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Wednesday, April 2, 1986
Chaitra 12, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XV contains Nos. 21 to 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 2, 1986/Chaitra
12, 1908 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir,

I wish you happy *bon voyage*.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you, Sir. Then I am going to be very successful.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

New Plan to Attract Indian Talents from Abroad

*514. SHRIMATI MADHUREE
SINGH† :

SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any new plan to attract Indian talents in Science and Technology who during the past few years had gone to other countries to better their prospects; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the plan and what has been the response to it from our scientists and technicians abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECH-
NOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS
OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC

ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b).
A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Government is trying to evolve a new plan to attract Indian talent in science and technology, who during the past few years had gone to other countries.

(b) As the details of the plan are being worked out, there is no question of there being any response to it from our scientists and technologists abroad. In the past, a number of measures had been adopted to attract Indian scientists and technologists settled abroad to come back to this country. Some of these are :

1. Programmes have been launched through which 'core' groups of scientists are created in the country with all necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.
2. There is a provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the scheme of Scientists Pool.
3. A provision has also been made for creation of supernumerary posts.
4. Facilities to import equipments have been provided to the scientists and technologists returning from abroad.
5. With a view to assisting non-resident Indians to secure expeditious clearance of their applications for setting up of industrial units in the country, a Special Cell has been created in the Ministry of Industry.
6. Delegations of enhanced administrative and financial powers have been made to scientific institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.
7. New scientific departments/organisations such as Departments of Biotechnology, Ocean Development, Environment, Non-Conventional

Energy Sources, Centre for Development of Telematics (CDoT) etc. have been set up and some of these are in high technology areas which are likely to provide exciting opportunities for the scientists and technologists and attract them into the country.

8. Total outlay for science and technology has been increased in the successive Five Year Plans.

Upto 1-1-1986, the number of Indian scientists/technologists, engineers and medical personnel registered in the Indians Abroad Register was about 25000. Out of this, more than 11900 are reported to have returned to India. Indian scientists and technologists, in small and big numbers have returned to other institutions, organisations, private and public industry too; the exact number of them is not available.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister that the Government have given special facilities to the Indian Scientists to work in the country itself. Still, brain drain continues to be a major problem for the country and the main reason for this is that a number of foreign companies lure the scientists and doctors who complete their studies in India to their respective countries by offering them high salaries. With a view to checking the brain drain, will the Government make it obligatory for the scientists, doctors and technicians to work in India for a specified period as a lot of country's money is spent on their education, training, etc. ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, such a system already exists in India. We have taken up work in new fields of science, such as, bio-technology, electronics, space, atomic energy and other areas. We feel that our scientists will work in these fields with a sense of participation. Besides, we also propose to give them other facilities.

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, many of our doctors and technicians are working in gulf countries, in Middle East, U.K. and France. Some of them are also working in the ordnance factories in these countries. I want to know

from the hon. Minister whether they have expressed desire to return to India and if so, what main facilities have they demanded to be given to them and whether Government have assured them also that those facilities would be made available to them ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, we have apprised the people working with foreign companies abroad about the activities being undertaken here. They have also expressed their desire to return to India. We have made arrangements to provide them facilities on their coming back in the country. They have been told that should they choose to return to India and should they engineers or doctors—like to set up a factory on cooperative basis, they would be given assistance by the Government in the ratio of 1 : 3, i.e. the contribution by the Government would be 3/4. The State Governments have also been told to extend them other facilities like charging a lower rent for the premises, exemption from octroi, sales tax, etc.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri T. Basheer.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Sir, We are living in an age of science and technology. We are happy that our Prime Minister visualises India of the 21st Century. While the opposition was in power, they were carrying this country backward,

(Interruptions)

When we talk about marching forward, they are irked by it. The role of science and technology in terms of national development deserves utmost importance. But I would like to point out there is a gap between planning of science and technology and utilisation of science and technology manpower for the growth of our economy. So, the brain-drain is a glaring example.

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday I pointed out. Again you are following the same technique.

SHRI T. BASHEER : It is a glaring example. The percentage of the clientele is very high especially in thrust areas like Computer Science.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Basheer, I am going to disallow you if you don't put the question.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : Brain Drain !
(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER : Whether the Government proposes to have a compulsory national service for a prescribed period for those scientists who are desirous of going abroad.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : This proposal was made. But then our approach to this problem is very much enlightened and it was explained to the House by the Hon. Prime Minister also. We would like the scientists and technologists who are abroad to acquire knowledge and come back also. They will be very much welcome. If they come back we will try to provide them all the facilities. If some of the scientists would like to go to foreign countries to acquire more knowledge and get acquainted with new things that are happening in the world, the question is whether we should stop them going abroad. Between these two interests we have to strike a balance and by striking a balance we have allowed them to go as well as we are trying to create a situation in which they will come back.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : My question is that has it come to the notice of the Government, because the age of superannuation is 58, the noted scientists who have a good reputation like Directors in BARC go to the United Nations on deputation and from there they go out to other countries. In this context I would like to ask the Government whether they will relax the age of superannuation in the case of these noted scientists to serve in this country.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : In fact, we are allowing the scientists to serve not upto 58 years of age, but beyond that also. The question of their leaving the service at the age of 56, does not arise, I am not aware of the fact that they leave at 56 and go to some other countries. If there are some individual cases, we will look into them. Our intention is to retain the scientists at the top as well as to induct the young scientists also. Because the young scientists get themselves acquainted with new things, they provide a very great strength for the development of science and technology. Our approach is to have the scientists who are of young age as well as to retain the scientists who are exceptionally

good and not to throw them out before a certain age.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : The Hon. Prime Minister while addressing Indian National Congress of America on the 15th of June said, "we will tempt you and take you back home". At this juncture I would like to bring to the notice of the Prime Minister that a young scientist from Andhra Pradesh who has invented "third eye" for silocon chip of the computer is being harassed by the Professors of the Michigan University. He had come to meet the Prime Minister; but failed to get the interview. At this juncture I would request him to intervene and do something for this young scientist.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : It is an individual case. If the particulars are given to us, we will examine.

Therapeutic Value of Garlic

*515. **SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that garlic is being thought of in respect of treatment of fungal and other ailments in Western countries like U.K., USA;

(b) whether it is also a fact that therapeutic value of garlic was established in CSIR laboratories in Lahore in the forties and antibacterial compounds isolated;

(c) whether steps have been taken to carry out controlled field trials in this regard by CSIR/ICMR; and

(d) if so, the results 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) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir, there are press reports to this effect.

(b) In the forties, S. Siddiqui, N.L. Datta and A. Krishnamurthi of CSIR carried out a systematic reinvestigation of garlic and active principles were separated by fractionation and partitioning. Two distinct

active substances, one equally active against *Staphylococcus* and *B. Coli* and the other more active against *Staphylococcus* were isolated.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Steps taken include :

1. Antibacterial and antifungal properties of garlic and its principles were investigated at DFTRI (CSIR) in 1957, 1958 and 1960. Active principles of garlic is inhibitory to the growth of gram positive, gram negative and acid fast organisms and also to yeasts and moulds. Other attributes of garlic include inhibition of several metabolic enzymes, Hypoglycemic activity, enhancement of blood calcium and anti arthritis activity. Since many effects of garlic were reported mainly after animal experimentation, they require further examination to warrant firm conclusions.
2. Studies were carried out in RRL, Jammu (CSIR) for use of garlic for cholesterol lowering activity. As a result of these trials know-how was provided to one of the Indian Drug manufacturers.
3. Studies carried out have indicated that garlic exhibits antifungal activity against as many as 25 plant pathogenic fungi.
4. Clinical studies on human beings has shown that water extract of garlic applied locally on fungal lesions in the skin twice a day for 10-20 days lead to the disappearance of the lesions.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Speaker Sir, the wonder root by the name Garlic has the qualities ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chatterjee does not believe in Garlic.

The qualities of this wonder root are very clear as enunciated in the reply. But unfortunately it looks as if it is being used as a medicine only in so far as cholesterol is concerned which is obviously an upper class problem and not really a problem that belongs to the majority of the masses, what about really introducing it as a drug in the field especially that which deals with metabolic enzymes, Hypoglycemic activity,

enhancement of blood calcium, etc. which are problems that face people of our country? I would like to know from the Minister when they are going to use garlic genuinely for the purpose of solving many major problems or is it going to be only in the R and D laboratory?

MR. SPEAKER : Can there be a non-genuine way to use garlic?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The properties of garlic are very well known to the people who are living in villages and who are very poor. Generally onion and garlic they consume and when they consume onion and garlic probably they act as a sort of medicine also for the stomach ailments and other things. The properties that garlic has are the properties which can provide some relief in stomach ailments and to the extent possible we would like to take this to the people also.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, my question is when they take it up whether it will be brought under allopathic or ayurvedic. The Minister's answer to the first supplementary sounds ayurvedic but the answer in the original statement sounds allopathic. Which side is he going?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Rose by any name will smell the same. The qualities which are available in garlic will be the same. At present it is being used as ayurvedic medicine and not allopathic medicine.

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : What is the total production of garlic in our country?

MR. SPEAKER : Are you getting it in short supply?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I will collect that information from the Agriculture Department.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Sir, many properties of garlic have been mentioned in the Ayurveda but so far no scientific trial has been undertaken. Before any drug is introduced in the market it has to go through many phases of trial. Will the Minister order for the trials on garlic? As has been pointed out by the hon. Member it has to undergo different phases of trial before it comes in the market as a drug. Will some properties mentioned in the ayurvedic medicine satisfy its coming in the market? It has to go through different phases of trial. Will the Minister undertake

such phases of trial so that garlic is introduced as a medicine ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : There are different standards laid down for introducing the medicine into the market. The standards which are laid for introducing allopathic medicine are a little stringent. The standards which are applicable to the ayurvedic medicine are a little different because they are generally derived from herbs and plants and things like that. As far as this medicine is concerned some experiments have been done at RRL Jammu laboratory in Kashmir and they have produced the technology for producing some garlic pills. They are calling it garlic pearls and they are sold in the market as ayurvedic medicine. But before doing that they have experimented this medicine in a manner in which it should be done.

[*Translation*]

Machinery for Implementation of Tribal Sub-plan Programmes

*517. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the works carried out under the tribal sub-plan programmes initiated during the Sixth Five year Plan by Government;

(b) if so, whether the expected results have been achieved; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up a separate machinery for the implementation of tribal sub-plan programmes instead of only providing funds therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Plan period reviewed the Sixth Plan programmes. It observed that, amongst others, family oriented programmes for poverty amelioration, implementation of protective and anti-exploitation legislations, flow of institutional finance to tribal sector received good attention during the Plan

period. Among important deficiencies noticed by it was the inadequacy of the per family quantum of assistance.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was in very simple and in a straight forward language. What I wanted to know from the hon. Minister was that how it was so that even after such huge funds had been spent, it is the Adivasis who account for the largest number of backward people or those living below the poverty line in the country. While working with an agency or with a contractor, the Adivasis are the most exploited lot. They are kept as bonded labour. When it comes to getting loans from the banks, their thumb impressions are taken and loan in their names is pocketed by others. We have not been able to achieve the desired results in the matter of development of Adivasis in spite of spending huge amounts. Besides, the Government have themselves admitted that the Working Group on the development of Scheduled Tribes have, after reviewing the programmes, observed that there are some deficiencies. I want to know that if there is some deficiency, why do the Government not remove that deficiency by setting up a separate machinery.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of setting up a separate machinery is concerned, Tribal Sub-Plan, called T.S.P., was formulated during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, separate project officers are appointed for Tribal Development Blocks. These officers have their small offices to look after all the works, block-wise, and through them the entire work relating to the development of Tribal Areas is undertaken. There are two types of blocks in it. The first is where there is large concentration of tribals and the other is Modified Area Development Approach which has some pockets of tribals. 245 such areas have been identified where this programme is yet to start. Apart from this, special assistance is also provided by the Government through the financial institutions in the tribal areas from time to time. As such, there is no proposal to create a special machinery distinct from general administration specifically for this purpose.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated

that Tribal Sub-Plan has been formulated, but the entire work relating to the implementation has been left to the State Governments. A Tribal Authority is set up and an officer who does not want to work is posted there. Thus, Tribal Department has the dubious distinction of being the medium of gross exploitation. I want to say that only those officers who want to serve the people in a dedicated manner should be posted there. If such an agency is not set up, how the Tribals will make progress?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Sir, work is carried out in the States and in the Tribal pockets. If the work is done through an agency, this question can be raised in that case also. We have a Monitoring Cell to see who works in a dedicated manner and who does not. This cell does the monitoring work from time to time. In every State wherever there is concentration of tribals, a committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted. In some States, there are Tribal Ministers Incharge as well who oversee through this committee the works which should be undertaken in the tribal areas. If there is slackness somewhere or the work is not being done or the funds allocated for tribal areas are not being utilised properly, the Advisory Committee should see all these things.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, the Sub-Plan Programmes are implemented only in I.T.D. Blocks or I.T.D.B. villages. The I.T.D.B. area covers only 45% of the tribal population and 55% of the tribal population are left out. They are not covered by this programme. In order to cover all the tribal people of our country, do the Government propose to extend the Sub-Plan programme to other areas also in addition to ITDB areas?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The Government has already extended it and as I have already said, 240 MADA pockets have been identified. Besides this, 20 new primitive tribes were also identified. There is a direct coverage of the scheduled tribes population itself to the extent of 65-75 per cent by ITDB blocks and MADA area. We have also said that wherever there is scattered population of tribals, they will also be brought under this.

SHRI SARAT DEB : In addition to the special funds provided for the tribals, some money is also being spent from the State annual plans towards the development of the tribals. I want to know if any specific survey has been made in different States of the country to find out the reasons why in spite of spending such a huge amount for the uplift of the tribals, they have not come upto the standards which were aimed at in the 6th Plan.

Secondly, has it been brought to the notice of the Government that the money meant for the Tribal Sub-Plan area is being diverted by the States without the proper sanction of the Centre? I want to know this particularly about the State of Orissa.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Different surveys have been made from time to time. Apart from our monitoring cell, the State Governments also look after all these things. If the hon. Member wants to know about the important evaluation studies undertaken by Tribal Research Institute during the 6th Plan period, I would like to tell you that 4-5 Committees were appointed from time to time to evaluate the tribal programmes in different States and that covered Orissa also... (Interruptions).

SHRI SARAT DEB : I wanted to know regarding diversion of money specially in the State of Orissa.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : I have not received any such allegations.

Construction of Border Fence with Bangladesh

*518. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the upto date progress of construction of the border fence with Bangladesh to check infiltration into Assam;

(b) whether any problems are being faced in this regard; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The survey work for construction of road etc. is to be resumed shortly.

(b) No problems are envisaged.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : The Assam Accord provided for construction of barbed wire fencing. Even through several months have elapsed, how is it that no action has been taken in this regard? Further, is it not a fact that in March, 1984, CPWD had taken up the question of survey and construction of the barbed wire fencing and later suspended it? How is it that it has not been resumed so far and what are the reasons for that?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The hon. Member is misinformed. A great deal of action has taken place. Two months ago, we had detailed discussions with the Assam Chief Minister, wherein we had indicated that if we have to effectively stop the infiltration, barbed wire fencing is not the only answer. If we have to stop infiltration, then for better surveillance, we need roads and necessary infrastructure at the Assam border also. The Chief Minister of Assam also accepted what we have had to say. We have set up an empowered committee. We have worked out the details and a team from the Home Ministry will be going to discuss matters further with the Assam Government in a few days and within this month, we will start the survey work on the road. When we start the survey work on the road, we will also discuss with the Assam Government the various types of fencing which are necessary all along the 202 KM of the border.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : In point 9 (1), the Assam Accord provides for the construction of barbed wire fencing. Point 9 (2) provides for the construction of the road. And both are envisaged in the Assam Accord. Therefore, it is not a new innovation which is now being proposed by the Minister and which is now being taken up for discussion with the Chief Minister of Assam. When it was already envisaged as part of the accord, which had already been concluded on the 15th August 1985, how is it that no steps have so far been taken? Is it not a fact that during the year 1985-86 itself, about Rs. 2.5 crores were provided in the Budget for the purpose of laying the road and also another Rs. 2.5 crores for the construction of the barbed wire fence? How is it that it has not been constructed at that time? Are any funds

made available in this year for that purpose?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The hon. member is repeating again that the Assam Accord is there and that it is not being implemented and so on. I would like to reiterate what I have said earlier that it is a totally wrong statement. We have taken a lot of action. In addition to the roads and fencing, we also have a plan for increasing the surveillance by the BSP on the border; we have got more border check-posts coming up; we have got more battalions coming up, and all this has to be a composite plan. Now you cannot say that on the 15th you have done this and on the 20th, this should be done. All these things will take a little time to work out. When we are saying categorically that within this month we are going to start this work, I really do not know what the hon. member wants. Funds are on constraint.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I would like to know whether it is a fact that some survey has already been taken up. There is going to be some no man's land between the borders of Bangladesh and India and some villages may be affected. If the villages are going to be affected, I want to know as to what steps the Government is taking to rehabilitate the people of these villages.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I think I have not fully understood the question clearly.

MR. SPEAKER : He is saying that some problems might arise in regard to some villages. What about those villages?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : This matter has also been discussed with the Chief Minister. We have, what we call a Border Development Fund. We are working out the details in this regard. In fact, when our team goes to Guwahati, we will also be discussing various aspects in terms of land acquisition for the area which is required.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Sir, the Minister has said that the fence is not the only answer. There are riverine routes, which the fence cannot span. Pachyderms will knock down fence and pillar. Nocturnal thieves in those forested areas will cut and cart the fencing away and the guards may look the

other way. Now, in view of these things, I would like to know whether the Minister has seriously considered the views of many people that the whole project may become a dead weight and a crock.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : About the fence, we have also voiced our apprehensions and just keeping a fence there is not the only solution. Unless the security forces can reach the spot, can have constant surveillance on the area, can have observation posts, can have border outposts for monitoring that area, fence is not the only solution. That is why we have drawn up a much bigger plan of having the fence along the Assam-Meghalaya border. But along with that, we must have the infrastructure first. If we build the fence first, without having the necessary road on which the BSF can patrol, then anybody can come in.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whatever be the supplementary, the answer is the same.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is the panacea !

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : May I know from the hon. Minister as to why the amount that was earmarked in the budget last year has not been spent so far on the question of fencing and is it a fact that in the discussions with the Chief Minister of Assam, a clearance was given that the Assam Public Works Department can go ahead with the survey, but that clearance was subsequently stopped by the Central Government? If so, the reasons thereof, because that has given rise to a lot of apprehension in the mind of the Assam people that the government is not very serious so far as fencing or construction of the road is concerned.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We have requested the Assam Government, and in fact, we have mentioned to them that as soon as we give clearance from here, we will entrust the work to the Assam PWD. Now that will stand. But what has really happened is that Assam started the survey before we had informed them. We had not informed them at that stage because we were also taking up the matter with the Bangladesh authorities. But, now, a team would be going and whenever work starts it will be done by the Assam

PWD. Also, if I may add, the hon. member has mentioned as to why the amount was not spent earlier.

AN HON. MEMBER : The hon. Minister is evading the answer.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : No, no, I am not evading it at all; I am telling that the work will start. Where is the question of evading it?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : In 1984 there was a problem. Has it been sorted out?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : There was a problem; that is why we are discussing with the Bangladesh authorities, we will be sorting it out.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : You were answering as to why the amount was not spent.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Scheme for Voluntary Retirement

***519. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme being formulated in respect of voluntary retirement of the Central Government employees after 15 years of service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : I want to know how many employees have retired voluntarily under the present voluntary retirement scheme and whether the government has made any assessment as to the savings to the government as a result of the voluntary retirement?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Various cadre controlling authorities are empowered to accept voluntary retirement. I would require notice. I have together information from various Ministries about the number of persons retired.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : I want to know whether the government proposes to improve upon the present scheme so as to make the voluntary retirement more attractive to the retiring employees; if so, the details.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This new scheme was introduced in August 1977. After the scheme was introduced, there was further liberalisation, and we are now adding the weightage of five years to any one who retires with or without permission. The scheme was liberalised. The scheme has been in operation for a period of nine years. There is no proposal now to liberalise it further.

SHRI K.S. RAO : It is commonly observed that most of the people who come out of the institutes or Post-Graduate Doctorate or something do not have the confidence to have their own way of living based on their talent. So, it would be better to give incentives to those officers who come out of their service voluntarily. Certainly, it requires incentives from the government or the State Government concerned. So, as the government thinking in terms of giving some extra facilities or giving some incentives to start industry or to have their own enterprises by giving financial assistance or some concessions in the various fields ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I don't think I can answer this question.

Development of A & N Islands

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

(a) whether the development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and implementation of anti-poverty programmes is facing hindrance due to the policy of the Ministry of Environment and Forests in the matter of clearance of forest in the Union Territory of A and N Islands; and

(b) if so, what alternative arrangements are proposed by Union Government ?

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) Question does not arise.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : It appears that the hon. Prime Minister is unkind to us. I wanted a sweeter reply from him. The question is that Island territories are having different problems, different from those of the other parts of the country. We are having 86 per cent of our land covered under forest whereas throughout the country it may be 22 something land covered under forest.

AN HON. MEMBER : 13 per cent.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : That is an artificial figure.

If you take the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, our entire development programme is getting a hindrance because of this attitude taken by the Ministry of Forest and Environment. Just now the Minister has said that the question does not arise. I am just asking a very simple question from him. Is it in the knowledge of the Minister that there is a village called Miletalak in South Andaman where land was allotted by the revenue officials to the villagers and the villagers got the occupancy right under the Land Tenure Regulations? But subsequently, the Forest Department claimed that that land belonged to them as that was a reserved forest. And they had to be evicted from that land. So, no anti-poverty schemes could be implemented.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The answer given by the Government is quite appropriate and I would say, quite sweet, because the steps taken by the Department are not hindering the development of the island. As far as the rehabilitation of some people in some islands are concerned, I can give the information that out of four matters which were brought to the notice of the Department, there have already been cleared for settlement. As far as that particular case is concerned, I will collect the information and give to him. But for matters of this nature, the clearance has been given and is likely to be given for drinking water, for rehabilitation, for development and all those things. But the fact has to be borne in

mind that Andaman and Nicobar are the islands where we have a very precious forest wealth. And if we use that precious forest wealth, out of that the development can take place. But if we destroy the precious forest wealth, the development cannot take place. Also we are providing other facilities such as fisheries and other things for the development of that area.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Just now what the Minister has said I also endorse that we are not in favour of destroying the forests. But if we deny the people residing there the basic facilities, then I do not think that maintenance of forest is for the benefit of the mankind. We have a programme to provide house-sites to the poorer sections of the people. But in certain areas, there is no revenue land available for house-sites. Some land has to be de-reserved for providing house-sites. If the Minister now says that those people are to be rehabilitated on the sea, that is just impossible. That is why, I am asking one question from the hon. Prime Minister that now in the country there are various programmes for desert development, drought prone area development, hill areas development, etc. Will the Prime Minister like to consider to have a special development programme of the island considering the need of the islanders and to see that the development is not hindered due to this policy ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : We are already considering this and it is under the process of being done.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : It is true that environment has to be maintained and our forest wealth has also to be retained. But even in cases of irrigation projects where they have to cut forests but greenery is created after the project is implemented, your Ministry is objecting to cut such forests. Will you review this policy as far as at least irrigation projects are concerned ? This is happening in Goa.

MR. SPEAKER : This does not relate to this question.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The policy of the Government of India is very clear. We do realise that the forests have to be there as well as irrigation projects have to be

constructed. The policy enunciated by the Government is that if irrigation projects have to be constructed, the same number of trees or a little larger number of trees have to be planted by the Government in some areas which are adjacent or some areas which are available. The view taken is that we have to protect the forests. Otherwise, if we do not have the forests, even if we construct the dam there would not be rainfall and there would not be water in the tank also. And that will not be available for irrigation purposes. Ultimately it is necessary to get the rain. We have to keep this fact in mind.

Bhagwanpur Nandigram Drainage Scheme

***522. DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has sought certain clarification regarding Bhagwanpur Nandigram Drainage Scheme in Midnapur District from West Bengal Government;

(b) if so, whether any reply has been received; and

(c) the present position of the scheme ?

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

(b) and (c). Intimation has been received by the Planning Commission from the Ganga Flood Control Commission stating that the State Flood Control Board has given its approval to the scheme and intimation of this was received by them from the State Government on 24th March, 1986.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Sir, my first question is when this scheme was first formulated, how long did it take to get the sanction. Also I would like to know who is responsible for the delay and what is the amount sanctioned for the scheme.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, the scheme appears to have been formulated in April 1976 by the then Dr. Siddhartha Shankar

Ray Government but unfortunately it took ten long years for the State Government to give final clearance to this scheme. That is the first portion. The second portion is that the total amount involved is Rs. 2.26 crores.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : My second question is this. If the scheme was sanctioned six or seven years ago, how much of work could be done with the sanctioned money and who is responsible for the suffering of the people for so many years.....
(Interruption).

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, it is quite unfortunate that only after we received notice from the Parliament Secretariat regarding the Member's question. The Scheme was cleared by State Government. We immediately sent telex messages to the State Government of West Bengal to inform us as to what they have done so far as the clearance of the scheme was concerned. It was only thereafter, on 24th March, that we received the sanction. Had the scheme been less than sanctioned by them earlier, the amount would have been Rs. 2.26 crores at the 1982 price level. They have now sent the scheme back(Interruption). I expect that the State Government of West Bengal would give some time for developmental work...(Interruptions). Now it will cost, according to our calculation, about double, because of the delay by the State Government.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, the Bhagwanpur-Nandigram Drainage Scheme is a very important scheme and Midnapore district is a very neglected district in West Bengal. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much fund has been allotted by the State Government during the year 1985-86 for this project.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, so far as this scheme is concerned, we asked the State Government for the purpose of preparation of the supplementary pact as to how much money they had provided for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87. It appears that Midnapore district is not being given importance more than.....(Interruptions) Therefore, although Rs. 20 crores have been provided...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir,

every time they are finding fault with the Central Government. The State Government in West Bengal is a total failure there ...
(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It should be expunged, Sir,...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing unparliamentary, Mr. Chowdhary. Is there anything unparliamentary which you are trying to counter ?
(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, it appears that the Members on the other side went to condone the delay of development work for ten years.....
(Interruptions).

What I am saying is this.
(Interruptions)
Although Rs. 20 crores have been allotted by the State of West Bengal for various flood control projects, only Rs. 5 lakhs have been put aside for the project of Midnapore in 1985-86 in which about an area of 12,000 hectares were involved.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is maligning the State Government.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : How can he say like that ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All of you may please sit down. Please take your seats.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Sir, the Minister of State for Planning has stated that only Rs. 5 lakhs have been put aside for this scheme in 1985-86.

