, he is monopolising the Zero Hour. We are also Members...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am seeking clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no Zero Hour.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : The House must know that 45 persons have died in Kerala and 11 in my constituency due to heavy rains and floods. You do not want me to raise it ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want your ruling, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given it,

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Please allow me, Sir. In my own Constituency...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not shout, Prof. Kurien. I will listen to you. First let me say something...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I want to say with folded hands...

MR. SPEAKER : I am already in sympathy with you, Prof. Kurien, because there are floods and 40 people have died. And you want to raise this question. You give it to me. I will consider it.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Please ask the Government to rush the assistance immediately, and there should also be a discussion.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : As a result of the ruling of the Supreme Court, anybody can refuse to sing the National Anthem on religious grounds. Therefore, the law has to be amended.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Sir, will you direct the Government to rush the assistance ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will do whatever I deem fit.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : The farmers in Kerala are suffering. 9,000 acres are under floods. 45 people have died.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have already done. You also give it. We will consider. I have already done once. But I have got no qualms about it. I can do it later on also. I will ask the Government to do something about it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : I have also given notice. I want to make a submission...

MR. SPEAKER : No. You give me some other motion. Then I will allow.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I have already given.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the motion.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : In Delhi, the newspaper workers are observing strike...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed under 377. You do not have to repeat it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : 12.36 hrs.
Why is Government not interfering ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Thousands of freedom fighters' cases are pending due to inefficiency of officers Government must take proper action.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.
Shrimati Sheila Dikshit.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
CONTD.

Statements Showing Action Taken by Government on Various Assurances, Promises, etc. During Various Sessions of Lok Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha :

(1) Statement No. XIII-Thirteenth Session, 1983. Seventh Lok Sabha.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3047/86.]

(2) Statement No. XVI-Fourteenth Session, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3048/86.]

(3) Statement No. X-Second Session, 1985. Eighth Lok Sabha.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3049/86.]

(4) Statement No. VII-Third Sessions, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3050/86.]

(5) Statement No. VI-Fourth Session, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3051/86.]

(6) Statement No. II-Fifth Session, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3052/86.]

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Action Taken Statement

[*English*]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

- (i) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Forty-Second Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Educational facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Medical Colleges under the control of, or aided by Central Government.
- (ii) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter V of Forty-Third Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Educational facilities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in (i) Indian Institutes of Technology and (ii) Central Universities.
- (iii) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and II and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Forty-ninth Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
- (iv) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of Fifty-ninth Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Reservations for, and

employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Defence Services.

(v) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I, II and III of First Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(iv) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapters I and II and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Third Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Benefits provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Cooperative Sector.

12.36½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE
Minutes

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House held on the 5th August, 1986.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Twenty-Third Report

[English]

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) : I beg to present the Twenty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.37 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Fifty-Fifth and Fifty-Sixth Reports

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

- 1 Fifty-Fifth Report on Customs Receipts-Short Levy due to Misclassification-Woolen Waste or Wool.
2. Fifty-Sixth Report on Loss on Procurement of Lac.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Sixth Report

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

12.38 hrs.

PETITION RE. LEVY OF DEVELOPMENT / DEFICIENCY CHARGES IN RESPECT OF RESIDENTIAL PLOTS ALLOTTED BY D.D.A. TO COOPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES IN TRANS YAMUNA AREAS

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri K. L. Chugh and others of Delhi regarding levy of development deficiency charges in respect of residential plots allotted by Delhi Development Authority to Cooperative Housing Societies in the Trans-Yamuna areas

12.39 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

[English]

Situation Arising out of Large Scale
Advances Made by Banks to Reliance
and Other Industries Against Security
of their Own Shares/Debentures

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupathi) :
Sir, I call the attention of the hon.
Minister of Finance to the following
matter of urgent public importance and I
request that he may make a statement
thereon :—

“Situation arising out of the large
scale advances made by banks to
Reliance and other industries against
the security of their own shares/
debentures and the steps taken by the
Government in that regard.”

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-
nagar) : Sir, one submission...

MR. SPEAKER : No submission is
allowed.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We
wanted that issue to be discussed...

MR. SPEAKER : No question.
Whatever is allowed is allowed. It cannot
be questioned. There are no other rules
for it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is a
very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I put it
down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. What-
ever the Member is saying is irrelevant.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I put it
down, otherwise I would not have done it.
Mr. Minister to make the statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Speaker,
Sir, The Reserve Bank of India carried out
a quick scrutiny of the accounts of several
companies connected with M/s Reliance
Industries Ltd, which had obtained credit
facilities from banks against shares/deben-
tures of that company. The report of the
Reserve Bank of India was laid on the
Table of the House on 24th July, 1986.
Pursuant to the preliminary findings, RBI
in exercise of its powers conferred under
section 35 and 35A of the Banking Regu-
lation Act read with Section 36 thereof and
all other powers vested in the RBI under
the said Act has set up a Committee on
14.7.86 with the following terms of
reference :

- (i) to enquire into the circumstances
connected with the aforesaid ad-
vances made by various banks
during the year 1985 against the
security of securities of shares/
debentures of Reliance Industries
Ltd. ;
- (ii) to determine whether or not in
making the aforesaid advances the
banks or any bank had acted in
conformity with normal banking
practices and procedures and, in
particular, with the direction and
guidelines issued by the RBI from
time to time for regulating grant
of advances against the security of
shares/debentures;
- (iii) to determine whether the aforesaid
advances were sanctioned within
the powers of the respective sanc-
tioning authorities and whether
there were any irregularities or
improprieties with respect to such
advances;

[Shri Janardhan Poojary]

- (iv) to consider whether it is necessary to modify or supplement the existing directions and guidelines of the RBI for regulating bank advances against the security of shares/debentures keeping in view the interests of the banking system as also trade and industry ; and
- (v) to consider any other relevant matter which may be referred to the Committee.

The Committee has been asked to submit its Report in two months.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Sir, I am very happy that we have a very sincere and dynamic minister to look after the banking affairs. But due to wrong economic directions and undesirable and unhygienic economic policies our country is lagging very much behind. Everyday we can see a lot of inequalities being done to poorer and weaker sections of the society.

I have come here neither as a pro-Reliance man; nor as an anti-Reliance man. I have come here to discuss in detail what the Government is doing for these industrialists in particular. To my mind it appears that Reliance is only a 1980 phenomenon.

When I look at it, before 1980 it was only a modest company which did not have much of a capital. When I cut open and see, the industry in 1970 had got a capital of Rs. 62 crores. In the year 1984-85 it had risen to Rs. 57.41 crores. When I look at the total loans, the working capital and the share capital, in the year 1976-77 it was Rs. 33 crores. But today it is about Rs. 735.68 crores.

Coming to the sales, it is a very laudable and praiseworthy thing that the chairman of the Company was able to muster much sales in the country and also outside. The previous sales in the year 1976 was about Rs. 67 crores and today it has gone upto 10 times and stands at Rs. 605 crores.

Coming to the taxes, people outside say that they have paid so much taxes with all their judicious tax system and careful systems they have come to a stage of zero taxation. In the year 1985 they have paid about Rs. 20.50 crores and the sales tax was about 1.29 lakhs.

When you look at the Reliance affairs in 1980 they have called for the debentures and there they have decided series I, II, III and IV in non-convertible debentures. They have raised about Rs. 71 crores and from convertible debentures Rs 15 crores. When you look at in 1984, I do not know how the Government have permitted—I do not know which Finance Minister but, I think, it is the Congress Government—they conversion of this non-convertible debentures into equity.

In the year 1984 when Indiraji was the Prime Minister two letters of intent were given to the Reliance Company. At that time the Minister for Industries who was some times ex-Minister of Andhra Pradesh gave two letters of intent to manufacture petro-chemical units, namely, PTA and MEG. These two petro-chemical units are supposed to be started. Mr. Venkataraman, Secretary has recommended the letter with the condition that this particular company should not make any institutional finance in the country. At the same time they have stipulated some rule saying they should try some public shares and NRI money and some loans from outside India. In March 1985 Mr. Ambani came out with a statement that he will raise capital to the tune of Rs. 670 crores with public shares, NRI loans and foreign bank loans. After that this intelligent Ambani a big industrialist raised about 20 companies. This is what the industrialists in the country are now doing. He was able to raise some 20 companies. As per Reserve Bank of India report about 17 banks came forward and gave loans against securities. For loans against securities as per RBI rules the debt-equity ratio should be 2:1 but this company with all their influence and connivance of the officials was able to get loans worth Rs. 108 crores from 16 nationalised banks. I will give the details of the banks. The Bank

of Baroda gave Rs. 25 crores. The canara bank gave about Rs. 12.2 crores. The Bank of India has given Rs. 9.7 crores. Some foreign bank also gave. Like that he was able to get Rs. 111 crores from the banks. From the NRI he was able to get Rs. 158 crores. In total he was able to raise Rs. 270 crores as non-convertible debentures and Rs. 10 crores as equity shares. I do not know what happened a little later. The Reserve Banks of India has given a directive saying that the banks should not give an further loan for the anti social companies, non-productive companies and also speculative companies. Even after this directive the Deputy General Manager, Bank of India has given about Rs. 5 crores collecting about Rs. 50 lakhs from different branches around Ahmedabad to this particular industry.

In the same way, Mr. Pai of Canara Bank gave a loan of Rs. 755 lakhs. I want to know, why the Government has given promotion to Mr. Pai, who was there in the Canara Bank, from the post of Deputy General Manager to the post of General Manager, after sanction of this loan. Is the banking sector really working for the betterment of the poor people of this nation? As a matter of regular practice, the industrialists in this country are collecting so much of funds in the name of different companies and are, in fact, looting the public money.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now. You have taken a lot of time.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Finally, I would like to know, whether the sanction of loans by different banks was regular or irregular. What is the factual position in regard to the sanctioning of loans to Reliance companies? What are the Reserve Bank, the Finance Minister and Prime Minister doing in this respect? How many IAS officers and Minister are having shares in this? You have recently appointed a Committee consisting of three persons in the Reserve Bank. How many of these

three persons have got shares in this? How many people from outside India are there? How many of the top bureaucrats have been keeping money in banks outside India in the form of non-resident Indians? That is what leads to generation of black money. In the other companies, like Bombay Dyeing.....**

MR. SPEAKER : It will not go on record. I have already given you fifteen minutes.

Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is good that the so-called loan mela Minister is here to reply. Today, the subject matter of the calling attention is the situation arising out of the large scale advances made by banks to Reliance and other industries against the security of their own shares/debentures and the steps taken by the Government in that regard.

First of all, I make myself clear that I totally object to the way our financial institutions and banks are inclined to give loans to big houses. There is a great discrimination in giving loans to these people, and in giving loan to the middle class people and the poor people, the unemployed and others. On that ground, I put my objections on record.

The question is that not only Reliance secured advances and loans against their own shares and debentures—if that is unlawful, the Minister has to tell us—, but whether any action was taken to check it. The allegation is that they used that money for speculative purposes to purchase their own shares and debentures. In that regard certain revelations have been made by the RBI in their interim report; of course, that is subject to the final report and thereafter we can make our own conclusions.

The Minister has to tell us whether Reliance were given loan through their

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

various investment companies to purchase their own shares and debentures which is violative of the RBI rules. A time bound enquiry is needed.

MR. SPEAKER : That is time-bound.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I would like to know whether he would be reiterating that they should give their report according to the time, because otherwise this kind of prolongation and delay will again vitiate the atmosphere and bring a bad name not only to the industry but also to the Government and the public institutions. That is very important. The allegation came around, I believe, middle of May and so much time has already gone. The interim report is again subject to the final report.

Another point that comes to my mind is that according to the allegations, they floated a number of fictitious companies to secure loans. I would like to know the procedure that is there for the Government to check the antecedents of the investment companies. Did the Reliance float these companies and were they given loans and advances without checking their antecedents ?

Now, we know things about Reliance. But all the big business houses are practising the same things. How is that Sir ? Bombay Dyeing Company Limited has 55 such investment companies and almost all have the same address, i.e. the parent address. ORKAY has 16; VIP Group 12; Mafatlal 26 and Goenka 12. Even the Birlas also have them. And Tatas too. They also take loans from the Banks. In Nagpur Tatas have closed down Empries Mill. More than Rs 5000 crores are held up with the sick units. It is common knowledge to everybody that these sick units are subsidiaries of the big houses. They take money, telling that they are going to revive these sick industries, but siphon off the money to other areas and keep those industries perennially sick. And in this, the banks are also in league with the companies and they are draining our previous money by giving it to the big business houses.

An article published in the *RBI Bulletin*, July 1986 issue gives the performances of the financial and investment companies for the year 1982-83. A study was done for 307 companies and 38 of them are share trading companies. They got bank loans and their declared intention is share trading. When they get loans, they purchase shares. Knowingly, how did they allow this ? I would like to know whether you are going to put a ban on floating such kind of companies by parent houses. You have to put a ban on this. Why do they require such kind of an investment ?

Now let us come to the question of RIL. So much has been said and so much has come in the press about this. I want to know as to how many big loans were advanced to them in the past. And what was their record of repaying the loans ? Did they adhere to the schedule ? If not, then knowingly why did you not take action or why did you not check up properly before giving this kind of big loans to them again ? This is another point to which the Minister should give an answer clearly.

So far as what is given in the RBI Report is concerned, it applies to Reliance as much as it applies to the Government, to the Bank officials, and Management. What is there ? The business activity of almost all the companies who applied for loans on behalf of Reliance is stated as 'trading in yarn, fabric, shares and securities'. The purpose of the loan is generally stated as 'for working capital or for purchase of shares or for purchase of shares and debentures of RIL'. In the case of Canara Bank, although in the loan application the purpose is stated as 'for working capital', the bank had sanctioned it for the purpose of subscribing to the debentures of RIL. How is that ? These companies have applied for working capital. But when the loan gets sanctioned, it turns the other way round and it is given as purchasing of shares. Who are in league with whom ? This has to be told properly.

Now we see the conclusion made by the Interim Report. The RBI Guidelines

mentioned that the advanced against shares should be for productive purposes and these have not been complied with by the Banks which advanced large amounts of loans to the companies connected with the RIL. That has to be probed.

I want to know one thing. In our motion, other industries are mentioned. I also request the Minister to take certain big houses and set up a commission to inquire into the affairs of their financial matters. What are they doing with public money? They are sucking the money of our people and who are helping them? I just want to tell you about one instance. These Companies, Bombay Dyeing and Reliance, they were good brothers and now they are at each other's throats.

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, they are brothers and they are at each other's throats.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It seems like that. Though the proverb says croco does not eat crow meet but these capitalists do it. We have to go into everything and everybody. Now, I want to know whether it is a fact that some time ago, PT Five State Investment Company—a subsidiary of Bombay Dyeing—has borrowed over Rs. 25 crores in foreign exchange to invest in Indonesia and all has gone sick and the money lost. The loans came from India—Indian Overseas Bank and Syndicate Bank. I want to know whether it is also a fact that the Bombay Dyeing has issued non-convertible debentures worth Rs. 8 crores, concluded on June 28th flouting the Clause of the previous issue of debentures such as mortgage cover, maintenance of adequate profit, maintenance of power as required to pay the debenture interest. I want to know whether Nusli Wadia and Sons secured Rs. 6.07 crores loan from the Nationalised Banks (Union Bank and State Bank led Consortium). Nusli Wadia, invested bulk of this loan in the shares of Bombay Dyeing and six other companies. I want to know whether the Government will investigate into the matter, whether

it is a fact that Bombay Dyeing, a Public Ltd. Company is totally controlled by Nusli Wadia, a Private Ltd. Company whose shareholding is entirely foreign with largest share held by Nepal based Company (1) Viswa Byapar Pvt. Ltd., (2) Lekha Kiran Investment Concern Pvt. Ltd. Who are these Lekha Kiran and all, the Minister may kindly tell, us.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary, you have become a good *Lekha Kar*.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : How is it that this Nusli Wadia, a British National is allowed to carry on the entire export trade of the Bombay Dyeing? Now it reveals that these inner squabble of these Houses is destroying the business climate of the country and the Government with their private mind are helping this kind of degeneration of our economy. So a thorough Inquiry into the conduct of all these houses is very much required.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary, one thing is revealed to me. At least being a Chowdhary, I thought that you must be weak in mathematics and economics, but you are doing perfectly.

Shri Zainul Bahser.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Sir, I am very weak in arithmetics and economics.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who, you ?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Yes, Sir, I have an open mind in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : One must always keep the mind open.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Mr. Speaker, Sir, two things have emerged. Reports of irregularities committed by Reliance industry have appeared in the press and magazines and the press has

[Shri Zainul Basher]

brought the irregularities before the people in the public interest. It is a good thing that the Reserve Bank has constituted a committee to look into the matter as has been stated in the statement and the committee is examining the matter from different angles. But there are some doubts in our mind. It may be due to the rivalry among the big corporate Houses. The Reliance industry has made spectacular progress and this might have been done deliberately to harass and harm them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to quote the 'Patriot' newspapers which is not regarded as a supporter of big business :—

[English]

"It appears that the main object of the current campaign of witch hunting is to create an environment of suspicion, distrust and hostility about Reliance among decision-makers, in the bureaucracy, among bankers and the public at large so that Reliance is disabled from raising funds from the public, its project in hand are stalled and sanction of new project is delayed or stopped altogether. The objective appears to be to paralyse the company altogether."

[Translation]

This has been said in this newspaper and this is a paper which cannot be regarded as the supporter of big business community. This apprehension should not be taken lightly. True you are making investigation and you should make investigation. That aspect is before us and the other aspect is also before us. Ten years back the turnover of Reliance industry was Rs. 91 lakhs and in 1985 it reached to Rs. 711 crores. As I have already said this is a spectacular progress. In spite of this if action is taken the Reliance industry will suffer a set back and face a lot of harassment at the time of investigation. But you can imagine what will be the plight of more than 38,000 depositors and investors on account of this action. The shares of

Reliance are falling constantly in the shares market and there is panic among the shareholders. We have to keep their interests in mind and also the interests of Reliance industry are not to be ignored. There is panic in the Reliance industry. The Government must protect their interests. Let the investigation go on but it is not proper to give so much publicity. Had there been no mala fide intention, such thing would have been published only once or twice. Time and again it is said that Reliance is indulging in smuggling and fraud and it is cheating the people. Such type of publicity has created panic among the depositors, investors and shareholders. They have been demoralised.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, of course, Reliance industry has adopted a new strategy. It has collected funds from the market from the middle class people. Previously, big people used to take loans from public sector banks and build their huge empires but Reliance did not adopt such a method and it deserves credit for it. I would praise Reliance that it has raised funds from those middle class people who want to take benefit of their money by investing it in shares. This has benefited Reliance and it has made progress. The shareholders also got sizable dividend and profit.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : I am on a point of order. What are the questions being framed? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : What are you saying Reddy Sahib? Mr. Speaker Sir, this time should not be counted in the time allotted to me.

Secondly, I would like to say that as our friend Saifuddin Chowdhary has said, if Reliance has committed a wrong thing, it is not alone which has done so. Other big industrial houses in this country have also committed similar irregularities. As has been stated, bank loans have been

provided to other companies also Other companies have also got loans by mortgaging shares, debentures in the way Reliance has got loans.

MR. SPEAKER : You mean all are sailing in the same boat.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : We have come to know about a lot of irregularities committed by Bombay Dyeing. They are as follows :

[English]

- “1. “Over-invoicing of second-hand DMT Plant.
2. Defaulted on its payment of 1.12 corporate tax (Yet Government gave permission to issue non-convertible debentures).
3. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, a private limited company of Wadia and Scindia, had total control over Bombay Dyeing and thus depriving the 33,000-odd shareholders from their due returns.
4. Flouting the clauses of the previous debenture issues, the Bombay Dyeing Company had floated issue of 8 crores non-convertible debentures. The clauses flouted are :
 - (1) Mortgage cover
 - (2) Maintenance of adequate profits and
 - (3) Maintenance of coverage required to pay the debenture interest.
5. Manipulation of profit and loss account of the year ending September 1985. Bombay Dyeing had Written to Government that commercial production started in

April 1985, but balance sheet manipulated otherwise, and thus cheating the Government, public and shareholders.

By capitalising revenue expenses of the order of Rs. 26 crores Bombay Dyeing has inflated the net block of the DMT plant without adding any assets. Subsequently, Bombay Dyeing has taken further loans against the inflation assets.

Investment and trading companies siphon off funds of Bombay Dyeing through Nepal.

[Translation]

Investigation must be conducted in their case also.