I would like to point out that for 1986-87 the allocation is zero.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : So what ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You put a question. You counter it. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They are suffering from some inferiority

complex. That is why they are behaving like infants.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. You can counter it. I don't mind it. You decide it. That is your job.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All of you may please sit down. I am on my legs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I admonish anybody? You can counter it by your own argument. You are free. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Statistics are statistics. What can I do?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Statistics are there. I cannot change them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Just a minute. Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now you have made certain observation from the Chair. You said, if they had made some arguments about a State, you can counter the arguments. You are almost provoking discussion in this House on a State matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not provoking anything. My contention is not a debate on this subject. They can have their questions. I can allow those questions. That is all. They can ask for information and they will have to provide statistics on other things also.

I would not disallow them. That is it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chatterjee, you can put a question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Statistics are statistics.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You have violated the rules yourself.

MR. SPEAKER : No. no. I have not done anything.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is no representative of the State Government of West Bengal in this House. They might be from West Bengal, but they are not representing West Bengal Government and they are not expected to.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, you sit down. I have to explain it now. When a question is asked, what am I supposed to do?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you sit down when I am standing? Take your seat. Learn some manners. What I want to say is...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, will you take your seat? What I want to say is, if there is a question on the floor of the House, if the Minister has the required information regarding that question, he has to provide that. But I don't want any infamy or defamation of anybody. I don't want that. I want only this. If my friends on the other side put a question regarding the development of some other project, he will have to provide the information. So simple it is.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Sir, a simple question was asked about the allocation which was put aside for a particular project. The information is available with us. The information was given to us, I believe, by the State Government and if it is available with us and it has been provided by the State Government, it is our duty to provide it to the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, I may add...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, let me add, it is not a question of parties or of Bengal or of any other State.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will answer.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, the blood pressure seems to be rising very much. May be we should get those garlics and onions that we were talking about earlier.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You are behaving like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. The Prime Minister is on his legs. What are you trying to prove ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, I would like to say that

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You are behaving like a party leader.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : No, it is not like that. I would like to say that there is nothing absolutely derogatory about the information that we have given. *(Interruptions)*. Let me finish. For every State the nation has a plan. We have funds, and we have got to allocate them as we think important.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The same is the case with every State.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Of course, obviously, you don't think this is important, for you did not allocate it. That is not our fault.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Your Minister is replying in a sarcastic manner.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is wrong ? I can't understand whether there is anything wrong.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, if a particular government has allocated no funds for a project, it can not think the project is important. *(Interruptions)*. Obviously the

State Government does not feel that this project is important.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We are not justifying.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not understand the controversy. Please sit down. Please sit down. Now, let us see...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let them go there and fight. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What is this ? Please sit down. Please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kumaramangalam, this is very bad. Sit down. What are you doing ? Sit down. Take your seat.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : If they want to go, they should go. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. Will you please sit down ? Let me have my say. Don't shout. The problem is, you have to understand. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Miss Mamata Banerjee, please sit down. I want to say one thing.

If there is a question regarding a State, say controlled by Congress-I and if you had put that question regarding certain particular project, what would have been the answer ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : They would not give any answer.

MR. SPEAKER : Why not ? If they do not give answer, I am here ... You ask a question about Madhya Pradesh; ask about Maharashtra; ask about Gujarat. I will make them submit that to you. I will have it put on the Table. I will allow you the same liberty, my dear friend. No problem. No discrimination. I will allow you, Mr. Amal Datta. I will allow you, Mr. Somnath. I will allow you. Show me a chink in their armour. I will have it done. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you.

Now, next Question.

Technology Development Fund

***524. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Technology Development Fund for providing finance for upgrading indigenous research processes from pilot plant level; and

(b) if so, the details of such processes already developed in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other laboratories, including P. L. 480 Projects on some of which even patents were taken out years ago ?

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 Government has recognised the importance of investments on pilot plants, process demonstration units and prototype development in the commercial exploitation of technology developed in the laboratories. The TPIC (Technology Policy Implementing Committee) had constituted a working group to examine the need for setting up a national industrial R and D fund. The report of the working group has been examined by the TPIC. The proposed fund envisages support for up-grading indigenous research efforts from pilot plant level. The Government has not taken a final decision on this.

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

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Are the Government aware of the fact that several CSIR labs operating in this country are today suffering from lack of funds and they are not in a position to set up pilot projects to upgrade bench scale or lab scale processes in the pilot scale and without testing the process on the pilot scale, many of these labs are releasing the processes to the entrepreneurs who are struggling to develop the processes at their own cost and the NRDC is charging them royalty and know-how fees and they refuse to reimburse the amount that has been spent by the entrepreneurs ? Is it also a fact that the

working group which has been constituted by the CSIR recommended that sufficient fund should be given to NRDC so that these funds may flow in the various labs in the country for developing the processes on a pilot scale ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The processes and technologies are developed in laboratories. But they have to be obtained and they have to be brought to the level of commercial utilisation technologies. If we are spending one rupee for the development of technology, two rupees have to be spent for the development of pilot plant technology level and then three rupees for the development of commercial technology. At present, we are spending some money for development of pilot level and commercial level technology also from the technologies which are developed in CSIR. But the Government has taken a decision to levy surcharge on the customs duties, on the machinery and technology purchased from outside and make that money available for the development of indigenous technology. Some money which will be raised in this fashion, may become available. Final decision has yet to be taken. But as things stand now, we have made about 1,200 technologies available and they are being introduced.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : May I know whether the Government is aware.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Evaluation of Tree Plantation and Survival

***516. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :
SYED SHAHABUDDIN :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any independent evaluation of tree plantation and actual survival of the trees planted during the last six Five Year Plans has been made; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Independent evaluation efforts have been made mainly during

the Sixth Five Year Plan period onwards, but on a sporadic and not very regular basis. It is felt that these evaluations are limited in their scope and hence do not point to any reliable conclusions.

Sealing of International Borders with Pakistan

*520. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has urged the Centre to take immediate steps to effectively seal the international borders with Pakistan so as to strike at the operational roots of disruptionist elements; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon and by what time the Pakistan borders will be sealed ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). In this connection, the Government of India had drawn the attention of the State Government of Punjab to the increase in the activities of extremist elements in Punjab during November, 1985. In response to this, the Govt. of Punjab requested the Govt. of India to seal the border effectively. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the Govt. of India had already taken adequate measures to guard effectively the Indo-Pakistan border by deploying additional companies of BSF and by intensifying patrolling etc. These forces have been equipped with more sophisticated equipment. It will be appreciated that the task of effective surveillance of the border is of continuing nature.

Purchase of Blankets for Army

*523. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of firms which were given orders by the Ministry of Defence for the supply of woollen blankets for the army since 1984;

(b) the terms and conditions fixed for the purchase of these blankets; and

(c) the standard and quality fixed for these blankets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) 25 firms were given orders by the Ministry of Defence for the supply of barrack blankets type A for the Army in 1985. No such orders were placed in 1984.

(b) and (c). A statement on the terms and conditions, and the standard and quality fixed for these blankets, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2532/86]

Endangered Species of Birds

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

(a) which are the endangered species of birds in India mainly pheasants;

(b) what is the estimated number of each species;

(c) the steps being taken to protect and breed them in captivity; and

(d) the incentives being given to private breeders, if any, in the country ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) The endangered species of birds including pheasants which feature under Schedule I of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 are as per the list indicated in the attached Statement-I.

(b) No detailed survey of the population of endangered birds has been carried out so far on a country-wide basis. The population of some highly endangered species has been estimated and reported as follows :—

Siberian White crane migrating to India in winter—approximately—37 reported this year.

Black necked crane migrating to Ladakh in summer—7 in 1983.

•Great Indian Bustard—over 1000.

(c) A statement is attached (Statement-II).

(d) Financial assistance is proposed to be provided to a leading private pheasant

breeder in Uttar Pradesh for the captive breeding of endangered species of pheasants.

Statement-I

Birds included in revised list of Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

Pheasants :

1. Blood pheasants
2. Cheer pheasant
3. Hume's bar-backed pheasant
4. Monal pheasants
5. Peacock pheasants
6. Tragopan pheasants
7. White-eared pheasant.

Other Birds :

1. Andaman Teal
2. Assam bamboo partridge
3. Bazas
4. Bengal florican
5. Black-necked crane
6. Eastern White Stock
7. Forest spotted owl
8. Great Indian Bustard
9. Great Indian Hornbill
10. Hawks
11. Hooded crane
12. Hornbills
13. Houbara bustard
14. Indian Pied Hornbill
15. Jerdon's Courser
16. Lammergeier
17. Large Falcons
18. Large Whistling Teal
19. Mountain Quail
20. Narcondom Hornbill
21. Nicobar Megapode

22. Nicobar Pigeon
23. Osprey or Fish-eating eagle
24. Pinkheaded duck
25. Siberian White Crane
26. Tibetan Snow-cock
27. Whitebellied Sea Eagle
28. White spoonbill
29. White-winged Wood Duck

Statement-II

- (1) The species of birds listed in Schedule I of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 are fully protected against hunting and trade, including trade in their derivatives.
- (2) Species of endangered pheasants and other birds are also listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES), under which International trade in them or their derivatives is prohibited or strictly regulated.
- (3) The current export policy of the country also does not permit the export of these species of birds.
- (4) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 prohibits diversion of any forest areas for non-forestry purposes without prior approval of Government of India and thus provides protection to the habitat of wild animals including birds, especially so in the ecologically fragile Himalayan belt which is the home of most endangered pheasant species.
- (5) There are over 300 parks and sanctuaries established in the country in which endangered species including birds and their habitats are being afforded protection. In Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh special protected areas have been created recently for the great Indian bustard. In Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland sanctuaries are created for protection of pheasants,

Siberian White Crane is given protection and shelter in Rajasthan as this is the only known winter home of these birds in the country. Special conservation effort is under-way to conserve the black-necked crane with the assistance of the army in Ladakh.

- (6) Government of India is providing financial assistance for the conservation of national parks and sanctuaries.
- (7) Survey of habitats of endangered species including birds is in progress with a view to establish more national parks, sanctuaries and special protected areas.
- (8) The Bombay Natural History Society have been authorised to survey the status of some endangered species of birds.
- (9) Efforts are being made to breed endangered birds in captivity, including pheasants, in different zoos of the country and in captive breeding centres in Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. A project to breed the White-winged Wood Duck in captivity is underway in Arunachal Pradesh.

Joint Projects of India and France

*526. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether discussions between the representatives of India and France have been held to establish joint projects in the field of industrial controls and instrumentation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of joint projects under-way and the various sites selected by the companies; and

(d) the time by which the projects are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC

ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SAIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Indo-French Working Group has been set up to establish joint projects in the field of computers and electronics including industrial electronic control and instrumentation. The following joint projects in the field of industrial control and instrumentation were identified during the third meeting of the Working Group held on 20-21 January, 1986 at new Delhi.

1. Large Data Acquisition System
2. Ultrasonic and level meters
3. Control Valve technology
4. Direct digital control systems
5. On-Board aircraft instrumentation
6. Measurement of humidity in gas
7. Metering system for Pipelines.

The Indo-French Working Group has also identified in the field of industrial control and instrumentation, joint execution of projects in the 3rd world countries complementing the strengths of each in hardware, systems engineering, and software. Choice of specific projects in this regard are under examination by both sides.

(c) and (d). Specific projects for implementation are yet to be finalised as detailed negotiation between companies in India and France have recently been initiated. These are expected to result in finalisation of sites and time duration and other such implementation details.

Forest Area in Rajasthan

*528. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of forest land in Rajasthan against the minimum area required under the Forest Policy of the Government;

(b) how much area of the forest land is actually under forest cover and how has this area increased or decreased during the last one decade with reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to increase and improve the area under forest cover in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) The total area of forest land in Rajasthan State according to the records maintained by the State Government is 31150.62 Sq. km. as against the total geographical area of 342271.13 Sq. km. This works out to 9.1 percent as against 33-1/3 percent stipulated under the National Forest Policy.

(b) The area under actual forest cover has been assessed by the National Remote Sensing Agency during the year 1980-82 as 5972 Sq. kms., which forms 1.75% of the total geographical area. According to earlier estimates by this agency, during 1972-75, the forest cover was 11,294 Sq. Kms. amounting to 3.30% of the total geographical area. The decrease in forest cover is primarily due to diversion of the forest lands to non-forestry uses.

(c) In the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to plant up 70 crore seedlings under various schemes with a view to increase and improve the area under forest cover. Besides, this, the following action is being taken by the Government to conserve and improve forests :

- (i) Strict enforcement of the Forest Conservation Act 1980 with a view to minimise diversion of forest land for non-forest use.
- (ii) Strict enforcement of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and of various other enactments to prevent unauthorised felling of trees.
- (iii) Enlisting people's cooperation for developing and improving forest wealth, through setting up of the National Wastelands Development Board.

Defence Industry in Baliapal, Orissa

***529. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence are contemplating to establish a large defence industry in Baliapal area of Orissa to provide direct employment to oustees of the National Test Range Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH

AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Orissa State is one of the States under consideration for locating a new Defence industry. The State Government has offered a few sites for consideration.

Orissa Government has proposed to set up a number of industrial projects to rehabilitate to population which may be displaced as a consequence of setting up the National Range. It is planned to provide employment opportunities to about one person per displaced family in these projects. The Central Government will provide financial assistance in terms of seed money for setting up these projects.

[*Translation*]

Protection of Indian Mission Abroad

***530. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :**
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the special measures taken for protecting Indian missions abroad keeping in view the activities of terrorists there; and

(b) the number of incidents of attack on Indian missions during the last two years and the nature and extent of loss suffered as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a)

(i) The security of our Missions and personnel abroad is basically the responsibility of the host Government.

(ii) We share specific information regarding threats to our Missions abroad with the local authorities and request for special protection which the host Governments usually provide. In some sensitive Missions, where there is continuing threat, the host Governments have provided their own guards on a regular basis.

(iii) We have also strengthened various security measures in Missions by providing additional security staff and equipment. The various security measures are constantly under review.

(b) There were 9 incidents of attack on our Missions abroad during the last two

years. In two of the incidents the attacks resulted in injuries to the security personnel, while others resulted in damage to the premises and property of Missions in varying degrees.

[*English*]

Cases of Hardship to Public to be taken up by Public Representatives

*531. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Action Plan and the guidelines in regard to revamping of administration to curb corruption, to raise efficiency standard and to promote courtesy in public dealings, Government have made clear cut demarcation between the cases of genuine distress, hardship and injustice which should be taken up by the public representatives with the Government Departments and cases of individual interest of public servants which the public representatives should generally leave to be taken care of by the Government departments; and

(b) if so, the details of such instructions/guidelines and whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Action Plan and the guidelines regarding administrative reforms emphasise the need for Ministries/Departments to redress the grievances of members of the public. In that view, steps are being taken to set up public grievances machinery in every Ministry/Department having dealings with the public. As far as individual grievances of Government servants are concerned, under the relevant Conduct Rules governing them, Government servants are prohibited from bringing or attempting to bring any political or other influence to bear upon any superior authority to further their interests in respect of matters pertaining to their service under the Government.

(a) No instructions/guidelines of the nature referred to in part (a) of the question making any demarcation as suggested have been issued to Ministries/Departments.

Dispute between Haryana and Punjab regarding Chandigarh

*532. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new proposal to resolve the territory dispute by dividing Chandigarh between Punjab and Haryana in the ratio of 80 : 20 has been mooted;

(b) if so, the details of the same and whether it is a fact that both State Governments have agreed to this proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and Centre's next alternative to solve the border dispute between Haryana and Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts are being made to resolve these matters as per the Punjab Accord.

Promotion of Electronics Goods

*533. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable importance is being given by the Union Government to encourage production of electronic goods in the country; and

(b) if so, the concessions and other facilities given to Government of Maharashtra for promotion of electronic industry in the State ?

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) In the matter of setting up electronic units and providing facilities, Government's policy is uniform for all States, including

Maharashtra. Certain facilities being set up in Maharashtra include : Electronics Regional Test Laboratory; Regional Super Computer, Pune; Centre for Electronics Design and Technology, Aurangabad. As a general policy, State Governments endeavour to create climate conducive to setting up industries. Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance whenever required.

Setting up of Science and Technology Centres at District Level

*534. SHRI SUNIL DUTT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government purpose to set up Science and Technology Centres at district or block level in the country so as to make available latest technical information to the agencies engaged in rural development work; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when these centres are likely to be set up ?

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 Ministry of Science and Technology has a scheme under which information connected with appropriate technology relevant for rural development is being disseminated. Under this scheme, 19 Rural Technology Demonstration-cum-Training (RTDT) Centres have been set up. These centres are, however, not set up at district or block level, but various States are expected to be covered.

[Translation]

Deportation of Foreigners from Assam

4840. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreigners in Assam who have to be deported therefrom under the Assam Accord; and

(b) whether these foreigners are proposed to be sent back to Bangladesh or whether there is any other scheme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Under the Assam Accord, foreigners who came to Assam on or after 25th March, 1971, are to be detected and expelled in accordance with the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983. No estimate of persons likely to be affected is available.

[English]

Clearance of Development Projects

4841. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether many ill-conceived development projects have had adverse impact on environment;

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

(c) whether all development projects are cleared from environmental angle before clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Every ill-conceived project has adverse environmental impact. Remedial measures have to be built into the project at the formulation stage. Post construction corrective measures are expensive and limited in scope.

(c) Development projects presently considered include;

—Major and medium irrigation and hydel power,

—Large mining projects,

—Thermal Power Projects, and

—Industrial projects.

Some development projects proposed to be located in sensitive areas are also considered.

Profit/Loss in Public Sector Undertakings in Orissa

4842. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sought any report from the Government of Orissa regarding the losses and profits

achieved by the State Government's undertakings; and

(b) if so, 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) and (b). In connection

with the formulation of the Plan the Planning Commission sought information from the State Government of Orissa regarding the working of State Government Public Undertakings which *inter-alia* included the profit and loss position of the undertakings also. Details in regard to a few undertakings were received and are given in attached statement.

Statement

Profit/Loss of Undertakings

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Undertaking	(+) Profit before Tax (—) Loss	
		1984-85 Provisional	1985-86 Estimates
1.	Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd.	(—) 11.41	(+) 19.00
2.	Orissa State Financial Corporation.	(—) 1094.30	(—) 1127.10
3.	Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa.	(+) 11.90	(+) 107.18
4.	Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation.	(—) 10.80	(—) 20.20
5.	Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation.	(+) 1.95	(+) 20.06
6.	Film Development Corporation of Orissa.	(—) 0.29	(—) 1.23

[Translation]

Elections in Cantonment Boards

4843. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cantonment boards in the country where elections were held during the period from January, 1980 to 22 February, 1986 and the number of those cantonment boards where elections are yet to be held; and

(b) the names of the elected members from Banaras, Danapur, Delhi, Lucknow, Sikandarabad, Ferozpur, Jalandhar, Meerut, Kanpur and Ambala Cantonment area who took oath in Urdu during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RE-

SEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Elections have been held to 79 Cantonment Boards during the period from January, 1980 to 22nd February, 1986. Elections to 13 Cantt. Boards are yet to be held.

(b) Shri Moin Ansari, elected to Danapur Cantonment Board, took oath in Urdu.

[English]

Relief and Rehabilitation of Victims in Assam

4844. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Union Government for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of 1983 disturbances in Assam;

(b) the break up of the above amount, scheme or object-wise; and

(c) the amount disbursed to the beneficiaries so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). A statement indicating item-wise expenditure approved by the Government of India and that incurred by the Government of Assam is attached.

Statement

Items	Amounts approved by Govt. of India	Expenditure incurred by the Govt. of Assam
1. Maintenance Grant (Food supplies for six Months)	16,48,72,000.00	13,93,84,613.51
2. Cash doles	3,14,40,000.00	3,15,88,236.50
3. Utensils	21,50,000.00	21,99,337.16
4. Clothing etc.	1,62,75,000.00	1,10,21,160.71
5. Construction of houses (Rehab. grants)	25,99,00,000.00	25,44,65,519.57
6. Repair of roads and bridges	4,78,00,000.00	4,78,11,067.00
7. Medical and Public Health	1,37,89,000.00	1,56,88,919.75
8. Temporary Shelter	25,00,000.00	39,54,978.97
9. Plough bullocks and Milch cows	1,80,00,000.00	1,51,00,750.00
10. Assistance to school going children for books	20,00,000.00	20,00,310.00
11. Reconstruction of school and other buildings	98,92,000.00	99,06,389.00
12. Seeds and Tractorisation	24,20,000.00	33,13,444.30
13. Ex-gratia Payment	1,52,45,000.00	1,39,74,000.00
14. Assistance to non-agri. families	55,00,000.00	14,48,050.00
15. Fertiliser	4,40,000.00	4,67,533.23
16. Nutrition (Baby food and Milk powder)	30,00,000.00	7,84,101.64
17. Drinking water supply in camps and villages	34,80,000.00	—
18. Health care of cattle	11,00,000.00	—
Total	59,98,03,000.00	55,31,08,411.34

Pollution of Churni River in West Bengal

4845. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Churni river in West Bengal is being polluted by industrial effluents discharged by a sugar mill at Darsana in Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether the matter had been taken up with the Bangladesh either through diplomatic channels or during any round of the Ganga water talks or even otherwise;

(c) whether Union Government propose to render any assistance to the West Bengal Government in its two-year plan to clean the Churni river;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The matter has been taken up through diplomatic channels and through the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Commission.

(c) to (e). No such proposal has been received.

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Families in Orissa

4846. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have approached the Centre for the grant of Special Central Assistance to the tune of about Rs. 1.87 crores with a view to bringing some 4.83 lakh remaining tribal families under the co-operative fold by the end of Seventh Plan at the rate of Rs. 40 per family since the cooperative structure in the State particularly in the drought prone and tribal pockets is very weak; and

(b) if so, the amount which Government propose to sanction during 1986-87 for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Government of Orissa has submitted a proposal for grant-in-aid of Rs. 154.00 lakhs for the enrolment of 3.85 lakh Scheduled Tribe families in Cooperative Societies.

(b) The proposal is under examination.

[*Translation*]

China's Base in Indian Ocean

4847. SHRI R.M. BHOYE :
SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that like USSR and USA, China also wants to establish her base in the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the second phase of its plan, China intends also to make the Northern part of Bay of Bengal as its target by launching submarines into the Arabian sea; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no reliable indication of China's intention to either establish bases in the Indian Ocean, or deploy submarines in the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Earthquakes and Turmoils at Talcher in Dhenkanal District of Orissa

4848. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Talcher area in Dhenkanal District of Orissa is experiencing earthquakes and turmoils very frequently in the recent past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of losses due to such earthquakes;

(c) whether experts have visited the area to know the causes; if so, what are the findings; and

(d) whether the authorities have decided to make use of modern technology to ascertain the reasons of such earthquakes ?

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. An earthquake of moderate intensity (Magnitude 5 on the richter scale) was recorded on the 19th January, 1986. There were 16 after shocks of mild intensity during the period from 19th January to 4th February, 1986.

(b) and (c). The Seismologists of India, Meteorological Department and Geologists of the Geological Survey of India visited

the affected area. The observations recorded are being further analysed. The earthquake appears to have been caused by a fault oriented in the East-West direction. No loss of life has been reported. However, some damage to a few buildings and development of cracks in a number of Pucca and Kacha houses in the earthquake affected area, have been observed.

(d) Yes Sir. A highly sensitive modern seismograph has been installed in the affected area to record the after shocks of the main event of January, 1986.

P.O.Ws in Pak Jails

4849. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indian Prisoners of War are still rotting in the Pakistani jails;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken to ensure their early repatriation or exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). 43 missing Indian Defence personnel are believed to be in Pakistani jails since 1971.

(c) Efforts have been and are being continuously made for their repatriation to India.

Disbandment of All India Professional Management Pool of the Early Fifties

4850. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was an All India Professional Management Pool created in early fifties which was disbanded later; and

(b) the reasons advanced for disbanding the pool and how the situation has now changed leading to start of a new Management Pool ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The Central Administrative Pool was constituted in 1957 primarily to make up the gap of more than 120 posts which was anticipated at the end of the Second Plan period and could not be filled by normal deputation of officers of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and other field Services. However, the State Governments did not favour this scheme. Thus, although the Pool was constituted in 1957, further recruitment could not be maintained due to the reluctance of the State Governments. On a review of the scheme in 1972, it was found that the reasons for which the Pool was formed no longer existed and there was no reason to apprehend non-availability of officers for deputation to the Centre. It was, therefore, decided to wind up the Pool and officers already appointed to the Pool were brought over to the tenure system.

As part of the on-going administrative reforms, it is now being considered whether common and rigorous standards of selection for senior posts may be adopted both at the Centre and in the State Cadres of the IAS as well as in the Cadres of the Central Services. In this context, the feasibility of establishing an Integrated Management Pool is also being explored.

Appointments in Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute

4851. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the appointments in the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur follow the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research framework of appointment rules in terms of Union Government regulations;

(b) whether appointments to technical posts have been given to non-technical persons; and

(c) if so, the details regarding such appointments and 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) No appointment in violation of appointment rules of CSIR Regulations have come to notice,

(c) Does not arise.

Setting Up of Satellites Component Industries

4852. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the elements used into the making of the satellites are being manufactured in the country or whether they are being imported;

(b) whether Government are considering to set up industries to manufacture essential components for satellites and other products required by the Indian Space Research Organisation; and

(c) if so, whether any such industry is likely to be set up at or near Thumba in Kerala ?

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 overall system designs for the satellites are done in the country including the detailed sub-system design. The development, fabrication and testing of various sub-assemblies/sub-systems including the total satellites are done in the country. Space quality electronic components and certain materials are imported.

(b) Maximum efforts are being made to utilise the available capabilities of Indian industry to manufacture most of the essential components and materials. No specific industries are envisaged to be set up for this purpose. The existing infrastructure and expertise that are available in the country will be utilised in the first instance so as to minimise the investments and the time frames for realisation of products.

(c) Does not arise, in the light of (b) above,

Excision of Wards No. 1 to 4 of Civil Area of Danapur Cantonment

4853. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Danapur Cantonment Board under its letter No. 15/25/1309 dated the 25th November, 1985 have submitted the final proposal for the excision of Wards No. 1 to 4 of the Civil Area and recommended to be merged with the adjoining Municipality;

(b) whether it is a fact that the matter of excision is pending with the Government since the year 1982; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in the matter of proposed excision ?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The excision proposals from the Cantonment Board are to be sent to the Central Command. The Central Command had suggested modifications and the revised proposals for the Cantonment Board have been forwarded on 25th November 1985 only. These are to be sent for the consideration of the Ministry by the Central Command through Director General Defence Estates.

Inclusion of Fishermen of Tamil Nadu in the List of SCs/STs

4854. SHRI N. DEENNIS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for inclusion of the fishermen of Tamil Nadu and other coastal States in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The proposal to include fishermen communities of Tamil Nadu and other coastal States in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 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, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Electronic Equipment for Industries

4855. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for providing electronic equipment for improving efficiency of existing capital stock infrastructure industries;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether industries would be persuaded to use them to improve their productivity; and

(d) if so, how ?