MR. SPEAKER : Inquiry should be instituted against all defaulting companies.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Now I would like to put some questions in half a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Put questions. What were you doing till now ?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Was the act of companies belonging to Reliance Management and other companies taking loans by mortgaging shares and debentures illegal ? Whether only the companies of Reliance Management took such loan or other companies had also taken such loan ? The report of the Indian Express has put the loan figure at Rs. 101.83 crores whereas in the report submitted by the Finance Minister recently to the Reserve Bank, the loan given by the Government has been shown as Rs. 59.26 crores. May I know which of these two statements is correct ? Whether the names of the 16 banks given by Indian Express and the amount shown against their names are correct ? In the report of the Indian Express it has been said that these companies had taken loans by mortgaging 'F' series debentures. Is this true ? Besides Reliance, how much loan was taken by Bombay Dyeing and other Companies by mortgaging shares and debentures ?

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I heard with careful attention the speeches and the questions raised by the hon. Members. There is lot of confusion about all these matters in spite of the fact that there was a question in Rajya Sabha and a question here in Lok Sabha and lot of information was also given by the Finance Minister on the issue. I do not want to take time of the House by going into that. But I would like to put a few questions which are relevant. But before I do so, I would like to point out, as I have been telling this House often, that all this has happened because of the liberal policies of the Government being pursued for the last two years. The buoyant market was exploited by the big business and now it has been proved that the surplus money which was available with banks, with the people and with everybody went to certain unproductive channels. This was my charge. The episode of this company and other companies prove that the direction to which our economy was moving, was not the right direction and that the buoyant market was responsible for this sort of siphoning of funds. I am happy that the Government of India has asked the Reserve Bank of India to set up a high power committee. And that high power committee is going into all these aspects which have been asked here. I do not know the exact size of the remifications. The committee is going into the aspect whether the Reliance Industries Ltd. has taken loans of Rs. 59 crores to purchase the shares and debentures of whether the loans were taken for other productive purposes. If they have taken the loan for the purchase of shares and debentures, then certainly it is highly objectionable and they should be punished. But, supposing, that is not so, then the share-holders should not suffer. My friend, Mr. Zainul Basher has said rightly that the real victims are the shareholders and the debenture holders. The value of their shares is going down day by day. It may be that they may suffer huge losses because there may be a distress sale. I am very happy that the Bombay Stock Exchange has now prohibited forward marketing of the shares. But that is not enough. The peo-

ple who are holding the debentures and shares, they are now suffering. This should not take too long. The Enquiry Committee which has been set up must submit its report by 15th of September. They have been given two months time. They should not take more than two months to submit their report. There should not be any extension. We would not like any extension in this matter.

Secondly, the loan which has been taken has been misused. They have been siphoned off by the Reliance Company. What is the present position? Out of Rs. 59 crores how much loan has been repaid so far as on date? What is the loan repaid by the company? If not, what has happened to that? Is the Government going to recall the loan if it is proved that the loan was not used for which it was given and the objective has not been served?

I would like to know, is the Government of India going to look into the other aspects of the matter? Is Government of India going to set up another Committee or is the existing Committee going to see that the other companies which had indulged in similar activities or even worse than this, will be brought to book? Are you going to investigate that?

When this question was put to the Finance Minister, he observed we are not here for a wild goose chase.

It is not so. I have given a complaint against several other companies who are indulging in this type of practice. I would like to know what action is going to be taken on this particular complaint and I do not want any excuses because you can always say-well it all appeared in the newspaper and we do not take cognisance of what appears in the newspaper. But that is the main thing on which the whole thing started. So much information is available with the Members of Parliament. Every Member is getting truck-load of material. Every day, from all sides, all material we are getting. It is very difficult for us to discern and to find out what is right and what is wrong.

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is known for his integrity and honesty. I hope he is going to separate water from the milk and he is going to tell us what is true and what is not.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY (Visakhapatnam) : The Call Attention Motion refers to the large scale advances made by the banks to Reliance and other industries. Reliance has been given favoured treatment at the hands of the Minister. In his own reply he has referred to Reliance only and not to the other industries. He has not touched the other industries. What is the reason ? Is it the attitude that the Minister wants to deal with a particular group of industries ? Is it proper ?

It is on the basis of the Reports of the Indian Express and Financial Express that the Ministry instituted an enquiry. There is nothing wrong about it. What is the Government machinery doing ? Are they sleeping ? Only when the daily papers publish the report the Government wakes up. Prior to it, it does not act and it does not go into the matter. After the publication of the report, the Government appoints a Committee and does all sorts of things. I would request the minister to consider this aspect also.

In the Call Attention Motion, it is very clearly stated-the Bank advances loans to the Reliance and other industries against security of their own shares, What are the steps taken by the Government in that regard ?

May I know whether advancing loans against the security of shares and debentures was devised exclusively to flavour the reliance management companies ? May I know whether some other big firms and companies were not advancing loans against security of shares and debentures ? If loan is given to Reliance, is it the normal practice ? Is it or is it not done in the case of various firms and companies who come within the ambit of this Call Attention Motion ? Sir, on the 20th, the Deputy Governor, RBI, addressed a circular letter to all the scheduled banks. It says :

We have come across recently several instances where banks have sanctioned substantial credit facilities to many companies and firms for the purchase of shares and debentures.

Sir, he says, we have come across several instances. Not only Reliance. But several instances have been brought to the notice of the Government. The RBI Deputy Governor says this. But no reference was made to any of these firms by the Minister. I have nothing to speak particularly favouring Reliance. If they are wrong, hang them up; take stringent action against them. You have to see whether they are wrong or they are not wrong. You will have to verify and look into it. This Reliance incident is only the tip of the ice-berg. There are several skeletons in the cupboard. There is something wrong with the administration of the banks. And therefore, why not a House Committee be constituted to go into the whole question ? Let them go into all the frauds committed by various public sector nationalised banks. Let them go into the matter how the officers and the management of private firms are in league with each other to defraud the nation of crores of rupees. Let a Committee of the House be constituted to go into the matter. It is otherwise difficult for him to take the entire burden on himself alone. I want to tell one thing to the Minister. Several things were published in several reputed weeklies against Bombay Dyeing etc. It is not merely about Reliance. About Reliance I don't hold any brief for them. But I may point out why no word is said by the Minister about Bombay Dyeing. Is it because one of the Union Ministers has financial and business interest in Bombay Dyeing as was published in such weeklies ? In several sections of the Press, one of the Ministers of the Union Government was alleged to have flouted the FERA regulations. He was associated with Bombay Dyeing which is coming under his protective wings. I am not referring to all the points raised by my friend Mr. Jaipal Reddy in this behalf. Therefore, when such a situation develops in Bombay Dyeing that matter requires to be dealt with equally in a firm manner.

[Shri Bhattam Sriramamurty]

Sir, 100 Members of Parliament—as per the Press Report—have presented a Memorandum to the Prime Minister to go into the affairs of Reliance which has siphoned off 100 crores of rupees. What is the action taken? Is any enquiry being instituted into the matter? What are you going to do about it? May I know whether you received any such memorandum? If so, what is the action to be taken? A CBI enquiry is stated to have been instituted against Reliance company for the leakage of import policy and duty-hike on the import of PTA. If that is so, what has happened to that report? Will that report be placed on the Table of the House?

The hon Minister has stated that Loans may be recalled, if they are not used for the purpose for which they are given. I want to know whether any such instance (of recalling of the loan) has come to your notice? If so, may I know whether any proceedings were instituted to recall the loans under such circumstances. The Chairman, RIL (Reliance India Ltd.) has stated that not a single F Series debentures were held either directly or indirectly by his family. What I want to know is this. Is this a fact? Why not you make the position clear? I wish to know about it. Let the hon. Minister reply to all the points raised by me. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I am
thankful to the hon. Members for giving
me an opportunity to come before them
and to supplement what we have stated in
the Parliament, both in Rajya Sabha and
Lok Sabha.

Sir, You are aware of the fact that this has been answered once in this House also. That was Starred Question 26. The reply was given in detail. The hon. Member, Shri Reddy has stated that there is a lot of confusion created and we should clear it. The hon. Member. Dr. Chinta Mohan and also the hon. Member Shri

Zeinul Basher in the beginning of their speeches made it very clear that there should not be any witch-hunting and the Government should be fair and impartial and we have to go into all aspects. Here the Government has made it very clear that we are not going to suppress anything from the Parliament and will not support or will not witch-hunt anybody, but when the high level Committee has been appointed with the clear objective of going every aspect that has been raised not only today, but earlier also raised in the press and at other places giving some material, all these things should be looked into. For that purpose, Sir, a high level committee has been appointed.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it for Reliance or...

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I will come to all aspects. Please bear with me for some more time. (*Interruptions*). Sir, so far as the Reliance is concerned, a high level committee has been appointed and we are waiting for its report and when the report comes before us, we will take appropriate action. If there is any violation, definitely we will take action against such people and also if there is no violation, if they are innocent, then we are not going to take any action against innocent people also. At the same time, guilty persons will not be allowed to go scot free. This is the thinking of the Government. This has been made very clear. (*Interruptions*). Sir, here as the hon. Members wanted, I feel this type of justice...

MR SPEAKER : They want to know about other companies also.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : You are not allowing me to speak. Why should there be this anxiety?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Since the committee has been appointed, it should be asked to—

MR. SPEAKER : You have already made your point. Why are you interrupting ?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we seek your protection.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why are you shielding...

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, for the information of the hon. Members we are not shielding anybody. (Interruptions). Sir, I will first come to their anxiety as to what we are going to do about it. We have not spared any person. We are not going to spare any person if they violate it. I am just bringing to the notice of the Hon. Members that not only we are going into to the reports that have appeared the Press, if the Members are having some more materials they can pass them on to us and if specific instances are brought to our notice we will order investigation. We will not spare any person if found guilty. For that I am requesting the Hon. Members that if they are going to send some materials to us, definitely we will order an inquiry and we will look into it.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Why don't you constitute a Committee of the House ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We are not constituting it. So far as violations and other things are concerned, the Hon. Member is a knowledgeable person, let us not delink the authority of the Reserve Bank of India. Let us place trust in the authority of the Reserve Bank of India. When they place their report and when they come with their findings, if there is anything which calls for action, definitely we will take action. At that time if there is any violation and if there

is an element of criminality involved, if required, we can give it to CBI and to police also.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I have given some information about Bombay Dyeing. What is he going to do about it ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he has said that he will take action on whatever you have given.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Vishnu, you are not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Zainul Basher, he has already announced that he will take action against anybody found guilty. He has already said that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : For taking action our Hon. Members can supply the information.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I have already supplied.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Please don't get excited. You know that. You place your hands on your heart and say whether the Government has gone back from taking action against any person found to be guilty.

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The action of the Government is very clear and we are fighting against corruption, we are fighting against lethargy, we are fighting against inefficiency. It is within your knowledge that we are not going to side with any person and there will not be any witch-hunting also. This is the assurance I am going to give.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, please. MR. Datta Samant, why are you standing ? I have not allowed anybody.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : With your permission I would say that some allegation has been made by the first speaker that with the help of a Minister loans have been given. I refute the charge. The Hon. Member himself has said in the beginning what is the integrity of the Ministers in the Finance Ministry. So, I refute the charge that has been made here.

So far as Bombay Dyeing and other things are concerned, I have already replied.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has said that he will take action based on that.

(Interruptions)

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Has anyone of the members in that Committee appointed by the Government got shares in any one of these companies ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : If you kindly go into the terms of reference it is very clear. It is said that even the impropriety will be looked into, including that of Ministers. Don't worry.

SHRI SAIFFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I asked several questions including a very relevant one and that is what is given in the Press about Reliance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has said that he will inquire. Inquiry is going to be conducted. They have already formed the Committee. They will find out. He has said that he will take action.
(Interruptions)

13.35 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty-Seventh Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th August, 1986”.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th August, 1986”.

The Motion was adopted

[English]

13.35½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Demand for television station/television relay station in Kanya Kumari district.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : Providing television facility to the people of Kanyakumari district in the long standing wish and anxiety of the people of this area. Now this part is left out and isolated without television facility. People here have been representing for long for this facility. Commissioning of TV station at Trivandrum did not improve the situation in Kanyakumari district. Not only that it is not visible but the programmes of the Trivandrum TV station are mainly in Malayalam and they are arranged to suit the

tastes of the people of Kerala. Next option would be that they have to witness the Sri Lankan Tamil programmes which won't be palatable to the people of our country. They too are not clear and visible.

So, Government may be pleased to pass early orders for the commissioning of a television station or realy station in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

- (ii) Demand for opening a railway Zonal office in Bihar.

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI (Ballia) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are nine railway Zones in the country and every zones has been placed under one General Manager. A proposal for opening a railway zone in Bihar has been under consideration for the last ten year but no decision has been taken on it so far. As far as the railway traffic is concerned, Bihar has a distinct place due to its population and natural wealth. In the absense of Railway Zonal office in Bihar, proper development of the railway traffic in that region is not taking place. The Railway employees have to face administrative difficulties also which can be removed a zonal office is opened there. The railway zonal office can be opened in Danapur near Patna where the D.R.M. headquarters of the Railways have been functioning for a long time or it can be opened in Barauni-Gathlara where Railway has vast land and the biggest goods yards of Asia. The most suitable place for Railway Zonal office of north Bihar will be Barauni only.

In would, therefore, request the hon. Railway Minister to consider the proposal in depth and give early clearance for opening Zonal Office there.

- (iii) Demand for allotting waste lands on lease to Harijans and tribals in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Vijaipur and Karhal development blocks of the Morena district of Madhya Pradesh are hilly areas. Lakhs of acres of land is lying

waste there. The Madhya Pradesh Government have failed to undertake afforestation there as a result the invironment of the region is polluted. This area is inhabited mostly by harijans and adivasis. I would like to request the Government of India to allot the follow land to Harijans and Adivasis on lease and supply saplings of teak, mango, shisam, cashew, mulberry to them for plantation so that the standard of living of the poor is raised.

[*English*]

- (iv) Demand for Government's dropping the proposal, if any, to increase standard rent of accommodation for government employees following implementation of Pay Commission Report.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH (Guna) : The reports in a section of the Press that the Government is considering enhancing the standard rent of staff houses for Government employces, following the report of the Pay Commission are causing widespread concern. The proposed hike in rent will take away whatever little the Pay Commission has promised to the badly-off Government servants. Any such proposal would be very legitimately resented and the Government should refrain from taking such a decision.

[*Translation*]

- (v) Demand for drawing up a Scheme in consultation with Archaeological and other departments for appointment of a high level committee for development and preservation of cultural heritage of Mathura and Vrindaban.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that Mathura and Vrindaban, the native of Krishna and a sacred place of pilgrimage are being neglected. Earlier the milk and curd were available in abundance there but now there is even shortage of water. The streets of Muthra and Vrindaban, where Radha-Krishna performed their 'ras lilas', are today full of dirt and refuse. The holy water of Yamuna, which was ambrosia of the feet of Lord Krishana and reminds us of the peerless smell of the holy body from the time immemorial is now turning into a dirty nullah full smell.

[Shri Manvendra Singh]

Not only Indians, but lakhs of pilgrims and visitors from all corners of the world visit Vrindaban every year. They feel agonised to see the dilapidated condition of parikrama approaches and of the ancient places of pilgrimage in Brijdham which hurts their religious feelings.

I would suggest that for the protection and preservation of the ancient culture, folk music, forest, circumambulation way of Mathura and Vrindaban and for the preservation of the character of the Yamuna, a high level committee may be formed involving the Archaeological, Environment, Forest, Tourism and irrigation departments to prepare a comprehensive plan for this purpose.

[English]

- (vi) Demand for running Delhi Puri Express daily and rationalising time schedule of Nilachal Express.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Delhi-Puri Express is now running as a super-fast train and the time has been restored to original schedule. But it should run from Delhi to Puri and back every day so that convenient and speedy travel can be possible. The Bhubaneswar is the State Capital. It needs immediate communication with Delhi, the National Capital. So I request the Minister of Transport to immediately introduce the running of Puri Express from Delhi to Puri and back on all the days of the week and it may be examined if the running time can be reduced by 2 to 3 hours so that it can assure more easy communication.

The time schedule of Nilachal and Utkal Express has been abnormally increased. Utkal Express goes by Western Orissa and provides travelling facility for 5 districts of Orissa. But now-a-days on account of increase in time schedule it is very much inconvenient to travel in the said train. I would urge upon the Railway Minister to restore the normal time schedule that was previously operating and to rationalise the travel so that travel from Puri to Delhi and back will not be that difficult.

The time schedule of Nilachal Express from Delhi to Puri and back needs to be rationalised.

- (vii) Need for allocating sufficient funds for Tambaram-Chingleput railway doubling work.

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu) : It is disheartening to note that the pace of work of Tambaram Chingleput railway doubling work is completely at a standstill with the result the main purpose of the project is defeated. Only a token provision of Rs. 1 lakh was made initially for the project. The project was sanctioned by the Railway Board at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.53 crores and the initial idea was to go ahead with the project at top gear. It was understood that for want of sufficient funds, the project, work has been suspended and the people of the district and the State as a whole has been much agitated and dissatisfied. The doubling work has to be taken up in hand immediately to help speed up the trains on this important line which cater to thousands of office-goers and college students and trading public. Hence the urgent need is to allocate sufficient funds immediately so that the important doubling work of Tambaram-Chingleput is taken up and completed without further delay.

- (viii) Demand for lifting ban on recruitment so that Verts manufacturing unit of Ordinance Clothing Factory at Avadi is Commissioned.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Sir, the Ordinance Clothing Factory at Avadi, Madras, Tamil Nadu is manufacturing clothes (pants, Shirts, etc.) for military personnel. The workers of the above factory are doing their best without going for strikes; etc. The present Vice-President of India while he was Defence Minister sanctioned a vest unit, that is, manufacturing Baniyaen for the defence people. Now the materials have come. Machineries were purchased and kept idle. The necessary manpower is not sanctioned in view of the policy of ban on recruitment. Unless and otherwise this ban is removed there is no scope for this Baniyaen factory to be commissioned. Moreover I understand that 20 crores materials work stitched outside by giving contract to private parties

while the factories at Shahjahanpur, Kanpur and OCF, Avadi were good in completing in time. This has resulted in great apprehension in the minds of workers in all the factories at Shahjahanpur, Kanpur and Avadi, Madras. Hence I request the Central Government to intervene immediately to stop giving private contracts and also remove the ban on recruitments for at least on 'ongoing projects', so that the vest project at OCF Avadi, Madras can be implemented by proper sanctioning of the adequate staff.

- (ix) Demand for opening of Bank of Maharashtra Branches in Orissa during the current financial year.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the bank of Maharashtra is one of the nineteen major nationalised commercial banks. Soon after nationalization, all the major commercial banks undertook expansion programme and opened their branches in different States. In Orissa, all the nineteen nationalised banks except the Bank of Maharashtra have opened their branches.

There are nearly 150 officers from Orissa serving in this Bank and they are deprived of their posting their entire service period in their home State where they can serve the Bank in a much better way. Besides, Orissa is a backward and under-banked State where this Bank should have representation in the developmental work maintain its nationalized status.

Further, customers of this Bank having business links with Orissa are facing problems for remittance of funds and other banking services as a result of which their business is hampered. This also adversely affects customers service and also profitability of this Bank, Opening of few branches at least in State capital Bhubaneswar and other cities like Cuttak, Puri, Rourkela, Sambalpur, Berhampur would certainly extend the next work of the bank at national level and improve the level of ancillary customer service of the Bank. As the Bank has already one Divisional Office in Calutta, there will be no problem as such for controlling the branches to be opened in Orissa.

As such, I urge upon the Government of India to open the branches of the Bank of Maharashtra in Orissa during the current financial year.

13.47 hrs.

**MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT)
AMENDMENT BILL 1986
CONTD.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation) and Development) Amendment Bill.

Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy to continue.

SHRI E. AYYPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Sir, the growing importance of mineral development, national and international, is not reflected properly in the allocations made in the Seventh Plan. Minerals and development of minerals is basic for the development of industries. The total allocation made in the Seventh Plan under the heading of Industry and Minerals is 3785.88 crores. However, it is not known how much of this amount is going to be allocated for mineral development.

We had introduced the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act in 1957. The Act has been in force for a number of years and in the implementation and working of this Act, certain difficulties and certain lacunae were noticed. We expected that the present amending Bill would clear all those controversies and lacunae which were noticed in the implementation of this Act.

The most important controversy which has arisen recently is that the States which are rich in minerals have been asking for more revenues to be derived from the minerals in the States. It is but a natural demand that they should aspire to get more resources from the minerals.

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

That is why they have been pressing for a revision of the royalty. A study group was appointed to submit a report with regard to these royalties in November 1984. Unfortunately, we are not in a position to read this report of the Study Group as it has not been placed on the table of the House. What ever it may be, it was felt that it was necessary to revise this schedule of royalties so that those States which are hungry for revenues from these minerals would be satisfied. As there was delay in revising the royalties, some of the States have taken recourse to the taxing of minerals under the heading of "Taxes on Mineral Rights" which finds a place as Item 50 in List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Some of the States are resorting to this taxing under this item, which reads like this :

"Taxes on mineral rights subject to any limitations imposed by Parliament by law relating to mineral development."

Item 23 in List II, i.e. the State List, reads :

"Regulation of mines and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under the Control of the Union."

After the passing of the Mines and Minerals Development Act, States do not possess any power to make any law under Item 23 of List II of the Seventh Schedule. In 1964, the Supreme Court struck down the Orissa local Act, which imposed cesses on minerals because it held that the entire field of mineral development has been taken away by the Union Government under its powers. Now the States are finding that it is not possible for them to levy any cess on the basis of Item 23 in List II and they are now resorting to levy taxes on the basis of Item 50. Some the States are levying taxes on this basis. There is a rider added to this Item 50, which says that the States are having these power subject to any limitations imposed by Parliament by law. Now, that is where the controversy requires to be resolved by Parliament.

The principle of royalty was introduced so that there should be uniformity in the development of minerals throughout the States. If States are allowed to levy their own taxes on their minerals, it would certainly lead to very many difficulties and there will certainly not be any uniformity throughout the country. If a particular item is to be taxed by a particular State under its powers to levy taxes on mineral rights, then there will not be certainly any uniformity because each State will go on levying taxes according to its own necessities. If a particular mineral is available in a particular State, but the industry is located in a different State, it may not care to find out whether that industry would survive or not. But it may go on imposing taxes on the mineral available in that State. That is why for the sake of uniformity, these royalty rates have to be revised. This point must be made clear as to when they are going to revise the royalty rates. The Union Government has also to take a clear stand on whether the States have got any further right to impose taxes independently and individually on the basis of Item 50 of List II. Now, Sir, these rights on minerals were not there in the Government of India Act 1935. It has been contended that some of the holders of the mining leases have challenged the rights of the States to impose taxes because their contention is that imposition of royalty and the passing of the Mines and Mineral Development Act has taken away the right of the individual States to impose taxes.

Now, these matters have entered into the arena of controversy, whether these individual States have got rights to impose taxes on minerals or not. That is now pending before the Courts. It is this controversy that requires to be cleared by the Union Government. What is the stand of the Union Government? Is the Union Government of the opinion that in spite of the fact that it fixes royalties and revises royalties, individual States can also impose independently taxes on mineral rights. If that is the stand, it may be made quite clear. Otherwise, if the Union Government makes its stand quite clear on that aspect, then it will be left to the

individual States to levy taxes on their own, on the minerals which are available. My own suggestion is that it will not be conducive to uniformity because the purpose of having a uniform royalty will be destroyed if individual States are allowed to levy their own taxes on the minerals. Mineral right itself means a right which is not owned by the States, but by persons other than the States. Unfortunately, this has not been realised and the States are now taxing on the basis of royalty. When this item was introduced in 1950, we had Part B States, we had Zamindars, Jagirdars, Lambardars who were owning mineral rights. This item was meant to be taxed by citizens who had independent mineral rights. Now, it has become an anachronism that nobody is owning mineral rights. No citizen is having mineral rights. Mineral rights are vested in the States. In all the States, the mineral rights are owned by the States. Therefore, the question of the States.....

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : I would like to ask him, how he views the mineral rights to Iron ore mines in Goa ?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : As a matter of fact, so far as these mineral rights are concerned, unless this document of title which confers original rights, clearly states that they own the mineral rights, it is the States which confer those rights. Individuals will not be having the mineral rights. If Item 15 is confined only to individuals, then there is no difficulty at all. But what is happening is, even though the State itself is owning the mineral rights, it is taxing the holders of the mines on the basis of royalty. There are very few cases—very exceptional cases—where individual citizens own mineral rights. They are very insignificant also. Therefore, this position has to be made clear that the royalty fixed shall be deemed to include mineral rights also or there must be a proviso to the schedule of royalty that no State shall be entitled to levy any tax on mineral mines which are owned by the State itself and which are not owned by an individual. That will

clear the controversy. Then the difficulty is that in some States, their own mineral rights will be affected. That is one the important controversies which I require the hon. Minister to clear on the eve of passing of this Act. Sir, my next suggestion is, the Central Government is exercising its revisional powers under Section 30 of the Act. Most of the States, while accepting or rejecting the mining lease or the prospecting lease, are not passing speaking orders. The Central Government is saying that the revisions are preferred against deemed rejections, against silent orders, orders which do not say anything. Even after the revisions are allowed, the Central Government is not passing speaking orders.

4.01 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
in the Chair]

It is, therefore, essential that in the framing of the rules at least, Central Government makes it clear that it is obligatory for the States to pass speaking orders, and that there shall be nothing like a deemed rejection. Kindly give a period of limitation within which they must pass the speaking orders. This will avoid a lot of unnecessary litigation and a lot of shuttling of holders of mining leases rushing and coming to Delhi and filing revisions against these so-called deemed rejections.

In the implementation of this Act, our experience is that the State-owned Corporations are not working satisfactorily. There is any amount of provision in the Act to entrust the exploitation and extraction of minerals to the State-owned corporations. It is a very good ideal. I am in full agreement that the minerals should be owned by the State, and must be exploited by a State agency. But, unfortunately, our experience says that these corporations which are manned by bureaucrats are generally and constantly running into losses, and where a private entrepreneur can extract one tonne of ore with Rs. 10/-, our State-owned corporations

[Shri. E. Ayyapu Reddi]

require Rs. 30/- to extract the same quantity of ore, because of bureaucratic dealings and overhead charges. Therefore, there is no alternative for us, except to regulate private entrepreneurship in exploiting these minerals. It will not be in the national interest to discourage private entrepreneurship. Unfortunately, I am coming to that conclusion after studying the performance of these State-owned corporations. There is a new provision in the new Bill viz. that it is open to the State to notify that certain areas have to be exploited only by the public sector; and after the issuance of this notification, no public sector company exploits the mineral. There are instances where certain areas have been frozen for the last 10 or 15 years, and where no State-owned corporation has come forward to take a lease and exploit them. That is why one of the amendments which I have suggested is that when a State Government issues a notification saying that this is necessary, for exploiting it be a State-owned corporation, at least if within a three-year period it is not in a position to exploit it, or start mining operations within a period of three years after the issuance of a notification, the notification must be deemed to have been vacated, and private enterprise must be permitted to come and exploit it.

As it is, now in the Act you have provided that where a mining lease-holder is not able to exploit the mining lease within a period of one year, his lease will be liable to be cancelled. (*Interruptions*)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI *rose*.

SHRI E AYYAPU REDDY : Please don't interrupt me. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Mr. Bhoi, if you want to ask any question, you can do it. Mr. Reddi will yield, and you can ask. But why this running commentary ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let Mr. Ayyapu Reddy speak.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Madam Chairman, don't allow anybody to have such running commentary. I am not able to hear the voice of my own colleague here.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : If you are so much enthusiastic, why are you interrupting me ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : If Mr. Bhoi is not able to understand me, I am prepared to answer him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If any hon. Member wants clarifications, he can get up and get the permission of the Chair.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I am supporting him. The other gentleman is unnecessarily saying so many things.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The Act provides that that mining lease-holder must start the mining operations within a period of at least one year after the grant of the lease. If he does not do so, he will attract penal consequences of the mining lease being cancelled. Similarly, the same test may not be adopted with regard to the public sector corporations. When you issue a notification that a particular area is required by a public sector undertaking, that must be exploited at least within a period of three years. If that is not done, naturally the notification must be deemed to have been cancelled and it must be open to the private entrepreneurs to come into it.

The other important change which has been brought into this is in the First Schedule. Here you have added 12 more items to the First Schedule. I welcome the new additions to the First Schedule. You have included certain important minerals like barytes, bauxite, etc. But you have also included in that limestone but with a rider, that means, limestone, except when it is used in kilns for the manufacture of lime as building material. Cement is also used for building purposes. Limestone is also burnt in kilns for

building purposes. Certainly that will be excluded from the First Schedule. On the contrary, I have suggested an amendment that limestone used for manufacturing cement must alone come in the First Schedule and other limestone, which is used in country kiln and for other purposes, which is not even 10 per cent of the total consumption of limestone, must be left out. The wording that it must be used except for building purposes will lead to lot of controversy, because a limestone owner will not be in a position to control for what purpose the burnt lime will be used. There are many grades of limestone—superior grade limestone, medium grade limestone and limestone used in cement industry. It is the limestone which is used in the cement industry, that has to be taken into the First Schedule, because that is the item which is paying lot of royalty and the State Governments are anxious to take much revenue from the limestone.

With regard to premature termination of leases, there I have suggested that the holder of the mining lease, wherever such a premature termination on takes place, must have the right to get compensation as may be determined by a district judge, because we ourselves give him a mining lease and after he makes investment, for reasons extreneous to him if mining lease is terminated, certainly that person who has made the investment must not be made to suffer.

The point whether the State Governments have got the right to levy taxes apart from royalty must be made quite clear. And revising these royalties, views of the State Governments may be called for and the requirements of the State Governments may be taken into consideration. For example, in fixing the royalty, you have fixed the royalty of coal from Singhreni at Rs. 3/- whereas you have fixed royalty of coal from Assam and other place at Rs. 7 and more. Some of these discrepeneies may be avoided in fixing the royalty.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I suport the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister because we have made a significant progress in the field of minerals during the last few years. New mineral deposits have been discovered and the minerals have assumed immense importance in our national economy.

The State Governments had been stressing these points during the last few years and the Mineral Advisory Council had also recommended suitable amendments in the law to meet the present requirements because the Act of 1957 has not been amended since 1972. The proposed amendments are definitely commendable because they will spend up the mineral development programmes and help in preventing pollution. It is now felt that these operations will increase pollution. The lease deed therefore, can be terminated even before its expiry. The lease system has also been simplified. The requirements of approval, certificate etc., have been dispensed with now.

Despite these good points, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards certain other things. The upper most need is of proper safety arrangements in the mines. We should take lesson from the accidents that occured during the last few years. For example, the Chasnala accident shudders us even today. We should see that such accidents do not recur. Similarly, child-labour should be banned in the mines. The mines are highly labour oriented. Workers work hard and take risk of their lives. It is, therefore, necessary that they get social and economic justice. It is necessary to provide them the facilities of housing, drinking watar, health and education for their children.

Similarly, as pointed out by an hon. Member, it is necessary to revise the rates of royalty. It is provided under section 9 of the Act that royalty rate shall be revised in every four years but it has not been revised since 1978-79. It is true that a

[Shri K. N. Pradhan]

study group was appointed in 1984 but it is sad not to take up revision even after 8 years against the stipulated period of four years. The study group was appointed after a lapse of six years but decision is not taken for 2 to 3 years on its recommendations. Non-revision of the rates creates so many problems for the States.

There are many institutions of the Central Government which have not paid the huge amounts of royalty and cess to the State Governments. The arrears should be paid immediately. We not only have large population but we are unable to control it. Unemployment problem is there and half of our population is living below poverty line. Under the circumstances, minerals potential is most important for providing employment and earnings and the Government should pay more attention towards it. So long as we do not formulate a long term policy in this regard we shall not be able to make use of our mineral wealth.

We should not feel contented only in exploitation of minerals. We must also set up industrial units based on the mineral available. Such units should be set up on priority basis in the areas where minerals are found.

Madhya Pradesh has always been unjusticed. Every body knows that a sponge iron plant in Bastar and a pelletisation plant in Bailadila can be set up.

One more important aspect is that we have to pay special attention towards the hurdles that may come in the way of mineral development programmes. Our present forest laws will definitely create obstructions. We are all aware of the fact that due to the Forest laws many of our irrigation schemes and electricity schemes are lying incomplete. Road constructions, drinking water schemes and other development schemes are held up. Every citizen of the country feels that forests should be protected and more and more trees should be planted, and there should be certain guidelines for cutting of forests.

The proposals received from the State Governments should be considered on the basis of those guidelines and it should not be left to the discretion of officers and clerks. The number of trees to be planted must also be specified. Policy formulation in this respect is the responsibility of the Forest Department. If we have to develop our minerals, we have to formulate the policy according to the Forest Laws. And after having a uniform policy based on certain principles our entire national resources can be utilised for the progress of the country, for strengthening our economic position and for eradication of unemployment. The progress of the country is only possible if we prepare ourselves and the forest department accordingly. With these words I welcome this Bill.

SHRI VIRDHJI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Sir, I support the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill 1986 introduced in the House. It is a progressive Bill and the amendments proposed in it are very welcome.

The minerals can play a major role in our national economy. We have made significant progress with our mineral resources. But the remote areas, border areas and desert areas have not yet been explored. The Geological Survey of India has conducted survey of various areas but it has not surveyed the remote areas for want of communication and transportation facilities. The jeeps can reach remote areas. We must make use of them and survey these areas also.

The Clause 4 (A) is the soul of the Bill. Earlier we stressed the need of development only but now we are facing the problem of environment also. If we make development without having check on pollution, that development will lead us to destruction. So, in view of it, we welcome the proposed amendments. Earlier the provision regarding the protection of environment was not there. Now the hon. Minister has included this in this Bill which is a laudable step. Under the proposed provision the licence can be terminated in case it is causing pollution or affecting environment.

Secondly, it also provides for the punishment. Illegal mining and unlawful mining have been made cognizable offences with two years imprisonment. I think that even this provision is not hard enough. In addition to cognizable offence it should also be made non-bailable offence. Only through such stringent provisions can the illegal minings be stopped. The illegal and unlawful mining are going on in the constituency of our hon. Member Shri Vyas Ji and also in Kota. The illegal and unlawful minings are still going on. Therefore, I welcome this provision but it should be made more stringent.

Lime-stone has also been included in the First schedule. We will have to think over it. Lime stone is used in building construction as well as in cement factory. We do not have any objection if it is included for cement factory but we have objection to the inclusion of lime stone for building construction. It should be taken note of.

The mineral lignite is found in abundance in our area. The Geological Survey of India Minerals Corporation have been working in this area for the last four years and five crore metric tonne of lignite has been exploited. We want that the pace of this work should further be accelerated. During Seventh Five Year Plan we want to set up a 500 MW power House based on this lignite to meet the power requirement of Rajasthan which is facing the power shortage.

Resources should be mobilised to intensify the efforts of the Minerals Corporation and the Geological Survey of India which are already on the job. Its project report should be prepared so that the power house can be constructed there. The lime stone found in Jaisalmer district is 99 per cent pure but its mining has not been started till now. Even big industries have not been established there. It is not connected by any railway line. Crores of tonnes of lime stone lying there has not been exploited for want of railway link. Its proper utilisation can ensure development of undeveloped district of Jaisalmer.

Jaisalmer district is a no industry district but we have not received and benefit of it. All the mineral found in our region are not properly exploited.

Rockphosphate has also been discovered in Jaisalmer but its quality is inferior. It can be utilised after purification and beneficiation. So rockphosphate should be mined and beneficiated.

With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Steel and Mines Minister for introducing in public interest in this House, this Bill which has been pending since 1972. It is a pragmatic step in the direction of development of mines and minerals. I welcome this Bill.

The hon. Minister has not introduced this Bill in a hurry. This important legislation has been brought before the House after it has been discussed with various committees, Mineral Advisory Committee and concerned State Governments. The hon. Minister has made a mention of it in his introductory remarks. This Bill will help in speeding up the implementation of mineral development programmes.

The mineral based industries can play a vital role in the growth of our economy and can make our future happy and prosperous. The Union Government shall get all these powers after the amendment of the Mines and Minerals Act, 1957. Previously, this was not included in this Act. The special feature of this Bill is that it will remove all the impediments coming in the working of the Geological Survey of India, the Indian Bureau of Mines and Atomic Centres.

The most important amendment is that of Section 4 (a) which will help in controlling pollution and floods and ensure conservation of forests and preservation of soil. Besides, we will be able to make leasing and licensing methods more practical for the benefit of the country.

[Shri Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the mining of minerals, the land becomes useless. There are about 700 mines of different minerals in Bihar. There is no such mineral which is not available in this State. Minerals like copper, iron, mica, coal, graphite and bauxite are available in abundance. The exploration of these minerals leave behind heaps of debris and deep pits. These lands should be utilised. These minerals are usually found in our dense forests. Jungles in about 4 lakh hectares have been destroyed for mining and related activities. The State Government in return earns about Rs. 350 crores only in the form of royalty for which we have to pay a big price. Bihar and Bengal suffer losses of Rs. 35000 crores on account of these activities. I would request the hon. Minister to evolve some balanced formula in this connection. It will be very sad if the nation does not get proper returns from these large scale operations on the lands of harijans and tribals. So, it is very necessary to convert these useless mines into fish breeding ponds, forests and agricultural land.

Sir, instead of establishing an aluminium factory in north Bihar, 7000 tonnes of bauxite is transported daily to the neighbouring West Bengal. The bauxite of Bihar is being sent to a factory in another State and there is no bauxite based industry at the place of its exploration. However, the hon. Minister has seen the danger of hostile voices due to regional imbalance and has turned it into national interest.

I want to impress upon the hon. Minister that like the Rs 190 crore low-temperature carbonisation plant set up in Dhanukoni in Bengal, a coal based plant can also be set up in Bihar for the benefit of the people of Bihar. Now, I want to invite the attention of hon. Minister of some important issues of Hazari Bagh region. Valuable mineral like fireclay is not utilised due to the mining of coal. The C.I.L. is making no use of 400 million tonnes of china clay. Either it is thrown or contractors buy it at the rate of clay. I request the

hon. Minister to take note of it and ensure that minerals in Bihar are utilised properly.

Damodar river in Dhanbad region has become highly polluted. Its water has become black due to pollution. The water is not potable and not good even for bathing. Recently, the Bihar High Court has held that this region is not covered within the definition of coal. But the Bihar Government has included the region within the definition of coal.

With these words I support the Bill introduced by hon. Minister.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Madam Chairman, I have gone through the Bill that is before us and I must say at the very outset that I certainly expected much more comprehensive and competent Bill considering the high regard in which I hold the hon. Minister of steel and Mines.

If I may say so, the hon. Minister of State for Steel and Mines herself comes from Bihar, the State which has long nursed a sense of grievance on the question of royalty for the mineral resources, which is not unknown to her and I expected that the Bill would provide a little more generously for the States which produce the bulk of the mineral resources of the country.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : She takes a national view of the matter.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I mean about the royalty. She has been sent by the people of Bihar. (Interruptions)

Madam Chairman, I find that under the definition in clause 2 (a), after mentioning a number of Government agencies and the Department of the Government, suddenly we find a mention of a Government company, the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited. I find

this somewhat incongruent. I thought that the Department of Mines itself should be mentioned here which of course, always has the option of acting through any corporation or any company that has been set up. Perhaps that would be more in line with the overall concept that as far as commercial operations are concerned, no distinction should be made between public sector and private sector.

In Sec. 3 of the Bill the following words have been used in the very first line of the proposed amendment—line 15 : 'after consultation with the State Government'. We know how the word 'consultation' has been interpreted. Consultation has been reduced to a formality I think the State which owns the mineral resources has a right to more than consultation. Therefore, the appropriate word should have 'in agreement with' or 'with the concurrence of'—not just 'in consultation with'. I also find something which is rather, shall we say, impolite. On the one hand it is said that the Central Government under certain circumstances may request the State Government and on the other hand it lays down 'upon receipt of such request the State Government shall make an order'. Now, I find there is something incongruent. The request is put very politely but it lays down that once it receives the request, it has no option and it has to act upon it. I also know that under the principles of interpretation the word 'may' is sometimes interpreted as 'shall'. But certainly certain propriety should be maintained in a piece of legislation that comes before Parliament.

In part 2 of the same clause I find something interesting. There is a proviso which says that after having prematurely terminated the lease—for good reasons I have no doubt—it can be assigned in favour of a government company. It has not laid down anything with regard to remedying the deficiencies that were observed in the previous operation which has led to pollution, which has led to the erosion of the natural environment and which has led to flooding, etc., and

which has constituted a danger to public health or safety of buildings, etc.—nothing is mentioned whether the new lessee or the new licensee is under any obligation to correct those deficiencies. The State is given an absolutely free hand. You can prematurely terminate the lease for any reason you like and then hand it over to a Government company. I do not think this is very fair. I do not think this is the intention of the Government and if the intention ought to be that if the lease has been prematurely terminated for reasons mentioned here, then in that case the new lessee or the new licensee shall be obliged to work under conditions which are laid down and which are prescribed and which would remedy the situation. That should be laid down.

Then I find some typing error. From line 43 upto the next page I would say it has really no relationship...(*Interruptions*) I am told this has been corrected.