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) Department of Electronics has set up two major projects for promoting the use of electronic equipment for improving efficiency of infrastructure industries including existing capital stock infrastructure industries. Three plan projects exist for this purpose :

- (i) Appropriate Automation Promotion Programme.
- (ii) Microprocessor Application Promotion Programme.
- (iii) Planning and System Engineering Cell for Mining Electronics.

Under the auspices of the above Plan projects, the following major activities have been commissioned or/are in an advanced stage of planning :

- (i) Appropriate Application of electronic equipment in sugar industry have been carried out in 45 sugar plants in the country.

(ii) A Planning and System Engineering Cell for Mining Electronics is implementing electronic equipment for mining industry in 60 collieries to improve operational efficiency.

(iii) Through the regional centres supported by Appropriate Automation Promotion Programme (AAPP), AAPP has carried out electronics for textile industry for improving carding and spinning process and the same is now being implemented in more than 13 textile mills.

(iv) Electronic Equipment are being implemented in more than 10 cement plants at present for motor control centres, material handling and process improvement.

(v) Appropriate Automation Promotion Centre through its regional centres, is extending the application of electronics in fertilizer plants for improving efficiency specially the process.

(vi) A project on the integrated control system for Bhilai Steel Plant is being carried out by AAPP Centre in consultation with the SAIL. In addition, there are electronic equipment being used for improving efficiency like CNC/NC for machine tools.

Through the licencing mechanism, the Department of Electronics has promoted facilities for manufacture of such equipment indigenously to meet the requirements of the capital infrastructure industries. There are nearly 20 industries which are in the process of manufacturing these electronic equipment for such purposes. More than half a dozen companies are already meeting the requirements of the industry through their indigenous efforts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Department of Electronics (DOE) advises the industries to use advanced electronic equipment to improve productivity besides efficiency. AAPP and MAPP and their regional centres interact with the industries in advising the application of electronics for improving efficiency of the capital infrastructure industry. DOE through

the technical analysis reports beings out the awareness to the industries for adoption of electronic equipment to improve productivity, quality, safety and energy conservation.

Working of Central Fuel Research Institute

4856. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of patents and knowhow developed by Central Fuel Research Institute during the last three years;

(b) the income made of the patents and knowhow in the same period;

(c) the major contribution of this Institute in developing coal based industry in the country;

(d) whether this Institute is under decline; and

(e) if so, 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) The Total number of patents and knowhow developed by Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad (CFRI) over the three years period from April, 1982 to March, 1985 is 15.

(b) During the above period income receivable from patents and knowhow of CFRI is Rs. 11.50 lakhs.

(c) Some of the major contributions of CFRI are as follows :

CFRI has identified new resources of coking coals and its categorisation for various industrial uses. Fourteen coal washeries based on CFRI's beneficiation studies of unwashable coals have been installed by public sector undertakings for supply of washed coking coal to steel plants. CFRI has developed blends of coking coal using inferior quality of coal for steel plants which has resulted in conservation of superior quality coking coal.

Besides CFRI has also developed know-how for Beta-naphthol from coal-tar,

naphtholene and anthroquinone from anthracene (important dye intermediates) building bricks fly ash, weather resistant briquettes and pellet coke as smokeless fuel for domestic and industrial use from washery rejects, coke breeze; improved beehive coke oven, smokeless chulahas, low temperature carbonisation etc. some of these are in commercial production.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Proposal to Raise a Women's Battalion in CRPF

4857. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Reserve Police Force is raising a women's battalion to tackle women outlaws including terrorists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) C.R.P.F. is raising a women Battalion to deal with law and order situation arising out of participation by women agitators.

(b) The Battalion is in the process of being raised.

Hiring of US Publicity Firm to Project India

4858. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have hired a US publicity firm to project India in USA; and

(b) Government's assessment of success in public relations undertaken by the previous publicity firm ?

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

(b) The arrangement with the US firm is not in replacement of another firm, M/s Public Relations Attache International Inc. (PRAI), Washington. This firm has been

on contract with the Embassy of India (Economic Wing), Washington, since 1965 for supplementing the efforts of the Mission in maintaining liaison with US Congress, US Government officials, and public opinion moulding groups, especially in areas of bilateral economic cooperation. M/s Public Relations Attache International INC. (PRAI) has been doing satisfactory work which has been of use.

Photovoltaic Pumps

4859. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Solar energy can be converted to electricity for various purposes including pumping underground water for irrigation purposes;

(b) if so, the number of photovoltaic pumps which have been acquired for the purpose and from which country;

(c) whether any country has offered to supply such pumps free of cost;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any experiment has been made in this regard;

(f) the number of photovoltaic pumps distributed to each State so far and how they are functioning; and

(g) whether their work is found satisfactory, if so, the steps being taken to acquire more such pumps and distribute them to the backward areas of the country, particularly the adivasi area which has much less irrigation facility ?

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, Solar Energy can be converted to electricity, which can then be used for various purposes, including the pumping of underground water for irrigation and drinking, street and domestic lighting, running television sets and radios, etc. Use of electricity generated by Solar Photovoltaic Systems is particularly beneficial for rural communities located in hilly, arid, coastal and island areas, which

can not be readily and economically provided with electricity through the conventional grid system.

(b) Central Electronics Limited (CEL), a Public Sector Enterprise, has manufactured and supplied 314 photovoltaic pumping systems till mid-March 1986. Similarly, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), another Public Sector Enterprise, has supplied approximately 45 such pumps. These pumps have been deployed throughout the length and breadth of the country, and many are in the North East.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g). Distribution, state-wise of the 314 pumps supplied by CEL is shown in the attached Statement-I and that for the pumps supplied by BHEL in attached Statement-II. Evidence gathered during the last two years of such installed systems indicates fairly satisfactory performance. It, however, highlights the need for good local involvement and effective training, to secure the benefits conferred by such systems. Government is considering steps to improve product performance and training aspects so as to give greater value for the systems to be delivered in future. Government is also considering a variety of promotional measures so as to permit distribution of larger numbers of such systems.

Statement-I

Pumps Supplied by CEL

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Water pumping Systems Supplied
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	11
4.	Bihar	14
5.	Chandigarh	1
6.	Delhi	7
7.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2

1	2	3
8.	Gujarat	18
9.	Haryana	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
12.	Karnataka	2
13.	Kerala	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10
15.	Maharashtra	17
16.	Manipur	2
17.	Meghalaya	11
18.	Mezoram	4
19.	Orissa	14
20.	Punjab	4
21.	Rajasthan	6
22.	Tamil Nadu	18
23.	Tripura	37
24.	Uttar Pradesh	83
25.	West Bengal	11
Total		314

Statement-II

BHEL

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Water pumping Systems Supplied
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1
3.	Orissa	1
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Gujarat	7
6.	Tripura	25
7.	Karnataka	2
8.	Andhra Pradesh	1
9.	Assam	3
Total		45

Proposal to set up Indian Institute of Marine Technology

4860. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is any proposal to establish Indian Institute of Marine Technology at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the proposed data for establishing it;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the proposal is proposed to be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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) There is no proposal at present to establish an Institute of Marine Technology.

(d) Not at present.

[Translation]

BSF Shooting Range in Raj Mahal Hills

4861. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Border Security Force has decided to set up their shooting range in a vast area of Rajmahal hills in Sahibganj district in Bihar and that has posed a danger for Santhal-Paharia tribals;

(b) whether people of Santhal Paharia tribes have demanded for dropping this decision;

(c) whether Government propose to reverse the decision for setting up the afore-said shooting range in the interest of tribals keeping in view the public demand in this regard;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

[English]

Validity Period of Indian Passport

4862. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the period of validity of a new passport;

(b) what is the reason for the time limit; and

(c) whether Government purpose to make Indian Passport valid for a much longer time like that of the American, British and other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Five years.

(b) A passport is a travel document which is subject to wear and tear and can contain only limited pages for visa etc. As such a time limit is necessary for its validity. The appearance of the person also undergoes changes with passage of time. On such practical considerations we have prescribed a validity period of five years, with provision for a renewal of another five years.

(c) No, Sir. Most countries in the world have validity of passports varying between five to ten years.

Tribal Areas inclusion in Hill Areas Development Programme

4863. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission and the Union Government have received any request for the inclusion of such tribal areas as are also hilly, in the Hill Areas Development Programme initiated during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision will be taken and the reasons for delay ?

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 Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan have proposed inclusion in Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP) some of their areas which are partly tribal areas. However, their requests were not on the ground that the areas proposed are tribal areas but on the ground that they are hilly.

(b) and (c). The question of extension of the coverage of the HADP to areas outside its present operation is under examination of the Union Government in the light of recommendations of the Working Group on Hill Areas. However, the exercise is not related to areas having tribal population.

Cheap T.V. Sets and Computers for Common User

4864. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government are taking to permit the availability of cheaper computer for the common user; and

(b) whether there is any plan to produce portable TV sets and small computers operatable on dry batteries ?

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 Government has announced a New Computer Policy which has laid emphasis on the manufacture of computers in the country based on latest technology at prices comparable with international level. To bring about economy of scale in production the Government has practically removed capacity restriction, allowed liberal import of technology and have reduced custom duty on the import of vital components like LSIs, High Resolution CRT Tubes and

Multilayer PCB Boards to a level of 25%. Further, Excise Duty has also been waived on computers. All these steps have been taken to bring about reduction in the prices of indigenously produced computers so as to make them within the reach of common user. This in turn would increase demand.

(b) Government have no specific plans at present to manufacture portable TV sets operatable on Dry Cell batteries. In the past about 300 units have been approved in the area of Minicomputer/Microprocessor Based Systems and some of these units have indicated their intention to take up the manufacture of Hand held type of computers which would work on dry batteries.

[*Translation*]

Pollution in Ganga by Northern-Southern Sides

4865. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the names of the rivers flowing into the river Ganga from its Northern and Southern sides and the extent to which these are responsible for pollution of the river Ganga ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Considering the volume of water carried and discharging directly into the river Ganga, the major rivers (mean annual flow greater than 100 cubic meter per second) are as follows :—

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| From the left bank | (i) Ramganga. |
| side of the river | (ii) Gomti |
| | (iii) Ghagra |
| | (iv) Gandak |
| | (v) Burhi Gandak |
| | (vi) Kosi |
| From the right bank | (i) Yamuna |
| side of the river | (ii) Tons |
| | (iii) Sone |
| | (iv) Punpun |
| | (v) Ajay. |
| | (vi) Roopnarayan |
| | (vii) Damodar |
| | (viii) Haldi |

Some assessment has been made regarding the pollution load on the river Yamuna in certain stretches upstream but no quantitative assessment of the pollution load contributed by all these rivers to the river Ganga has been made.

[*English*]

Super Computer Centre at Bhubaneswar

4866. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned and are implementing a project to locate/set up a Super Computer Centre at Bhubaneswar:

(b) what headway the project has made so far; and

(c) extent of funds spent/allocated by the Centre on the above and also for training and data preparation project programmes separately ?

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 large mainframe Computer is being installed in Bhubaneswar as the eastern regional facility of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) of the Department of Electronics.

(b) NIC had purchased a building in Bhubaneswar from the Govt. of Orissa. The Computer is expected to be commissioned by June, 1986. Two training courses were conducted for the officers of the Orissa Government. Software developed at the headquarters of the National Informatics Centre at Delhi are in the process of being converted for the State Governments of the eastern region for implementation on the Bhubaneswar computer.

(c) A sum of Rs. 709.45 lakhs has so far been spent on the Bhubaneswar installation. A provision of Rs. 236 lakhs has been made in the budget of NIC during 1986-87 for installation and operation of the computer, software development, setting up a training wing for the eastern region and essential data entry facilities,

Inclusion of Rajkas/Chakalis Communities in the List of Scheduled Castes

4867. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to include Rajakas/Chakalis communities in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether any representation has been received from any State Government to enlist this community as Scheduled Caste; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). Proposals have been received regarding inclusion of Rajakas/Chakalis communities for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh. Comments received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

The above proposal is however, 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, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution.

Findings of Team of BARC to B.E.L.

4868. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of experts of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay visited Bharat Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad in the month of January, 1986;

(b) the reasons for the visit;

(c) whether the team has given any findings;

(d) the details thereof;

(e) whether these are made available to the employees; and

(f) the steps taken by the management on the findings ?

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

(b) The team visited BEL to inspect the quality of the indigenous lead shields in actual operational conditions subsequent to their having been cleared at the suppliers' premises by BARC specialists and certified as fit for use.

(c) and (d). The team certified the shields as fit for use and cleared the installation as perfectly safe for operation.

(e) Yes. The report has been shown to the representative of the employees.

(f) Does not arise.

Felling of Trees in Madhya Pradesh

4869. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV . Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that reckless felling of trees and denudation of about five acres of land during the last few years in the State of Madhya Pradesh had changed the natural environment and climate of the State;

(b) if so, whether Central Government propose to reforestation new projects so as to preserve and promote the climate of Madhya Pradesh State;

(c) if so, the details of the projects; and

(d) whether Central Government propose to take up all such projects in own hand or through foreign assistance and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) During the years 1980-81 to 1984-85, 8350.71 ha. of forest lands have been diverted to non-forest use in Madhya Pradesh. The satellite imageries indicate that forest cover over an area of 18353 Sq. Km. was lost during the period 1972 to 1982. The extent to which changes in environment or climate has taken place on that account are not known.

(b) and (c). Under various State Plan and non-plan schemes, and Central and Centrally sponsored schemes, 80 crores seedlings are proposed to be planted in Madhya Pradesh.

(d) No, Sir. Implementation of reforestation scheme is done through the State Government who has the infrastructure for such work and under whose jurisdiction the forests are.

Designs of CTV Sets

4870. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one major central sector unit has given out designs of CTV sets using maximum indigenous components including IC's;

(b) whether it is also a fact that another central public sector unit has imported IC's and other components for over 2,00,000 CTV sets during the same period; 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) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), a Government of India public sector undertaking, has given out a design of CTV receiver, incorporating ICs and other components developed by it, as well as other components made indigenously.

(b) and (c). Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET and T), a public sector undertaking of the Government of India, has released during 1985-86, purchase orders for the import of 2,00,000 sets of ICs and varying lesser quantities of certain other components for Colour TV (CTV) sets. These components are being imported by ET and T for the CTVs under their "Material, Technology, Brand Name" (MTB) programme. The design for these CTVs was finalised by ET and T much before BEL came up with their design of CTV receiver. ET and T had finalised these orders before BEL announced its design. ET and T is progressively indigenising its

design, by substituting imported components with indigenous ones, as far as practicable. The BEL design is also under consideration of ET and T; and after evaluation, if found suitable, can be considered for introduction through their MTB plan.

[*Translation*]

Employment and other Assistance to Blind Women

4871. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes in operation at present to provide employment and other assistance to the physically handicapped and blind women; and

(b) the Statewise assistance being provided to such women under these schemes and the total number of such women ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

The primary responsibility for the Welfare and rehabilitation of the handicapped (including the blind male and female) is of the State Governments. Nevertheless, the Centre has been assisting the State Governments as well as the voluntary organisations in the programmes designed for rehabilitation of the handicapped including blind women. A number of steps for the benefit of the handicapped including the blind women have been taken as detailed below :

Employment :

- (i) 3% vacancies in Central Government and Central Public Sector Undertakings in group C and D posts have been reserved for the physically handicapped of which 1% each is for the blind, deaf and dumb and the orthopaedically handicapped. The number of blind persons including blind women appointed in group C and D posts in Central Government Offices and Public Sector Undertakings during the year 1984 is as under :

Year	Ministries/Departments		Public Sector Undertakings	
	C Group	D Group	C Group	D Group
1984	49	78	54	15

(ii) Jobs which can be performed by blind persons including blind women without loss of efficiency have been identified. 120 different categories of jobs have been identified as suitable for the blind (male and female) out of a total of about 1100 categories suitable for the handicapped.

(iii) Age relaxation upto 10 years is available for appointment to posts in group C and D.

(iv) 22 Special Employment Exchanges have been set up across the country

for the placement of physically handicapped persons including the blind (male and female) population, in gainful employment. 36 Special Cells in normal employment exchanges have been set up to exclusively register and place physically handicapped including the blind men and women in jobs. During the year 1984, the number of physically handicapped persons including the blind (men and women) placed in jobs by employment exchanges and special cells is as under :

Year	No. of physically handicapped including blind	No. of blind persons including blind women
1984	5730	245

(v) 14 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres (VRC) have been set up to assess the residual capacity of the disabled, arrange for their training and placement in regular employ-

ment. During the year 1984 the number of blind men and women and handicapped rehabilitated by the VRC's is as follows :

Year	No. of physically handicapped including blind	No. of the blind persons (both womed and men)
1984	4722	532

(vi) To encourage the employment of the physically handicapped persons including the blind men and women. Government of India gives National Awards to the most efficient employees and outstanding employees of the handicapped including the blind men and women.

Education (Scheme of Scholarship)

(vii) Education is available to the handicapped including the blind popu-

lation in special schools and other institutions. To assist them in securing education-academic, technical, professional training or training in shop-floor of industrial establishments-scholarships/stipends are given from 9th class onwards. In addition to scholarships, readers' allowances is given to the blind students including the women. During the year 1984-85 the number of the handicapped beneficiaries including the blind given scholarship is as under :

Year	Total No. of the handicapped beneficiaries	Blind men and women
1984-85	13,560	1,515

(viii) A scheme for granting financial assistance to voluntary organisations to expand their activities in education, training and rehabilitation of disabled persons including the blind (both men and women)

is administered by the Ministry of Welfare. During last year the number of organisations for the blind given assistance and the grant given is as follows :

Year	No. of Organisation for the blind men and women	Grant sanctioned
1984-85	34	62.30 lakhs

(ix) The scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances aims at providing special aids and appliances to the disabled including the blind men and women. Under this scheme aids and appliances costing between Rs. 25 and Rs. 1500 are given either free of cost or @

50% of the cost to those whose income is less than Rs. 750 per month and between Rs. 751 and 1,500 per month respectively. During the year 1984-85 the total number of the handicapped including blind men and women assisted under the scheme is as under :

Year	Total No. of the handicapped beneficiaries	(Both blind men and women)
1984-85	26,981	959

Separate information exclusively on such women is not available.

[English]

Discussion with US Administration about Plight of Tamils

4872. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been discussions with the United States Administration about the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the US Administration in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. During talks with the US Administration,

the question of the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka has been discussed. The US side was apprised of the extensive time and effort being devoted by the Indian Government in trying to assist both sides in reaching a political settlement. The US Administration has also been informed that Govt. was disappointed and concerned at the Sri Lankan authorities' approach in seeking a military solution.

(b) US Govt. Indicated that it supported India's efforts and approach to have a political dialogue leading to a negotiated settlement.

Appeals pending in the Department of Public Grievances

4873. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2459 on 4th December, 1985 regarding appeals pending in the Department of Public Grievances and state :

(a) what action is generally taken on appeals relating to grievances of employees after forwarding the same to the concerned departments to apprise the appellants about the fate of their cases; and

(b) how many such appeals have been further received during the last three months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Appropriate channels for considering appeals relating to service matters of employees of government or those of public sector undertakings exist and these are dealt with in accordance with the Service Rules of the respective organisations. Complaints regarding service matters which are received in the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and sent to the appropriate authorities, are expected to be dealt with as indicated above and the complaint informed of the decision taken on the appeal.

(b) 28 complaints, pertaining to service matters, were received during the three months (December, 1985—February, 1986).

Wages to Porters and Ponies Employed by Defence forces

4874. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wages of porters and ponies employed by the Defence forces through the Director Defence Labour Procurement in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir are very low as compared to similar wages offered in the civilian sector;

(b) what are the daily wages of porters and ponies in the Defence establishments and how these compare with the daily rates in the civilian establishments in the said sector;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the wages of porters and ponies in the region in view of the increase in the rates of essential commodities; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The rate for porters being paid by Defence establishments in the Ladakh region is the same as that in the civil sector. However, the rate for ponies is lower than that paid by civilian establishments.

(b) The comparative position is given below :

	Defence Establishments	Civilian Establishments
(i) Wages being paid per day to porters	Rs. 18	Rs. 18
(ii) Rate per day for pony with driver	Rs. 20	Rs. 30
(iii) Rate per day for pony without driver	Rs. 17	Rs. 22

(c) and (d). The rates of wages of porters and ponies are proposed to be revised from 1st April, 1986. The increase in the rates of essential commodities will be taken into account while fixing the rates.

“Effect of Hydrocarbon Emissions into Atmosphere”

4875. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated hydro-carbon emissions into the atmosphere at present throughout the country;

(b) the expected enhancement of such emissions in the next ten years;

(c) whether any measures have been planned to prevent the outflow of noxious gases from thermal power stations in the next five years; and

(d) after how many years is it feared that the acid rains will become a reality in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Estimates of hydro-carbon emissions into the atmosphere throughout the country are not available. However, according to an estimate, the hydro-carbon emissions due to motor-vehicles in some of the metropolitan cities in 1983-84 and as estimated for 1991-92 are as follows :

**Hydrocarbon emissions from motor-vehicles
(tonne/year)**

City	1983-84	1991-92
Delhi	28,094	57,232
Bombay	21,795	37,502
Calcutta	7,701	13,219
Madras	7,953	15,990
Bangalore	10,675	22,039

(c) The following steps have been taken :

—Under the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, standards have been prescribed for stack height, emissions from point sources and ambient air quality;

—For the thermal power plants to be located in the sensitive areas, provisions are being made for installation of flue gas desulphurisation units;

—Procedures have been laid down for clearance of sites from environmental angle in respect of thermal power plants; and

—A monitoring network has been set up for assessment of ambient air quality from time to time.

(d) According to the India Meteorological Department (IMD) there is no evidence of acid rains in India as indicated by the data collected at various places in the country.

[*Translation*]

**Utilisation of Funds for Social Welfare
Schemes**

4876. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial provision made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Social Welfare Works item-wise;

(b) whether any assessment has been made to ascertain whether the amount provided for each item in the Sixth Five Year Plan has actually been spent on that very item; and

(c) the number of women and children who had become victims of malnutrition and ill health and have now become physically fit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). A Statement is annexed.

(c) Since there is no diversion of funds, the question does not arise.

Statement

(a) and (b). As against the Sixth Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 150 crores for Social Welfare Schemes, the expenditure during the Plan was Rs. 255.91 crores.

Item-wise outlays and expenditure is as below :

Sl. No.	Item	Sixth Five Year Plan (Rs. Crores)	
		Outlay	Expenditure
A. Central Schemes			
1.	Welfare and Development of Children	18.26	46.68
2.	Welfare and Development of Women	51.09	70.54
3.	Welfare of the Handicapped	21.58	26.02
4.	Social Defence and Others	4.75	3.54
Total (A)		95.68	146.78
B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
	For Children, Women and Handicapped (B)	54.32	109.13
Total (A + B)		150.00	255.91

[English]

Working of Tarapur Atomic Power Station

4877. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the 2nd Citizens' Report on the State of India's Environment 1984-85;

(b) if so, the main observations of the Committee;

(c) whether the Report states that Tarapur Atomic Power Station is the World's worst performing station and is estimated to be the most polluted atomic power plant in the world;

(d) the number of times the plant was shut down during the first 11 years;

(e) whether the Reactor is continuously purgating radiation; and

(f) if so, what remedial action has been taken to keep the plant effectively working ?

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 (f). Government have seen the Second Citizen's Report on the state of India's environment 1984-85 but do not accept several of the statements made therein regarding TAPS. This station has completed over 16 years of commercial operation and until December, 1985 had generated 30,388 million units of electricity. The average availability factor of the station over the last 16 years has been 71%. During the first eleven years of its operation, each of the two units of TAPS experienced only 34 major outages. The radiation discharges are well below the permissible levels.

Resettlement of Sri Lanka Repatriates by Southern States

4878. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of the four Southern States in regard to the resettlement of Sri Lanka repatriates is satisfactory;

(b) if not, whether Southern States have been directed by the Union Government to fully absorb Sri Lanka repatriates so far arrived;

(c) steps taken by these States in resettling these Sri Lanka repatriates so far;

(d) whether Government are expecting 2.61 lakh repatriates who will arrive in India soon; and

(e) the steps being taken or to be taken in resettling the earlier repatriates and also those who are to arrive in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The performance of the four Southern States in regard to the resettlement of Sri Lanka repatriates has been on the whole satisfactory.

(b) The Government of India have been emphasising upon the need to improve the quality of the resettlement schemes as well as the pace of their implementation.

(c) A number of schemes, viz., Plantation, Agricultural, Industrial, Business/Small Trade and the schemes of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited have been sanctioned for resettlement of Sri Lanka repatriates. As on 30-11-1985, 89,865 repatriate families were settled in Tamil Nadu, 1,962 families in Andhra Pradesh, 1,599 families in Kerala and 988 families in Karnataka.

(d) As per the agreements of 1964 and 1974 about 2.61 lakh repatriates alongwith their natural increase are to be repatriated to India.

(e) At present no repatriate who has arrived in India is awaiting resettlement benefits. However, about 20 per cent of the total number resettled are in the process of receiving full benefits. The future repatriates will be resettled in the existing schemes and also in the schemes formulated by State Governments.

Recruitment in Army in Punjab

4879. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recruiting party was sent to Sangrur (Punjab) in January 1986 to recruit jawans for the army;

(b) if so, the work done by the party;

(c) whether any complaints about the work of the party have been received by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The recruitment had to be cancelled due to the law and order problems.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The complaint contained allegations of corrupt practices in recruitment. The complaint is under investigation.

SCs/STs of Orissa Benefited under Various Schemes

4880. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families living in the State of Orissa and the number of those benefited under the Land Ceiling Laws, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act and District Rural Development Agencies and Integrated Rural Development Programmes; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes benefited under the Self-employment Scheme during 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). As per 1981 Census the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families living in the State of Orissa are 7,79,808 and 12,29,320 respectively and those benefited under the various schemes are as under :

Schemes	Families benefited	
	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes
(i) Land Ceiling Laws (upto March, 1985)	36,790	39,855
(ii) Bonded Labour Abolition Act (upto February, 1986)	8,609	9,708
(iii) IRDP implemented by District Rural Development Agencies (During 6th Plan 1980-85)	1,90,743	2,19,053
(iv) Self-Employment Schemes during 1984-85	33,646	57,760

Details of Members of Science Advisory Council

4881. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI N. DENNIS :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Science Advisory Council to the Prime Minister has been reconstituted;

(b) if so, the names and other details of the new members;

(c) whether it is a fact that two of them are from foreign equity companies; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons for taking them in the Council ?

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 Science Advisory Council to the Prime Minister has been constituted with the following as members :

1. Prof. C.N.R. Rao, Director Indian—Chairman Institute of Science, Bangalore.
2. Prof. J.V. Narlikar, Professor, Astro-Physics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.
3. Dr. P. N. Tandon, Professor of Neuro-surgery, All India Institute

of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

4. Prof. R. Narasimha, Director, National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.

5. Dr. A.S. Ganguly, Chairman, Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay.

6. Dr. Sekhar Raha, General Manager, Indian Explosives Limited, Madras.

7. Prof. M.D. Gadgil, Convenor, Centre for Ecological Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(c) Yes Sir. Dr. A.S. Ganguly and Dr. Sekhar Raha belong to Hindustan Lever Ltd. and Indian Explosives Ltd. respectively.