Now, I come to a very interesting aspect. Sec. 5 of the principal Act is sought to be substituted and the major change brought about is that the prescription that an applicant for a prospecting licence or a mining lease shall produce an income-tax clearance certificate is removed. Not a word has been said in the Objects and Reasons of this Bill as to why this condition is being taken away. I think it is a very useful condition that a person, whether a natural person or a legal person, ought to be in the clear as far as income tax is concerned. I think that is a very natural condition for the award of a mining lease or a mining licence. That condition has now been removed. I would like the Minister to explain why it is being removed. I would think for any company to apply for a licence, a prior condition should be that it is in good standing with the tax authorities.

Then I come to the very important part—that is clause 8—Sec. 9 of the principal Act which relates to royalty and which is a major issue, is being sought to be substituted. Now royalty has almost become a political issue and it is time that

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

we apply our mind to this problem which can have certain implications for Centre—State relations. We are aware of the political discontent in many parts of the country that for the wealth which is not renewable, which is lost for ever once it is taken and extracted, due compensation is not being received by the State concerned. Under our system the State is the owner of all that lies in the soil and or in the sub-soil. That is why it is paid a royalty. It would be totally different if the whole concept of royalty was taken away; if we had said 'no' all the mineral resources belong to the Union and no royalty is to be paid to the States. The problem is that neither the original Act nor the last amendment lays down any guideline on the basis of which the royalty of a particular mineral is to be fixed. The law lays down in an *ad hoc* manner a particular rate of royalty and goes on to change it from time to time. I would have liked a comprehensive Bill which the Minister had promised us earlier in his reply to the Parliament which could have contained some basic guidelines for the determination of the intrinsic value of a mineral on the basis of which the royalty would be fixed from time to time. A demand has been made which is gaining momentum all over the country that instead of royalty being pegged to the tonnage it should be pegged to the market value. It may be difficult to determine the market value but I suppose over a period of time one could work out an average market value either at the pithead or at the beneficiation point and as the value goes up because of inflationary pressures or on account of a particular mineral being more in demand then the royalty should also proportionately go up otherwise the entire difference due to rise in prices is being, if I may say so, taken away by the centre.

Now in many cases the licensee happens to be the Central Government. Then, in fact, the licensee is making the profit as a company and no share of that profit is coming to the State. This applies to coal and petroleum. Equity demands that a lessee should not determine the terms of

lease. Here in most cases the lessee as well as the licensee is the Central Government and it is the lessee the licensee who is determining from time to time what the lessor should received as royalty.

Sir, mineral values have sky-rocketed in the country and yet when I look at some of the important minerals like coal, mica, iron-ore, manganese, etc. I find that even the 4-year review rule was never observed in practice. The royalty rate of coal was revised in 1981. In respect of Mica and Iron-ore in 1975 and 1978 respectively. And what a revision. The revision was from Rs. 2.5 to Rs. 7 per tonne in respect of coal; from Rs. 2.8 to Rs. 4 in respect of Mica and from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1.50 in respect of Iron-ore. These values are very small with the result that the interme of the States from these mineral resources is coming down. Therefore, I plead that the Bill should introduce the principle whereby the average pit-head value of mineral should be determined over a period of time and every three years on the basis of this average value the royalty should be enhanced.

Lastly I am aware of the economic argument as to where the processing should take place. Assam can always say that all the crude must be refined in Assam but Assam cannot consume all the refined products. Therefore, the competing argument can be that let the refining takes place closer to the place of consumption. So, there is an economically optimum choice for the location of a secondary or tertiary plant can take place but surely as far as the location of a concentration plant is concerned—what is called a beneficiation plant—why can't it be located as close to the mine head as possible. That can be done. It will reduce the cost on transportation. Instead of transporting the iron-ore as it is you will transport only the concentrated iron-ore as pellets or slurry which will go straight to the steel plant wherever it might be located. I am not asking for a moment that all the steel plants should be located in Bihar. I am only asking that all the iron-ore concentration should take place in Bihar. I think that is the least we can say. In the end,

I would like to refer to one thing more. We expected a lot from the Srivastava Committee, but I am sorry to say that the report of the Srivastava Committee on the basis of which some of the recommendations have been incorporated in this Bill has not been very satisfactory and that dissatisfaction has been expressed in a number of trade journals. I am sure, the hon. Minister knows about it. I would only request him to be fair and generous to all the States and Union Territories and not think of filling up his own coffers only.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH (Guna) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill under discussion in the House is a comprehensive and progressive measure and I support it. There has been considerable development in the field of mining in our country since 1972. Extensive exploitation of mines have been done and this Bill has been introduced with a view to remove the problems, difficulties and bottlenecks in this field.

Sections 4, 7, 8, 9 and 16 of this Bill contain very good provisions and I welcome them also. Specially, section 4 prohibits the unscientific way of mining which caused adverse effect on ecology. According to the present law, the mining lease can not be terminated on the basis of environment and ecology, but the present Bill empowers the Government to terminate the lease if the mining operations adversely affect the surrounding ecology. It will greatly help in improving the ecological balance. I welcome the powers granted to States under section 15. At the same time I would suggest that such arrangements be made as would ensure maximum returns to mineral producing States. The provision for punishment is contained in section 16. I, would request the Minister to make it more stringent.

I also welcome this Bill on the ground that provisions have been incorporated in it taking into consideration the suggestions made by the Minerals Advisory Council

and State Governments. The passing of this Bill will certainly help in improving the ecology but we have also to keep in view the human aspect.

There is a possibility of a large number of workers becoming jobless if lease of any mine is terminated or the work stalled for some reasons. Arrangements must be made for providing them with alternative employment before taking any such action. For example, in my constituency, Shivpuri, where there are a number of mines, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has suggested the closure of those mines which are causing environmental pollution. If these mines are closed then hundreds of workers working in those mines would be rendered jobless. Therefore, I would request the Government that the workers working in the Shivpuri mines should be provided with alternative employment before the mines are closed. The human aspect must be considered before taking any such decision. The workers in the mines are exploited to such an extent that in the Bhatti Mines, which are located 10 kms away from Delhi, 6 people were killed between the month of January and March. Even the reports of some of the victims have not come out as yet. Therefore, it is my request that proper safety arrangements must be made in this regard.

Again, a comprehensive national mineral policy should be formulated. It should, inter alia, provide for the exploitation of all kinds of minerals in the country and minimum export of raw materials so that the country could benefit from mineral wealth. We must ensure protection of environment in mine areas. Steps should be taken to plant trees around mined areas to protect ecology. Mining operations should be discouraged in those areas from where people are likely to get uprooted. Arrangements should also be made in advance for the resettlement of the persons displaced. The policy should also provide afforestation of areas where mining is done to keep the vegetation of these areas intact.

Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the research work done

[Shri Mahendra Singh]

by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on the mining environment. The Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad has brought out a booklet which has been made available to us, which contains a number of suggestions in regard to the improvement of environments. It says :

[English]

"Mining activities cause land degradation, landslides, soilerosion, water pollution due to acid mine drainage, toxic pollutants and hydrological as well as air pollution due to dust, noxious gases and noise. These also cause ecological imbalance due to deforestation which is the reason for damage of wild as well as aquatic life and sociological changes."

[Translation]

The findings of the Central Mining Research Station should be kept in mind while formulating National Mineral Policy.

R and D is essential for planned development and maximum provision should be for this purpose.

Madam, I come from Madhya Pradesh which has an important role in the production of minerals in our country. 34% of the total production of dolomite in our country comes from Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, it produces 33 per cent of copper, 28 per cent of coal, 20 per cent of bauxite; 20 per cent of manganese and 10 per cent of rock-phosphate. In 1984, Madhya Pradesh produced minerals worth Rs. 859 crores which is 22 per cent of the total production of minerals in the country, barring petroleum and gas, and this is a significant contribution. The Centre should, therefore, spend more and more on mining and keep in mind the progress of the State.

Madam, Singrauli and Korba in Madhya Pradesh produce large quantity of coal, but the State is not getting as much

benefit as it should get. Therefore, I would suggest that National Thermal Power Corporation should set up production centres in these areas and spend maximum fund. Again, iron ore is produced in large quantities in Bailadila in Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh. The entire ore is exported to Japan which dumps it in the seas. We should not allow our mineral exports to fall. We must pay greater attention to this keeping in view the future prospects.

Reports regarding irregularities and corruption in the Mineral Exploration Corporation, which is a public Sector Unit, had appeared in 'Jansatte' dated 19th July, 1986. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this, because it is a public enterprise. The irregularities should be enquired into so that the people come to know about the action taken against them, and the culprits should be given exemplary punishment. With these words I support and welcome the Bill.

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) :
Madam, I congratulate the hon. Minister and the Minister of State and officials of their department for introducing the Mines and Minerals Regulation Development Amendment Bill in this House. As has been stated in the statement of objects and reasons that since there had not been any amendment in the Act since 1972, the need for such an amendment was being felt. It is a welcome measure. I would also congratulate the hon. Minister for providing for pre-mature termination of leases in view of the acute ecological and pollution problems in the country. This clause was incorporated in 1972 but at that time the problems of ecological imbalance and pollution were not as serious as they are today.

Madam, I agree with Syed Shahabuddin in regard to the termination of leases. The provision of premature termination of lease on the grounds of environment and pollution hazards and transferring it to the Central Government obviously raises some doubts. Do you want to drag the

ecological and pollution issue to the level where Government can will fully cancel the lease on these grounds? You can occupy the mines on that pretext, and the poor mine owner cannot even move the court because you would do this on ecology-pollution grounds. In this way, he will never get justice. Therefore, I would like to impress upon the Minister not to compromise in any event an ecology and pollution. So, this clause must be closely looked into and omitted.

I would also like to congratulate the Government for covering eleven minerals under Schedule 'A' and for conceding that limestone and dolomite are the basic raw materials used by our steel, chemical and fertilizers industries. So it is proper that you have brought them under Schedule 'A'

I come from Rajasthan. I have some apprehensions in regard to minor mineral leases. What would happen to those leases, which are granted for the mining lime stone of chemical grade and steel grade after this Bill becomes an Act? This should be clarified. Will such lease be terminated with the enactment of this Bill, or will they be renewed? This is an important point which must be kept in mind while enacting this measure.

The system of survey approval had remained a mere formality. It is good that Government has realised this. Withdrawal of the provisions of income-tax and survey also welcome because both of these were delaying provisions and were of no use.

A little doubt has arisen from what you have said in the objectives :

[English]

"A number of Committees have stressed the need for amending certain provisions of the Act with the object of removing bottle-necks and promoting speedy development of mineral based industries State Governments and representatives of trade and industry

have in formal forums like the Mineral advisory Council as well as in other forums, expressed the desirability of taking a fresh look at the various provisions of the Act with a view to making them more effective and development oriented."

[Translation]

I think it was the Mineral Advisory Board meeting in which I was also present which was called by Shri Sathe. The amendments brought before the Advisory Board have not been considered seriously. Section 5 says :

[English]

"In Section 6 of the Principal Act, in Sub-section (i) in the opening portion, the words "in any State" shall be omitted."

[Translation]

You have kept the limit of 10 Kms. But think of a particular industry. I cite an example of cement industry. Suppose it has acquired expertise in cement. It can have a limit of 10 Kms in Andhra Pradesh, in Karnataka, in Bihar or in any other State, but, by the using the term 'any one State' you have restricted the industry to 10 Kms in one State only. I think this will not benefit the industries. The Council perhaps did not discuss this issue at all.

If you tell the trade and industry that you want to restrict it to 10 Kms. then I think no one will agree to it.

I want to invite your attention towards another point also. You have done rationalisation of period. You give original lease for 20 years for an industry with an investment of Rs. 100 crores which is renewed twice for a period of 20 years each. Now you have reduced this period to 10 years and the total period has been made 40 years. The heavy industry, the mineral sector, is in the state of beneficent. To my mind, this cut in the lease period will lead to lower investment in

[Shri Vishnu Modi]

and slower development of mining sector. The statement of reasons and objectives which you have brought is contrary to these things I hope you will keep this in mind.

Kautilya has also said that the mineral wealth is the main source for the resources of any country. Our country is backward but it is trying to forge forward. I hope during your Ministership, there will be greater exploitation of our minerals and we will be able to mobilise more resources from the mineral wealth for our economy. But by cutting the lease period, will you be able to augment investment in mining sector? Restriction of the lease-period is a welcome step but an industry which starts after 40 years, takes 3 to 4 years gestation period, After 40 years the investment will go waste. So will you consider the industry for fresh grant? The reduction of the period of revision of royalty from 4 years to 3 years, is also a good step. The States will get good chance to mobilise their resources. You have reduced this period from 4 to 3 years. But when this period was four years, did the Central Government ever revise it after every four years? Now you have provide that certain percentages of the royalty will automatically increase in three years. Your Ministry and the states will not now have to do the exercises, which they had to do in this regard.

15.00 hrs.

Mining-plan was discussed in the Mineral Advisory Board. This is a good thing that information regarding dos and don'ts about exploitation of minerals will be available in advance. Now a question arises as to whether the minerals which do not come under schedule 'A' will also require the approval of Government of India? The when more powers for the States are being sought you want that permission for exploring mineral wealth should be sought from Government of India. I feel that this is not a right step.

You want to snatch the powers of the State Governments under the Mining plan. You will have to consider it seriously. Do you think that your technical persons will be able to formulate Mining plan or Action plan regarding minerals which are the national wealth? So, you will have to ponder whether you want to give powers to States or concentrate them in Government of India. You will also have to consider about ganting the lease for mining.

So far as the question of export of minerals is concerned, the value added export will be more gainful. I give you an instance. There is a mineral called 'Phalase-Par' and is found in the shape of lamps. If we export its powder, it will not only provide more employment but also earn more foreign exchange for the country.

In the last meeting of the consultative committee you had said that you would give your attention to the question of marbal deposits being exploited by states. But nothing has been done in this regard.

I wish to conclude with this hope and conviction that you will ensure greater exploitation of minerals and also clarify, in your reply the misunderstanding regarding snatching of powers of State Governments.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazari-bagh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the bill which has been just brought in the House, does not have much scope for discussion but still it is not as comprehensive as it should have been. The Bill has been brought to meet the need of the hour and I welcome it.

It was only in our country that mining operations are allowed to be carried out even by destroying thick jungles. The country had to pay heavy price for it. Today, the destruction of forests is causing immense loss to the country. We all know that people are experiencing drought somewhere and

floods at another places. Many countries of the world would have already banned the destruction of the natural wealth in the name of mineral exploration.

15.06 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

Now you have made a provision that for exploring minerals it would be necessary to keep the forests intact. Although this arrangement has come very late yet it is a welcome step.

A point has been made that afforestation will be made at the same place or at the place to be specified by Government.

It also has been said that money shall be paid in lieu thereof. The first two points are all right but the third point involving money will prove disastrous. I would like to caution the hon. Minister that some people would pay a meagre sum for the land and the woods. Should we treat it as compensation? If we treat it as compensation for the loss of natural wealth, it will prove very harmful for the country. I want that hon. Minister should include this point from the Bill. There should be no provision of money in it. It should be incumbent on the miners to have afforestation in place of forests and plant trees in place of trees. We should immediately implement the system which is in vogue all over the world. This was very necessary and all people had accepted it. There had been a constant demand for it. That is why this Bill has been brought in the House. I welcome this Bill.

Shri Shahabuddin has made many good points. He said that inclusion of the Mineral Exploration Corporation in the Bill has created some confusion. For his information I want to tell him that the Mineral Exploration Corporation does not undertake mining work, it only does the exploring work. It just indicates the site and gives the detailed information

about the possibility of the minerals there. It does not undertake any commercial exploration of mines. Therefore, the exemption given is quite justified. But to my mind you should not have given exemption to States Departments of Mining and Geology, which themselves undertake the Mining work

SHRI K. C. PANT : It says that :

[English]

"The Directions of Mines and Geology of any State Government by whatever name called." and there comes the Mineral Corporation Limited.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : I was saying that the exemption given to the Minerals Exploration Corporation was justified. But the exemption given to the States may cause loss because many States do departmental mining. If they are given exemptions they will not be accountable and will think that they have no liability.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Should we not give them ?

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : No, you should not, who-so-ever does the commercial exploitation of the minerals, be it a State or the Centre, should not be given any exemption. This is my suggestion and I hope that you will consider it.

All Members have spoken about royalty. But whatever we say you neglect it and give weightage to your points only. You fix royalty on tonne basis and never evaluate it taking into account the inflation. A royalty of Rs. 2.50 was given 20 to 25 years ago which has been raised to Rs. 7 at present. How do we assess the prices of coal and Minerals? It is assessed on the basis of their prices. The States can get some benefit by the royalty. But if we go on making it tonnes based then States will always be loser, be it Bihar,

[Shri Damodar Pandey]

Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan or a part of West Bengal, where some mineral wealth is found. 9 per cent of the minerals are found in these States. These States, mainly depend on mineral wealth. In Bihar one third of the total minerals of the nation is found. Unless you determine royalty on cost, they will go on suffering. I want you to give this aspect due consideration.

So far as the question of abolishing the lease is concerned, perhaps most of the hon. Members have, out of ignorance spoken against this or have pleaded for more extension. To the best of my knowledge and the knowledge of the House a number of licences are issued in the name of prospecting. And, they do exploration in the name of prospecting and also exploit it commercially. For years together they go on extracting mineral wealth and say that they are only doing exploration. You might recollect that many years ago, while replying a question in this House it was said the production of kinite in the country was nil but the same year it was exported in thousands of tonnes. There was no production but it was exported and also utilized in the country. The same was the position about silliminite. A factory was set up at the site of the silliminite for name sake but it was being exported to Germany. Thus; the production was nil but the export ran into thousands of tonnes. No action was taken against the people who committed such frauds. So, if some exploration is being done Government much fix a limit for it and if the explorers do not comply with it and also do not exploit it commercially, than their exploration licence must be cancelled.

The other steps apart from this, are very welcome. I support inclusion of bauxite, kinite, lime-stone and other principle minerals in the first schedule. Previously they had not been included in the first schedule and they had not assumed

such importance. The production of lime stone has now increased many folds and its importance has also increased. So it was very necessary to put it in the first schedule and it has accordingly been incorporated in it. I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : I thank you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1986.

The parent Act of 1957 was amended some time in the year 1971-72. This amendment has been brought forward in this House after 14 years since it was amended last time. I must say that it would be better if we could discuss a comprehensive Bill on our minerals, because, as you know, our country has got vast deposits of various types of minerals like iron-ore, Manganese, copper including gold and other valuable minerals. These minerals cannot generate wealth unless they are located, surveyed and economically exploited. That is why, I feel that it would be better if we could discuss the draft national mineral policy which is under the consideration of the Ministry. This will also could have been brought forward along with that policy so that we could discuss the whole aspect of mineral wealth in the country simultaneously. Unfortunately, that draft national mineral policy has not been brought before the House.

I must thank the hon. Minister that he has brought this legislation which is rather a welcome gesture on the part of the Ministry because there are so many progressive clauses in the Bill which should be welcomed.

We have achieved a spectacular success in exploring the minerals. The objectives of assessment, conservation and exploration of the minerals of the country are vested with various organisations. One is the Geological Survey of India. They undertake the geological survey of the minerals

in order to identify and locate the deposits of minerals. Later, in the year 1972 the Mineral Exploration Corporation was set up to bridge the gap between the visible deposits of minerals and their eventual exploration. There are so many welcome measures in this Bill which has been brought here.

I should confine myself mainly to the environmental and the geological aspect which has been taken into consideration in this Bill. It has been stated in the Bill that while granting licence to a lessee, the mining planning should be submitted by the lessee who wants to get a licence. He has to submit a mining planning to the authority for getting a licence. It is a new and a welcome feature because so much of indiscriminate mining is going on in our country destroying the whole environment and ecology of the country.

In Himachal Pradesh, as you know, the beautiful environment there has been completely destroyed due to indiscriminate mining in that region. It is unfortunate for us that a Bill passed by the Himachal Pradesh Government has been sent to the Union Government for assent of the President but that Bill has been sent back to the State Government for necessary corrections. There were some spelling mistakes in some words in that Bill. In 1983 that Bill was sent back by the Union Government to the Himachal Pradesh Government for necessary corrections but since then three years have passed and no correction has been made. It is reported in the Press that due to the pressure of the mineral lobbies of the Himachal Pradesh, the State Government is not sending back the Bill for assent of the President. How proves how powerful is the mineral lobby in different parts of the country. They are taking all advantages of the lacunae of the law and indiscriminate mining is taking place in different parts of the country.

In the State of Bihar, a lot of indiscriminate mining has taken place in the matter of coal at time of the private ownership of coal-mines. In Jharia town there is a severe

danger of the whole town going down because the entire coal has been taken out there and no earth filling has been done. Recently the Government of India have come out with a scheme to protect the town of Jharia but in the case of Raniganj coalfield, the town of Raniganj is also in danger due to subsidence. There also the Central Government should come forward to help and protect that area.