(d) They have been included in the Council in their individual capacities because of their expertise.

Reorganisation of Foreign Office

4882. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up the work of reorganising the foreign office;

(b) whether the report of the Pillai Committee would be used as a guide for reorganisation work;

(c) whether another report of Sen Committee submitted in April, 1984 has been made public;

(d) whether the main recommendations of the Sen Committee and the Pillai Committee have been implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Some reorganisation in the functioning of the Ministry is undertaken in the normal course from time to time in order to meet specific needs and to make the functioning of the Ministry more streamlined and effective.

(b) As in (d) below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Follow-up action on majority of recommendations of the Pillai Committee, which were accepted by the Government including recommendations on such subjects as greater delegation of administrative and financial powers to Missions, improvement of foreign language skills of IFS personnel, planning for expansion in representation abroad, greater emphasis on economic and commercial work, review of instructions on consular matters and toning up of information and publicity work etc. was initiated in 1966 and their implementation carried out over the years.

As for the Sen Committee report, its recommendations are under consideration.

[Translation]

Government's Reaction on US Spokesman's Statement

4883. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
SHRI VISHNU MODI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his recent visit to USA, in a meeting of the USA Congress Senate Foreign Committee the USA spokesman had raised the issue of voting and alleged that India had been voting against USA in most of the cases; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) At a meeting with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Daniel P. Moynihan had raised the issue of India's voting against the USA in the United Nations.

(b) It was clarified to the Senators present that India's voting in the United Nations and other international bodies is determined by our own appreciation of the issues concerned, in accordance with our non-aligned status and foreign policy objectives.

[English]

Revitalisation of Sainik Board Organisation

4884. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reportedly accepted the fact that the Sainik Board Organisation needs to be revitalised;

(b) whether Secretaries of the Zila Sainik Boards were to be upgraded from Class II to Class I;

(c) if so, whether he is aware that nothing has been done to implement this decision; and

(d) reasons for non-implementation of the decision ?

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

(b) to (d). The Committee on Sainik Board Organisations had *Inter alia* recommended that Secretaries of Zila Sainik Boards should be Class I Gazetted Officers. As Zila Sainik Boards are State Government Departments, the matter was taken up with the State Governments.

The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have accepted and implemented the recommendations relating to upgradation of the posts of Secretaries, Zila Sainik Board to Class I. The Madhya Pradesh

Government has declared the Secretaries Zila Sainik Boards drawing a pay of Rs. 1800 p. m. or above as Class I Officers. There are no Zila Sainik Boards in Sikkim and Tripura. The matter is under consideration of the remaining State Governments.

Raksha Mantri in his letter addressed to the Chief Ministers of States for implementing the recommendations of the High Level Committee on problems of Ex-servicemen, as well as in the Kendriya Sainik Board Meeting, has specifically emphasised on the States the need to revitalise the Sainik Board Organisations.

Dam at Saphala

4885. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the project for Dam (water) at Saphala, near Kalwela in Palghar Taluka of Maharashtra has been stayed by Forest Department; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Percentage growth rate in the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan

4886. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of growth rate in the Sixth Plan period and likely growth rate during Seventh Plan, year-wise figures thereof;

(b) whether the growth rate of Seventh Plan is little higher than the Sixth Plan; and

(c) 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) As per the Quick estimates of the National Income and related aggregates for the financial year 1984-85, released by the Central Statistical Organisation, the average annual growth in real national income during the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-85) works out to 5.3 percent, as against the target of 5.2 percent. The annual growth rate of Gross National Product (GNP) at 1970-71 prices for various years of the Sixth Plan (1980-85) are as follows :

Year	Annual growth rate of GNP at 1970-71 prices
1980-81	7.5
1981-82	5.3
1982-83	2.6
1983-84	7.7
1984-85*	3.7

*Quick estimates of C.S.O.

The Seventh Plan (1985-90) aims at an average annual growth rate of 5.0 percent at 1984-85 prices.

(b) The targetted average annual growth rate of 5.0 percent in the Seventh Plan is slightly less than the average annual growth rate of 5.3 percent actually achieved in the Sixth Plan.

(c) This is due to the fact that for Sixth Plan, the national income in the base 1979-80 was well below normal whereas for the Seventh Plan the base 1984-85 is a normal year. If the base 1979-80 is adjusted by the trend value, the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product achieved during the Sixth Plan works out a little less than 5 percent per annum.

Shifting of Regional Centre of M.C.F.T.R.I. from Nagpur

4887. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Union Government have taken any decision to shift the regional centre of Mysore Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) from Nagpur to some other place; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Vietnam

4888. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India would provide assistance of rupees twenty crore to Vietnam for producing petroleum products;

(b) the fields other than petroleum products and textile industry in which India is going to assist Vietnam; and

(c) the names of commodities, besides oilseeds and rubber, likely to be exported by Vietnam to India in lieu thereof and other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) (a) No, Sir. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India, however, reached an understanding with Messrs PETRO-VIETNAM for possible cooperation in the exploration of oil in south Vietnamese offshore area.

(b) and (c). During the Joint Commission meeting in November, 1985, agreement was reached on extending a new line of Government-to-Government credit of Rs. 15 crores. The fields in which this Credit is utilised will be decided in consultation with Vietnam, through diplomatic

channels. This assistance is aimed at helping to increase Vietnam's productivity and export effort. Previous Indian credits have been utilised for supply of diesel electrical locomotives, passenger coaches and wagons, as well as textile machinery. It is also proposed to import tin, rubber, raw cashew-nuts and beans (Moong) from Vietnam. Quantities and prices will be decided through mutual discussions.

Allotment of Tharas/Shops in Resettlement Colonies

4889. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons registered under the scheme prepared by the Delhi Development Authority during December 1985-January, 1986 for allotment of tharas/shops in the resettlement colonies at the rate of Rs. 8000 each, area-wise number of tharas and shops fully constructed and still under construction;

(b) whether it is a fact that as per practice followed by D.D.A. in inviting registration under their different schemes the sample of built/shops, mentioned in part (a) were not shown to the persons desirous of registering their names; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). According to the information made available by the Delhi Development Authority to the Ministry of Urban Development, the total number of persons registered upto 10th February, 1986 for allotment of tharas/shops was 25,881.

The scheme of construction of tharas/shops is in operation since 1980. As the advertisement brochures issued from time to time by the DDA contained all the necessary details and as these tharas/shops are in existence in different colonies there should be no difficulty on the part of persons desirous of registering their names to inspect and get necessary details.

Colony-wise information of tharas/shops and stalls already constructed and those

under construction are given in the statement attached.

Statement		
S.No.	Name of the Colony	Total number of tharas/shops/stalls constructed
Already Constructed :		
1.	Tilak Nagar	319
2.	Kilokri	10
3.	Mangolpuri	1180
4.	Madipur	282
5.	Sultanpuri	420
6.	Nangoli	118
7.	Shakurpur	198
8.	Raghubir Nagar	259
9.	Hastsal	77
10.	Jahangirpuri	522
11.	Naraina	45
12.	Mata Sundri Road	39
13.	Aruna Colony	87
14.	Nand Nagri	265
15.	Trilokpuri	512
16.	Sunlight Colony	123
17.	Seemapuri	210
18.	Dakshinpuri	104
19.	Dakshinpuri Sidharth Market	299
20.	Seelmpur	160
21.	Kalyanpuri	69
22.	Sangam Park	51
23.	Ranjit Nagar	35
24.	Chandershekhar Azad Colony	24
25.	Jawalapuri	50
26.	Kalkaji	60

Under construction

S. No.	Name of the Colony	Total number of tharas/shops/stalls constructed
1.	Mangolapuri	196
2.	Gokalpuri	50
3.	Nand Nagri	44
4.	Himmatpuri	200
5.	Dakshinpuri	257
6.	Raghubir Nagar	60
7.	Sultanpuri	114

[English]

Tree Plantation in Nilgiri in Maharashtra

4890. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that tree plantation in Nilgiri in Maharashtra State is going on in a massive way for which underground water is being exploited;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that the State Government has advised to discourage the Nilgiri tree plantation to save the under ground water which can be utilised for drinking purpose; and

(c) if so, what are the proposals and actions to be taken by the Central Government to stop Nilgiri tree plantation to avoid consequent difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Government is aware that some Nilgiri (eucalyptus) cultivation is based on use of underground water in Maharashtra State.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government has been advised to discourage Nilgiri tree plantation. Possible measures would include discontinuance of supply of Nilgiri seedlings from

Government nurseries and creating public awareness of the ill effects of large scale Nilgiri plantation.

ment of technological know-how for electronic products in 1983-84, 1984-85, April, 1985 to December, 1985; and

Contracts and Grants for Development of Electronics Products

4891. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a scheme for placing contracts/grants for research and development of technological know-how for electronics products;

(b) if so, how many contracts/grants have been given for research and develop-

(c) the outcome of these contracts/grants ?

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) Financial support as given is Tabulated below :

(Rs. in Lakh)

	1983-84	1984-85	April 85 to Dec. 85
R and D support (TDC + NRC) (Technology Development Council)	413	481	347
(National Radar Council)			

(c) A note on the outcome of TDC/NRC support is enclosed in the attached statement.

Statement

TDC funding has made a definite impact on the whole R and D capability in the country. Besides generating specific hardware, it has resulted in strong pockets of capabilities which have been used as a spring board for launching major national projects at a later stage besides providing the much-needed trained manpower to man such programme. Some of the major activities as spin-offs of the TDC projects are :

- (i) National Centre for Software Technology, Bombay.
- (ii) Centres for Electronics Design Technology (CEDT).
- (iii) Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), Bombay.
- (iv) Electronics Switching System Activities/Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT).

(v) Computer Hardware and Software Activities at ECIL, Hyderabad.

(vi) Appropriate Automation Promotion Programme (AAPP) and Micro-processor Application Engineering Programme (MAEP).

(vii) Planning and system Engineering Cell for Mining Electronics.

Some of the activities under TDC which have either been productionised or are in the process of being commercialised include the following :

Cockpit voice recorder, Axle counter, Facsimile trans-receiver, 150 MHz Oscilloscope, Wave and Trade Gauge, Automatic Test equipment, Electronic Water Logging Equipment, Thyristor controlled equipment for EOT crane, AC and DC drives, input/output writer, biosignal processing techniques and hardware, microcomputers, automatic data handling system, computer system upto TDC-332, microwave Communication system, VHF communication system, microwave antennas, system

integration of Integration series, autonomous display console, continuous automatic train protection system, chopper control equipment for EMU, TR cells in different bands, liquid crystal devices, liquid crystal materials, vacuum contact switch, microwave tubes, materials of various types, rectilinear trim pots, CR tubes, miniature servo components, watch crystals, electronics instrumentation for sugar industry, mining industry, paper and pulp, textile, devnagari computer etc. Modern facilities such as mask design centre, thick and thin film microcircuits laboratories, computer aided design for realising LSIs etc. have been established through TDC support. Various manpower generation programmes in high technology areas have also been supported such as semiconductor technology, optical electronics, digital image processing, power electronics advanced programme for computer based information system, microprocessor applications etc.

Through NRC funding in the area of advanced applied research, valuable work has been done in High Power Microwave tubes, EMI/EMC studies, Radar clutter measurement and modelling, digital signal processing, phased array antenna, phase shifters, radio refractivity index profiling using kytoons, fibre optic systems, sound transmissions in coastal seas, under water electronics, under water acoustics, under water imaging and characterisation of IR detector materials. These projects have helped in building the expertise in the country and formed major research groups in various institutions.

Specific manpower training projects have been in the area of microwave technology, under-water electronics and navigational electronics. More than 50 students have got their M. Tech degrees through this programme. They have been placed in various organisations in the relevant areas.

Major areas of technology developed through this programme are CCD and SAW devices, high power PIN phase shifters, sea water activated torpedo batteries, L-band coherent radar trans-

mitter, under water TV systems mounted on a vehicle, digital sonar receiver and YIG tuned devices. This has resulted in a number of technical reports.

Equipment developed through this programme are wind finding radar, very high frequency omnirange, distance measuring equipment, air-route surveillance radar, precision approach radar, automatic test equipment and X-band radar beacons. The production value so far realised from these projects is estimated around Rs 220 millions. The radar transponder beacons developed for Light House and Light Ships have been field-evaluated. Projects on echosounder, electromagnetic ship log, infrared DME and analogue/digital seismographs are nearing completion. Apart from this the development of S-band magnetrons non-directional beacons, airport surveillance radar and MST radar are going on.

Disposal of Cases by Delhi Administrative Tribunal

4892. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) number of cases of Government servants pending before Delhi High Court which have been transferred to Administrative Tribunals set up in November, 1985;

(b) whether the staff appointed to give speedy justice through Administrative Tribunal in Delhi are adequate to deal with transferred cases from Delhi High Court; and

(c) if so, the number of cases decided by Administrative Tribunal after transfer from Delhi High Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The number of cases transferred to the Delhi Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal from the Delhi High Court upto the end of February, 1986 is 1,641.

(b) The staff sanctioned for the Delhi Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal is considered to be adequate.

(c) Out of the cases at (a) above, 42 cases were disposed of till the end of February, 1986.

Administrative Tribunal Bench for Goa

4893. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether the Government have any plans to establish a Central Administrative Tribunal in Goa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : There is at present no proposal to establish a Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal in Goa. However, the Government will set up more Benches as and when there is a need for a Bench at any place or provide for circuit sitting of a Bench in such place.

Research Projects being Undertaken by C.S.I.R.

4894. PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of new research projects being undertaken by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research laboratories during Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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 list of projects/areas where new beginnings are proposed to be made during the Seventh Plan is given in the attached statement. These projects/areas, identified by the Working Group for CSIR for the Seventh Plan, are being undertaken, subject to availability of resources.

Statement

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

Projects/areas where new beginning are proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan

Physics and Standards

1. Aeronomy Satellites,

2. Precision measurements and fundamental constants.
3. Radio and atmospheric science : Propagation of radio waves—mm and sub mm technology.
4. Underwater acoustics.
5. Mathematical modelling and software development.
6. Condensed matter physics—Theoretical aspects.

Electronics and Electronic Materials

1. Application of micro-processors in PHT and food processing plants.
2. Distributed digital process control including colour graphic display system using a data highway.
3. Voice communication with machines.
4. High power travelling wave tubes (x band, 200 watt).

Instrumentation

1. Microprocessor-based electronic instrumentation for process control (in tea paper, drugs and pharmaceuticals, textile, chemicals and petrochemicals, etc.).
2. Fibre optics in medical instrumentation and communication.
3. Development of holographic optical elements.
4. Marine instrumentation.
5. Acoustic tomography.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources

1. Non-refrigerated storage systems based on solar energy.

Geophysics

1. Marine geoscientific studies.
2. Software for seismics : Development of sophisticated software for

exploration seismics. It is proposed to establish a new group of computer scientists which will be supported by others with expertise in exploration, inversion and general computer modelling.

3. Marine geophysical studies of the selected anomalous crustal features of the Indian Ocean.

Ocean Science and Technology

1. Ocean engineering studies related to offshore development.
2. Growth of Indus and Bengal fans and their relationship to the western and eastern continental margin of India.
3. Remote sensing of the Oceans.

Chemicals

1. Molecular design in the search for new pesticides.
2. Carbonilation technology.
3. Potash salts from natural deposits.
4. Oxidation of condensate/natural gas liquids for petrochemicals.
5. Process technology for contraceptive steroids/esters and their formulations, rifampicin, cephalosporins, nifedipin, iodised oil, piroxicam, bromocryptive and any other product required for the national disease control programmes.

Petroleum

1. Fundamental and applied tribological studies.
2. Rheology of non-Newtonian fluids and development of oil field chemicals.
3. Application of mass spectrometry to petroleum refining and product development.
4. Conversion of synthesis gas to liquid fuels and chemicals.

Polymer Science and Engineering

1. Polymers for use in coatings for corrosion resistance.

Natural Products Chemistry

1. Chemistry of biologically active marine fauna and flora.

Oils and Fats

1. Utilisation of non-edible oil cakes.

Electrochemistry

1. Advisory centre for electrochemical science and technology at Madras Unit.

Post Harvest Technology

1. Development of ocean foods.

Leather

1. Research on footwear.
2. Leather garments.

Natural Products (Cultivation and Processing)

1. Physiology and genetic regulation of heterocyst differentiation, nitrogen fixation and ammonia metabolism in blue green algae.
2. Research on medicinal and aromatic crops for saline/alkali soils and saline/sodic water irrigated areas.
3. Improvement of medicinal and aromatic plants through chromosomes and genetic engineering.

Applied Biology

1. Industrial entomology: development of biological pest control agents for food conservation.
2. Prevention vaccines for tropical diseases-parasitic, bacterial and viral.
3. Studies on metabolic impairment, *e.g.* diabetes, atherosclerosis and the role of shadow nutrients, *e.g.* choline, inositol, lipoic acid and taurine,

4. Characterisation of enzymes involved in tea manufacture, nitrogen metabolism and exploitation of by-products from callouses.
5. Marine biology : Isolation and characterization of bioactive substances from Sunderbans areas.
6. Clinical trials of mefloquine alone and in combination therapy.
7. Development of transmission blocking and merozoite vaccines.
8. Purification and characterisation of *Entamoeba histolyti* antigens by hybridoma techniques.
9. Cloning of tox gene.
10. Human leucocytes, fibroblast and genetically engineered interferons.

Biotechnology

1. The major activities would include screening of micro-organisms and development of processes for potential commercial exploitation.
2. Microbial/enzymatic synthesis of newer penicillins using free and immobilised systems.
3. Marine algal studies.
4. Diagnostic strips using immobilised enzymes.
5. Use of recombinant DNA techniques for production of alcohol from ligno-cellulose.
6. Production of restriction enzymes and other fine chemicals required for research in genetic engineering.
7. A new beginning will be made on bio conversion of industrial waste into methane as a means of effluent disposal along with recovery of energy. It is expected that this work will be taken up at pilot plant level.

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

1. Use of molecular modelling by

computer-graphics for design of new CNS and CVS active agents.

2. Studies on central opioid receptors.
3. Synthetic peptide vaccines.

Buildings, Structures and Roads

1. Transmission line towers—Reliable and economical design of towers resulting in considerable saving in steel.
2. Development/improvement of laser holography/speckle interferometry/fracture mechanics techniques to structural engineering problems.
3. Application of probabilistic design methods to the structural analysis and design of offshore structures.
4. Determination of collapse strength of stiffened shells in ships and submersibles.
5. Evaluation of dynamic response of ship hulls and marine engine shafts.

Mechanical Engineering and Machinery Development

1. Condition monitoring of power plants.
2. Development of industrial robots for hazardous applications like stamping on rolled blooms/billets/slabs.
3. Development of acoustic system for metal powder production and spray drying.

Metallurgy

1. Exploration of polymetallic sulphides

Mining

1. Field trial of bacterial mining of copper, lead and zinc.
2. Underground gasification of coal.
3. Investigation into mine water hazards and remedial measures—

(Assessment of water make and its quality, etc.).

Environmental Technology

1. Computer aided design; environmental systems and modelling studies.
2. Reservoir seismicity studies.
3. Eco-toxicological studies with reference to chemicals, allergens etc.

Computer-aided Studies

1. Development of computer aided design for vessels, heat exchangers etc.
2. Development of software packages for interactive analysis and design of small, medium and large scale systems of R.C. structures, dynamic analysis suitable to micro and mini computers.

Indian Territory under Occupation of Pakistan and China

4895. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of Indian territory under the occupation of Pakistan and China;

(b) the steps taken to get back those areas from Pakistan and China; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The total area of Indian territory under the illegal occupation of Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is approximately 78,000 sq. kms. (30,200 sq. miles). An additional area of about 5120 sq. kms. (2000 sq. miles) in Pakistan occupied Kashmir was illegally ceded by Pakistan to China under the China-Pakistan 'Agreement' of March 1963.

The total area of Indian territory under the illegal occupation of China is approximately 38,000 sq. kms. (14,500 sq. miles).

(b) and (c). It is Government's policy to settle the issue arising out of Pakistan's illegal occupation of part of Jammu and Kashmir through peaceful bilateral negotiations in accordance with the Shimla Agreement.

In regard to China, Government of India has been seeking the return of the territory illegally occupied by China through peaceful means, by bilateral negotiations. Government have initiated official level talks on the boundary question with the Chinese Government.

Drug Addiction amongst Villages

4896. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a heavy drug and alcohol addiction amongst villagers in general as revealed by a recent study conducted by the India International Rural Cultural Centre, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of addiction in various parts of the country including Gujarat and Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet this situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). An 'On the spot study' conducted by the India International Rural Cultural Centre, Delhi, involving 44 villages of Delhi and Haryana only. No such study was carried out by them in case of other States including Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. According to the above survey, as against the total population of 1,07,716 in 44 villages, 7,691 persons (7.14%) were found to be addicted to alcohol and 270 persons (3.9%) were found to be addicted to drugs.

(c) A statement is annexed.

Statement

1. The Government has been continuously making efforts to educate people about ill effects of drinking and drug abuse by publicity through mass communication

media and also by encouraging voluntary organisations through grants for educative publicity.

2. Sponsored radio programme entitled 'NAYA SAVERA' has been launched since 14.11.1983 to create awareness about the social welfare programmes. It also disseminates message against drinking and drug abuse.
3. For the direct benefit of the student community, essay and debate competitions against drinking and drug abuse have been sponsored by this Ministry at University level during, 1983-84.
4. To make the publicity more interesting, TV play competitions have been sponsored by this Ministry in the Universities corresponding to 9 regional TV stations in 1984-85. Cash prizes of the value of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 have been offered to the top three prize winning teams in each region. Besides, grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 has been offered to each host University.
5. The State Governments / U.T. Administrations have been impressed upon to request the University authorities to mount a special vigil against drinking and drug abuse in the University campuses/hostels. It has been further requested that whenever information regarding the abuse of these drugs in educational institutions comes to their notice, the law enforcement agencies in the State may be promptly informed. The State Governments have also been requested to undertake mass educational and motivational programme so that the people could be weaned away from the habit of consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
6. The facilities for treatment of drug addicts are, at present, inadequate. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare recently set-up in 3.1.86 an expert Committee to go into this question and submit their report within a period of three months. However, to supplement the treatment facilities, this Ministry has already organised four de-addiction camps through a voluntary organisation during the period from 22.6.85 to 8.12.85. One such camp was held in Delhi in June-July, 1985. About 202 drug addicts were benefitted. Recently, more such camps have been funded.
7. Recently, seven Counselling Centres for drug addicts were sanctioned to four Delhi based voluntary organisations on 30.12.85. These counselling centres will take care of a number of aspects, such as, provision of rehabilitation cover, supply of information regarding sources of treatment, coordination with other rehabilitation centres, data collection and storage, dissemination of data, liaison with enforcement agencies and support of individual and group therapy etc.
8. A Five Day Orientation Programme on drug abuse was organised in January, 1986 for social workers by the T.T. Ranganathan Clinical Research Foundation, Madras, which is a private institution doing a commendable job in the field of drug addiction treatment and alcoholism. The necessary funds for this purpose were provided by this Ministry. Nineteen social workers from Delhi attended this Orientation Programme. This Orientation Programme has been very useful. Another such programme is being organised from 14th to 18th April, 1986.
9. An Inter-Ministerial Group has been set up to review and monitor the drug abuse situation and advise corrective measures. This Group is headed by Secretary, Ministry of Welfare and representatives from the Ministries of Home, Health, Finance, Information and Broadcasting and Department of Education are its members.
10. A 'Nucleus Group' has also been set up in the Ministry of Informa-

tion and Broadcasting to carefully plan the media campaign about the drug abuse.

11. The recently enacted Act, namely, 'the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, which came into force in the country with effect from 14.11.1985 provides for stringent penalties for drug trafficking offences. A publicity campaign for advertising the penal provisions contained in the aforesaid Act has also been undertaken by DAVP. For this purpose the necessary funds have been provided by the Ministry of Finance.

Introduction of Computers

4897. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the introduction of computer in different sectors of Industries such as Railways, Post and Telegraphs, Insurance, Indian Airlines, Air India, Coal and Banking has affected employment opportunities in our country;

(b) whether Government have made any study to ascertain how it affected the employment opportunities; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to formulate such computer policy which would encourage computers for necessary modernisation while ensuring protection of jobs and employment opportunities simultaneously?

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) Government does not believe that the introduction of computerisation in these sectors adversely affects the overall employment situation in the country.

(b) A study has been made by a committee headed by Prof. Dandekar. In continuation to this, studies have been made by Department of Electronics in consultation with Ministry of Labour from time to time.

(c) The new computer policy announced by the Government in November 1984, and

its subsequent updates are intended to encourage the usage of computerisation for appropriate modernisation in areas where productivity can be increased and at the same time does not adversely affect the employment opportunities. Department of Electronics while examining the proposals for computerisation take into consideration the essentiality of applications. The applications which merely automate the human labour and thus adversely affect the labour is not encouraged. Only those jobs which cannot be done by manual process in a given time or thus activities where computerisation considerably increases the efficiency of operations which are directly beneficial to the common man are encouraged. Also while giving clearance for the procurement of computer systems to the production organisation an assurance is obtained by the Department of Electronics to ensure that the computerisation does not affect the workers adversely and the benefits of computerisation will be passed on to the workers.

News Item Captioned Ex-CIA Agents' Firm made "Rajiv's India"

4898. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report in Times of India (Delhi Edition) of 4th March, 1986 under the caption 'Ex-CIA agents' firm made "Rajiv's India";

(b) if so, whether the information in the report that the company which made the firm "Rajiv's India" is owned by a former CIA boss Mr. Max Hugel is correct; and

(c) if so, does not such a close liaison between the former CIA boss and the firm production activities harm the national interests and security requirements ?

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

(b) The Television Documentary "Rajiv's India" was a joint production of Jack Anderson File/International Syndications Inc. It is a fact that Max Hugel, the President of International Syndications INC

(ISI) held an official position in the CIA from 21 January, 1981 to 14 July, 1981.

(c) No, Sir. Normal procedures of checking with appropriate authorities for protection of national interests and security requirements are invariably observed before Government grant permission to the producers to visit India to make films. Every security precaution was observed when the television team visited India.

Thorium Reserves

4899. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name of places where thorium reserves are located; and

(b) the action taken to extract thorium reserves ?

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) Thorium reserves have been found in the following areas :

Coastal Areas of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Maharashtra.

Interior Areas of Ranchi District of Bihar, Purulia District of West Bengal, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli District of Tamilnadu, Offshore and lake beds of Kerala.