In clause 5 of the Bill, it has been proposed that foreigners should be allowed to explore minerals of our country if they have got 40 per cent of the equity shares. That means, if 60 per cent of the equity shares are of Indian nationals and 40 per cent of the foreigners, they will be allowed to explore minerals of our country. It is not good that foreigners should be allowed to explore the minerals of our country. According to FERA, the highest ceiling is 40 per cent for the foreigners. So, in the proposed legislation that highest ceiling has been kept. I would like to say that more stringent measures should be taken in the case of foreigners and the Minister may impose more restrictions in the proposed legislation.

We are exporting minerals to different parts of the world. We are exporting iron ore to Japan and other countries also. The quantity of export is increasing day by day. At the end of the decade we will be exporting 40 million tonnes of iron ore to different countries. At the end of the Century it will be 60 million tonnes. We know that we are in need of foreign exchange. But while exporting our minerals we should take into consideration the development of our country also, the requirement of our country also. Only exporting minerals, without taking into consideration the proper planning as to how to use minerals for the future development of the country will cause danger and damage. Only earning of foreign exchange will do nothing.

The point of royalty has been raised by the members from both sides. I am in agreement with Shri Shahabuddin that it should be increased. Under Section 9

[Shri Anil Basu]

the assessment period should have been reduced to three years instead of four years. But nothing tangible would be achieved. The States have been deprived of their share of royalty. It is a very important issue. The Royalty should be assessed on the value of the mineral.

Freight equalisation : Some important minerals are brought under this policy while others are kept outside it. I would like to ask whether he is bringing all minerals of national importance under it. You are imposing it in the case of coal but not in the case of minerals of other national importance. This is hampering the interest of the States in the Eastern Region. With these words I welcome the Bill and I request the hon. Minister to come with a comprehensive Bill after introduction of the proposed national mineral policy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. This Bill should have been brought much earlier. Minerals have very important role in the development of the country and fortunately we have large deposits of minerals. We used to exploit 24 minerals before independence, up to the year 1947. We are now exploiting as many as 64 minerals. Take for instance coal. In 1955, we used to produce 39 million tonnes of coal and now we are producing more than 150 million tonnes. The production of iron-ore has increased from 4.7 million tonnes to about 42.2 million tonnes. In this way we can say that we have made tremendous progress in the field of exploiting minerals in the country. It seems that this Bill has been brought particularly keeping in view the environment. It is natural and the hon. Minister has brought this Bill in keeping with the demand of the time. I consider clause 4-A of the Bill as the most-important clause. In this clause the ecology, environment and pollution have been taken care of. It has been provided in the Bill that if violation takes place the lease can be terminated prematurely. Just now shaha-

buddin Sahib and some other hon. Members have said whether the lease is to be given to some Government agency or Corporation after the termination of private party lease. In that case I would like to know whether, in case the corporation or the Government agency violates the condition the termination will be applicable to them also? In the Bill, you have made provision for punishment also. The original Act has a provision for imprisonment for one year with a fine of Rs. 5,000/-. Now the term of the imprisonment has been enhanced to two years with a fine of Rs. 10,000. I think it is insufficient. You have been miser in providing sufficient punishment in the Bill in view of escalating incidence of thefts in the country. With this punishment, the theft is not going to stop. You will have to make the punishment more stringent.

You have indicated that a national mineral exploitation policy will be brought before the House very soon. I would like that this national policy should be brought before the House at the earliest and the aspect of environment should also be borne in mind while framing this policy. Now there is the problem of implementation of the provisions of protection and punishment included in this Bill. How will you implement them because a number of State Governments are involved. Will a separate Committee or body be constituted for proper implementation of the provisions made in the Bill? With these observations I support the Bill and conclude.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1986 which has been introduced just now and I would also like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing for the first time amendment to the Act to improve the environment and save the monuments and to conserve the natural wealth in the country from being destroyed. This Bill will definitely check the unscientific and illegal mining. Minerals play an important role in the development of the country because all the industries and employment are mineral based. The development and

stepping up of the production of minerals are important stages of the development of the country. The Government have moved forward in this direction and I would convey my congratulations for it.

The Bill provide for pre-matur termination of mining in case the conditions are violated. This will definitely improve the poor conditions of the environment in the country. Besides, it is a welcome step that you have included minerals of national importance in the First Schedule. I would also like to welcome the progress made in the process or modernisation of mines.

The land of Rajasthan has vast deposits of different kinds of minerals. Many shortcomings exist in the exploitation of minerals. Particularly I would like to say about my constituency where, in the mining of limestone by Birla Cement Factory, the aspect of environment has been neglected totally. The historical monuments have been damaged. In this connection, I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister as well as to you. But I regret to say that in the reply given to me, you said, while quoting a reference of the Rajasthan Government that no historical monuments have been damaged. I would like to produce facts along with the photographs that Chittorgarh is such a historical place.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to give that photo to the hon. Minister through you and say that there are monuments of brave men and women at different places in Chittorgarh where they fought wars and shed their blood but your Department is damaging all those monuments. I have got proof in support of my contention and would like to give it to the hon. Minister because you have said in reply to my letter that no monument has been changed there. As an elected representative of that Constituency, I would request you to get the whole situation assessed and see in what way the old historical monuments are being damaged and in what way the rivers are being dug up resulting in soil erosion and floods in the area. It has dislocated the normal life there.

Besides, I would like to say that particularly in Bhilwara and Chittorgarh, illegal mining is taking place on a large scale. Vyasji represents Bhilwara and Begon is such an area in my constituency, Chittorgarh, where illegal mining is taking place on large scale.....(Interruptions) . Vyasji does not undertake mining there.....But there is no check on mining there. What I mean to say is that all the illegal mining is being under at the behest of the officials of the Mining Department. If no check is put on such activities, the whole natural environment will be destroyed and also the Government will lose royalty which they get from that area and whatever improvement you want to bring about there, will not take place. So, there is need to pay attention in this direction. There are 23,000 mines in Rajasthan at present but the contractors there have joined hands to violate the labour laws. Labour laws are flouted there and exploitations of labourers takes place on large scale. They are not given any kind of facilities. As those areas are in the extreme interior where there are no roads and other facilities available and officers of you department and other labour officers cannot reach there. With the result the labourers exploited. This should be checked without delay.

No attention is paid towards mines safety particularly in the areas of Bholpur, Sawai Madhopur, Karoli, Kota and Chittorgarh of Rajasthan. Sir, I have just started speaking..... Besides, you have fixed period in the Bill for renewal of leases. I would like to welcome this step. Ramganj Mandi is such a region in my constituency where there are a large number of limestone mines. Besides, there are dolomite mines also in that region. There the laws pertaining to environment are being flouted grossly. Mines have been dug up, and minerals have piled up there with the result no vegetation is grown and no congenial atmosphere is created. If you order survey for that area, you will come to know how the laws are being flouted. This should be checked. Sir, nothing has been done for the development of minerals found mainly in Rajasthan.....

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : I want two minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no, I am sorry. Please conclude.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Within one minute I will conclude.

[*Translation*]

Zinc is found in Agucha and super zinc smelter is proposed to be set up there but nothing has been done in this respect. Similarly, the proposal in regard to Chanderia is on papers till now.

You have not made any provision for rock phosphate. It is available in abundance in Jhaman Kotla near Udaipur but it is not being utilised. Similarly, lignite is also found in abundance in Rajasthan but nothing is being done to exploit it. Therefore, I urge the Government to pay attention towards these areas so that the minerals available there can be exploited. The proposals for the development of minerals available in Rajasthan are on papers only.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. Dr. Phulrenu Guha to speak.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : It may be Super Zink Smelter or exploitation of rock phosphate in Chanderia and Chittorgarh or it may be fertiliser plant or the Thermal Power you must look into all those things.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing more will go on record. Please resume your seat. Don't waste time.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : The Bill introduced in the House is a welcome measures and I support it. With these words I conclude,

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Super Zinc Smelter should be set up at Rampura Agucha.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Vyas, you are interrupting me. You should speak on your turn.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I am not interrupting you, I am addressing the Chair.

[*English*]

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I compliment the hon. Minister for having brought this comprehensive and progressive Bill. I welcome the Bill and I wholeheartedly support the Bill.

Nature has stored enough wealth in the bed of our country, and the earth. Mineral resources of a country play a very important role in the development of that country. So, we expect that all the minerals which are stored in our country will be explored in course of time and our country will progress. There were 24 minerals which were produced before independence. It is a matter of great satisfaction that in 1986, at the moment, 64 minerals are being produced in our country. It is the oil that has made the Gulf countries very rich. Our country is very rich in minerals and we have not yet been able to explore all the mineral resources that are with us. No doubt, much has been done. But still much more remains to be explored.

As per the existing rule, leases cannot be terminated on the considerations of environment and ecology. Even if the mining operations interfere in the ecological and environmental aspects, the Government has no right or is not empowered so far to

terminate the mineral lease. But after passing the Bill, it can be done and it is a very welcome movement.

We are all aware that mineral industry is one of the very important industries in our country. Three-fourths of the earth surface are ocean where valuable minerals are available under the sea-bed. I am sure, India should try and take necessary action so that these minerals will be taken out soon. By amending section 8 of the Act, the period of mining lease is being reduced. The punishment for those who flout the law has been increased. The period of imprisonment has been increased from one year to two years and the amount of fine from Rs 5000 to Rs. 10,000. I am sorry in this context because the fine mentioned is very small and the period of imprisonment is also not adequate. I suggest that the period of imprisonment may be increased to, if not 5 years, at least 3 years. And Rs. 10,000 is nothing to these big people. The mineral magnates and the mining giants have crores of rupees amassed by exploiting the people of our country and exploiting the workers of the country. I would request that a fine of at least Rs 50,000 should be imposed. If they know that they will be fined Rs. 50,000, and they have to go to the prison, then they will be a little cautious before trying to exploit the people and flout the laws. I would suggest that whenever a person flouts the law, whoever he may be whether he is a rich man or a big man—it does not matter—he should be sent to the prison. Unless we take that attitude, these people will always try to flout the law as they are doing for years. I come from an area where there are magnates of minerals and mining fields. You go and see their houses and see how much they spend. It is a wonder. With that experience I suggest that imprisonment should be there and they should know that there will be no getting away except going to the jail.

The lease period has been reduced from 30 years to 20 years and the renewal period is also reduced to 10 years every year. That is also a very welcome feature. I support it.

I am also very glad that non-citizens should not be given take mining leases. Greater stress should be laid on the aspect of the conservation of the mineral resources.

My last request is through you to the Minister that a long term mineral policy is needed in the country. It is overdue and I would request through you the hon. Minister to come to this House with a long-term mineral policy.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): I also, like all my other colleagues, at the outset welcome this Bill. Many things have been spoken. I have very little time at my disposal, So I would only concentrate on 2 or 3 points.

The Bill is good. But it has been brought a bit—not a bit, but too late. Of course, you can say 'better late than never'.

The question of environment of this country is really very precarious. I am sure our hon. Minister has gone through the article which has appeared in the latest INDIA TODAY depicting the conditions of environment in the country. The jungle coverage of today is not more than 10% of the country's soil and the photographs which have been printed there of the Great Himalayas are really devastating photographs. Not a green tree can be seen even on the Himalayas. So it is too late and much damage has already been done to our environment. Anyhow if this Bill can step in and can enforce and these people who exploit mineral resources like a butcher killing the animals should be stopped and I will be thankful if something can be done in that regard.

The mineral resources are generally found in the remote areas of the country, far away from the urban areas and far away from the green belt where we grow crops like paddy, wheat, etc. They are mostly tribal areas and it is tribal wealth. Many of our members including members

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

from the Congress Party have stated that actually in these regions there is no law. Actually what is said in Hindi "JISKI LATHI USKI BAHANS"—it is that which is going on...

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur)
There, Bihar is the worst offender.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The condition is very bad. Labour laws only exist on paper. Labour Officers never visit the area and the poor tribal workers are exploited the maximum. The muscle men of the owners rule the entire area. They are hand-in-glove with the police and the labour officers.

I would like to request both the Hon. Ministers sitting in front of me that as Mahatma Gandhi had Bharat Darshan you kindly see with your own eyes at least some areas of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and see what is the reality going on in those areas where mineral resources are located.

[Translation]

I would say that you do not visit us. Whenever you go there, you stay in bungalows and attend reception parties and come back. You accompany me and I shall take you to such localities.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : You are very well aware that I meet the workers of all the unions. It would have been better if you had said it after studying the facts.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What happen thereafter ? The matter ends there.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Then the work is done in a proper way.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : She is happy that everything is fine and fairplay is going on in the minerals belt. I don't agree with her on this proposition.

Another point I would like to make, which has been made by all my friends, is regarding the royalty. The royalty should not be on the tonnage basis. Our States also should get their due share. Central funds must be enriched—no doubt. But the State funds of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal and all other states should also be replenished. I simply am in common voice with them that it should not be on tonnage basis but it should be on the basis of fluctuating price at the pit-head.

Another point that I would like to make is with regard to equalisation of freights, as has been said by my friends. Actually the eastern states of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam are suffering from this policy. We are hearing from the Government that they are considering to bring changes so that it can be done on an equal footing with other areas since the last two or three years. I would like to enjoin upon our Minister to move this thing in the Cabinet so that quick decisions can be taken on this.

The last point that I would like to make is regarding some areas in Zharua coal belt. Didi knows that they are burning for the last 50-60 years. Because they are owned by the private managers; they do not take care of anything. From 50 to 70 years some of the coal areas are burning. We are losing much coal and there is a great danger in the entire area. Government have recently taken some steps to put out fire in some of the mines. It is a very costly affair. But they have taken steps.

Some of the areas are sinking, because previously the private owners did not observe any rules and regulations regarding how to preserve their mines. They did not fill up gaps with sand. Zharua is sinking, Rani Ganj is sinking. There are big townships and crores and crores of rupees and manufactured goods and assets in these towns have all been sinking. Some people are thinking that the entire Rani Ganj will be shifted to the other side of the Damodar if no action is taken now. So, I would request you to kindly see that Government intervenes in this matter.

With these words I would again welcome this Bill and I hope that since India is a country having resources of minerals of many types in huge quantity, must have a long term programme and policy. I hope our Government will bring forward a Bill in this regard immediately.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1986. It is a good Bill with some welcome features brought forward by way of amendment to this Act.

This Act was last amended in 1972 and meanwhile 14 long years have elapsed with lot of developments having taken place all around. Great strides have been made in the field of mineral development also. New discoveries have been made and the Mineral Advisory Council has also given some valuable suggestions. Further as is understood from the preliminary remarks of the hon. Minister, the state Governments have also been consulted in the matter and as a result of all this the present Bill has been placed before this House for amending this Act.

I congratulate the Government particularly the hon. Minister for Mines for having brought forward this Bill to bring the Act in tune with the fast changing socio-economic situation of the country.

The Bill has several welcome features. It is intended to simplify the procedure, namely, to reduce the period of procedures for the grant of prospecting licences and mining leases. It lays much emphasis on scientific development of our mines and also protection of ecological balance. The seriousness and sincerity of the Government are really reflected in this Bill. This sincerity and seriousness for maintenance of ecological balance and protection of environment is really reflected in this piece of legislation. Again, Sir, for illegal mining and also for violating the provisions in connection with this ecological maintenance even the licence could be cancelled or withdrawn. There are such stringent measures provided in this Bill.

But while appreciating the measures I am constrained to observe also that the Bill is still short of the requirements of the situation. We have done a lot in this field of mineral development but much more remains to be done. Ours is a country which is rich in minerals. Our economic development and the success of our poverty eradication programmes depends on how best we can purposefully exploit this wealth which is in plenty in this country. It is irony of fate that in spite of our being rich in minerals we still remain a poor nation in the world. Now 11 new minerals are going to be added to Schedule I which has certain national importance.

Sir, after 37 years of Independence and also about 35 years of planned development it is a matter of regret that we are yet to have a comprehensive well-thought out national mineral policy at our hand. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly come forward in the national interest with a National Mineral Policy as early as possible. While formulating such a policy, the speeding up of mining activities which are upper most and are of great significance from the point of view of economic development of the country has to be kept in mind and our concern for ecology and environmental protection should also be kept in mind. There has to be a balance between the two and a happy compromise between the two. In the national interest, we have to exploit the mines and have also to preserve our ecology and environments.

Today, the mineral development and mining activities are, more or less, carried out in the private sector. Mostly, we have private mine owners. Why not should we have more and more mining done in the public sector and less and less in the private sector.

Again, what pleasure are we having and what is the compulsion that we are exporting a lot of minerals in the form of raw material? After some time we are importing the finished manufactured goods and in the process we are spending a lot

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

of foreign exchange. There should be a balance in this regard also. There should be less and less exports of raw material which means that we should set up more mineral based industries in the country.

Then, in the new National Mineral Policy, socio-economic justice should be provided for the working class. The miners have to work inside the mines in very hazardous conditions; their health, education, housing and drinking water requirements have to be looked after properly.

The R and D, Research and Development, aspect should also not be lost sight of.

We are Passing this amending Bill, but the question arises who will implement this law with all these amendments. At present, we do not have adequate enforcement machinery. There must be adequate and well-equipped machinery for the proper implementation of the law.

Lastly, I have got another point to deal with. There is a bauxite project coming up in the Gandha Mardan region in Orissa. This has created a very unpleasant situation, and there is an uncertainty prevailing now with regard to this project. There is a peoples' movement being built up against this project, *Gandha Mardan bachao BALCO hatao*. That has become a popular slogan in that area. Narsinghnath which has been selected as the site of the project is a rare beauty spot with an ancient Narsinghnath temple. There is a beautiful stream in the midst of dense forests. It is a religious centre too. People have become apprehensive that the new project will cause damage to it and the environment and ecology of the place. I would request the hon. Minister to send a team of experts from the Centre to make an on-the-spot study of the situation from all angles. If the expert Committee feels that there is no danger to the ecology and environment of the place, then it can be

explained to the people agitating against it. But I am of the opinion that if the project in any causes irreparable damage to the environment and ecology of the place, then better we do not proceed with it. As it seems, a climate of distrust and discontent has been built up in that area and the apprehension and doubts from the minds of the people can be dispelled only after such a study has been made by a team of experts of national repute. In fact, forest, which is the life for the tribal people living in that area will have to be protected also.

When we are giving a lot of importance to the question of environment, how is it that BALCO has started mining in that area without clearance from the Department of Environments? This is a question being asked by the people.

This issue, therefore, needs a very careful approach. With these words, I welcome this Bill and support it.

16.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Sir, the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 provides for the regulation of mines and the development of minerals. The Act was last amended in 1972 and since then, much has been done in the process of development. India has vast reserves of mineral resources and this Bill has some salient features for the development of minerals. These are very welcome measures.

First of all, we note that this Amendment Bill is brought forward firstly to remove all the bottlenecks and problems so that a speedy development of the mineral industries can take place. This Bill has very effective and development-oriented provisions. There is also a provision for environmental protection and control and prevention of environmental pollution.

In order to speed up the mineral operation, the mining lease will lapse if the mining operation does not start within a

specified period. For granting a mining lease, prospecting of an area and preparation of mining plan is made a pre-condition, because this would help us in proper and scientific mining.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHEK *in the Chair*]

There is also another provision dispensing with requirement of the Certificate of Approval, Income-tax clearance certificate, etc. This is very essential because it helps in the simplification of the procedure. A provision has also been made for curbing illegal mining, by making it a cognizable offence with deterrent punishment.

Sir, here I have certain apprehensions. The amendment proposed here should not aim at curbing the authority and jurisdiction of the State Government. You know that the States, are the owners of the minerals and the Central Government should come forward to help the State Government in framing broad guidelines for the development of mineral industry. State Governments are also more conscious about the need for speedy development and you should not generalise on the basis of a few stray incidents where the objectives may have been violated. Some stray incidents might have occurred in some States but that is not the general picture.

Now, I must come to the inclusion of 11 minerals in the First Schedule. Here I must state that dolomite and limestone should not be in the First Schedule. I also do not understand why even bauxite which has a vast reserve of 2,500 million tonnes is included in the First Schedule. The atomic minerals should be included in the First Schedule. But with these new inclusions, the State Government will practically be left with no powers at all, except to grant the leases for sand and clay.

Sub-section (3) of Section (4) (A) says that the State Government has to consult the Central Government in undertaking a

prospecting licence or a mining lease. I would like to know from the Minister whether the State Government is denied the inherent right of prospecting.