(b) Indian Rare Earths Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy is engaged in extracting and recovering thorium and other heavy minerals at its mineral processing plants at Manavalakurichi in Kanyakumari District of Tamilnadu and Orissa Sands Complex at Chatrapur in the Ganjam Distt. of Orissa. M/s Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., a Kerala Govt. Undertaking is also engaged in recovery of these minerals at its plant at Chavara in Quilon District.

Loss of Forests Land

4900. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many million hectares of forest land in India was lost through silting of dams, industrial units, extension of cultivation, road, buildings and illegal felling of trees within the last Five Years; state-wise; and

(b) the current annual rate of deforestation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTE (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Details of forest lost or being annually lost through illegal felling of trees are not available. The forest lands diverted for non-forest purposes under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85, are given in the attached statement. The current extent of diversion of forest lands for similar non-forest purposes is approximately 6500 hectares per annum.

Statement

Forest lands diverted to non-forest purposes under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Area in hectares
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	711.878
2.	Assam	534.250
3.	Bihar	664.273
4.	Gujarat	1670.120
5.	Haryana	1.200
6.	Himachal Pradesh	197.306
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
8.	Karnataka	698.910
9.	Kerala	511.596
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8350.710

1	2	3
11.	Maharashtra	3861.050
12.	Manipur	0.340
13.	Meghalaya	169.120
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	5874.156
16.	Punjab	2.650
17.	Rajasthan	3128.090
18.	Sikkim	249.050
19.	Tamil Nadu	528.580
20.	Tripura	44.492
21.	Uttar Pradesh	704.760
22.	West Bengal	103.410
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	378.980
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	196.900
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	140.340
27.	Delhi	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	66.017
29.	Mizoram	—
30.	Pondicherry	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—
Total :		28,788.178

[*Translation*]

Hindi Shorthand Code for the Blind

4901. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Institute for Visually Handicapped,

Dehradun, has devised Hindi Shorthand code for the blinds;

(b) if so, the number of the shorthand experts whose help was sought in devising this code;

(c) the names of the institutions which are using this code and the extent to which it is helpful in providing employment to the visually handicapped persons; and

(d) the number of visually handicapped persons who have learnt this Hindi stenography so far and the number out of them provided employment so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 10 shorthand and Braille experts were consulted.

(c) and (d). The National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Dehradun and All India Confederation of the Blind have started using this code and have trained 24 visually handicapped persons. Out of them 11 have been employed.

[*English*]

More Benches of Administrative Tribunals

4902. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether more benches of Central Administrative Tribunals will be set up soon; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Five Benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal were established on 1.11.1985 at New Delhi, Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras and New Bombay and three more Benches of the Tribunal were established at Chandigarh, Bangalore and Gauhati on 3.3.1986. It is proposed to establish seven more Benches at Jodhpur, Jabalpur, Ernakulam, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Patna and Cuttack by 30.6.1986.

**Determination of Seniority in Indian
Statistical Service**

4903. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether officiating services of class I officers of Indian Statistical Service, while determining their seniority *vis-a-vis* direct recruits, are now to be counted as per the Supreme Court's judgement delivered on 11 February, 1986 relating to the inter-seniority of direct recruits and departmental promotees; and

(b) whether Government propose to decide several similar cases on the basis of the above Supreme Court judgement ?

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 Supreme Court in its judgement dated 11th February, 1986 has laid down the manner in which the seniority of officers promoted till now to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service has to be reckoned, *vis-a-vis* the direct recruits, taking into account *Inter alia* the officiating continuous service rendered in posts included therein.

(b) The judgement is with specific reference to the facts and circumstances pertaining to the case. Hence the question of applying the directions contained therein to other similar cases or Services does not arise.

**Fixation of Seniority among Direct
Recruits and Departmental
Promotees**

4904. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2835 dated 14 March, 1984 regarding issue of instructions regarding fixation of seniority amongst direct recruits and departmental promotees and state :

(a) whether the instructions regarding the fixation of seniority among direct recruits and departmental promotees have been issued in view of the judgement of April, 1983 of the Supreme Court of India in the case of A. Janardhana *Vs.* Union of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) whether Supreme Court has declared that a direct recruit entering Government service should not be permitted by any principles of seniority to score a march over a promotee who has already put in many years of service as it is arbitrary and violative of articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A copy of the Office Memorandum No. 35014/2/80-Estt(D), dated the 7th February, 1986 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2533/86]

**Treatment of Women Working in Gulf
Countries as Slaves**

4905. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaint has been received that a number of women working as servants in the houses in Gulf countries are treated as slaves; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. We have not received any complaints that female workers are being treated as slaves. However, complaints of harrasment and ill-treatment of Indian maid-servants, non-payment or under payment of salary, overwork etc. are received by some of our Missions in Gulf countries from time to time. In such cases, matter is taken up by our Missions with the employers with a view to arrive at an amicable settlement. In case, any employer is found to be non-co-operative, matter is taken up with the local Foreign Office or the complaints are advised to approach the Labour Courts.

**Usefulness of Space Technology in
Increasing Foodgrain Production**

4906. PROF. Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) how far the space technology being developed in the country will help in increasing production of foodgrains by identifying/spotting soil salinity and taking remedial steps;

(b) whether the space technology can also be helpful in afforestation of denuded forest areas which in its turn will check floods and increase forest wealth; and

(c) if so, how far our space scientists have achieved success in these areas and at what cost ?

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) Landuse/landcover maps, soil association maps, maps delineating saline and alkaline soils, ravine classes, etc., can be generated utilising satellite data in combination with ground truth data. Maps showing land irrigability, waterlogged areas, etc., can also be generated. There are also studies underway for agricultural crop identification and acreage estimation. Many of these applications lead to important information which help in agricultural planning. While remote sensing based techniques can assist in generating a number of such useful information speedily, the actual resolution of the problems and a remedial steps will be made by appropriate executing agencies. A number of further remote sensing experiments are also planned to be conducted in the coming years to address many important agricultural parameters.

(b) Space technology will be useful in mapping forest areas periodically. Space imageries can provide accurate information on the denuded areas and thus can help in identifying areas for afforestation and also monitoring the afforestation programme.

(c) Space technology is being utilised in a number of areas relating to geology, forest mapping, flood mapping, water resources, agricultural crops, ground water targeting etc. Some of the applications have reached operational stages and are being used by the users regularly. It is planned that many more will be put into operational use. A number of advanced experiments

are also being conducted which are at a research level now which could lead to applications. It is difficult to quantify the cost aspect in this complex technology being harnessed for different needs by various agencies.

[*Translation*]

Plan Provision for 1986-87 for Hill Districts of U.P.

4907. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount proposed in the draft annual plan for 1986-87 for the eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh submitted to the Planning Commission by the State Government of U.P.;

(b) whether this amount is more than that sanctioned by the Planning Commission;

(c) if so, the difference between the two figures and the reasons for sanctioning lower outlay in the annual plan; and

(d) whether Planning Commission is contemplating to increase the outlay for 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) to (d). The Uttar Pradesh Hill Areas sub-Plan 1986-87 is yet to be received from the State Government. However, in the Annual Plan 1986-87 document, the size of the U.P. Hill Areas Sub-Plan 1986-87 has been indicated at Rs. 222 crores; no break-up as between flow from State Plan and Special Central Assistance has been indicated. The Special Central Assistance allocated by the Planning Commission to Government of U.P. for their hill areas sub-plan 1986-87 is Rs. 120 crores. Last year the said amount was Rs. 108.55 crores. Hence there is an increase of Rs. 11.45 crores.

[*English*]

Issue of Prisoner or Absconder Certificate for Freedom Fighter Pension

4908. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any change in the rules relating to issue of prisoner or absconder certificate to the persons who apply for Swatantrata Sainik Samman (freedom fighter) pension;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have withdrawn the right of issuing such certificates from some freedom fighters of Bihar;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Under the Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme, 1972 a freedom fighter claiming underground suffering against arrest warrant was required to produce documentary evidence from official records such as court documents or executive orders proclaiming him an offender etc. A relaxation in this regard was made under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme effective from 1.8.1980 to the extent that in case the official records are not available, a freedom fighter may furnish a certificate from the personal knowledge of a prominent freedom fighter who himself has undergone imprisonment for not less than 5 years, which has since been reduced to 2 years in support of his suffering. Certificates issued by competent certifiers are however, acceptable only if the area of operation *i.e.* district of the certifier and that of the applicant during the freedom struggle was the same.

2. In regard to claims based on jail suffering, the Government have decided that in case the official records are not available, certificates of co-prisonership from any two Central Pension holders who have undergone imprisonment for not less than one year in connection with freedom struggle and are recipients of Tamrapatras will be acceptable. Under the 1972 Scheme, such co-prisoner certificates were acceptable only from sitting or former legislators.

(c) to (e). Complaints were received that a few certifiers from some States had

given certificates of abscondence or co-prisonership indiscriminately. On discreet inquiry, it was found that some of them had given certificates to a number of such persons who do not appear to have taken part in the freedom struggle. The Government have, therefore, decided that the certificates issued by such certifiers should not be relied upon for the grant of Samman Pension.

Funds for Development of Dal Lake, Srinagar

4909. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will declare the Dal Lake in Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir State) as a National Asset and provide funds for its development to save it from pollution and extinction;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to declare the Dal Lake as a National Asset. The State Government has prepared a scheme at a total cost of Rs. 64.00 crores spread over three phases. According to the State Government, the work on Phase-I was started in 1978 and on Phase II in 1983-84, but the progress has been slow due to paucity of funds. The State Government has prepared a proposal for seeking financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank.

Colour TV Sets

4910. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken or to be taken to improve the quality of colour TV sets; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to remove restrictions for their import?

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) Various steps have been taken by the Department of Electronics to improve/ensure the quality of indigenous colour TV sets as below :

1. Formulation of specifications which were subsequently adopted by ISI.
2. Identification of minimum production and test equipment to be available with each manufacture.
3. Setting up test facilities, to start with at Electronic Regional Test Laboratories located at Delhi and Calcutta.
4. Limited approval based upon one set from each manufacture.
5. Developmental support (for one or more parameters) to various manufacturers to improve the quality of their sets based upon test results.
6. Providing facilities for testing of some of the components used in the manufacture of Colour TV receivers.
7. Feedback to the industry on different aspects for further improving the quality of colour TV sets.

The following steps are being further taken in this connection :

1. A certification scheme is being planned to be introduced. As a prelude to the introduction of the certification scheme, activity for picking up 3 sets at random, from each of the manufacturers (covering about 80 per cent of the total production of colour TV sets) is being commenced. These would be tested to full IS specifications.
2. Facilities for testing colour TV receivers are being also set up at Bombay and Bangalore.
3. Specifications for critical components are being formulated/updated so as to set up comprehensive test facilities for testing of these components.

(b) No, Sir.

Tree Plantation by Industries in Andhra Pradesh

4911. **SHRI T. BALA GOUD :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the paper industry and rayon industry require large quantity of bamboo, eucalyptus and other soft woods and this results in large scale destruction of trees;

(b) the number of such industries operating in Andhra Pradesh, and the loan advanced to such industries to undertake tree plantation under social forestry scheme;

(c) how much land has been allotted to these industries for implementation of the scheme; and

(d) whether the industries are seriously undertaking plantation programme in terms of the loan and commitments to the Government, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) It is a fact that paper and rayon industries need considerable quantities of bamboo, eucalyptus and other soft woods from the forests.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house.

Fibre Optics Technology

4912. **SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are actively considering to adopt fibre optics technology in the field of electronics and tele-communications during Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what effective steps Department of Electronics have taken to acquire best technology and indigenous product of optical fibre and other systems within the country; and

(d) 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). Fibre Optics technology provides another alternative with some advantages to the existing communication network using cable, radio, microwave and satellite. Some part of network to be established in the 7th Plan is being planned to be implemented with fibre optics technology, whenever it is cost effective. Details are to be worked out when the different projects are finalised.

(c) and (d). Two public sector companies viz. Hindustan Cables Ltd. and Madhya Pradesh Electronic Development Corporation have floated tenders for the acquisition of technology to establish indigenous production. Tenders are at various stages of consideration.

Escalation in Amount Allocated for Various States due to Price Hike

4913. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether on account of hike in the prices announced in January and February, 1986, the State Plans finalised by the Planning Commission will not be able to achieve the targets within the limits of the allocated amounts; and

(b) whether the Planning Commission will allow the States to proportionately escalate their annual plans ?

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. The physical targets of the annual plans of the States are finalised by the States in consultation with the Planning Commission keeping the over-all price situation in view.

(b) Does not arise.

Arms Factory Unearthed in South Delhi

4914. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI JAGANNATH
PATTNAIK :
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI SURESH KURUP :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 11th March, 1986 wherein it has been stated that an unauthorised sophisticated arms factory manufacturing high calibre weapon parts used for precision shooting has been unearthed in South Delhi on the 10th March, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any arrest has been made; and

(d) nature of action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 9-3-86, the Delhi Police raided a house in village Saidlajab in South Delhi and unearthed the clandestine operation of the manufacture of unauthorised weapons. 357 pairs of completed hand grips used for different types of sophisticated revolvers and pistols were recovered. In addition, 176 incomplete butts, drill machines, motors, grinders, vices circular saws, casting moulds including six sophisticated moulds manufactured in USA were also recovered.

(c) Two persons were arrested on the spot. One person was arrested subsequently.

(d) A case U/s 25/27/29/30/54/59 of Arms Acts was registered. During the investigation of the case, a similar unit has since been unearthed in village Mundka at PS Nangloi from where some finished hand

grips of pistol butts have been recovered. Two more persons have been arrested in this connection.

Electronic Goods at International Prices

4915. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether providing electronic goods at international prices or as near them as possible and of international quality is a stated aim of the current electronics policy;

(b) if so, how far this has been achieved by now;

(c) whether recent fiscal measures in relation to electronics have helped this aim; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the electronic industry representatives expressing concern at the impact of these measures ?

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) Progress achieved in this direction *inter-alia*, include :

1. The good quality indigenous computers are now available at prices which are 2-3 times the international prices as against 4-5 times prevailing earlier. Further, prices of computers are expected to come down as the indigenous production volumes build up.
2. Stripped of duties and taxes, the ex-factory prices of some of our Black and White and Colour TV models compare favourably with the FOB prices of imported CTV sets. The quality and reliability of our TV sets, however needs, improvement. Attention is being paid to this, *inter-alia* through the country-wide testing and quality control net-work, under the Standardisation, Testing and

Quality Control (STQC) programme of the Department of Electronics.

(c) The recent fiscal measures have more or less maintained the status quo except in some cases such as those of CTV (with screen size exceeding 36 cms) where excise duty has gone up by Rs. 600.

(d) The industry has expressed concern with regard to impact of the increase in excise duties on demand for such items.

Restoration of suspended cases of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension

4916. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1472 on 5 March, 1986 regarding restoration of suspended cases of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension of Assam and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many out of 1774 cancelled cases of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension have genuine certificates; and

(b) if so, the reason for not restoring their pension in their cases also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The State Government has recommended till date restoration of pension in 526 cases and pension has been restored in 521 of these cases.

Expansion of H.A.L. and B.E.L.

4917. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and the Bharat Electronics Limited during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES

(SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) At present, there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Atomic Power Plant in Punjab

4918. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy visited Punjab for selecting a suitable site for the siting up of the Atomic Power Plant in that State;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the names of the places found suitable for the purpose;

(d) when does the Department of Atomic Energy, plan to start this project in Punjab and at what place; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in starting this project ?

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) During March 1984.

(c) to (e). The Site Selection Committee's report for the Northern Electricity Region, of which Punjab is a constituent part, is under consideration by the Government.

Rocket Launching Centre in Orissa

4919. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any discussion between the officials of the Defence Ministry and the representatives from Orissa regarding Baliapal Rocket Launching Centre; if so, details thereof;

(b) when the project is proposed to be initiated and when it is to be completed; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the apprehension of the people of the locality about their safety reflecting in strong resentment and, if so, what is the reaction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Discussions have been held several times with eminent citizens of Orissa regarding setting up of the National Range Project in Orissa.

(a) The go ahead sanction for the project has been accorded and major part of the project is likely to be completed in this plan period.

(c) The National Range Facility has been planned taking into account all aspects of Range safety requirements for carrying out launchings and tests. Therefore, any fear regarding safety of nearby region is totally unfounded.

Afforestation Programme

4920. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of grassland available for afforestation in the country, state-wise, with the total affected during the last 3 years;

(b) the proposal during the Seventh Five Year Plan to afforest grassland and the names of Forest species proposed for afforestation;

(c) whether there is any proposal to have shelter belts as wind barriers for afforestation purpose in grassland; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Agricultural statistics (1980-81) show approximately 12 million ha. as permanent pastures and other grazing lands. There has been no recent or special survey of such lands. These lands suffer from degradation, encroachment etc. and hence, the statewide extent as well as percentage of grassland available for afforestation in the country is not known.

(b) Rehabilitation of pastures through afforestation, seeding etc. is a part of the

wastelands development effort. The exact area to be treated and the species to be raised therein will depend upon local situation and would be determined by the State/ Union Territories from year to year. Preference will be given to (a) tree species yielding leaf fodder, such as, Subabul, Anjan, Khejri, Neem, Babul Sissoo etc., (b) good fodder grasses, such as Sewan, Paunya, Sheda etc. and (c) fodder legumes.

(c) and (d). The creation of shelter belts is a part of social forestry and will depend on specific local conditions.

Acceptance of Hindi by States as Official Language

4921. SHRI BUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the impediments that are coming in the way of switching over the entire administration of the country through the media of its official language;

(b) what efforts have so far been made by the Government to get acceptance of the official language by all the States; and

(c) which of the States of India are not accepting Hindi as an official language ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO) : (a) According to the provisions of the Constitution Hindi is the official language of Central Government. Efforts are being made to maximise use of Hindi in the Central Government Offices. However according to rule 8 (1) made under the Official Languages Act, 1963 an employee at present has freedom to work either in Hindi or English.

(b) and (c). According to Article 345 of the Constitution States are free to choose their official language. As per the Official Languages Act the use of English has been permitted for official purposes of the Union till legislatures of all States pass resolution for discontinuance of English.

Passport Applications pending at R.P.O. Cochin and Calicut

4922. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI SURESH KURUP ;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of application for passport are at present pending for final action at Regional Passport Offices at Cochin and Calicut;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay;

(c) the number of passport applications pending specially of the applicants from Lakshadweep and since when they are awaiting final action;

(d) the steps Government propose to take to cut out delay in issuing passports at Cochin and Calicut passport offices; and

(e) the number of passport issued from the Cochin Regional Passport Office from 1980 to 1983 ?

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

(b) Reasons for delay are, largely due to non-receipt of Police clearance reports. In some cases replies are awaited from passport applicants for incomplete applications.

(c) Pending Report applications as on 1st March, 1986;—Passport Office, Cochin—12,327, Passport Office, Calicut—10,611. Applications pending from Lakshadweep Islands—15. Less than three month.

(d) Passport applications are pending for want of police clearance reports or incomplete applications. The Passport Office reminding periodically the Police authorities and the Passport application.

(e) 1980—72,104

1981—1,37,875

1982—1,49,043

1983—1,49,789.

[Translation]

Implementation of Refugee Rehabilitation Programme

4923. SHRI VISHNU MODI :
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact refugees did not take shelter in the camps opened for immigrants in Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal and other States and they were also not rehabilitated;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government originally;

(c) the concrete action taken by Government so far to remove the disparity in the assistance being provided to refugees and Adivasis in Dandakaranya project; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that some States are not taking interest in implementing Refugee Rehabilitation Programmes and if so, the names of those States and the directives issued by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). In terms of Government policy, such of the new migrants from former East Pakistan and displaced persons who came to India during Indo-Pak Conflicts of 1965 and 1971 and who joined the relief camps were eligible for relief and rehabilitation assistance.

(c) The question of increasing the quantum of assistance given to the Adivasis in the Dandakaranya area has been engaging the attention of the Government in the past and in 1983 the scale of assistance was increased to Rs. 5,075 per family from the earlier limit of Rs. 3,500. This is in addition to the amount made available by the State Government under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme.

(d) Various State Governments have been implementing a number of schemes of or rehabilitation of refugees. Progress in implementing certain schemes in some of the States has not been upto expectations. The Government of India have been impressing on the concerned State Governments to complete the process of resettlement work expeditiously.

[English]

Expenditure on Defence in India

4924. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the per capita expenditure on Defence in India;

(b) how does it compare with Pakistan and China; and

(c) whether the present allocation takes care of the requirements of Defence fully ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Per capita expenditure on Defence in India in the year 1983-84 was about Rs 87.

(b) As per Military Balance 1985-86, the per capita expenditure on Defence in 1983 in Pakistan was US \$ 22, which works out to Rs. 275. As far as China is concerned, precise figures for 1983 are not available. However, as per Military Balance 1984, per capita expenditure on Defence in China for 1982 was US \$ 9, which works out to Rs. 112.

(c) Allocation for defence is made keeping in view the security environment and the constraints of resources.

Review of Working of NCC

4925. DR. G S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to review the working of the National Cadet Corps in the country;

(b) if so, the manner in which the working of the NCC will be reviewed; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to make the National Cadet Corps serve in an effective way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government propose to set up an Evaluation Committee to go into the working of the National Cadet Corps. Necessary steps would be taken to make the NCC more effective in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

Socio-Economic Data through Computerisation

4926. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for developing information network to promote computerisation of socio-economic data from the district level, by the Department of Electronics;

(b) if so, when does the Government propose to start the work; and

(c) how is it going to be useful ?

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. There is a proposal under implementation by the Department of Electronics for developing an Information Network to promote computerisation in Socio-economic data from the district level.

The Government of India has set up the National Informatics 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, develop the required computer software, develop and maintain databases, assist in computer-aided analysis of data and give training to Government officials and staff in computer and systems analysis methods.

During the first phase NIC installed 25 computers in various Government building 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 computer 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 district 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) The district level computers are planned to be used for the following socio-economic applications;

- (i) Regular monitoring of the Plan projects;
- (ii) Rurul Development information system.
- (iii) Agricultural Information System.
- (iv) Water and Irrigation Information System.
- (v) Health and Family Welfare Information System.
- (vi) Land Records Information System.
- (vii) Industry Information system.

The above applications will help reducing delays in project implementation, optimizing resource allocations, increasing productivity and district level, State level and National level planning.

Non-Plan Expenditure

4927. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the non-plan expenditure of each Five Year Plan and the current year;

(b) whether it has constantly been increasing; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to minimise it ?

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 statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The increase in the non-Plan expenditure is mainly due to growth in the administrative services, interest payments, defence, subsidies, committed expenditure on the completed Plan schemes and rise in

general price level. Measures to control public expenditure have been outlined in the Seventh Plan document. The Union Finance Minister while presenting the Central Government's Budget for 1986-87 has also indicated the steps proposed to be taken in this direction.

Statement

*Non Plan Revenue Expenditure of the Centre, States and Union Territories for different Plan Periods**

	(Rs. crores)
First Five Year Plan (1951-56)	4,277
Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)	6,790
Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)	13,367
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	12,832
Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)	34,499
Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)	67,926
Annual Plan (1979-80)	20,356
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	171,791
Annual Plan Estimate (1985-86)	53,190

(*Including current outlay on Plan account).

[*Translation*]

Remains of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

4928. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that remains of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose are lying in a temple in Japan;

(b) if so, whether Government are taking any initiative to bring them back to India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The authenticity of the ashes kept in the Rankoji Temple in Japan as those of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose has not been conclusively established.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

National Highway 44

4929. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the existing specification of National Highway 44 (Assam-Agartala Road);

(b) the standard norms of National Highway; and

(c) the difficulty in following the standard norms of National Highway in the case of National Highway 44 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The existing specification of National Highway 44, which are the same as that of a single lane National Highway, are as under :

(i) the formation width is 9 metres in the plain and rolling terrain and 7.45/7.05 metres in the hilly terrain depending upon rocky or unstable stretches.

(ii) The width of the carriageway is 3.75 metres.

However, for a length of 25 Kms, in Tripura, the formation width of National Highway 44 is 12 metres and the pavement width is 7 metres; and for a length of 61 Kms in Meghalaya, the pavement width is 5.5 metres.

(c) Does not arise.

Display of Various Models of Armour Piercing Fins in International Trade Fair

4930. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various models of armour piercing fins have been displayed and also demonstrated at India International Trade Fair in 1984 and also at Nehru Centre, Bombay;

(b) whether the equipment/technical details are regarded as secret;

(c) if so, how these items could be publicly displayed and explained; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or initiated against the person or persons responsible for violation of official secrecy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There is no ammunition called 'Armour Piercing Fins' as stated in the question.

(b) Not Applicable.

(c) Not Applicable.

(d) Not Applicable.

Replacement of Single Engine Helicopters by Double Engine Helicopters

4931. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of single engine helicopters are being used in India for a variety of tasks;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that single engine helicopters do not provide a good level of safety as is provided by a twin engine helicopters; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to replace single engine helicopters by twin engine helicopters eventually?

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

(b) and (c). Single engine helicopters are of older origin and find use in mountainous terrain and for roles where twin engine helicopters cannot be utilised. Any safety comparisons, therefore, of single engine with twin engine helicopters must appreciate this reality. For this reason, single engine helicopters would continue to remain in the inventory of the IAF. It is planned, however, to eventually replace single engine helicopters with twin engine helicopters that would be indigenously manufactured.

Production of Defence Items by Ordnance Factories

4932. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of ordnance factories in the country and their location as well as the number of public sector units or undertaking that produce more than 60 per cent of defence items as a supplier of defence;

(b) whether much more scope will be provided by Government to small scale private sectors for production and supply of defence ancillary items during Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) There are 34 Ordnance Factories (excluding two at project stage) in the country. The location of these factories is indicated in the statement enclosed. There are five Defence Public Sector Undertakings wherein more than sixty per cent of the value of production is of Defence items.

(b) and (c). Subject to small scale private sector units meeting the stringent requirements of quality and timely delivery, they are encouraged by placement of orders for production and supply of Defence ancillary items both by the Ordnance Factories and the Defence Public Sector Undertakings. However, the placement of orders in subject to their quoting competitive prices. This policy which is being pursued will be continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan also.