I would like to submit that there is a very good provision under Sub-Section (2) of Section 4A which says that in the interest of preservation of natural environment, control of floods, prevention of pollution, etc. there can be a premature termination of a prospecting licence or mining lease with respect to the area, if it is felt necessary to do so. But here also, I would like the Minister to clarify whether the State Government should consult the Central Government. I raise this point because if we go on consulting, it will take a long time, resulting in delays. In Sub-Section (4) of Section 4A, there is of course a provision that the mining lease will lapse, if the operation does not start within one year. Just I want to tell the Minister one thing, i.e. the holder of mining lease cannot start the mining operation unless surface rights are granted to him. That is why a leasee should be given reasonable time and opportunity to clarify why it will lapse and during this period also, he must have invested something.

What will happen to that? Whether the Central Government will come out to help in any respect. That also the Minister should clarify.

Sir, regarding Section 5 (2B).....

SHRI K. C. PANT : In the Clause itself, it is clarified.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
I could not understand.

Regarding Section 5 (2b) which is about granting of mining lease, here the approved plan is also necessary as a pre-condition. It is necessary to provide this extraction of minerals in a scientific manner which will ensure their optimal recovery and prevention of wastage during

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

the process of mining. But I may say, it may not be possible nor practicable for all applicants for mining lease to get their mining plan approved by the Central Government. The State Government may be given a broad line how to approve the plans. This also should be made clear.

Section 9 also, some Members have already discussed about the revision of the royalty, and it is seen that the royalty rates have not once even been revised in time. The provision is mere hypothetical. It should be made mandatory that the royalty rates shall be revised every three years.

In Section 13 (qq) it has been said about the rehabilitation of flora and other vegetation such as trees, shrubs, etc., destroyed by reason of any prospecting or mining operations shall be made in the same area. Upto this, it is all right. But after that when it has been returned back to any other area, I can't understand. One would not expect a holder of mining lease to take up rehabilitation of vegetation in an area other than the lease area. The Central Government cannot just have the availability of Government land outside a lease area. It is desirable that the lessee undertakes reclamation and restoration in the lease area itself.

Sir, Sub-Section 2 of Section 17 A says that the State Government has to take the approval of the Central Government for reservation of mineral bearing areas in its territorial jurisdiction for working in the Public Sector. What is the role of the State Government here? This violates the inherent right of the State Governments.

In sub-Section 2 of Section 17A, it has been stated that the State Government shall be liable to pay prospecting fee, royalty, surface rent or dead rent, as the case may be from time to time at the same rate at which it would have been payable under this Act, if such prospecting or mining operations had been undertaken

by a private person under prospecting licence or mining lease. It is really absurd. It is equally absurd to propose that the State Government which is the owner of the mineral shall have to pay royalty and other things to a private person. This amendment is inappropriate.

Section 13 (c), should also include the State Governments for under taking research. Of course illegal mining should be curbed and it should be made a cognizable offence and deterrent measures also should be taken.

I just want to suggest that the Act does not provide for punishment of illegal transportation and storage of minerals. The existing provisions of curbing illegal mining are ineffective and can hardly be enforced as the person who carries out illegal mining will not be waiting to be apprehended on the spot.

So, the minerals which are being carried out illegally and storage of such minerals should be taken as an offence.

These are my suggestions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the mines and minerals Amendment Bill 1986 has been brought after 14 years, but I welcome it and fully support it. The exploitation of all kinds of minerals is very important for boosting the national economy. There are hundreds of unexplored minerals with the country. The Geological Survey of India works at a very slow pace and as a result, many kinds of mineral deposits of our country still remain to be explored. It is causing us loss of revenue and we are not exploit employment potential. Therefore, the survey work should be geared up so that we may come to know about our mineral deposits—and exploit them and thereby increase revenue and employment opportunities. The Mineral Advisory Committee, some other organisation and State Governments have submitted suggestions for the

amendments of this Act particularly regarding pollution. We find maximum pollution in factories and mines and the people residing nearby are affected too much. Therefore, the provision relating to checking of pollution should be strictly followed. Action should be taken speedily against mine lease holders or factory owners who are spreading pollution because delay in action would further increase the pollution. We raise slogans against pollution and enact laws but reality is that villagers put up their houses 10 to 15 Km. away from the mines due to intensive pollution in the area. Therefore, I request that provisions in this regard should be followed strictly.

The first schedule includes 26 minerals of which 11 minerals are of national importance including the lime-stone. I oppose it and the reasons for this have been given by earlier speakers. The lime alone is used as one of the materials in construction of small house and it will create problem. In my constituency, Kota, stone is available which is known as lime-stone. Now the lease holders will have to come to Delhi whereas earlier they could get their cases disposed of in Kota itself. I would like to say that you should reconsider it and make arrangement to open offices near the mines of lime stone itself so that the lease holders are able to complete all the formalities there and need not come to Delhi. If at all you want to keep it in the list of 11 minerals of national importance, you must ensure that there is no need to open a separate register and that the procedure is not lengthy. But I request that lime-stone should be excluded from the 11 listed minerals and the list should contain 10 minerals. Under the proposed amendment the lease holders are required not to cause any damage to the vegetation around mines. I come from Kota and Bundi area and I can show thousands of hectares of land having not even a single tree but the same has been declared as forest area. Mineral wealth of millions of rupees is embedded in this area but now that area cannot be exploited. It is causing loss to the Central Government, to the State Government and also to the unemployed people who want

to start their small mines of sand-stone to earn their livelihood. Therefore, I request that this area should again be surveyed.

Sir, in the end I would like to make one more point. I request the hon. Minister to listen to me patiently because what I am going to suggest will be beneficial to him, to the Government and to me as well. The Government have declared many areas as forest areas where there is nothing like forest. What to say of the tree, not even a single bush is there. I want that such areas should again be surveyed and be declared as mineral areas. It is good thing that a lease holder who cuts one tree is asked to grow 100 trees as penalty, but areas declared as forest areas should again be surveyed. In the end I would like to dwell briefly on the issue of unauthorised mining because in my area it is going on a large scale. Some people are earning a lot and have become millionaires and billionaires. The mining engineers and other officials are bribed for unlawful mining which is causing heavy loss to the Government. Therefore, I request that Government should pay immediate attention towards this and the persons involved in such unlawful mining operations should be severely dealt with.

I would also like to suggest that an order should be passed to the effect that certain percentage of the royalty received from the mines shall be spent on the development of that mining area only. It should be spent on road construction, providing drinking water facility and other facilities to the workers in that area. The mineral based factories should be set up in mineral belts. Take the case of Agucha in Bhilwara; why do you want to set up factory 100 Km. away from the mine? Think how much additional transportation charges will it involve.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mr Dhariwal you should not say this thing, when Prof. Nirmala ji is not present in the House.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : There may be Nirmalaji or Urmila ji I can speak the truth in front of all. I could not understand why you want to set up the

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

factory 100 Km. away. It would involve sizeable transportation charges. You take the case of hike in the transportation expenditure in Delhi itself. Earlier the bus fare to Chandni Chowk was Re. one whereas now it is Rs. 2. Similarly the mini buses now charge Rs. 2 instead of Rs. 1. So you can imagine how the transportation expenditure is increasing. Therefore, you should setup that factory in Agucha itself, because this is the demand of the people of Rajasthan and we all want the same. I hope that you will keep these points in mind and take early decision in this regard.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Now the hon. Minister must pay attention towards Agucha.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAWARAJESWARI (Bellary) : I rise to support the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1986. Since the last amendment; many problems have come into existence and the amending bill not only includes 11 more minerals but also provides for the all round development of the nation through the development of these minerals. Apart from agricultur, mineral development plays an important role in this country. It is a good thing and by exploring the minerals we have been not only earning a lot of foreign exchange, but we will be giving more employment to the rural people of this country. Lakhs of people are dependent on this industry and mostly these industries are being set up in the remote corners. Therefore, I want to say on this occasion that mineral exploration plays an important role in this field. In this country there is a lot of mineral wealth. We have coal, we have silver, we have abundant iron ore, manganese, bauxite, diamonds, copper—what not. Including limestone, we are having various types of minerals wealth.

Karnataka is one State where we have different types of minerals. We have two gold mines in my constituency. We have

abundant iron ore, and also manganese ore. So, that being the case, it is very much necessary that the Government should set up industries which would certainly take the raw material and try to produce the end product. Keeping this in view, we have to think of a very scientific manner of developing them.

The Geological Survey of India has undertaken surveys and it has located so many spots; wherever there are minerals in Karnataka, the Geological Survey has undertaken a survey and very recently it has been brought to our notice that lot of gold is there in Kappadiguda and also Vandali mines. Till now work has not started there. I would request the Government—whether it be the State Government or the Central Government—to take it up as a national project, and start development of the mines wherever the surveys have showed the minerals.

The Geological Survey of India is also facing innumerable administrative problems. There is a stagnation in the services, there is a communication gap, there are dozens of vacancies and even though the employees have been working for the last ten years, there is no regularisation of their service at all now, and so on and so fourth, there are many problems.

This Geological Survey has taken up an aerial survey with the help of the National Geophysical Research and the National Remote Sensing Agency, from 1981 to 1985. All the valuable and geological data are being stored on a magnetic tape. If it is not used, the whole thing gets destroyed, after some time. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister why it has been stored like that. Why should it not be made use of? The survey and the data collected by the Geological Survey of India should be put to use. The GSI had also purchased an aircraft for working along with a computer, worth about Rs. 8 crores. What is the use made by the survey so far? What for was the aircraft purchased? I would like to know from the hon. Minister what kind

of work has been entrusted to this G.S. after purchasing this aircraft worth Rs 8 crores ?

As I have already stated, in my constituency we have abundant iron ore, manganese ore, taking that into consideration our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had laid a foundation stone to set up a steel plant at Vijayanagar. But till now we do not find any progress and I am very sorry to state that it has not been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan also. The state Government and the hon. MPs from Karnataka are pressing every now and then for the setting up of Vijayanagaram Steel Plant at Hospet. But very recently I have been given a reply that Government has allotted during the Seventh Plan Rs. 10 crores for the setting up of steel plants including Vijayanagaram Steel Plant, which they say, is very insufficient to start the work. In addition, they have stated that they are going to start one sponge iron plant with the assistance of KSHDC and SILL of 1.5 tonne capacity in the Hospet range. But the hon. Minister says will that it is too early to say as to when a final decision will be taken by the Government in the matter since the decision can only be taken subsequent to establishment of a satisfactory coal linkage. So, I request the hon. Minister to accept it as an alternative to Vijayanagaram Steel Plant so that this plant can be started as early as possible.

NMDC is exploiting so much ore in my constituency. But there are a number of problems of the labourers working there relating to amenities, facilities, recreation, etc. Most of the labourers have come from all over the country and they are staying in a remote corner. They have got their own problems. But we are not aware about their problems. I would like to suggest that an advisory committee to look after the amenities and facilities of these labourers, be set up whenever there are mineral mines. In this committee, legislators and MPs of the area may also be included so that we will be knowing their day to day problems.

It has become very economical to export polish stones to Japan. Pink stones, black stones and granite stones are being exported to Japan. Private agencies are very much engaged in this trade. But there are a number of scandals which are going on. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to have a scientific approach for building up this industry so that polishing of the stones may be taken here itself instead of sending them to Japan. It certainly incurs a lot of expenditure if you do not polish. Simultaneously polishing should be done before we export these stones. In this way, we will be getting more money through export of these stones. So, this approach may be considered whenever we think of exporting such stones.

As hon. Members are stated, manufacture of lime should be excluded from the 11th Item of the First Schedule. Abundant of limestone is available throughout the country. Many cement plants are coming up in Karnataka. We have lot of limestone in Bhima series, Krishna series in Gulbarga District and Bijapur Distt. The World Bank is giving assistance for the construction of upper-Krishna project. When a team of World Bank officers came they saw the ore lying there and they remarked that this ore is laughing at you people because you are not utilising it. They remarked that it is lying like heaps of hills. Such being the case, Government should come forward to set up as many industries as possible in that area. This will not only improve the economy of the State and the country but this will provide employment to lakhs and lakhs of people who are mainly settled in rural area.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1986.

The Bill provides that there should be a regulation so far as the licensing concerns and affects the ecology and environment of a particular region. It also provides that the State Government is not exclusively authorised as regards the items which are enumerated in the First

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

Schedule. It also provides for the enhancement in the punishment and penalty. In the existing law it was provided that the State Governments should frame the rules under section 15 but that was ambiguous till now. But now the areas have been specified in relation to which the rules have to be framed by the State Governments.

There are some of the provisions to which I request the hon. Minister that he should give a reconsideration. My first point is that he was enumerated limestone in the First Schedule. Limestone, as a matter of fact, concerns the common man—the farmer, the labour, the men in the village. So far as the construction of houses in the villages is concerned, limestone is much used by those people. Now you are providing that the licence for the limestone will be given only when there is the prior approval of the Union Government. As a matter of fact, this provision should be bifurcated. In respect of those mines where the area of limestone is larger, the deposits are larger, licences may be given to the lessees after having the approval of the Government of India. But in general cases you have taken out the limestone from the purview of the State Governments and it is now exclusively in the hands of the Union Government. It causes embarrassment to the people who are living in the countryside, in the villages. I feel that the hon. Minister Shri Pant is a very practical man. He comes from a village and he knows how much difficulty it will create in the normal practical life of the common man who is living in the village.

Secondly, I will suggest that we are acting in consonance with the principles of the Constitution of India. We are imposing the ceiling as regards the agricultural holdings, as regards the urban properties. So, it is expected that the man of a dynamic nature and character and ideology like him should introduce the ceiling in the matter of licensing of mines also.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is there.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : You have limited it, Sir, but not to that extent which we expected. You have limited only to ten kilometres. We say that there are 23 States and some Centrally administered Union Territories also. So, one can have 20 or even 30 licences.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It will not be so much for one State. For the whole country it has been limited.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : So, my submission is as regards the licensing policy, I am happy to know about the ceiling which is in the mind of the hon. Minister, and it should be implemented strictly by the State Governments as well as by the Government of India.

In this Bill you have substituted section 5 with a new section and in the proposed new section there is clause (2) which reads as follows :

“(2) No mining lease shall be granted by the state Government unless it is satisfied that-

- (a) there is evidence to show that the area for which the lease is applied for has been prospected earlier and the existence of mineral contents therein has been established ;

provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any area if such area has already been prospected by a Department or an agency of the Government and the existence of mineral contents therein has been established :”

Now, as a matter of fact, ours is a developing country. It should not be limited to the Government agency or corporation only. But it should be left to the person because the licensee is taking licence at his own risk. Why should he

not be allowed? He comes and says-for five years, ten years, twenty years, the maximum period, he shall get survey from Geological Survey of India at his instance, at his own risk. You are entitled for royalty and the revenues concerning the minerals. I shall suggest the hon. Minister that this provision should also be added. If he feels that particular mineral is available there and he has got knowledge of it and he can get survey at his own instance and expense, that should be allowed.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is there in the Section.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : It is not clear in Sub-Section 2.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is clear. You read it later on.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : There are some copper mines in Alwar. This is known as Dariba Copper Project. The contents of copper in that copper ore are proportionately better than Khetri Copper Mine. Although Khetri Copper Mine is larger in operation and the iron ore is much more, but as regards Alwar Dariba Mine, the copper is very rich and the local authority and the people of Alwar area have requested you to invest more and expand that project because much more deposits are available there.

As far as I know concerning that area, in the Jaipur District about 60 to 80 kms. from Dariba Ore, ore is detected by the Geological Survey of India. But proper mining has not been started there. I would request that this copper deposit in Jaipur District should be explored and copper mine at Khodariba, District Alwar, should be expanded. It was to develop in phases. But after the first phase you have not developed it. I request the hon. Minister to have site inspection. You went to Alwar when you were Education Minister. But as Mines Minister you have not visited Khodariba. Alwar, I extend you invitation to visit that area. You will be able to see the difficulties which are there.

The people who are working there, are working as casual labour. They are to face a lot of difficulties. They have to go underground and some time they take risk. Some of them have been working for the last three to four years. They cannot go anywhere. The persons who are doing hazardous work in Copper and other mines, they should be made permanent. My submission is that this provision should be made.

The hon Minister might have come across the fraudulent transactions in the Khetri Project and they are of lakhs and lakhs of rupees. Such things in the public undertakings cannot be tolerated. Action should be taken against them. Precaution should be taken so that such things should not occur.

The persons who are operating in the mines in Alwar District want that these leases and royalties should be of much more period. Previously, it was 20. Initially it was 20+20. Now you have reduced it to 20+10+10. So far as State minerals are concerned, I think this provision should be as provided in the act initially.

With these words I support the Bill and I hope hon. Minister will consider my suggestions also.

MR CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN : 2 hours have been allotted. Time is over. We have exceeded the time.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, it is a very important bill. We should be allowed to speak. We are waiting for years together and today we are not allowed to speak.

MR CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :
My name was also there (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I have also
not been given my chance. It is not
proper.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Mr.
Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon
Members who have participated in this
debate. There are certain hon Members
who could not participate in it. while I
cannot give them chance to speak here,
I would welcome them and I would like
to hear their views and take advantage of
their views.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : We
should have been given time to speak
because this is an important Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is not up to
me. I would like to benefit by whatever
suggestions you may like to offer. Sir,
the debate has been very constructive and
every member who has spoken has
welcomed the Bill. They have pin-pointed
the progressive measures in the Bill and
many of them did make very good sugges-
tions. I cannot possibly reply to all the
suggestions of state my reactions to each
one of them, because, it will take far
too long. I assure them that we shall try
to benefit from these suggestions. Some
of the suggestions have been so good that
I would have been tempted to accept
even some amendments but this Bill has
been passed already by the Rajya Sabha.
Any amendment accepted at this stage
means sending it back to the Rajya
Sabha. The session is coming to an end.
So, this, I don't think would be right.
We should pass this Bill. We have reached
a stage where it is better to Pass this Bill.
Parliament can, in its wisdom, always
take another look at it later. I do not
also reject out of hand all the suggestions
that have been made. I may not be able

to accept them now but I will go into them
and I will see that any advantage that we
can take from these suggestions is, in fact,
taken.

Many hon. friends have already stressed
on the crucial role that mining industry
plays in the economic development of the
country. There is no doubt that in today's
world any country which has minerals is
in a better position to industrialise, in a
batter position to build up its wealth, in
a batter position to export; and generally
speaking, mineral wealth plays a part in
developing the sinews of industry and the
economy of the country. This is well-
known. It is also well-known that we in
this country have fairly widespread
occurrence of mineral wealth. We are not
self-sufficient in all respects. We are
surplusin some minerals. There are other
minerals which more or less suffice and
we are short of certain minerals. We have
developed some of the minerals in the
from of industrial products. We have
processed them. We have set up industries.
Many hon Members have made the point
that we should try to set up industries
near the location of the minerals. This is
perhaps generally true and generally
correct, but there are many considerations
for the location of industries. This is one
important consideration, but it is not the
exclusive consideration. As some hon.
Members pointed out, minerals of one
State are used in another State. In that
case on has to see to the interests of both
the States and that is the advantage of
being in a country where Commerce is
completely free between the various parts
of this country and so, location can take
into account the situation of the
minerals as well as other advantages
offered by any particular industrial site.

There was a reference by Dr. phulrenu
Guha to see-bed mining and I would
like to assure her that we are keeping
that in mind and that our experts are
developing their capacity in that area also.
There was a reference by Shri Basu to the
gold deposite in this country. He said
we have plenty of gold. Actually I wish
we did have. But we do not have that

much of gold and the gold reserve we have in the Kolar Gold Fields is generally coming to an end. So, this I just mention in passing.

There was a reference to the need to step up the rate of exploration of minerals in the country. I agree with that and I think that there is a programme with the GSI and the NSCL to step up their programmes and most of the States also want to step up their programmes with their own Directorates in Geology and Mining. But the problem of course is that if you want to step up the rate of drilling, if you want to have more of aerial survey, whatever you want to do you need resources and therefore, there is a limit beyond which you cannot step up the pace of exploration and you have to prioritise, you have to set priorities as to how best to use the resources and that is what the country is now engaged in and we are trying to put more effort in those areas where the country is deficient in some important minerals. For instance, we do not have enough of copper ore of the right grade. Just now there was a reference to it by Mr. Yadav, but the fact is that we do not have enough of copper ore which is rich enough or as rich as is used in other countries these days and a metal like Tungsten—we do not have enough of the ore of tungsten. I could give you other instances, but there are some areas where we have to put in special effort. Fortunately we have plentiful ores of importance to industry like iron ore or bauxite. We do have plenty of bauxite and we have large reserves of bauxite on the east coast, and we have found good zinc ore.

Two or three hon. Members referred to one of the important projects in the field of zinc and lead. They referred to Agucha mines where the smelter should be located. This is not the time for me to get into that controversy, actually I have given the Government's decision in that matter on the floor of the House earlier. Today I will not go into that, but the fact is that we have found zinc ore, which is richer than the ore we use today and which we exploit today to manufacture zinc and

therefore, that can become a good project and now the Government has decided to have a detailed project report prepared on the basis of which investment decisions can be taken. That is the position of that project and so I would like to request the hon. Members who are interested in that project to with hold their fire for some time while the detailed project report is prepared. So far as aluminium is concerned, I only went to say that the NALCO project in Orissa is nearing completion. And once that project has gone into production, we shall have a surplus of aluminium in this country, at least for some years. And we shall have a surplus of alumina and we may well have to find markets for alumina. Now, this is a happy piece of news which I would like to give to this House.

In regard to copper, we have found it in Malajkhand in Madhya Pradesh a very large copper deposit, which is also being developed. What is important is also to take note of the fact that there are certain minerals which are needed to produce metals which are important from the defence or the strategic point of view. As I said earlier, there are some minerals which are in short supply, taking a long range view of our needs. So, we have to have a policy which takes both these factors into account. So, we have to have a policy for the depletion of minerals, how fast we exploit them. I say this because, when we look into the whole matter of how to exploit our minerals and take a fragmented view, then each State may want to exploit minerals very fast. Obviously there are advantages in terms of employment, in terms of economic growth and, as has been pointed out by many hon. Members, our mineral wealth is so scattered that much of it is in remote areas, in tribal areas, in the midst of forest and so on. And, therefore, there is also the additional incentive to develop the backward areas. And yet because it is a depleting resource, it is necessary to keep in mind the long-term needs of the country and to keep in mind, the strategic needs of the country and to decide, "All right, although we appear to have large

[Shri K. C. Pant]

reserves, how much can we exploit, how much should we exploit per year, over how many years should we think". And while doing so, our research and development people must inform us as to the latest discoveries and latest trends in the world in the field of new materials. It is because we may have large reserves in certain minerals, we may sit on them and we may not want to export them. We may want to convert them as value added, as has been suggested and one may find tomorrow that there is a substitute material which has been produced by some country and gradually that begins to substitute this material which today we do not produce sufficiently, nor do we export the minerals from which it can be produced. One has got to keep in mind the dynamics of the results of research and development work that is going on all over the world. Therefore, the material sciences have to be kept in view. And I say this because, it is obvious that we should as far as possible export not the materials but the products. We should have value added products. That is obvious. And yet, we need the foreign exchange on the one hand and, therefore, we cannot take a simplistic view of this. And secondly, as I said, we have to keep in mind the fact that if tomorrow this material is substituted by something else which is cheaper, then we will not be able to make full use of our mineral resources.

So, I would like to agree with those Members who emphasised the need for a national mineral policy which would bring out all these factors and you will be glad to know that the draft on the national mineral policy has been prepared and has been circulated for inviting the views of the State Governments and the Central Ministries and Departments. Now, this document we have also circulated to the Members of the Consultative Committee of our Ministry and we had a discussion in the meeting of the Consultative Committee. (Interruptions) We will gladly circulate it to all. Because there is a forum for discussion and we have promised the Members that

we would have a discussion based on that draft document. But, seeing the interest in the House, I am encouraged and I think I will now send it to every Member...

AN HON. MEMBER : It is so nice of you.

SHRI K.C. PANT : I do not want to go into the framework of that policy. I think it is much better that you read it and then, if necessary, we can discuss it. But obviously, it is necessary to take into account the need for co-ordination between the Centre and the States and among the different States themselves. It is not just the Centre and the States—and I would like to underline this point. There has to be co-ordination between the various States also. I do not want to give examples because I do not want to create bad blood between the States. But there are examples where one State has certain minerals which are used by other States and there are difficulties on that account. So there has to be co-ordination.

Mrs Patnaik referred to the role of the States. She is put in a delicate position if I over-emphasize the role of the Centre. But I am not really replying to her. It is a general point which many have made. I would only like to state that both the Centre and the States have a role which has been clearly specified and Parliament also has a certain role which is very clearly specified and it is under the powers given to the Parliament under the Constitution that we have the Act which we are amending today. This Act itself is a product of these powers. The States have obviously powers and in fact, normally, it is the States which have the powers in the matter of development of minerals except those which are included in the First Schedule and the First Schedule has been discussed here. Then, in respect of the minerals in the First Schedule, only the prior approval of the Central Government is required before a prospecting licence and a mining lease can be granted. That is what the First Schedule really means. So the State Governments have complete powers in the matter of granting

of prospecting licences and mining leases and ensuring the compliance of the various conditions which are imposed in the lease deed. They have a basic role to play in the regulation of mines and minerals development.

Now, the role of the Central Government is what I have broadly referred to earlier—to look at the whole economy, what are the mineral requirements and how to ensure that there is availability of the minerals required for the growth of the economy and for the development of the economy and that there should be a certain uniformity of approach in regard to mineral development. I will come to Shri Ayyapu Reddy's point later. But this is an obligation cast on the Centre—to have a total look at the whole country and to have a total look at the development of the mineral wealth of the country and that is where the conservation and scientific development of these mineral resources becomes important. The other aspects—survey and exploration which I referred to, conservation and beneficiation which Syed Shahabuddin referred to—these are responsibilities which are today shared by the Central Government. The State Governments, to course, are completely free to develop all these capacities and capabilities as much as they can. The Centre welcomes it. But the Centre has taken upon itself some responsibilities which it is discharging. These are generally known to my friends here who have already referred to various institutions in this field and I can assure my hon friends that in all these areas, viz., field of exploration, etc., etc., there is close co-operation and co-ordination between the Centre and the States and there has been absolutely no difficulty in this regard. These are professional bodies and they approach the whole problem in a professional way. The Mineral Advisory Council and the State Ministers' Conference are two of the institutional arrangements through which this coordination is brought about between the Centre and the State. But apart from that, there are contacts at various levels. In any case we do not do anything in a hurry or unilaterally. So, no unnecessary problems are created.

17.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There was some reference by Mr. Patnaik as to why consultation has been provided for with the Central Government when the State Government obtains a lease. Well, the State Government normally does not take a lease for itself; but if it takes a lease for itself then it consults the Central Govt. That is a limited area of the proposal that has been made and I think that there should be no objection to that.

There was another suggestion, I forget now who made it, about the possession and storage of illegal minerals being made punishable. This is a suggestion that has come to us very recently. We propose to discuss it at the Mineral Advisory Council meeting I have also taken note of the fact that many Hon. Members feel that the punishment prescribed for illegal mining, although it has been enhanced, has not been enhanced enough. This is another matter which we shall go into.

Almost half the members who spoke—I cannot say exactly how many members—referred to the question of royalty. The question of royalty is one in which all the States are naturally interested. As was pointed out by Mr. Ayyapu Reddy some years ago when royalty was charged there was no cess or no minerals tax charged by the States. That was the position in the beginning. But the existing provision is that no enhancement of royalty will take place within a period of four years. I may point out that according to this provision, reduction can take place. But this is the present provision.

AN HON. MEMBER : Reduction is there.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The position is clear. You read the provision. With cess and mineral tax coming in, there is an automatic increase in most cases of the cess or the mineral tax also. To go back

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Into the background, royalty was charged at *ad valorem* rates prior to 1968 in the case of many minerals. *Ad valorem* rates have an in-built system of indexation with the price level which is the point made by Mr. Shahabuddin. This was given up as it was leading to a lot of litigation and administrative problems. The last study group had again considered the question of basing the royalty on an *ad valorem* basis but the State Governments were not in favour of reverting to this system.

In fixing the rates of royalty the price level is certainly one consideration. But there are other considerations and I think that they will have to be taken into account while fixing the royalty. One is the development of the mineral itself. Second is the development of the mineral based industry. Then there is the question of exports. All these factors have to be taken into account. Some friends said why do you export at a low price.

Now we cannot control international prices. So sometimes you may have to export at a loss. What does one do about royalties etc. in that case? So, I think there are so many consideration that come into play and, I think, that all of them will have to be taken into account in determining the royalty.

Mr. Ayyapu Reddy raised the point about the concept of mineral rights tax and cess. Whether it is different or same as royalty. I am not a lawyer and I would not like to comment on this. From a layman's point of view the two are different. The minerals rights tax is different and royalty is different. But this is a subject which will have to be looked into separately. I have found-as he himself also said-that some of these matters are *sub judice*. The issues relating to the minerals rights tax and cess have been raised sometimes by trade and industry. The State Governments hold the view that they have the right to impose these taxes whereas there is divergence in the opinion expressed by the High Courts.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I draw your attention to Item 50 in List II which says that subject to limitations imposed by Parliament the States can exercise their right to tax minerals. Parliament is supreme. It can say that apart from royalty the states are not entitled to impose any additional tax otherwise each individual State will go on taxing and the entire schedule of royalty will become a mockery. So it is for Parliament to make it clear whether it has uniformity of royalty or it gives freedom to the individual States to tax on every item which is available to them.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is the point which I was making. The Madras High Court has upheld the levy of cess. The Madhya Pradesh High Court held the view that the State Government did not have any power in this matter. I am not disputing what you have quoted from the Constitution but the two High Courts have interpreted it differently. Basically we have to ensure that whatever view we take does not come in the development of minerals.

Sir, I listened to Mr. Aypapu Reddy very carefully and I find myself in sympathy with his broad approach so far as uniformity is concerned. I think it is a good thing if one could come to an understanding with the states over this matter. In fact, I had discussions with the State Chief Ministers. It is in the interest of the country that we regard minerals as one of the basic materials that go into the entire economic and industrial structure. So, if we want to keep the price of that structure lower and keep the cost lower then along with other basic materials we ought to keep the prices and costs of the minerals also lower. Now I mentioned to you aluminium. Suppose on bauxite mineral the tax goes up; royalty goes up, cess goes up ultimately the cost of power will go up and the cost of aluminium will go up. Most of the States spend so much on their rural electrification schemes and then they will find it very difficult to increase the rate of power particularly in the rural areas. All of us know this. So

ultimately what happens is that the State loses a lot of revenue in these areas. Is it not better to keep the price of aluminium lower if we can and thereby have a lower cost and lower price economy? The same applies to iron, the same applies to copper as also to zinc. Today our copper and zinc are, I think, almost double the price of the international level. We have to take a total view. I am not suggesting that the royalty alone is responsible for high prices. That is wrong. One has got to take a balanced view of it. One has got to see that this is an important source of revenue for the States. Therefore, I will never ignore the States' point of view, but we have got to take all these factors into account before taking a view on royalty. I would very much welcome a national debate on this question. I would very much welcome the reaction of States in this matter, because by raising the prices of basic materials, they invite the consequence of higher finished material prices. Ultimately they get something in one pocket and through the other pocket, they pay up much more. We have, therefore, to take a national view. I am glad that this question has been raised with some clarity and force and I hope this will be the beginning of a serious debate on this question.

The question of export was raised. I do not want to take the time of the House. I have already dealt with that matter and I would only like to request you to consider the present foreign exchange situation and the need to keep up our exports. There are some problems which all of us are aware of and, therefore, we should not lightly make a suggestion to reduce the export of any ore.

I have taken note of the various points made by hon. friends with regard to premature termination of leases and in particular the universal welcome to the provision to protect the environment and the ecology. Everybody has welcomed it. I thank the hon. Members for this support and I think, it is important we implement these provisions...

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : What about giving protection to the historical monuments being destroyed by the mining of Birlas as referred to by an hon. lady Member of the House? She mentioned that the Chittorgarh monuments are being destroyed and the ecological balance is being disturbed by the mining of Birlas in that territory. This is not the solitary example. Same is the case in my parliamentary constituency Satna in Madhya Pradesh. Wherever Birlas enter, it becomes their empire. There are no rules, no regulations of the State or the Central Government binding on them. I think, even the authority of God ceases to exist. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House what action he is going to take against Birlas.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Whosoever it is, the law must operate. My hon. friend has been a Minister in the State Government. Therefore, he knows that the law must prevail.....(*Interruptions*).

The real point is that we have got to take note of the fact that in many places, environmental degradation has taken place. It is a fact that in many areas, today mining is taking place in a manner which does create pollution and hazards. There is the safety question also. So many aspects have been touched in the debate. I do not brush aside comments made by my hon. friends. Certainly each of these cases must be gone into, whether mentioned by the lady Member or other hon. Members. One has to take steps under the law and any step that is required must be taken.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : What about conditions to be placed on fresh leases in order to protect the environments?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Kindly wait, may be while I am replying, I may cover some of your points.

Some doubt has been raised about not removing the causes for which the leases were terminated in so far as the Government companies are concerned.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

That is perhaps for too pessimistic a view. Government will certainly expect its own companies to adhere to the letter of the law. Secondly so far as one suggestion that we must correct all the defects before we go on giving the lease to the Government in concerned, I would like to tell that there may be no defect as such, but the manner of mining is such that it leads to environmental degradations floods or soil erosion and so on. There are various causes given. If the manner of mining is improved, that itself is adequate: Therefore, this is a matter which has been gone into and I think that we can expect that the environmental aspect would receive full protection.

In fact, the example that I would like to give in that context is that of Neyveli. In Neyveli the land is restored along with vegetation. That is the kind of thing that we have to do in future also and in other places as well.

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : Hindustan Copper Limited, which is a public sector enterprise, has received a notice from the State Government because they are polluting the whole atmosphere...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. PANT : In fact you are saying that Government is very alert, because they have served a notice even to a public sector company. What can be better than that? This is the proof to what I am saying. The only point which may create some difficulties is that because of our keenness to protect our environment, in some areas the mineral development may be slowed down. This is a fact. I would request the hon. House that in this matter we must take a balanced view and because of the background and the history of the environmental destruction, perhaps at this moment, we should not be too harsh, if the weight fall in favour of protection of environment. I think that we have got to take a balanced view of the matter and the Government is certainly interested in the development of minerals

and at the same time, Government is also equally interested in the protection of environment and there are provisions in this Bill which take care of this aspect.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, in this context I raised the problem pertaining to Gandhardan...

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have met several Members of Parliament from your State in this regard and they have discussed the issue with me. They have suggested that an Expert Committee should be sent there as suggested by Shri Panigrahi today. This is a suggestion which I am considering very seriously. I have not rejected it, and I think that he can draw some hope from that. I am trying to see whether we can get some good people so that I can constitute this Committee to be sent there. If he has any suggestions, without too much of a bias, I am prepared to consider them.

Then the question of limestone is raised. I would like to say that perhaps there is some misunderstanding in this matter. The intention clearly is to leave out limestone used for building material, but to include limestone used in steel industry, chemical industry, cement industry and so on. In the definition of minor minerals if you see Section 3 (e) of the main Act, building stones have been declared as minor minerals and the Section further provides that the Central Government may declare by notification, any mineral as a minor mineral. In case there is any doubt, we can still issue a notification in this regard. We do not want to come in the way of limestone being used as building blocks because there are areas in Rajasthan where nothing else is available. This is used as building block. If you have any difficulty in this regard, we will issue a notification. But I do not think there should be any difficulty. Shri Shahbuddin raised a very valid point. He said that beneficiation and general concentration of minerals should be near the mining site. This is broadly accepted. In respect of Copper, this is done. In respect of Zinc it is done. In fact it is a

concentrate which is sent to the centres in different areas. But in case of iron ore which he mentioned, it is little different. Beneficiation of iron ore in our country is not yet widely prevalent and in any case it is confined to some washing.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about sponge iron ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sponge iron requires coal and gas. Therefore, you have two raw materials.

AN HON. MEMBER ; What about Zinc ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : In respect of Zinc, I have a quarrel on my hands. What can I do? Some experts have gone into this and either I accept the experts' decision or if my hon. friends can agree, then let me have a look at it. But there is no possibility of agreement. When there is no agreement, then it is only the experts' view. There is no other way out.

The other point which Mr. Shahbuddin made and which has already been answered by Pandeyji was that NECL is included in that provision. But he has got the answer. NECL is 100 per cent Government of India concern and therefore, it should be there. I think that more or less takes care of most of the points made, except Mr. Modi's. He referred to the requirement of Mining plan. He said that the Central Government wants to take over the area of authority of the State Government and so on and nothing can be farther from our minds. But we have got to take note of the fact that it is not only in respect of major mines that a mining plan is necessary. There are accidents. There is pollution problem. Then there is the question, whether, you want to encourage scientific mining or not. You have got so many small mines where problems are created. You have *Bajri* mines where you have deaths every now and then. It is near Delhi, where this kind of thing is happening. These are the stone quar. It

is suggested that they should not have a mining plan. Therefore the suggestion for a mining plan being applicable to mines is one of the basic pillars for encouraging scientific mining in this country. I think there should be dilution of this problem.

SHRI VISHNU MODI : The mining plan is already in the Act. Mining plan, surveys, geological map and all these things are already in the Act. Without that nobody can work. Now the mining plan does not mention this.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The difference is that, it will be necessary to have a mining plan before somebody is given a mining lease. That is the difference.

SHRI VISHNU MODI : Now it is necessary and nobody can operate without a plan. It is already there in the Act.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He will not get a mining lease.

SHRI VISHNU MODI : He will not get a mining lease.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is what I am saying.

SHRI VISHNU MODI : It is only in the Act. It is not being enforced by the people or the authorities. That difficulty will be there also. But my submission was that in respect of minerals which are not included in the Schedule A, the State is fully authorised to grant the lease. But in respect of minerals which are not on Schedule A, it has to come to the Government of India to get the mining plan approved. So you say that, that mining plan will be approved by the State Government only.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I explained the position. There does not seem to be too much of difference between us. You are accepting this theory. You only feel that the State Government should do it. At least you have come half towards me. In due course, I will drag you towards the rest.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

I think I have dealt with most of the points that were made. Of course, I have so many other points, but they will take too much of time. I have taken note of the fact that many of the points made by my hon friends are also subject matters of amendments which they have tabled. While dealing with the amendments, I shall try to answer some of the points, as I go along.

Mr. Anil Basu, what were you saying ?

SHRI ANIL BASU : What about freight equalization ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : About freight equalization, I can easily say that this point does not arise from this particular Bill. But since two hon. Members chose to refer to it, all I can say is that, that is a separate matter, on which Government has taken a decision in principle to do away with freight equalization on iron and steel. But in view of the fact that so many other State Governments—other than my hon. friend's and Bihar—have written to us, and Chief Ministers have written to us advocating the opposite point of view, we have decided to phase it out, and to carefully go into the timing of it, so as to create the least dislocation in States which are far away from the integrated steel plants. I think the hon. Member will support this broad approach, because this freight equalization scheme in respect of iron and steel has been in operation for 30 years. So much of investment has been made on the basis of this freight equalization scheme in all these other States. So, today if we suddenly remove it, it will certainly create difficulties for these people. So, one has to approach this question with a measure of caution. Although in principle, as I said Government has taken a decision.

With these words, I commend this Bill to the House for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. Now Clause 2.

The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Substitution of new section for section (A))

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Clause 3. Mr D. B. Patil, are you moving ?

SHRI D. B. PATIL : Yes; I am moving Nos 4 and 5. I am not moving No. 6. I beg to move :

Page 2, line 43—

for "as it may think fit."

Substitute "on condition that the reason for which the premature termination of a prospecting licence or mining lease was made, has been made, has been properly rectified."(4)

Page 3, lines 18 and 19,—

omit "or retrospective"(5)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Shantaram Naik, are you moving ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Yes, Sir. I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after lines 43, insert—

"Provided further that if any prospecting licence or mining lease has been terminated under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) on grounds of either preservation of natural environment, control of floods, prevention of pollution, for avoiding danger to public health or communications, for ensuring safety of buildings, monuments or other structures or on grounds of conservation of mineral resources, no prospecting licence or mining lease with respect to the concerned area shall be granted to any person including a Government company or corporation owned or controlled by Government" (13)

Page 2,—line 46—

add at the end—

"by an authority consisting of District Judge" (14)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Ayyapu Reddy, are you moving ?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Yes. I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after line. 46, insert—

"Provided that where the prospecting licence or mining lease is terminated under sub clauses (1) and (2) and where the State Government makes any grant of a prospecting licence or a mining lease in favour of a Government company or a Corporation, owned and controlled by Government, it shall pay to the holder of the licence or lease such compensation as may be determined by a District Judge having jurisdiction over the mining area for any loss incurred by the holder of a licence or lease as the case may be by such premature termination." (17)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Mr. D. B. Patil

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Rolaha) : It is proposed that the prospective licence or mining lease can be terminated prematurely on certain grounds. The grounds are :

".. preservation of natural environment, control of floods, prevention of pollution, or to avoid danger to public health or communications or to ensure safety of buildings, monuments or other structures..."