Statement

1. Ammunition Factory, Kirkee (Maharashtra)
2. Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu (Tamil Nadu)
3. High Explosives Factory, Kirkee (Maharashtra)
4. Ordnance Factory, Bhandara (Maharashtra)

5. Ordnance Factory, Chanda (Maharashtra)
6. Ordnance Factory, Dehu Road (Maharashtra)
7. Ordnance Factory, Itarsi (Madhya Pradesh)
8. Ordnance Factory, Varangaon (Maharashtra)
9. Ordnance Factory, Khamaria (Madhya Pradesh)
10. Grey Iron Foundry, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
11. Machine Tools Prototype Factory, Ambarnath (Maharashtra)
12. Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore (West Bengal)
13. Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari (Maharashtra)
14. Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath (Maharashtra)
15. Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal (Maharashtra)
16. Ordnance Factory, Dum Dum (West Bengal)
17. Ordnance Cable Factory, Chandigarh (U.T.)
18. Ordnance Factory, Katni (Madhya Pradesh)
19. Ordnance Factory, Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh)
20. Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar (Uttar Pradesh)
21. Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
22. Field Gun Factory, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
23. Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore (West Bengal)
24. Ordnance Factory, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
25. Ordnance Factory, Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu)

26. Rifle Factory, Ishapore (West Bengal)
27. Small Arms Factory, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
28. Vehicles Factory, Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
29. Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi (Tamil Nadu)
30. Clothing Factory, Avadi (Tamil Nadu)
31. Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
32. Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
33. Ordnance Parachute Factory, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
34. Ordnance Equipment Factory, Hazaratpur (Uttar Pradesh)

Thefts and Robberies in Okhla Industrial Area

4933. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a large number of theft and robberies in Okhla Industrial Area;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported in the last one year;

(c) whether the culprits have been apprehended in any case; and

(d) what steps have been taken to ensure confidence in young entrepreneurs who are victims of these thefts and robberies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). There has been no untoward increase in thefts and robberies in Okhla Industrial Area. The number of cases of theft and robbery reported during 1984 and 1985 are as follows:

	1984	1985
(i) Theft	85	64
(ii) Robbery	2	2

(c) During the year 1985, 13 persons were apprehended in cases of theft and robbery.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Delhi Police to ensure confidence in young entrepreneurs who are victims of these thefts and robberies :

- (i) Increased police vigilance.
- (ii) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling.
- (iii) Armed patrolling with walkietalkie sets and wireless fitted motor cycles.
- (iv) Intensive checking of hotels, guest houses, pickets, strategic points and hide-outs of the criminals.
- (v) Checking of vehicles and luggage etc. at public congregations and on road.
- (vi) Anti dacoity drives conducted by the districts and Crime Branches.
- (vii) Preventive action against the criminals, stepping up of externment proceedings and inter-district/interstate meetings to check the crime.
- (viii) Appointment of Special Police Officers to assist the police in the detections and apprehension of criminals.

Encroachment in Reserve Forests

4934. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of the encroachment on the reserve forest land in Kerala and other States;

(b) whether Union Government have framed any scheme or guidelines for the States to evict the encroachers from the illegal possession of the reserve forest land in the interest of forest development and ecology;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is proposed to give financial assistance to the States to rehabilitate the encroachers after their eviction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHAI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Kerala has reported that estimated area under encroachments is 20805 hectares. Total area of forest reserve land under encroachment in other States and Union Territories excluding Sikkim and Mizoram is reported to be 6,79,827 ha.

(b) and (c). Guidelines have been issued to all States that an assessment of the extent of such encroachments be made and it be ascertained as to how this can be controlled.

(d) No, Sir.

Elephant Sanctuary in Orissa

4935. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the joint assistance of Union Government and the Orissa Government, a new wild life Division comprising 260 square kilometres close to Bhubaneswar has been created for implementing elephant sanctuary;

(b) if so, the total estimated expenditure of this joint project and the share of the Central Government and the State Government;

(c) how much central and State funds have been spent by now on this project; and

(d) the complete details of this project and the work completed upto date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The State Government of Orissa has established the Chandaka Dampara sanctuary close of Bhubaneswar mainly for the conservation of elephants and to which the Union Government has given financial assistance.

(b) The State Government has prepared a project involving Rs. 5.08 crores as non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 59.50 lakhs recurring expenditure, to be completed in 3 years, for this sanctuary. Though the Central Government extends financial assistance to the extent of 50 per cent on certain approved items of non-recurring expenditure in selected wildlife sanctuaries, and it has

extended such assistance to this sanctuary, there is no commitment of the Central Government as to the extent of financial assistance that would be given to the sanctuary.

(c) A sum of Rs. 16 lakhs for selected items of non-recurring expenditure was sanctioned in the financial year 1984-85, the share of the Central Government being half of that. Of this the amount utilised upto 31.1.1986 is Rs. 9.79 lakhs.

(d) A statement is given below.

Statement

Purpose :

To protect the Chandka and Dampara reserve forest area from biotic interference and provide a suitable habitat for the 55 wild elephants and other animals within this area. Subsequently, it is proposed to convert the area into wildlife tourist complex.

Estimated cost of the Project :

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 508.00 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 59.50 lakhs recurring over three years.

Location of Project :

The project area is located between Chandka and Dampara approximately 15 kms. away from Bhubaneswar to the west of

old Ganjam Road. Besides other wild animals like Chital, Sambar, Barking Deer and other smaller animals, this tract still holds 55 wild elephants.

Details of Work proposed by State Government :

The project will include the following types of works :

- (i) Plantation of selected tree species and grasses.
- (ii) Deep elephant-proof trenching.
- (iii) Lining the above with concrete and laterite blocks.
- (iv) Encased dry rubble wall.
- (v) Creation of water bodies by check damming the existing streams and digging of tanks.
- (vi) Construction of internal roads to link with the existing roads.
- (vii) Plantation on the trench berms of thorny and other species to protect the trench.
- (viii) Creation of meadows with planting of fast-growing edible grasses.

The details of the work completed as reported by the State Government are as below :

Item	Amount sanctioned during 1984-85	Amount utilised till 31.1.1986
1. Electric fencing	Rs. 3 lakhs	Rs. 3 lakhs
2. Habitat improvement	Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs. 199998.63
3. Construction of roads	Rs. 2.5 lakhs	Rs. 132555.35
4. Digging of tanks	Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs. 98100.17
5. Purchase of equipment	Rs. 1 lakhs	Rs. 12358.74
6. Purchased of Jeep, Tractor with trolley	Rs. 2.5 lakhs	Rs. 236000.57
7. Land acquisition	Rs. 3 lakhs	Nil
	Rs. 16 lakhs	Rs. 9.79 lakhs

[*Translation*]**Delay in Constitution of Certain All India Services**

4936. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in constituting some all India service such as Indian Medical and Health Service, Indian Engineering Service and Indian Education Service; and

(b) the time by which these services are likely to be constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). A decision regarding constitution of any new All India Service, can be taken only after consultations with the State Governments. As there is no consensus among the State Governments on the question of constitution of new All India Services, no decision in this regard, has been taken so far. The Central Government is still in the process of consulting the State Governments in this matter.

Expenditure Incurred on Prime Minister's Foreign Visit

4937. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2584 on 4 December, 1985 regarding expenditure incurred on Prime Minister's foreign visit and to state the details in regard to the expenditure incurred by Government on the Prime Minister's visit to five countries from 14th to 20th October, 1985 on air tickets, transport, boarding, reception, literature etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : The expenditure incurred by Government on Prime Minister's visit to five countries from 14th to 28th October, 1985 was as follows Air tickets—Rs. 1,52,73,966.90 (of which Rs. 1,52,00,000 was on Air India Charter); Transport—Rs. 15,59,535.65; Board and Lodging Rs. 29,05,681.70; Receptions—Rs. 5,28,730.08; Literature—Rs. 2,66,733.13. Further, Rs.

11,34,024.92 was incurred on Hot line communication links (excluding a few bills still awaited from the AT and T Company at New York) and Rs. 52,709.95 was Miscellaneous expenditure.

[*English*]**Proposal for Hill Area Development Programme**

4938. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government has submitted any proposals under the Hill Area Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and the action 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) Yes, Sir. The State Government have submitted proposals for the development of the Western Ghats region in Kerala.

(b) The Government of Kerala have submitted proposals for the development of Western Ghats region. The proposals include development schemes for plantation crops (rubber and cardamom) afforestation and soil conservation, minor irrigation and roads. A sum of Rs. 23.80 crores has been approved for the 7th Plan for Kerala as Special Central Assistance to the State for implementing approved schemes in the Western Ghats region. The details are as under :—

Sl. No.	Sector	Outlays approved for 7th Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Agriculture including soil conservation	936.00
2.	Horticulture and Plantation crops including rubber Plantation	148.64

1	2	3
3.	Minor Irrigation	252.77
4.	Forests	733.79
5.	Roads	236.50
6.	Water Supply	38.98
7.	Western Ghats Cell	5.75
8.	Studies, Surveys and Evaluation	27.57
Total		2380.00

**Lions in Bannarghatta Safari Park,
Karnataka**

4939. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of lions are there at Bannarghatta Lion Safari Park in Karnataka;

(b) the number of lions in other lion safari parks in the country at present;

(c) whether Government propose to expand the Bannarghatta lion safari park;

(d) the amount spent in last three years in the improvement of Bannarghatta lion Safari Park; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Debtor Nations request to Creditor
Banks to Reduce Interest Rate**

4940. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether eleven Latin American debtor nations are to call on creditor Banks to reduce substantially and early interest rates in order to prevent breakdown of their economies; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lend its moral and other support to these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Eleven Latin American debtor nations, members of the 'Cartagena Group' have called for a comprehensive range of measures to secure a solution to the 'debt crisis', including an early and substantial lowering of interest rates. Their messages have been addressed to Governments of industrialised countries as well to commercial banks and financial institutions.

(b) India has expressed solidarity with these countries in such forums as the Movement of Non-aligned countries and the Group of 77.

**Merger of Departments of Scientific
Research**

4941. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present four institutions namely the Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister, Science Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, the Director General of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Department of Science and Technology are engaged in formulating science policy and fixing priorities of Government;

(b) whether it is fact that apart from the universities, scientific research is the responsibility of a number of Ministries and Departments of Government;

(c) whether it is proposed to merge such departments etc. into one comprehensive Department of Scientific Research; and

(d) if not, the exact distribution of responsibility and the mechanism of coordination among 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, these institutions namely, Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister, Science Advisory

Council to the Prime Minister, the Director General of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Department of Science and Technology have distinct functions and responsibilities. It is not true that all these four institutions are engaged in formulating science policy and fixing priorities of the Government.

(b) Yes Sir, Scientific Research covers a wide range of disciplines from atomic energy to space, agriculture, medicine, basic sciences etc. and it is therefore, appropriately the responsibility of different Ministries, Departments and agencies of the Government who are responsible for specific subjects under the Allocation of Business Rules.

(c) There is no proposal to merge the different department into one department of scientific research.

(d) The subject allocated to each Ministry/Department is the responsibility of that department and the functions are discharged by the department in accordance with the prescribed Government procedures which generally involve consultation amongst various departments Planning Commission etc. Coordination amongst all concerned Ministries/Departments is also secured through various mechanisms such as Secretaries' Committee, Cabinet Committee for Science and Technology etc.

Strength of Indian Statistical Service

4942. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the present strength of the Indian Statistical Service, grade-wise ?

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) : The Authorised sanctioned strength of the Indian Statistical Service, as on 9-1-85 when the Cadre strength was last reviewed is as follows :

(a) Grade I	21
(b) Grade II	49
(c) Grade III	175
(d) Grade IV	333

Indo-South Korea Protocol of Cooperation

4943. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and South Korea have been working on a protocol of cooperation in the field of Science and Technology proposed to be signed between the two countries during the ensuing visit of South Korean Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the specific areas of cooperation in the field of Science and Technology to be given and taken; and

(c) the broad features of the protocol ?

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. No Protocol of Cooperation was signed between India and South Korea during the recent visit of the South Korean Prime Minister. However, discussions on bilateral cooperation in Science and Technology were held during an earlier visit of a South Korean delegation to India in February, 1986.

(b) and (c). The two sides discussed possible cooperation in the areas of Materials Science, Metallurgy, Non-Destructive Testing, High Polymer Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Electronics and Telecommunications, Energy and Resources. Exchange of expertise and information, exchange visits of scientists, participation in seminars and conferences as well as joint research would be the possible modes of interaction between the two sides.

Violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 by MP Government

4944. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government has expressed to the Government of Madhya Pradesh its "grave concern" over the diversion of 75 hectares of forest land for various construction works of Bodhghat project without prior approval of the Union Government and in clear violation of the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the destruction of forests continues unchecked; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to check it ?

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

(b) The State Government have reported that permission in anticipation of Central Government's approval was granted by the Forest Department of the State Government and that the action taken, though not conforming to the legal requirement, was in public interest and to further expeditious implementation of the hydel project, and no *malafides* are involved.

(c) There is no report to this effect.

(d) Question does not arise.

Creating Awareness about Role of Electronic Equipments

4945. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the role of electronic equipment to help the bulk of the people to become aware of modern developments even though they are illiterate;

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken to get these equipments into villages for a programme of making people aware; and

(c) 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) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Details of the steps taken to use electronic equipment to help the bulk of the people to become aware of modern developments are :

(i) Transistor Radios are being used in cities and villages. TV sets are also being used.

(ii) Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET and

T), a Government of India Undertaking, have initiated a scheme called 'Teleteach', to use audio-visual aids through video cassette players and colour TV sets for mass awareness. It is proposed to instal such sets on an experimental basis in some villages and primary health centres.

(iii) Electronic milk analysers are being produced in the country and are being increasingly used.

(iv) Effective steps have been taken to make the community TV sets and Direct Receipts Sales (DRS) available in villages so that educational programmes can be viewed by these villagers. Nearly 2000 DRS and 2000 VHF Sets have been installed in various states.

Bogus Visa Issuing Racket

4946. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have some cases of bogus visa issuing rackets unearthed in Delhi as well as in other parts of the country during last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the persons involved therein; and

(c) the remedial measures Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). No data regarding bogus visa issuing rackets are compiled at the Centre, as the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing laws relating to such offences. So far as Delhi is concerned, 16 such cases have been registered by the Delhi Police during the years 1984 and 1985.

The details of these cases can not be disclosed in the public interest.

(c) The Government have taken the following remedial measures :

(i) An Office of the 'Protector of Immigrants' is functioning under

the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, to curb such illegal acts.

- (ii) As and when, such a case comes to the notice of the police authorities, prompt action is taken against the accused person(s) as per law.
- (iii) In Delhi, an Anti-Forgery Cell is functioning under the Crime Branch of Delhi Police to detect and investigate such cases.

Boats/Fishing Trawlers in Andaman Sea

4947. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many foreign boats/fishing trawlers have been captured in the Andaman Sea during the last three years, details thereof and how each such vessel has been disposed of; and

(b) the items found in such vessels and how these items were disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The foreign fishing boats/trawlers captured by the Coast Guard in the Andaman region during the last three years are as below :

Year	No. of foreign fishing boats captured
1983-84	Nil
1984-85	4
1985-86	15

The vessels alongwith their equipment are disposed of by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, after the Court orders their confiscation.

(b) The items found in such captured vessels generally comprise their catch of fish, fishing gear, and other equipment, stores and cargo. The value of the fish is assessed by the representatives of the Fisheries Survey of India, and disposed of by sale, under Court orders. Other items (or their sale proceeds) are also confiscated

alongwith the vessels, when the Court so orders.

Eviction of Villagers from Revenue Village in A and N Islands

4948. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in revenue village Milletilak (classified under Land Tenure Regulation, in Andaman and Nicobar Islands) the villagers who have got occupancy rights, are now threatened by the Forest Department for eviction on the ground that this is a reserved forest according to their records; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from Union Territory Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and will be placed on the table of the house.

Recruitment Centres in Bihar

4949. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of the Army Recruitment Offices in the Chotanagpur-Santhal Pargana belt of Bihar;

(b) number of persons recruited at these centres since 1980, year-wise, and category-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to open more Recruitment Centres in this arera;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There are three Branch Recruiting Offices at Gaya, Ranchi and Katihar to cover the areas consisting of Chotanagpur-Santhal Parganas belt of Bihar.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The existing Branch Recruiting Offices are considered adequate to cover the area for purposes of recruitment.

Funds for Tribal Development in Bihar

4950. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Central Schemes for tribal development in the State of Bihar in the current year; and

(b) the details of assistance given to voluntary agencies for tribal development ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A sum of Rs. 1964.41 lakhs has been released to the Govt. of Bihar for 1985-86 as Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-plan areas for family oriented-cum-income generating schemes in various sectors *viz.*, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandary, Dairy Development, Village and Small Industries and forestry etc. Apart from this, an amount of Rs. 204.34 lakhs has been sanctioned under Article 275 (I) of the Constitution to meet the cost of Special schemes for Scheduled Tribes development in the State.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely, Post Matric-Scholarship (both for SC and ST boys and girls), Book Bank (both for SC and ST boys and girls) and Research and Training (for STs only), a sum of Rs. 95.15 lakhs, 3.50 lakhs and Rs. 1.90 lakhs respectively has been released by this Ministry during 1985-86.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been released during 1985-86 to Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Society, Jamshedpur for running a students' home and Technical Work Shop. Apart from this, Rs. 44,719 has been sanctioned to Rama Krishna Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Ranchi for running a five bed hospital.

Assistance for Establishment of RSAC

4951. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state the details of the Central assistance given for establishing Remote Sensing Application Centres during 1985 ?

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) : Remote Sensing applications are conducted in the country by a number of Central and State Government agencies, including some academic institutions. The Central assistance mainly includes (a) financial assistance (b) providing general guidance which also includes assistance in the procurement of computer systems and (c) imparting training in remote sensing techniques. Five Regional Remote Sensing Centres are being set up in different regions of the country, with financial assistance provided by various Central Government Departments and agencies including Department of Space. A number of Central agencies have also funded various remote sensing application activities.

Communal Riots in the Country

4952. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of communal-riots in the country during the year 1985;

(b) the number of persons who lost their lives in communal riots during the aforesaid period in each State; and

(c) measures being taken by Government to check the rising trend of communal riots in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) :

(a) and (b). On the basis of the information available with this Ministry, five instances of communal riots took place in the country during the year 1985 in which 252 persons lost their lives. Out of these casualties, 237 relate to the communal incidents in the State of Gujarat in connection with the anti-reservation agitation in that State, 10 to Andhra Pradesh and 5 to Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Since law and order is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the respective State Governments have taken appropriate measures, preventive and punitive under the law to control the situation. The Central Government on their part provides advice and guidance as also makes available Central para-military forces as and when asked for. The Central Government have also, in this connection circulated detailed guidelines to the various State Governments for prevention as well as control of communal violence.

It is in this context that the 15-Point programme of the former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi was commended to the State Governments. Recently, the Central Government have re-constituted the National Integration Council on 19th February, 1986, which will *inter-alia*, suggest ways and means to promote communal harmony in the country.

Priority to Hilly and Backward Areas

4953. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has accorded any priority to the hilly and backward areas for the provision of transport infrastructure, including the new railway lines, National and State Highways (roads and bridges) in the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of the priority given in this regard and names of the new projects taken up for construction during the Sixth Plan in this sector, alongwith other details like cost of construction, etc. and targetted period of completion;

(c) whether such onpoin projects would be given adequate priority and their completion ensured during the Seventh Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the

steps taken to speed up the economic development of these areas ?

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) For the purposes of Planning and development, hilly and backward areas have come to be recognised as a separate physiogeographic entity. They have been receiving special attention for their overall integrated development including provision of transport infrastructure. The development of such areas in the country, however, cannot be undertaken in isolation from the adjoining plains with which their economy and ecology is crucially related. The strategy for the development of such areas was laid down in Chapter 25 of the Sixth Plan document.

(b) to (d). The Seventh Plan stipulates that priority would be accorded to completion of essential ongoing projects. In the State Plans due priority is being given to road development in the hilly and backward areas within the available resources. Hilly and backward areas have benefited from the infrastructure development in successive Five Year Plans. Details of the new railway lines taken up during the Sixth Plan in hilly areas are indicated below :—

	Cost (Rs. crores)	Target date of completion
1. Jammu Tawi-Udhampur	68.68	VIII Plan, subject to
2. Nangal Dam-Talwara and taking over Mukerian-Talwara siding	37.68	availability of resources.
3. Construction of rail-cum-road bridge across Brahamaputra at Jogighopa along with a BG railway line from Jogighopa to Gaubati.	87.75	-do-

As far as the road network is concerned, National Highways and State Highways indicate a classification of road system as such. During the Sixth Plan, six National Highways covering a length of 2176 kms. at an approximate cost of Rs. 300 crores were taken up in the north-eastern region. These are listed below :—

1. Imphal-Silchar-Badarpur.
2. Silchar-Aizawal-Lunglet.
3. Link to Itanagar.
4. North Trunk Road (Guwahati-Passighat-Tezu-Saika-ghat).
5. Paikan-Turu-Dalu.
6. Lateral road (Portions in North-Bengal and Assam).

Road works are generally carried out in stages and broadly include works relating to removal of deficiencies and/or upgrading of the system. These works are taken up on the basis of requirements of traffic and availability of funds. Since these works are generally not in the nature of well-defined large projects, precise data relating to these works is not available in a disaggregate form.

PEXSEM Scheme

4954. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended the PEXSEM (Preparing Ex-Servicemen for Selt Employment) to any new districts in the country during the year 1985-86;

(b) if so, the names of the Districts Statewise and the dates on which the scheme was extended; and

(c) if not, the names of the districts for which the extension is under consideration and a brief outline of the scheme and its functioning since its inception in the districts where it is on operation ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The extension of the Scheme to one more district in each of the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, that is, in five of the six States where it is already in operation, as well as its introduction in one district each of the States of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Manipur, is being contemplated with effect from the financial year 1986-87, as these States have accepted the extension/introduction of the Scheme and agreed to share with the Government of India the cost thereof.

The basic objective of the Scheme is to impart training to retiring defence personnel and to ex-servicemen settled in the rural areas, so as to prepare them for securing employment, or to set up in self-employment, close to their homes. The Scheme has been found to be increasingly capable of meeting the objectives with which it has been established.

Registration of Indian Nationals Residing Abroad

4955. SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian nationals registered by Indian Embassies in various West Asian countries;

(b) the strength of the Consular Section in each Mission;

(c) the estimated percentage of Indian nationals who have been registered; and

(d) whether it is proposed to introduce compulsory registration of Indian nationals residing abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). The information giving the position as on 31.3.86 is being collected from Indian Missions and Posts abroad and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(d) No, Sir.

Development Schemes in Tribal Areas

4956. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will

the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that in spite of providing financial assistance and other heavy inputs for the tribal development schemes in tribal areas of the Country the results are far below the expectations;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government plan to set up a high power committee of the tribal Members of Parliament to go into all the aspects and suggest remedial measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). During the Sixth Plan, as against a target of assisting economically 27.59 lakh tribal families the achievement during the period was 39.67 lakh tribal families. The literacy rate among Scheduled Tribe population increased from 11.30% in 1971 to 16.35% in 1981. The number of Scheduled Tribe Post-Matric Scholarship beneficiaries increased from about 28200 in 1972-73 to 119480 in 1982-83. Investments made in sectors like health and nutrition including I.C.D.S., roads minor irrigation, etc., have resulted in improvement of infra-structural facilities in tribal areas.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. There is already a Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which takes up from time to time, examination of various tribal development programmes. Further, meeting of Members of Parliament belonging to Scheduled Tribe communities to discuss tribal development programmes are also held by the Ministry from time to time.

Licensed Capacity for Computers

4957. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the licensed capacity for manufacture of computers with details of type of computers licensed to each manufacturer; and

(b) the stages of implementation of letters of intent/licences ?

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 details of the letters of intent/Industrial Licences issued upto December 1985 for the manufacture of Computers indicating capacities are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No.LT-2534/86]. This does not include the approvals given to units in the Small Scale Sector.

(b) Out of the 101 companies, 22 units are in production. Letters of Intent/Industrial licences of the remaining companies are at various stages of implementation.

New Substitute Developed by Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta

4958. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new material, which can be used as substitute for wood for various constructional and decorative purposes has been developed by the scientists of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute in Calcutta; and

(b) when this new substitute will be available in the market and in what quantities and how much wood is expected to be saved, with other details 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. Glass Reinforced Gypsun (GRG) composites is a new material, developed by the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute in Calcutta which can be used as a substitute for wood in constructional and decorative panels.

(b) The know-how for GRG composites has recently been licensed to one entrepreneur who has yet to commence commercial production. Efforts to licence it to others

are in progress. The quantity of wood substituted would depend on cost economics and acceptability of GRG composites which cannot be presently determined.

Tripura National Volunteers

4959. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are unwilling to grant to the Tripura National Volunteers the same status as to the Mizo National Front; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). Government have not granted any Status as such to the Mizo National Front.

Indigenous Braille Shorthand Machine for the Handicapped

4960. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an indigenous Braille shorthand machine has been developed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its expected impact on improvement in employment of the handicapped; and

(c) the number of persons likely to be benefited therefrom during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The braille shorthand machine would enable educated visually handicapped persons to learn stenography which would provide them new avenues of employment as stenographers.

(c) No assessment of the number has been made.

Medical Treatment of Ex-Servicemen

4961. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ex-servicemen are entitled to free medical treatment in Military Hospitals;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such hospital are located very far away from their homes;

(c) whether Government will extend to Ex-servicemen the Welfare facility of getting free medical cover from all Government hospitals and ensure that no Government hospital refuses free aid to these ex-servicemen; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures are contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Ex-servicemen pensioners and their families of deceased service personnel in receipt of family pension, are entitled to free medical treatment at Military hospitals. Re-employed pensioners are not entitled to this facility.

(b) In certain areas ex-servicemen may reside far from Military Hospitals.

(c) and (d). As far as Government civil hospitals administered by the States are concerned, ex-servicemen are generally entitled to the facility of free medical treatment to the same extent as are members of the general public. However in the States of Karnataka, J and K, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura, the State Governments have issued some special instructions granting special facilities to ex-servicemen beyond what would be available to members of the general public.

Provision of Vikas Pustika (Family Card) for SCs/STs

4962. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to provide Vikas Pustika (Family Card) and state ;

(a) whether Government of India have decided that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be provided with Vikas Pustika (Family Card) as recommended by the Parliamentary Committee on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe; and

(b) the names of the States where this has been implemented and proposed to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). A Vikas Patrika (identity-cum-monitoring Card) was prescribed in May, 1980 for monitoring, among other things, the impact of the IRD programmes on all beneficiaries including the SC/SC beneficiaries. By the end of the Sixth Plan, most of States had distributed the Vikas Patrika.

Multi-Functional Digital Television Sets

4963. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 722 on 18 April, 1984 regarding multi-functional digital television sets made by Japan and state :

(a) whether the report of the working group set up by the Department of Electronics on digital television has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations contained in the Report and the decision/action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the likely date by which multi-functional digital television sets would be introduced/manufactured in the country ?

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). Digital Television being an emerging technology, the foreign manufacturers have been reluctant to share information on its various techno-economic aspects, with the result, the Working Group set up by Department of Electronics has not been able to finalize its report.

(c) As the demand for analogue CTV sets has just built up, efforts are now being

made to make necessary components available indigenously. It will be too early to promote digital TV at this juncture.

Price of TV

4964. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of both colour as well as black and white TV sets have risen by Rs. 1700 and Rs. 700 respectively due to the steep excise duty hike proposed in the 1986-87 Budget;

(b) if so, whether the increase on price of TV sets will affect the proposed programme of Government to provide facility of communication to the poor people; and

(c) whether in view of this Government are considering not to allow the manufacturers to increase the price of TV sets which has been the cheapest source of communication to the common man ?

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. In the Central Budget proposals for 1986-87, the excise duty on Colour Television (CTV) Receivers of screen size exceeding 36 cms has been increased by Rs. 600. A quick survey of prices made thereafter indicates that the prices of some CTV sets have gone up approximately by Rs. 660 to Rs. 700 or so, in Delhi. The rates of sales tax and other local taxes differ from State to State. The increase in market prices in different States would broadly vary accordingly. There is no increase in the excise duty on B and W TV sets of screen size exceeding 36 cms. Also the B and W TV sets of screen size not exceeding 36 cms continue to be exempt from excise duty (except for additional excise duty of Rs. 100, levied on all TV sets, in lieu of the abolition of the annual licence fee for TV Broadcast reception.

(b) No, Sir, as prices of B and W TV sets remain largely unaffected.

(c) Does not arise,

Looting of Co-operative Bank in Delhi

4965. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent robbery of Cooperative Bank in Delhi;

(b) if so, the total amount looted;

(c) whether any persons have been arrested; and

(d) whether Government purpose to advise the banks to deploy security guards with cashiers in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There was no robbery at the Co-operative Bank. However, the Cashier of the Vaish Cooperative Bank, Shakurpur, Delhi accompanied by assistant cashier and the peon Shri Brij Kishore, was lay-laid by three boys, while he was going to deposit a sum of Rs. 3,25,000 in Dena Bank at Vijay Chowk, Shakurpur. After stabbing Brij Kishore, the robbers snatched the brief case containing the said amount and escaped.

(b) The total amount looted was worth Rs. 3,25,000.

(c) Five persons have been arrested and the looted amount has been recovered.

(d) The Govt. have already advised the banks to deploy armed guards with cashiers carrying cash in transit. Constant consultations are held between the banks and the local Police with a view to further safeguarding public interest.

**Low Air Pressure Atomising Burner
Developed by Indian Institute of
Petroleum**

4966. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether scientists at the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun have developed an efficient low air pressure atomising burner;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the above development is being exploited with the country and for export ?

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) *Capacity* : upto 100 kg/hr. burning rate.

Fuel : HV Grade furnace oil.

Air Pressure : 400-700 mm Hg.

Turn Down Ratio : 1 : 10.

Fuel Saving achieved during trials : 10-25%.

Material : Body CI, Spray Gun-MS/SS.

(c) Knowhow is being released through the Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA). It has already been released to one party who have since supplied over 1000 burners to the industries. Further licensing to parties in other parts of the country is under active consideration of PCRA. These burners have been exhibited in trade fairs in India and the USSR. Patents have been filed in India and abroad e.g. U.K. and Philippines. Some parties from abroad have shown interest in these burners.

{Translation}

**New areas under Tribal Sub-Plan in
Madhya Pradesh**

4967. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new areas have been brought under the tribal sub-plan in Madhya Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan or whether only the present tribal sub-plans will continue; and

(b) if new areas have been brought under the tribal sub-plan the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No new

areas have been brought under the tribal sub-plan during Seventh Five Year Plan so far. The State Government have been advised to identify cluster of tribal concentration, that is, areas having a tribal population of 5,000 and 50 per cent Scheduled Tribes therein. In case the State Government identify and propose such viable areas for inclusion in tribal sub-plan, the present areas might undergo change.

(b) Does not arise.

Employees trained in Hindi Shorthand-Typing

4969. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The total number of employees who have been given training in Hindi shorthand-typing under the Hindi Teaching Scheme so far;

(b) the number of employees out of them whose services are being utilised for Hindi work;

(c) The total number of employees, out of them, who are getting a special pay of Rs. 50 P.M.;

(d) The total number of such stenographers who have passed their examination through Hindi medium but their services are being utilised for English work; and

(e) the number of such stenographers who have passed examination through English medium and whose services are being utilised for Hindi work also ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Since inception of Hindi Teaching Scheme for Shorthand and Typing, 7,675 English knowing Stenographers and 40,853 English knowing typists have been trained in Hindi Stenography/typing.

(b) to (e). English knowing staff are only trained in Hindi Stenography/Typing under Hindi Teaching Scheme and as such in addition to their normal work their services are at times used for Hindi work, if necessary. No separate statistics are maintained for the purpose in Ministries/Depts. and their attached and subordinate offices.

There is no scheme for training Hindi knowing Stenographers/Typists in English and no records maintained for their utilisation for doing work in English.

Reduction in Plan Allocation for Industries in Madhya Pradesh

4970. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industries Department of Madhya Pradesh had sent a proposal involving Rs. 155 crores for inclusion in the Seventh Five Year Plan which has reduced to Rs. 146 crores;

(b) if so, whether this cut has been applied to medium and big industries; and

(c) the basis of this reduction ?

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]

Supply of Major Equipments and Components by BHEL for Fast Breeder Reactor

4971. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has offered to develop and supply major equipments and components for the proposed 500 MW prototype fast breeder reactor to be built by the Department of Atomic Energy;

(b) if so, whether the offer has been accepted by the Department of Atomic Energy;

(c) whether it is a fact that BHEL has made equipment for the fast breeder test reactor of 40 MW;

(d) if so, when the 500 MW prototype fast breeder reactor is to be built; and

(e) the total expenditure likely to be incurred ?

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) BHEL who were contacted alongwith others have shown interest in joining the engineering development effort needed for the prototype fast breeder reactor.

(b) Decision will be taken after taking into account the indicated schedule, costs, infrastructural and other facilities available with the industries wishing to participate in the engineering development programme.

(c) Yes Sir. BHEL has supplied components/equipment like reactor vessel, intermediate heat exchanger, steam generators and the turbo-alternator.

(d) Construction and commissioning of the 500 MWe PFBR is likely to be completed towards the end of next decade.

(e) The Capital cost of PFBR (according to preliminary estimates) is placed around Rupees seven hundred and twenty crores in terms of 1982 prices and excluding customs duties on materials which may have to be imported. The cost of fuel is not included in this estimate.

Purchase of Cloth for Army Uniforms

4972. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will

the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of textile mills which are supplying cloth for uniforms for the army;

(b) the annual expenditure in this regard;

(c) whether any purchases have also been made from private textile mills; and

(d) the standards and quality fixed for this supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Different types of cloth for uniforms for the Army is procured through the Director General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS and D). Names of the firms who have supplied the five major types of cloth required for uniforms through DGS and D are given at in the attached statement.

(b) Expenditure incurred in 1985-86 on the purchase of the five types of cloth through DGS and D is about Rs. 52.93 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The standard and quality for these supplies are governed by the relevant specifications as indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

Types of Cloth and relevant specifications

Type	Specification No.
1. Shirting Angola Drab	IS 8331 — 1976
2. Serge Battle Dress	IS 2319 — 1978
3. Shirting Cotton Cellular/OG/Khaki/Disruptive	IS 1144/80 with exceptions and for disruptive DMSRDE/T and GS/81/270 (b).
4. Drill Cotton OG/Khaki/Disruptive	IS 117 — 1977 with exception and for disruptive DMSRDE/T and GS/81/268(b).
5. Cloth Plain Weave Polyester Cotton OG/Khaki/Disruptive	IND/TC/0042(b) and for disruptive DMSRDE/T and GS/81/266(A).

Names of the Mills who supplied the above five types of Cloth

1. BIC and their units/mills.
2. NTC and their units/mills.
3. OCM, Amritsar.
4. Oswal Woolen Mills, Ludhiana.
5. Binny Ltd., Bangalore.
6. Bombay Fine, Thane.
7. Binny Ltd., Madras.
8. Morarjee Gokuldas, Bombay.
9. Swadeshi, Bombay.
10. Hukamchand Mills, Indore.
11. Madhav Cotton Mills, Calcutta.
12. JCT Mills, Phagwara.
13. Mafatlal Fine, Bombay.
14. Chandraprabha Textile, Devas.
15. Navsari Cotton Mills, Navsari.

[*Translation*]

Misuse of Funds by Social Organisations

4973. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of social organisations in the country against whom complaints of misuse of funds have been received by Government of India during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Certain allegations about the misuse of funds by the All India Prohibition Committee have been established. The question of discontinuance of grant to this organisations under the scheme of assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Education, Work for Prohibition and Prevention of atrocities against Women is under consideration.

Recently Government of Uttar Pradesh had also brought to the notice of this

Ministry some serious allegations against this organisation. The State Government is investigating in the matter. Ministry of Welfare has requested the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to apprise it of the action taken in the matter. Their reply is awaited.

General complaints of misuse of funds during the last three years have been received against the following organisations who were in receipt of financial assistance from this Ministry under the scheme of Organisational Assistance to voluntary organisations :

1. Nav Jagriti Vidyalaya Sanchalan Samiti, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan.
2. Rashtriya Mahila Sansthan, B-7/2, River Bank Colony, Lucknow.
3. Kendriya Nehru Smarak Parishad, Lucknow.
4. Karnataka Welfare Society, Karnataka.
5. Gandhi Peace Foundation, Calcutta.

In pursuance of complaints, further grant-in-aid to the above organisations has been discontinued. Recovery of grant-in-aid from one of the organisations against whom there was specific complaint was also made.

[*English*]

Ceiling on Income

4974. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or contemplated to impose a ceiling on income;

(b) whether any legislation is also proposed to be brought forward for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the outline 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) to (c). The Government have no proposal either to impose a ceiling on income or to bring forward a legislation for that purpose.

Permission for Forest Clearance to State Governments

4975. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that new irrigation projects in many States are getting delayed due to the delay in giving permission by Union Government for forest clearance;

(b) whether to expedite such clearance, Union Government propose to adopt the procedure of getting these proposals cleared at the respective State headquarters by sending their representatives to discuss the matter at the State level and give clearance on the spot; and

(c) since similar delays are also taking place in drawing of new hightension lines affecting the power situation in the States, whether Union Government propose to delegate the power of giving forest clearance in this case to the respective State Governments under specific guidelines issued by the Union Government ?

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

(a) If a proposal submitted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 contains all requisite information, there is no delay in taking a decision.

(b) The Central Government is willing to render all possible assistance to expedite disposal of cases.

(c) Delays are taking place mainly due to delay in furnishing essential information. There is no proposal to delegate powers under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to the State Government as this would defeat the very purpose of the Act.

[*Translation*]

Safety Measures for Wedding Tents

4976. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the suggestions regarding safety of tents erected on the occasions of wedding were received by the Central Government

and the Delhi Administration from the Delhi's Fire Service Organisation;

(b) what were the main suggestions;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon so far; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) After the outbreak of fire in a pandal behind Amba Cinema, Delhi on the 10th February, 1985, the Delhi Fire Services circulated detailed instructions for safety measures to be observed in temporary structures like tents and pandals, to the concerned authorities like the Delhi Police, NDMC, Delhi Cantonment Board and the MCD. These instructions are to be adhered to while granting permission for putting up temporary structures.

(b) These instructions, *inter alia* prescribed the nature of the material to be used for such construction, height from the ground to the ceiling of the structure, segregation of the kitchen areas by walls of non-combustible material, provision of water, readily available etc.

(c) These stipulations are to be adhered to by the local bodies while sanctioning temporary structures. This is being done.

(d) Government proposes to introduce Parliamentary Legislation during the current Session by way of the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Bill, 1986. This will empower the authorities to impose stringent penalty for non-compliance of the fire safety regulations.

[*English*]

Loss of Life and Property due to Riots in Jammu and Kashmir

4977. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
 SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
 SHRI KAMAL NATH :
 SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of places where riots broke out in Jammu and Kashmir during the last six months and the loss of life and property suffered as a result thereof;

(b) what steps are being taken to prevent the recurrence of communal disturbances, violence and atrocities that had taken place in the State prior to the imposition of Governor's rule;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to appoint any Inquiry Commission in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the main reasons thereof;

(e) whether Government are aware that Pakistanis are active in Jammu and Kashmir any many persons are staying there without any passport; and

(f) if so, remedial steps proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The subject matter of the question is primarily the concern of the State Government.

(c) and (d). The Government of Jammu and Kashmir are competent to order an inquiry into the law and order incidents under the provisions of the Jammu and Kashmir Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1962.

(e) and (f). The State Government have already been entrusted with the statutory powers to detect and take action against the illegal entry of foreign nationals.

Family Clinic and Integrated Child Health Scheme of Cochin Naval Base

4978. PROF. K.V THOMAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the staff strength of Family Clinic and Integrated Child Health Scheme of Cochin Naval Base;

(b) whether their emoluments are meagre as compared to other staff working

in the Government Family Welfare Schemes; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to increase their emoluments to a stage similar to the staff in other Government departments ?

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

(b) and (c). Their pay and allowances are lower than for corresponding categories in regular Government service, but are revised taking into consideration their workload and availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Bodhghat Hydro-Electric Project in Madhya Pradesh

4979. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh has deforested 75 hectares land for the construction of Bodhghat Hydro-Electric Project which is still under the consideration of the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have issued instructions to the Government of Madhya Pradesh to take action against the officers responsible for clearing the forest and not to further cut the forest;

(c) if so, whether action has been taken in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The State Government have reported that permission in anticipation of Central Government's approval was granted by the Forest Department of the State Government and that the action taken, though not conforming to the legal requirement, was in public interest and to further

expeditious implementation of the hydel project, and no *malafides* are involved.

[*English*]

Application Projects of IUP

4980. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Utilisation Programme initiated eight applications projects in collaboration with relevant State and Central agencies;

(b) if so, with which State and Central agencies this programme is worked out and which of the eight applications project; and

(c) the achievements made till now under these eight applications programme ?

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). 1.1. There are 16 Applications Projects under Indian Remote Sensing Satellite-Utilisation Programme (IRS-UP) which have been initiated by the Department of Space in collaboration with various Central and State Agencies.

1.2. The Application Projects consist of :

- (a) Operational Application Projects (OAP)
- (b) Quasi-Operational Application Projects (QAP)
- (c) Experimental Application Projects (EAP); and
- (d) Technique Development Projects (TDP)

Details of these Projects are given below :

- (i) *Operational Application Projects (OAP)*
 1. Flood Mapping (FLM)
 2. Regional Geological Mapping (RGM)
 3. Ground Water Exploration Studies (GWES)

(ii) *Quasi-Operational Application Projects (QAP)*

1. Land Use Mapping (LUM)
2. Soil Mapping (SOM)
3. Land Degradation Studies (LDD)
4. Snow Mapping (SNM)
5. Drought Monitoring (DRM)

(iii) *Experimental Application Projects (EAP)*

1. Crop Production Forecasting (CPF)
2. Forest Mapping and Damage Detection (FMDD)
3. Water Quality Monitoring (WQM)
4. Watershed Characterisation (WSC)
5. Monitoring Coastal Environment (MCE)
6. Marine Fisheries (MAF)

(iv) *Technique Development Projects (TDP)*

1. Crop Stress Detection (CSD)
2. Crop Yield Modelling (CYM).

The National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) of the Department of Space is carrying out Operational Application Projects and Quasi-Operational Application Projects and the Space Applications Centre (SAC) of the Department of Space is carrying out the Experimental Application Projects and Technique Development Projects.

2. About 70 Users representing State/Central Government Departments and Agencies in the States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, etc. are collaborating with National Remote Sensing Agency and Space Applications Centre for carrying out Indian Remote Sensing-Satellite Utilisation

Programme consisting of 16 Application Projects. So far, over 50 Users have signed the Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Space attached Statement. Action is on to involve more User Departments to join this programme.

3.1. The Programme is underway and it will take some time to complete. The relevant satellite data are being collected for all the sixteen application projects. The analyses and inter-pretation of these data are in progress. The necessary mathematical formulae and models are under development for the Experimental Application Projects and Technique Development Projects. The aerial surveys required for some of the projects are being carried out. As part of

the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Utilisation Programme, training courses in remote sensing of 7 weeks and 12 weeks duration are being imparted on a regular basis to the resources scientists of User Departments at the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) and the Space Applications Centre (SAC) respectively.

3.2. In addition to the application projects, development of various low cost interpretation equipment and sensors and their technology transfer to Indian Industry are also a part of Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Utilisation Programme. These are, Zoom Transferscope, Optical Pantograph, High Magnification Enlarger, etc.

Statement

Indian Remote Sensing-Utilisation Programme Application Projects

List of Agencies who have signed MOUs with Department of Space.

Project	Collaborating Agency	Status (Nov. 1985)
Food Mapping (FLM)	Ganga Flood Control Commission, Patna	MOU signed
	Irrigation Department, Bihar	MOU signed
	Brahmaputra Board, Gauhati	MOU signed
Regional Geological Mapping (RGM)	Mines and Geology Department Rajasthan	MOU signed
	Directorate of Geology and Mining, Gujarat	MOU signed
	Institute of Petroleum Exploration ONGC	MOU signed
	Directorate of Mines, Orissa	MOU signed
Ground Water Exploration Studies (GWES)	Ground Water Dept., Rajasthan	MOU signed
	Ground Water Dept. M.P.	MOU signed
	Ground Water Dept., Karnataka	MOU signed
Land Use Mapping (LUM)	Dept. of Science and Technology Rajasthan	MOU signed
	Department of Agriculture, Tripura	MOU signed
	Department of Planning, Maharashtra	MOU signed
Soil Mapping (SOM)	Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre	MOU signed
	All India Soil and Land Use Survey	MOU signed
	National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning	MOU signed
Land Degradation Studies (LDD)	Dept. of Agriculture, Rajasthan	MOU signed
	Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur	MOU signed

Project	Collaborating Agency	Status (Nov. 1985)
	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute	MOU signed
	All India Soil and Land Use Survey, New Delhi	MOU signed
	Soil Conservation Directorate, Manipur	MOU signed
	Soil Conservation Directorate, Tripura	MOU signed
	Soil Conservation Directorate, Arunachal Pradesh	MOU signed
Snow Mapping (SNM)	Power Development Dept. J and K	MOU signed
	State Electricity Board, HP	MOU signed
	Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment	MOU signed
Drought Monitoring (DRM)	India Meteorological Dept. New Delhi	MOU signed
	Commissioner of Relief, AP	MOU signed
Crop Production Forecasting (CPF)	Rice-Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre	MOU signed
	Wheat-Punjab Agri. University	MOU signed
	Wheat-Haryana Agri. University	MOU signed
Forest Mapping and Damage Detection (FMDD)	Forest Department, MP.	MOU signed
	Forest Department, Karnataka	MOU signed
	MP Council of Science and Technology	MOU signed
	Karnataka Remote Sensing Technology	MOU signed
Water Quality Monitoring (WQM)	UP Remote Sensing Applications Centre	MOU signed
	INCOR Andhra University	MOU signed
	Government of J and K	MOU signed
Watershed Characterisation (WSC)	All India Soil and Land Use Survey	MOU signed
	UP Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Lucknow	MOU signed
	JN Krishi Viswavidyalaya Jubalpur	MOU signed
	MP Council of Science and Technology	MOU signed
	Remote Sensing Application Centre J and K	MOU signed
Monitoring Coastal Environment (MCE)	Karnataka Remote Sensing Tech.	MOU signed
	Karnataka Association of Advancement of Science	MOU signed

Project	Collaborating Agency	Status (Nov. 1985)
	Karnataka State Air and Water Pollution Board	MOU signed
Marine Fisheries (MAF)	Fisheries Survey of India	MOU signed
Crop stress Detection (CSD)	Gujarat Agricultural University	MOU signed
	Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack	MOU signed
	IARI Delhi	MOU signed
Crop Yield Modelling (CYM)	Gujarat Agri. University	MOU signed
	CBRI, Cuttack	MOU signed
	IARI, Delhi	MOU signed

[Translation]

Approval for Construction of College Building in Pithoragarh District under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

4981. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal regarding construction of degree college building at Lohaghat in Pithoragarh district has been sent by Uttar Pradesh Government to his Ministry more than one time for according the necessary approval under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the dates on which proposals to this effect were received by him and the reasons for which the proposal was not approved each time;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is not a single tree at the site where this building is proposed to be constructed;

(d) whether non-approval of this proposal has caused resentment among the local people against the Forest (Conservation) Act; and

(e) if so, the steps proposal to be taken by Government to ensure that such situation does not arise in future again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The proposal was received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 21-2-1985, seeking prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 3.86 ha. of forest land to construct a Government Degree College at Lohaghat in Pithoragarh district. Certain essential details and clarifications were sought from the State Government on 2-3-1985, which have not been received.

(c) The State Government has reported that the area is treeless.

(d) and (e). The proposal will be considered on receipt of the essential additional information sought for.

Schemes pending Clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

4982. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received complaints from various States that delay is caused in starting construction works under plan schemes due to the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by him to remove those complaints;

(c) whether the Ministry had received proposals during the year 1980-81 in regard to the construction works sanctioned by

various States for according necessary approval under the said Act; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to constitute a Committee to dispose of such proposals at the State level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No such complaints have been received.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

[*English*]

U.K. Arms for Pakistan

4983. SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in 'The Times of India' dated 5 March, 1986 that Pakistan is likely to be Tank Turrets and armaments worth £420 millions from Britain; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Government have seen reports in this regard both in the Indian and British press.

(b) Government continues to maintain a constant vigil over all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

[*Translation*]

Activities of Pakistani Spies in India

4984. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani spies are gradually intensifying their activities

in India and the number of Pakistani spies detained in Indian Jails at present;

(b) the sources of infiltration of Pakistani spies into India and the modus operandi adopted by them to enter India; and

(c) steps taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(c) Government takes appropriate action from time to time in this regard.

[*English*]

Short courses for IAS Officers on Rural Problems

4985. SHRI SOMNATH RATH ;
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT ;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is conducting short courses for senior IAS officials to acquaint them with problems of rural areas;

(b) if so, whether longer periods of actual postings in rural areas are feasible;

(c) what steps can be taken by Government to give postings to senior officers in rural areas to acquaint them properly with the people's problems; and

(d) the details of measures being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry is organising one week refresher course for IAS Officers of all levels of seniority. Some of these courses deal with problems of rural development.

(b) to (d). Appointment to posts under the State Governments is the exclusive concern of the State Governments. However, the Government of India have issued guidelines to the State Governments in regard to career development of direct recruits to the

Indian Administrative Service. The guidelines *inter-alia* lay emphasis on providing the officers with adequate field experience so as to acquaint them properly with people's problems in rural areas. The Central Government periodically reviews the pattern of placement of IAS Officers in the States from the angle of their career development and where necessary gives suitable suggestions. Further the experience gained by officers in field assignments is taken into consideration while making appointment to posts under Government of India. In fact, no officer of the Indian Administrative Service is ordinarily considered for Central deputation upto the level of Director unless he possesses a minimum of field experience.

"Pollution Destroying Various Creatures"

4986. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Dainik JAGARAN on 10th January, 1986 stating that pollution in the country is destroying the water-creatures in various rivers and there has been an enormous increase in the pollution level among the growing population of cities and towns situated along the banks of the river Ganga, Yamuna, Tones and Sasur Khaderi rivers;

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

(c) the steps being taken to contain the pollution in the country ?

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

(b) The State Governments have been asked to look into the matter and take suitable action.

(c) The steps being taken to contain the pollution in the country include.

—industries are persuaded to instal the pollution control measures. Out of 4054 major and medium water polluting industries, 2076 industries have established the effluent treatment plants;

—minimum national standards have been prescribed for major polluting

industries and programmes have been launched for their phased implementation;

—water quality of the rivers in the country is being monitored continuously to assess the quality status;

—basin and sub-basin studies for all the major rivers in country has been carried out;

—standards for effluents and emissions have been prescribed and industries have been directed to comply with the prescribed standards;

—legal action have been taken against the defaulting industries; and

—tax incentive are given for installation of pollution control devices and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas.

Special Recognition to IAS Officers with Successful Tenure as Collectors

4987. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received representations to give special recognition in matter of promotions to IAS officers who held successful tenures as collectors;

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to implement this suggestion; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Promotions of IAS officers from one grade to another are made by the State Governments concerned on an overall assessment of the records of the eligible officers. Promotions from the junior scale to the senior scale are made on the basis of suitability, having regard to the length of service and experience, and promotions to Selection Grade and above are made by selection on merit with due regard to seniority.

**Pending Passport Applications in Delhi
Regional Passport Office**

4988. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passport applications pending at Delhi Regional Passport Office; and

(b) the steps being taken for their early disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Pending applications for passports as on 1st March, 1986 : 12,335.

(b) Passport applications are pending mainly due to non-receipt of Police Clearance reports from the concerned authorities. In some cases applications are incomplete. The Regional Passport Officer, has been directed to remind the police authorities and the passport applicants periodically.

Problem of Ex-Servicemen

4989. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the deep resentment among Ex-servicemen over the various problems like the disparity in pensions, the lateral induction into various services, after retirements, the failure to get their ancestral land, or houses vacated from the tenants etc.

(b) if so, whether Government have received any Memorandum from the Ex-servicemen's organisation during the past three years;

(c) if so, the decisions taken by the Government to find a satisfactory solution to their problems and the likely dates by which each of the decisions would be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which the necessary decisions would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Government is aware

of the problems faced by the Ex-servicemen and their viewpoint on matters such as pensions, lateral induction, restoration of their houses and land from the possession of tenants.

(b) Government has been receiving various representations on the subject.

(c) and (d). The position in respect of each of the problems referred to is given below :—

(i) Under the present pension policy there is likely to be differences in the amount of pension drawn by Defence personnel retiring on different dates, because the pension is dependent on reckonable emoluments at the time of retirement, and on the number of years of service. However, the 4th Pay Commission will now look into the pension structure of both past and future pensioners.

(ii) An exercise is being carried out in different Ministries/Departments to identify posts into which retiring Defence personnel can be laterally inducted.

(iii) Restoration of houses and land belonging to service personnel, on their retirement, falls within the sphere of State legislation. However, the Ministries of Defence and Rural Development have been in correspondence with the State Governments for making necessary provision in the Rent Control Acts and Tenancy Laws to enable the Ex-Servicemen to get back their houses and land on retirement. Most of the State Governments have already made necessary provisions in their legislation in respect of residential property,

Money for Maharashtra Districts

4990. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to allocate to the Members of Parliament a fixed amount of money in regard to development of respective areas

represented by them on the pattern followed by District Planning Development Council of the Government of Maharashtra for development of districts in that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the proposal is likely to be finalised ?

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.

Clearance of Forest Land under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

4991. SHRI PRATAP BHANU

SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Union Government have sent some new instructions to the State Governments regarding the clearance of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for Government projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of various State Governments thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the details of circulars issued in 1985-86 is given below.

(c) No reaction has been communicated by State Governments.

Statement

Details of recently issued circulars regarding clearance of proposals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

Sl. No. Name and date of circular	Subject
1. No. 8-98/85-FC dated 19.11.1985	Central Government will not accord approval to any project on which work has been commenced without prior approval under the Act.
2. No. 2-2/85-FC dated 21.11.1985	A comprehensive scheme of compensatory plantation on non-forest land equivalent to forest land proposed to be diverted should be submitted with proposal.
3. No. 11-61/85-FC dated 13.1.1986	A cost benefit analysis should be submitted with the proposal.