This is a very good thing. For certain reasons, Government is taking some powers. The Government has provided that after the termination of a prospecting licence or mining lease, it can grant the prospecting licence or mining lease in favour of a Government company or corporation. While giving such a licence or lease, care should be taken. It has not been provided that the reasons for which it had been terminated, should be rectified. I have suggested that until and unless the reasons for which the prospecting licence or mining lease was terminated were removed, such a mining lease should not be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Mr. Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : On this point, you will see that most of us on this side have made the same point, viz that when a lease is terminated on grounds of pollution etc., it should not be given to Government also, because the law applies to it also. As he said just now, it depends on the manner in which the mining is made. Rightly so. If the manner is wrong, there can still be pollution. If the manner is right, there need not be pollution. But you have not stated it here. If the manner was regulated while giving a fresh lease, it can be understood. Suppose this is challenged in a court of law. How can you say that the Government's manner will be good ? How can you say that ? They may then say that you have not included it. Therefore, I have suggested this amendment ;

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

“Provided further that if any prospecting licence or mining lease has been terminated under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) on grounds of either preservation of natural environment, control of floods, prevention of pollution, for avoiding danger to public health or communications, for ensuring safety of buildings, monuments or other structures or on grounds of conservation of mineral resources, no prospecting licence or mining lease with respect to the concerned area shall be granted to any person including a Government company or corporation owned or controlled by Government.”

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : My amendment is as follows :

“Provided that where the prospecting licence or mining lease is terminated under sub clause (1) and (2) and where the State Government makes any grant of a prospecting licence or a mining lease in favour of a Government company or a Corporation, owned and controlled by Government, it shall pay to the holder of the licence or lease such compensation as may be determined by a District Judge having jurisdiction over the mining area for any loss incurred by the holder of a licence or lease as the case may be by such premature termination.”

Of course, my predecessor has stated where you have terminated it on account of ecology and environment, then it does not stand to reasons to grant it again to a government company, but where you grant it to a government company, the previous holder must be compensated for genuine loss suffered by him. Otherwise, what will happen is that if X has invested and developed a mine the State Government terminates it prematurely; then it grants it to itself, that is, to the company. Where a person has invested and developed it on the ground of ecology or environment, it is open to the State Government to cancel it depriving that man the fruits of

his industry and investment and then to say that he shall not be entitled to any compensation will be futile. Therefore, my amendment must be accepted.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Dealing with Mr. E. Ayyapu Reddy's amendment first, this will come into operation, the provision for premature termination of the lease only in case certain aspects are not looked after, that is when it comes into play and he has a right to be heard before the action is taken. So, right of hearing before premature termination is the safety clause in this particular provision. In fact, it was not there; now it is there. So, I think, because of acts of omission or commission on the part of a lease certain things happen which he cannot explain to the concerned authority and as a result of that there is a premature termination. There is really no case for compensation in that respect.

So far as the other two amendments are concerned they are fairly close to each other, and as I said earlier, the question of rectification may not be necessary at all, rectification may be necessary, in case something is done. Suppose mining is being done in a certain way that can be taken care of by the government company without any physical rectification beforehand and there may be cases; I don't say that in every case the government company must be given licence; there may be cases where you find certain causes for the premature termination of lease which cannot be taken care or rectified even by a government company, and in those cases government company would not be given lease. Therefore, it is not automatic. It cannot be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the House agrees I shall put all the amendments moved to clause 3 to the vote of the House.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I want to withdraw my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has Mr. Shantaram Naik leave of the House to withdraw his amendments ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments Nos. 13 and 14 were, by
leave withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the House agrees I shall put rest of the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 4, 5 and 17 were
put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was adopted the Bill.

(Clause 4—(Substitution of new
section for section 5)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 27,—

after "Indian noational" insert—

"and holds an Income Tax Clearance Certificate in the prescribed form from the Income Tax Officer concerned." (1)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 3,—

omit "there is evidence to show that" (18)

Page 4, lines 10 to 12,—

for "by the Central Government for the development of mineral deposits in the area concerned"

substitute—

"as may be prescribed" (19)

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : I beg to move :

Page 4,—

after line 12, insert,—

"Provided that this provision shall not apply to the mines not specified in the First Schedule."(28)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : As I said earlier, I have nothing more to add. For some inexplicable reason the Income-Tax Clearance certificate requirement is being dropped by this amending Bill. My amendment proposes to restore the position as it existed in the original Act.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I am only trying to get the words "there is evidence to show that" omitted, and also to substitute the words, "as may be prescribed" instead of "by the Central Government for the development of minerals deposits in the area concerned" because, just as you my learned friend previously stated, even for a minor mineral deposit, to get a plan approved by the Central Government it will be very difficult. Therefore, instead of having that clause, I want it to be substituted by the words "as may be prescribed". You may not know, what type of mining is required by the Central Government plans and what type of mining lease is required by the State Government plans. You should have that flexibility and manoeuvrability reserved in your rule making power, do not make it rigid, do not insist upon a Central Government plan or any other plan, for every mining lease. Because, you yourself will be inviting a flood of applications and that will be too difficult for you to deal with also. Therefore, I have introduced this clause or amendment, so that you can reserve them, thus making it suitable in the rule making power.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Vishnu Modi.

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. my amendment reads :

"Provided that this provision shall not apply to the mines not specified in the First Schedule."

[Shri Vishnu Modi]

[Translation]

The hon. Minister has prepared a very good mining plan and I personally agree with it. The State Governments are authorised to exploit the minerals not listed in the First Schedule. All States are demanding more autonomy and more powers. So in view of it, it would be better to authorise state to prepare and approve the mining plans for minerals not listed in First Schedule.

[English]

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, as far as Shri Shahabuddin's amendment is concerned, there was a committee on controls and subsidies which had recommended that the provision regarding the income clearance may be dispensed with, as has been done in regard to grant of import export licences under the import trade control orders, and it is on this recommendation that the proposed amendment has been drawn up. But this is not the end of the matter. In the rules we will be providing for an affidavit to be furnished and in that affidavit he will have to declare that he has paid the tax and so on and so fourth. So, that provision will be incorporated in the rules to take care of the problem.

So far as Mr. Ayyapu Reddy's two amendments are concerned, he was spoken about only one of them, not the other—let me also confine to the one. Amendment No. 19 about which he was talking.

I fully appreciate his point that centralisation of the scrutiny of the mining plans would create a tremendous burden for the Central Government. He has suggested a provision in the rules. We will make some provision in the rules. But what we are thinking is that the IBM should be entrusted with this task and it should use all its decentralised field officers to carry on the scrutiny and exercise the power granting approval of the mining plan. This would be a practical way of approaching this problem and the other point which was made in the course of the debate was that

we do not have sufficient number of experts to prepare such mining plans. So, we are thinking of a provision or rather of a practical measure, of persons having qualifications in mining and engineering or geology and adequate experience should be given necessary authorisation for preparing a mining plan so that no difficulty is faced by an ordinary entrepreneurs. This—you will appreciate—will also ultimately create a number of jobs to a number of geologists and all those who are having degrees in mining. Today they are finding it difficult to get jobs. This will provide an opening to them.

So far as Shri Modi's amendment is concerned, I have already replied to it, because, I think, on the question of safety or environment or slaughter mining, the record of small mines near Delhi is known. And that should be enough reason for a mine plan for every single mining operation in the country.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment number 1.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has Syed Shahabuddin leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Amendment No. 1 was, by leave,
withdrawn*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments Nos. 18 and 19.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has Mr. E. Ayyapu Reddy leave of the House to withdraw his amendments ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Amendments Nos. 18 and 19, were,
by leave, withdrawn*

SHRI VISHNU MODI : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment number 28.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has Mr. Vishnu Modi leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 28 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"The clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Amendment of section 8)

SHRI D. B. PATIL : I beg to move :
Page 4,—

after line 34, insert—

"Provided further that the terms and conditions of the lease shall be reviewed in favour of the State Government at the time of each renewal." (7)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 30,—

for "twenty years" substitute "twenty five years" (15)

Page 4, line 32,—

for "ten years" substitute "fifteen years" (16)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to move :

Page 4,—

after line 35, insert—

"Provided further that where the Central Government does not want to give its prior approval for a renewal of mining lease, it shall give the holders of a mining lease a reasonable opportunity of being heard". (20)

SHRI VISHNU MODI : I beg to move :

Page 4,—

(i) line 30,—

for "twenty" substitute "forty"

(ii) line 32,—

for "ten" substitute "twenty" (29)

SHRI D. B. PATIL : I have suggested in my amendment that while renewing the lease, the terms and conditions should not be the same. But the renewal should be done on such terms and conditions which are in favour of the Government.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : When a lot of provisions have been made for termination of leases and so many Acts have been cited, I think, there was no need for reducing the period. I have suggested that instead of 20 years, it should be 25 years and for renewal period instead of 10 years it should be 15 years.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : What I have suggested in my amendment is the basic principle of natural justice. Even without hearing the holder of the mining lease, you withhold your prior approval, the net result will be that he will not be entitled to get renewal even from the State Government. And if no opportunity is given to these persons for being heard for getting renewal, certainly every High Court in exercise of its power under Article 226, will again direct that he should be given an opportunity of being heard. Therefore, this amendment is obvious and it may be accepted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no reason to reduce the renewal period from 20 years to 10 years in respect of the mineral based industries on lease which has industrialisation based on mineral exploitation. My amendment is only this that on expiry of lease of mineral based industries, the renewal period should be remain 20 years as it was earlier.

[*English*]

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as Shri Patil's amendment is concerned, every time there is a renewal of the lease, then it is really the execution of a fresh lease and it is assumed that the State Government will look after its own interest. I think it is not necessary to make this provision.

So far as Shri Naik's amendment is concerned, he wanted to increase the period from 20 years to 25 years and from 10 years to 15 years. That is a considerable increase in the period. I deal with the amendment of Shri Modi and that will deal with the number of years. His amendment is that it should be forty instead of twenty, and twenty instead of ten which means 40+20+20, that is, eighty years.

SHRI VISHNU MODI : That I am not pressing. I am only pressing what I have mentioned.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You are pressing an amendment which you have not tabled. But the fact of the matter is that forty years is a long enough period and there is provision for extension in case it is necessary.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : It is already too long a period—forty years. So many things may be happening.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So, Prof. Ranga is not even in favour of forty. You will be very wish to accept forty before he gets up.

So far as Shri Reddy's amendment is concerned; there is force in that and when we amend the rules we will give due consideration to his suggestion.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Then I withdraw my amendment.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I am not pressing.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : In view of the expression given by the Minister in regard to my amendment, I beg for leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have the hon. Members Shri D. B. Patil, Shri Shantaram Naik, Shri Ayyapu Reddy and Shri Vishnu Modi leave of the House to withdraw their amendments ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments No. 7, 15, 16, 20 and 29 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 (Amendment of Section 9)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 4,—

for clause 8; substitute—

'8. In section 9 of the Principal Act, for the proviso it sub-section (3); the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided that the Central Government shall review the rate of royalty in respect of minerals specified in the First Schedule,

every three years, taking into account their average market value ex-minehead during the preceding period." (2)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 4, —

after line 37, insert—

- (ii) after the existing proviso the following proviso shall be inserted namely:-

"provided further that the royalty fixed under section 9, shall be deemed to be taxes on mineral rights and no State Government shall be entitled to impose any tax on mineral rights other than the royalty payable to it. Provided further the Central Government by amending the Second Schedule so as to enhance or reduce the rate at which the royalty shall be payable in respect of any mineral, shall consult the State Government and also consider the representations, if any; submitted on behalf of holders of mining leases." (21)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have pointed out the basic lacuna in the principal Act that it does not provide any rational or scientific basis for the determination of royalty. The Minister has spoken of the national minerals policy and he has invited a national debate on the subject. I hope that the national mineral policy shall institute what I have called a rational basis for the royalty system. I was rather surprised to hear the hon. Minister that some States at some stage had opposed the idea of a royalty to be determined *ad valorem*. I hope that Bihar was not one of them. But there is one point that I want to take up with the hon. Minister. He mentioned the levy of minerals tax and cess as if it was a cause of the rigid

attitude about royalty. In fact, he has placed the cart before the horse. I think because of the rigid rule that the royalty be determined on tonnage basis various States have been forced to augment their resources by the levy of minerals tax and cess I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention to this fact that at one stage where the total annual value of the minerals was computed at about Rs 2,000 crores, the States' share by way of royalty come to only about Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 crores. I am sure, he will agree with me that on this per tonnage basis the States are not receiving a due deal and that is why I have suggested that the royalty system should be completely revamped and should be computed on an *ad valorem* basis.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Sir, the hon. Minister, while replying to the debate on the First Reading, has stated that this matter require consideration and that he will also consult the State Governments. The clause itself imposes an obligation on Parliament to determine and decide to what extent the States must be allowed to tax on mineral rights. My only anxiety is that the Union Government has to take a decision on this aspect before it is too late. When individual States begin to levy minerals tax and when they taste the resultant income, there will be a division between the mineral-rich States and non-mineral-rich States. Then it will be too late and too difficult for the Central Government or for this Parliament to come forward and control this right which according to item 50 in List 2 imposes a duty on Parliament to say very clearly to what extent the State Governments are entitled to legislate on mineral tax. I, therefor, request the hon. Minister to take decision as soon as possible and not to delay the matter.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Shri Shahabuddin's amendment, as it is worded, refers to the minerals specified in the First Schedule only, and not to the other minerals and if it is accepted then the other minerals should be royalty free. I do not think that that is his intention. That would go counter to the entire force of his arguments.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

So far as Shri Ayyapu Reddy's amendment is concerned, we have discussed this matter earlier. I have given my views and I might tell him that while I agree with him, the time alone is not going to solve the problem. It may well make it complicated. But it is no longer a clean slate. As he knows already cesses have been levied by the States and the net impact is uneven in the country. Now we are not writing on the clean slate. Had it been a clean slate, it would have been easier for me to deal with it straight way. To-day it has become a little complicated because already cesses and mineral taxes have been levied by the various States.

SHRI E AYYAPU REDDY : I would like to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Amendment No. 21 was by leave,
withdrawn.*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I do not wish to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I put amendment moved by Shri Syed Shahabuddin to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 2 was put and
negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, clause a. The question is :

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 (Amendment of section II)

SHRI D. B. PATIL : I beg to move :
Page 4, line 44

for "undertaken" substitute "completed". (8)

Here preferential treatment is sought to be given to any prospecting licensee who has been given prospecting licence and while giving mining licence deed, it has been provided and some conditions are laid down namely :

Provided that the State Government is satisfied that the licensee,

(a) has undertaken prospecting operations to establish mineral resources in such land ;

Instead of "undertaken", I have suggested "completed." Simply starting prospecting operations will not be of any use. Instead of starting prospecting operations, I have suggested the preferential treatment may be given to the licensee if he has completed the prospecting operations.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This would make it very rigid. There is a provision for furnishing a mining plan and so undertaking prospecting and establishing of the mineral must take him far enough to be able to prepare a mining plan and that should take care of the intention of my hon. friend.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put amendment moved by Shri D. B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill

Clause 11—(Amendment of section 13)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I beg to move :

"Page 5, line 18,—

for "and the like" substitute—

"and the other natural environment" (3)

SHRI D. B. PATIL : I beg to move :

Page 5,—

after line 23, insert—

"(qr) the manner in which precaution shall be taken to prevent or control land degradation, landslides and soil erosion;

(qs) the manner in which precaution shall be taken to prevent or control water pollution likely to be caused by creation of acidity due to mining, drainage of mines, toxic pollutants from the mines;

(qt) the manner in which hydrological changes shall be regulated;

(qu) the manner in which precaution shall be taken to prevent or control air pollution because of dust and gases;

(qv) the manner in which precaution shall be taken to prevent or control noise pollution;

(qw) the manner in which precaution shall be taken to prevent damage to wild and aquatic life;

(qx) the manner in which side effects of sociological changes shall be remedied; and

(qy) the manner in which aesthetic pollution (adverse effect on beauty of nature) shall be prevented or controlled; (9)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : As a consequence of the amendments that you have brought, naturally Section with respect to the Rules has to be amended and here it is clearly stated—

"the manner in which rehabilitation of flora and other vegetation such as trees, shrubs and the like..." Here for words "and the like" I am using here the specific words which is a beneficiary, saying that "and the other natural environment".

If any natural environment is destroyed on account of mining operations, rules have to be framed for that purpose. You just consider whether the words "and the like" is better or the words "and the other natural environment" is better. The note is prepared by some official. You kindly apply your mind and I request you to accept it.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : Mining operations and prospecting operations many a time have adverse effects on the environment. In these operations, the environmental ecology is disturbed. The Government has suggested rehabilitation of flora and other vegetations such as trees, shrubs, etc. I have suggested as follows :—

"The manner in which precaution shall be taken to prevent or control land degradation, landslides and soil erosion."

"The manner in which precaution shall be taken to prevent or control water pollution likely to be caused by

[Shri D. B. Patil]

creation of acidity due to mining, drainage of mines, toxic pollutants from the mines."

"The manner in which hydrological changes shall be regulated.

—that includes underground water currents also.

"The manner in which precaution shall be taken to prevent or control air pollution because of dust and gases."

"The manner in which precaution shall be taken to prevent or control noise pollution."

"The manner in which precaution shall be taken to prevent damage to wild and aquatic life."

"The manner in which side effects of sociological changes shall be remedied," and

"The manner in which aesthetic pollution (adverse effect on beauty of nature) shall be prevented or controlled."

Taking into consideration all these points, I hope that my amendment will be accepted by the hon. Minister.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I assure Shri Naik that I have gone into all these amendments personally. I have applied my mind to them. This is not the only place which provides for protection of the environment. If you look at Section 18 of the Act, you will find that provision is made in the rule-making power. I will read that out to you.

"The Central Government shall have the power to frame rules as follows :

The manner in which and the authority by which directions may be issued to the owners of any mine to do or

refrain from doing certain things in the interest of conservation or systematic development of mines or for the protection of environment by preventing or controlling pollution which may be caused by prospecting or mining operations."

It is very wide. It covers Mr. Patil's point totally. I appreciate the spirit behind his amendment and the effort he has put in. He has really made a statement which does not call for any kind of argument. But it is covered already.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are the hon. Members withdrawing their amendments ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I would like to withdraw the amendment.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : I also would like to withdraw the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have the hon. Members the leave of the House to withdraw their amendments ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 9 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 and 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14—(Insurrection of new section 17A)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 14. Now amendment to be moved. Shri Chinta Mohan.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : I am satisfied by the statement the hon. Minister has made. I do not move my amendment No. 27 to Clause 14.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. Mr. D.B. Patil, are you moving ?

SHRI D. B. PATIL : Yes. I move my amendment to Clause 14. I beg to move :

Page 7, lines 21,—

for "same rate" substitute
"nominal rat" (10)

Page 7, lines 21 to 24,—

omit "at which it would have been payable under this Act if such prospecting or mining operations had been undertaken by a private person under prospecting licence or mining lease" (11)

Page 7,—

after line 24, insert—

"Provided that if the income from the land on which prospecting or mining operations are undertaken, is the only means of livelihood of the private person, then reasonable compensation shall be given to him." (12)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want to speak, you may do so.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : It has been provided that in any area in which the minerals vest in a private person, such private person shall be entitled to receive prospecting fee, royalty, surface rent etc. I don't agree with the proposal of the Government because the land belongs to the Government and not to the private person. He is simply an occupier having certain rights of sale and mortgage. According to me he should not be entitled to compensation for these minerals. He should be entitled to receive nominal rent and so this factor should be taken into consideration. The minerals in the land do not belong to the private person. So I request that the Government should take this fact into consideration. Again I have suggested that compensation, if it is to be given should be nominal and if the mining

is done on the land owned by a private person and if he is deprived of his means of livelihood, then certain compensation should be given to him.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, there would not be many such cases, but in case the rights of certain minerals vest in private parties, then the whole purpose of subsection (3) of the proposed Section 17 A which is meant to take the rights of such private parties is defeated. Therefore, the same rate is better than a nominal rate.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : The right to minerals should not belong to a private party.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Yes.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : That is why I have suggested this.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am told that there are some cases. That is why I asked about Goa where certain other complications are there with respect to the Portuguese having given certain mineral rights etc. So, there are, I am told, certain cases. This much enquiry I did make : Are there any such cases ? I am told there are some cases which are covered by this.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : Sir, I am pressing my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri D. B. Patil to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 10 to 12 were put
and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put clause 14 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 14 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 15.
The question is :

"That clause 15 stand part of the
Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 15 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now,
Clause 16. Mr. Ayyapu Reddy is not
present. I shall now put clause 16 to the
vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clause 16 stand part of the
Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 16 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 17.
Now. Mr. Ayyapu Reddy is not present.

The question is :

"That clause 17 stand part of
the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 18.
Mr. Ayyapu Reddy is not here.

The question is :

"That clause 18 stand part of the
Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 18 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 1,
the Enacting Formula and the Title. The
question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting
Formulla and the Title stand part
of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and
the Title were added to the Bill*

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The
question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House
stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow
at 11 A. M.

18.04 hrs,

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
August 14, 1986/Sravana 23, 1908
(Saka).*