Irrigation Schemes in Madhya Pradesh pending clearance by Central Government

4992. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some proposals for Forest clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for small and medium irrigation projects of Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore districts of Madhya Pradesh are pending with Union Government since a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the project-wise details and present position of the cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Proposals received for clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 which are incomplete and in respect of which the requisite information is not furnished by the State Government within a period of three weeks, are closed. They are reopened if required information is furnished later. The details of proposals of small and medium irrigation projects received from the districts of Raisen Sihore which have been so closed, are given in the statement given below. At present no such proposals from these districts are pending with the Government of India. No proposal has been received from the district of Vidisha,

Statement

Sl. No.	District	Area	Purpose	Date since when clarifications are awaited from the State Government.
1.	Raisen	41.305 ha.	Construction of Piplai Tank.	30th October, 1984
2.	Raisen	18.380 ha.	Construction of Nagri Tank Project.	16th January, 1985
3.	Raisen	47.438 ha.	Construction of Parsora Tank Project.	7th January, 1986
4.	Raisen	17.980 ha.	Construction of Rampura Tank Project.	7th May, 1985
5.	Raisen	32,535 ha.	Construction of Nandkho Tank Project.	25th November, 1985
6.	Raisen	20.00 ha.	Construction of Jujharpur Tank Project.	8th August, 1985
7.	Raisen	79.037 ha.	Construction of Mandia-Kheda Tank Project.	28th January, 1985
8.	Raisen	20.36 ha.	Construction of Bhim Batika Tank Project.	28th January, 1985
9.	Sihore	45.31 ha.	Construction of Shampur Tank Project.	24th January, 1985
10.	Sihore	4.249 ha.	Construction of Manjikhari Tank Project	16th March, 1985
11.	Sihore	37.81 ha.	Construction of Khandabar Tank Project.	19th June, 1985

Electronic Engineers for Electronic Industry

4993. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to fast growth and expansion in the field of electronics in the country, there

may be a shortage of electronic engineers and technicians by 1990; and

(b) if so, what effective steps Government have taken to meet the requirement of technical persons, and trained and skilled manpower by that time ?

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) and (b). Department of Electronics has identified various programmes for development of Manpower. These include :

- (i) Electronics Manpower Development programmes;
- (ii) programmes relating to application of electronics education; and
- (iii) these relating to manpower development specifically in computer and related areas.

As regards Computer Manpower, Department of Electronics has initiated a number of programmes jointly with University Grant Commission (UGC)/Ministry of Human Resource Development and Director General of Employment and Training. The main programmes include :

1. 1 Year Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications (DCA).
2. One and Half Years Post Polytechnic Diploma in Computer Applications (DCA).
3. One and Half Years Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications in Hindi Medium.
4. B. Tech.
5. M. Tech.
6. 3 Years Post Graduate Master in Computer applications (MCA).
7. Vocational Courses.

The above programmes are already being carried out at various Universities, Polytechnics, ITIs, etc. and will be expanded to more centres in the coming years.

In addition to the above, DOE has supported programmes for continuing education, diploma in computer engineering/maintenance and teachers training courses.

Education in general and technical education in particular being mostly the responsibility of State Governments and to some extent that of the Union Ministries of Human Resource Development (HRD) and Labour, Department of Electro-

tics discussed the above programmes with the States, Union Territory administrations and the concerned Union Ministries of HRD and Labour in a meeting called by Department of Electronics on November 14, 1985. At this meeting the State Governments and Union Territories were requested to draw up crash programmes for meeting the gaps in manpower requirement.

Foreign Technology for Solar Energy Systems

4994. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some foreign countries have been offered new technology in the field of solar energy systems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the effective steps Government are taking to develop Silicon based Photo-voltic systems within the country ?

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). Some foreign companies have recently offered *Crystalline* Silicon Solar Photovoltaic technology to Companies to be floated by Non-Resident Indians. Crystalline silicon photovoltaic technologies have already been developed indigenously over the past several years utilising public funds, and commercial production of solar cells and modules based on these indigenous technologies is underway at Central Electronics Limited, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited, three Public Sector Enterprises. Against this background, and taking into consideration the size of the domestic market for such products, the offers of the foreign companies are under the scrutiny of the Government.

In May, 1985, Government had invited offers for the supply of pilot plants of 100 KW and 500 KW per annum capacity of *amorphous* silicon solar panels. Several foreign companies have responded. The offers are under the consideration of Government,

Meanwhile, in response to an application by a Non-Residents Indian for industrial approval and foreign collaboration for manufacture of amorphous silicon solar panels, Government has issued a Letter of Intent and approved the foreign collaboration.

Proposal for a Directorate of Prosecution

4995. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to start a Directorate of Prosecution at the Centre and Directorates of Prosecution at the Regional level;

(b) whether any monitoring of the prosecution launched by the Union Government in various courts is done by the Home Ministry; and

(c) if so, the designation of the officials in-charge of such monitoring ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 has not provided for the establishment of Directorate of Prosecution at the Centre or in the States. The prosecution launched by the Union of India relates to cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, etc. These laws are administered by different Ministries and Departments of the Government and the monitoring work in respect of prosecutions launched under the various laws is also undertaking by them. The Home Minister is neither concerned with the setting up of Directorate of Prosecution nor with the monitoring of the prosecutions launched by the Union of India.

(c) Deos not airse.

Incentives to Ex-Servicemen for Opening of Ancillaries to Ordnance Factories

4996. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to increase incentives to Ex-service-

men for opening of ancillaries to Ordnance Factories; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to encourage Ex-servicemen to take on motivated ancillaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Directorate General Resettlement, Ministry of Defence already have a scheme of providing a 10% Price Subsidy of SSI Units run by ex-servicemen on the total value of the stores supplied/services rendered to the Ministry of Defence or its Organisations, including Ordnance Factories. The maximum amount of subsidy admissible to each ex-servicemen units is Rs. 50,000 per year.

Other means of encouraging ex-servicemen to manufacture and supply articles required by the Defence Services and the Ordnance Factories are also being studied.

Jobs to Matriculate Ex-Servicemen

4997. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have yet taken a decision on a proposal put up by the Kendriya Sainik Board in 1977 that Matriculate Ex-Servicemen with 10 years service in the Armed Forces should not be denied a job for the lack of a collage degree; and

(b) if not, the reason for a delay of over 8 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). With a view to improving the induction of ex-servicemen, *inter alia*, the following measure was recommended for consideration of the State Governments/Union Territories by the Kendriya Sainik Board in 1976 :

"Relaxation in age and educational qualification should be made taking into account service, training and experience of ex-servicemen. A directive by the State Chief Ministers

may be issued prescribing the following :

× × ×

(iii) A matriculate ex-servicemen with 10 years service to be deemed educationally qualified for reserved Class III posts where prescribed qualification is a degree."

Action on this, and generally for relaxation in educational qualification to improve induction of ex-servicemen was to be taken by the State Governments.

Separately the Central Government had prescribed relaxation in educational qualification *vide* DP and AR notification No. 39016/10/79-Estt. (C), dated 15-12-79.

These have again been recently amended to dispense with graduation as an entrance qualification for Group C posts in favour of those ex-servicemen who are matriculates (or have a Special Certificate from the Services) and have put in 15 years service.

Causes for Delay in Decision-Making

4998. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry in a recent review held that reduction of paper work, non-accumulation of records etc. are necessary for administrative reforms;

(b) whether the review also identified the causes for delay in decision-making;

(c) if so, the details of the review; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). A conference of senior officers in charge of O and M functions in central ministries organised by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions in January, 1986 recommended that a reduction in paper work and records, among others, was necessary to speed up decision-making in Government. Some of the other factors identified as contributing

to delay in decision-making were multi-level examination of cases, lack of standardisation in forms and too many reports and returns. The recommendations made by the conference for streamlining the administrative work and reducing delay were :

—decentralisation of the decision making process and enlargement of level jumping in government offices;

—elimination of noting in routine and simple cases through the use of standardised process sheets;

—review of administrative forms to bring about standardisation and rationalisation;

—review of all reports and returns so as to reduce their numbers and periodicity and to bring in a system of reporting by exception;

—increasing use of officer-oriented pattern of functioning;

—reduction in the preservation periods for various categories of records through a thorough review of retention schedules; and

—intensified drives for reviewing and weeding out of accumulated records.

(d) The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances is following up the implementation of the above recommendations with individual ministries.

Drug Addicts

4999. SHRI SUNIL DUTT :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that drug trafficking has been increasing in the country and many people are becoming victims of these deadly drugs;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to know the number of drugs addicts;

(c) if so, the details of the statistics collected so far;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check this menace;

(e) the arrangements made for the cure from drug addiction and rehabilitation of the drug addicts; and

(f) the progress made in the matter so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). No such assessment is available. However, this Ministry has commissioned in January, 1985 a study of the drug abuse situation amongst students in four Metropolitan cities and five other towns of the country the results of which are expected to be available by mid 1986.

(d) A statement is annexed.

(e) and (f). The position in this regard is indicated in Paras 6 and 7 of the enclosed statement.

Statement

1. The Government has been continuously making efforts to educate people about ill effects of drinking and drug abuse by publicity through mass communication media and also by encouraging voluntary organisations through grants for educative publicity.

2. Sponsored radio programme entitled 'NAYA SAVERA' has been launched since 14.11.1983 to create awareness about the social welfare programmes. It also disseminates message against drinking and drug abuse.

3. For the direct benefit of the student community, essay and debate competitions against drinking and drug abuse have been sponsored by this Ministry at University level during, 1983-84.

4. To make the publicity more interesting, TV play competitions have been sponsored by this Ministry in the Universities corresponding to 9 regional TV stations in 1984-85. Cash prizes of the value of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 have been offered to the top three prize winning teams in each region. Besides, grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 has been offered to each host University.

5. The State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been impressed upon to request the University authorities to mount a special vigil against drinking and drug abuse in the University campuses/hostels. It has been further requested that whenever information regarding the abuse of these drugs in educational institutions comes to their notice, the law enforcement agencies in the State may be promptly informed. The State Governments have also been requested to undertake mass educational and motivational programme so that the people could be weaned away from the habit of consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

6. The facilities for treatment of drug addicts are, at present, inadequate. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare recently set-up in 3.1.86 an expert Committee to go into this question and submit their report within a period of three months. However, to supplement the treatment facilities, this Ministry has already organised four de-addiction camps through a voluntary organisation during the period from 22.6.85 to 8.12.85. One such camp was held in Delhi in June-July, 1985. About 202 drug addicts were benefitted. Recently, more such camps have been funded.

7. Recently, seven Councillng Centres for drug addicts were sanctioned to four Delhi based voluntary organisations on 30.12.85. These counselling centres will take care of a number of aspects, such as, provision of rehabilitation cover, supply of information regarding sources of treatment, coordination with other rehabilitation centres, data collection and storage, dissemination of data, liaison with enforcement agencies and support of individual and group thereby etc.

8. A Five Day Orientation Programme on drug abuse was organised in January, 1986 for social workers by the T.T. Ranganathan Clinical Research Foundation, Madras, which is a private institution doing a communication job in the field of drug addiction treatment and alcoholism. The necessary funds for this purpose were provided by this Ministry. Nineteen social workers from Delhi attended this Orientation Programme. This Orientation Programme has been very useful. Another such programme is being organised from 14th to 18th April, 1986.

9. An Inter-Ministrial Group has been set up to review and monitor the drug abuse situation and advise corrective measures. This Group is headed by Secretary, Ministry of Welfare and representatives from the Ministries of Home, Health, Finance, Information and Broadcasting and Department of Education are its members.

10. A 'Nucleus Group' has also been set up in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to carefully plan the media campaign about the drug abuse.

11. The recently enacted Act, namely, 'the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, which came into force in the country with effect from 14.11.1985 provides for stringent penalties for drug trafficking offences. A publicity campaign for advertising the penal provisions contained in the aforesaid Act has also been undertaken by DAVP. For this purpose the necessary funds have been provided by the Ministry of Finance.

**Restoration of suspended cases of
Swatantrata Sainik Samman
Pension**

5000. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1472 on 5 March, 1986 regarding restoration of suspended cases of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension of Assam and state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam at the behest Home Ministry held an enquiry to ascertain the genuinness or otherwise of the remaining cancelled cases of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension in 1984;

(b) whether the State Advisory Board for Freedom Fighters on perusal of the enquiry report recommended 61 cases for restoration as first instalment;

(c) whether it is a fact that only 23 cases out of the 61 cases recommended has been cleared by the Government uptil now; and

(d) if so, the reason for delay in clearing the remaining cases ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

**AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The State Government in the first instance recommended 498 and later another 61 cases for restoration of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Government in March 1985 suggested withholding Pension in 33 cases and recommending only 28 out of above 61 cases. Pension in 23 cases was restored in 1985. Pension in five cases was not restored due to discrepency in Co-prisoners' certificate.

**Expansion of Indian Rare Earth
Factory**

5001. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government for the expansion of the Indian Rare Earths factory at Manavalakuruchy in Kanya Kumari District;

(b) whether Government would come forward to set up factories to manufacture finished goods of the rare earth minerals available in the area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**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) No, Sir.

(b) The Government have no proposal at present to manufacture finished goods from the rare earth minerals available in the area. Such a proposal will however be considered on merits as and when it comes up.

(c) Does not arise

**Development of Naval Base in Diago
Garcia by USA**

5002. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Diago Garcia been developed as a full fledged naval base by USA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have fully assessed the threat to our security posed by this development; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to strengthen our security system?

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

(b) The US Indian Ocean Base at Diago Garcia is reportedly capable of providing full facilities for a carrier task force and for the Rapid Development Force.

(c) and (d). Government of India keeps all developments having bearing on the country's security under constant observation, in order to take appropriate counter-measures from time to time, and to maintain full defence preparedness. The Indian Navy is being constantly re-equipped, modernised and developed in keeping with the emerging threat perceptions.

Phonetic Code System to Replace Identity Card System

5003. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that a physicist of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, has reportedly developed a phonetic code scheme, which if adopted by the Government can help to give separate code names to all the citizens in the country, and will consequently nullify the need for photographed identity card system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The Phonetic Code Scheme developed by a Scientific Officer of BARC is within the knowledge of the Government. It's practical application will require further consideration.

Division of Goa into two Revenue Districts

5004. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the District of Goa in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is proposed to be divided into two Revenue districts;

(b) if so, whether any proposal has been received from the Union Territory Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). In December, 1981 the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu sent a proposal for bifurcation of the existing District of Goa into North Goa District and South Goa District. As the proposal lacked adequate justification and there was a ban, which still continues, on creation of posts under non-plan except in very exceptional circumstances, it was decided to defer further consideration of the proposal.

Computer Network for Assessment of Programme Implementation

5005. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have any plans to set up a computer net-work for effective assessment of programme implementation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The Ministry is already utilising the computer services and facilities being provided by the National Informatics Centre of the Department of Electronics and plans to utilise further these facilities to the maximum extent feasible.

**New Proforma for Character Roll of
Central Government Employees**

5006. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have prepared a new proforma or system for recording Character Roll of Central Government servants; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The C.R. formats prescribed for the Officers of the All India Services are being so revised as to facilitate the writing of the C.R. as objectively as possible with emphasis on qualitative as well as quantitative (targets and achievements etc.) aspects of performance. The C.R. formats of other Central Government employees may also be revised appropriately in due course.

Rare Earths Unit at Yelwala

5007. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rare Earths Unit of Atomic Energy Commission at Yelwala, Mysore is under construction;

(b) if so, the amount spent so far;

(c) how much amount will be required to complete it;

(d) when will it be ready; and

(e) for what purpose the above proposed unit will be used ?

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). An amount of approximately Rs. 4 Crores has been spent on the plant buildings. It is not possible to estimate at this juncture the total cost of the Project as the total product range has not yet been finalised.

(d) It is expected to the commissioned in two and a half years time.

(e) The plant will produce materials necessary for the development of nuclear energy, e.g. Gadolinium required as burnable poison in thermal reactors, boron required for control in reactors, materials like lithium for fast reactors and fusion research. Some materials for development of fuel for thermal and fast reactors to supplement the Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad and Trombay are also proposed to be produced in this plant.

**Pakistanis Visiting Mallapuram without
Visa/Passport**

5008. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Pakistanis are visiting Mallapuram in Kerala District without passport or visa; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard ?

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

**Practical Inventions of CSIR
Laboratories**

5009. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the specific, practical inventions of Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta other than new substitute for wood and of other Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Laboratories during the last three years indicating the actual savings effected by their use;

(b) whether any Five yearly evaluation of each of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Laboratories has been made; and

(c) if so, the salient results 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)

Specific processes developed over the last 3 years (1983-85) by the CSIR Laboratories, are :

Laboratory	Process/Invention	Potential saving
CGCRI	1. Low thermal Mass Ceramic Kiln.	30-50% saving in coal consumption.
	2. Rice husk ash insulating bricks.	Savings arising out of utilisation of a agro-waste material.
	3. Sodium silicate from rice husk ash.	
CECRI	1. Zinc magnesium alloy anodes for cathodic protection.	Saving arising out of corrosion prevention of submerged structures.
	2. Radiation resistant coatings for nuclear equipment.	Foreign exchange saving, 100% import substitution.
CMERI	Paddy husk combustor cum heat exchanger	Saving by using of agro waste for energy generation.
RRL Trivandrum	Light weight bricks from clay and coconut pith.	Utilisation of agro waste.
CFTRI	Mini grain mills.	Savings due to reduction of wastage in grain processing.
IIP	1. Low air pressure burners.	Saves over 20% fuel oil consumption compared to conventional industrial burners.
	2. Improved wick stove.	Fuel conservation.
SERC	Fibre reinforced concrete manhole covers.	Savings in consumption of cast iron.
CBRI	Solar timber seasoning Kiln.	Energy efficient kiln with improved productivity.
NCL	Adhesives from renewable resources.	Substitutes petroleum based adhesives.
NML	1. Zinc oxide from zinc wastes.	Savings arising out of using waste zinc.
	2. High strength aluminium alloy conductors.	Savings by use of aluminium in place of copper conductors for railway electrification.

(b) and (c). No evaluation has been made of each CSIR laboratory by Government. However, research programmes of each CSIR laboratory are approved and regularly evaluated by its Research Advisory

Council and the Executive Committee. These comprise of senior level representatives from Government departments, industry and universities.

Heavy Water from China to India

5010. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether China gave heavy water to India as revealed in a USA private study and is so, details thereof;

(b) whether any more of these supplies are expected from China; and

(c) whether India is likely to be self-sufficient in heavy water and if so when ?

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) Indian has sufficient heavy water production capabilities to meet the needs of her nuclear reactors.

Manufacture of Illegal Arms in the Country

5011. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the growing illegal and violent activities in certain parts of the country, Government have made any efforts to check manufacture of illegal arms in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the number of raids conducted and the number and details of illegal arms manufacturing units unearthed from 1984 till date; and

(d) steps being taken to check the smuggling of arms in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL

SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The Central Government have issued detailed instructions to all State Governments from time to time for making special efforts to unearth unlicensed manufacture, sale and possession of illicit arms. State Governments have also been advised to set up special cells for unearthing illicit arms.

In order to act as an effective deterrent, Arms Act, 1959 was amended vide Arms (Amendment) Act, 1983 and Arms (Amendment) Act, 1985 for enhancing punishment for offences involving unlicensed manufacture, sale and possession of illicit arms.

(c) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Surveillance on the border by BSF and Police is strengthened *inter-alia* for checking smuggling of arms and ammunition. Likewise, customs and intelligence agencies remain vigilant in the matter.

Obstacle caused by foreign Naval bases in Indian Ocean to Ocean Development Activities

5012. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what are the plans of the Union Government to initiate ocean development activities on Western Coast of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the presence of foreign naval bases is an obstacle in the smooth implementation of our ocean development activities; and

(c) what effective remedial steps are proposed to be taken by Government 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) Plans for ocean development on the Western coast consist of survey, exploration and exploitation of living resources like prawns, lobsters shellfish and sea-weeds; chemicals from sea water such as potassium chloride, sodium sulphate, magnesia, calcium sulphate etc. and

minerals like oil and gas, ilmenite, rutile, zircon, monazite etc.

(b) No instance has so far come to notice where the smooth implementation of ocean development activities has been hampered.

(c) Does not arise.

Outcome of Talks with Afghanistan Officials

5013. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Secretary of his Ministry held talks with the officials of the Government of Afghanistan on his recent visit to Kabul;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the outcome of the talks ?

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

(b) and (c): During the discussions, views were exchanged on matters of interest to both countries. The Afghan leaders gave their assessment of the situation in Afghanistan.

Investment in Ordnance Factories

5014. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of investment plan of his Ministry in Ordnance factories or other production units during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is on defence production unit in Kerala; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up one in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) It is not considered in the public interest to disclose the details in this regard.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal at present to set up a defence production unit in Kerala.

Large Scale Borrowing

5015. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has expressed scepticism about the possibility of large scale borrowing from the international markets; and

(d) if so, steps Government propose to take 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) No, Sir. The 7th Five Year Plan only indicates the net inflow of aid and non-aid resources consistent with growth target and the objective of self-reliance.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Deployment of UN Observers at Indo-Pak Border

5016. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.N. observers deployed at Indo-Pak border;

(b) if so, the parts of the border where they are deployed and since when;

(c) whether Government of India have to give some amount to U.N. therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The UN Military Observers Group was established specially with reference to the old 1949 Ceasefire Line which has no validity any longer. They have not been entrusted with any responsibility in regard to the present Line of Control in

J and K. The UN Observers have, therefore, no role to play. Since 1972, the UN Observers, although present on the India side of the Line of Control, are not performing any functions. Any violations of the Line of Control are discussed in meetings between the military commanders of India and Pakistan bilaterally at different levels.

(c) and (d). No specific amount of contribution is made to the United Nations by India in respect of these Observers.

[English]

Pak Air Base in Occupied Kashmir

5017. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has constructed air base in Pak occupied Kashmir as reported in the Times of India dated the 7th March, 1986;

(b) if so, the name of the place where air base has been constructed;

(c) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the Pakistan Government for constructing the air base equipped with sophisticated radars in Pak-occupied Kashmir, first of its kind in the northern frontier areas of Pakistan;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of air bases Pakistan has constructed so far ?

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

(b) RAWALKOT.

(c) to (e). It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details on the subject.

Construction of Bridges on Highway No. 44

5019. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy vehicles cannot play on National Highway No. 44 (Assam-Agartala Road) because major permanent bridges have not been constructed by the Border Roads Organisation and as a result many projects of Oil and Natural Gas Commission and State Government are getting hampered;

(b) number of major bridges to be constructed on National Highway No. 44 and how many major bridges have been constructed so far since the Highway was handed over to the Border Roads Organisation in 1971;

(c) the reasons for delay in construction in major roads on Highway No. 44; and

(d) the scheme of the Border Roads Organisation to complete the construction of major permanent bridges on this Highway ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (d). Assam Agartala road (National Highway No. 44) was taken over by Border Roads Organisation in 1971 for improvement and maintenance. Phase-I development of the road involved repairs to damages, widening of formation to single-lane National Highway specifications, strengthening of pavement to meet traffic intensity upto 450 vehicles per day and construction of permanent works. These works were completed by 1983-84 at a cost of about Rs. 25 crores.

Phase-II works involving strengthening of pavement to meet traffic intensity of 1500 vehicles per day, replacement of temporary bridges by permanent bridges and widening of road formation, were approved in April, 1984. These works are under execution on a phased manner.

There are 10 major bridges to be constructed to permanent specification. Border Road Organisation have drawn a scheme for construction of these bridges. According to this scheme, works have already commenced on two major bridges; works on four other major bridges will be taken up in 1986-87, on two other bridges in 1987-88 and on the remaining two bridges in 1988-89.

The present state of the bridges on the National Highway permits plying of normal day-to-day vehicular traffic.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission have suggested strengthening of some of the bridges in order to carry their rigs and heavy equipment to Tripura. The question of undertaking this work by Border Road Organisation as 'deposit work' is under consideration.

Memorandum by ISS Officers

5020. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

SHRI VISHNU MODI :

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Class I officers belonging to the Indian Statistical Service have submitted a memorandum to Government stating their difficulties arising out of long years stagnation in the same grade, no cadre review for since the creation of service, and in-equality of promotion opportunities as compared to other All India Services;

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

(c) whether a time bound consideration of the grievances will be given; and

(d) if so, by what time a decision will be taken for the redressal of the genuine difficulties ?

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). Department of Statistics has received a memorandum dated the 6th January 1986 from the Indian Statistical Service Association *inter alia* seeking cadre review of the Indian Statistical Service. The Association has also sent a paper setting out its own proposals in this regard. The Fourth Pay

Commission is also considering certain related and relevant issues regarding cadre structure. The recent judgement of the Supreme Court has also resulted in certain major rearrangement of cadre structure. It is, therefore, proposed to take up cadre review of ISS after implementation of the Supreme Court judgement and receipt of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

Review of Organisation of Central Services

5021. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is reviewing the present organisation of Central Services with a view to make them result oriented and at the same time ensuring maximum utilisation of the manpower at all levels;

(b) if so, whether views of officers and service associations are being sought in this regard; and

(c) how much time is likely to be taken in this exercise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A review of the organisation of Central Services with a view to making the Services more result-oriented and, at the same time, ensuring optimum utilisation of manpower, is a continuous process in the Government. It involves matters pertaining to recruitment, training, cadre management, cadre review, career planning, procedure of selection, placement policy and other related issues.

(b) The views of officers and Service Associations are sought by Government as and when considered necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

Area of National Parks and Sanctuaries

5022. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total area under national parks and game sanctuaries in our country, State-wise and the percentage of the same to the total forest of each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : A
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND statement is given below.

Statement

S. No.	State	Area of Forest (in 000 hectares)	Area under National Parks and Sanctuaries	Percentage to total Forest Area
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,357.1	621.77	9.78
2.	Assam	3,070.8	123.59	4.02
3.	Bihar	2,923.2	443.21	15.16
4.	Gujarat	1,964.8	796.03	40.51
5.	Haryana	169.7	0.12	0.07
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,114.2	406.68	19.24
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,188.6	155.64	7.10
8.	Karnataka	3,438.6	1,350.37	39.28
9.	Kerala	1,125.1	223.50	19.87
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15,541.4	3,314.29	21.33
11.	Maharashtra	6,416.7	1,330.57	20.74
12.	Manipur	1,515.4	8.13	0.54
13.	Meghalaya	851.0	3.42	0.39
14.	Nagaland	289.9	20.77	7.19
15.	Orissa	5,996.3	38.00	0.63
16.	Punjab	259.2	54.29	20.96
17.	Rajasthan	3,043.9	614.01	20.17
18.	Sikkim	282.0	86.90	30.82
19.	Tamil Nadu	2,201.4	262.78	11.93
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5,114.9	635.19	12.42
21.	West Bengal	1,183.0	330.46	27.93
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	714.4	55.58	7.78
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,154.0	328.23	6.38
24.	Chandigarh	—	2.54	—
25.	Goa, Daman and Diu	130.9	47.55	36.61
26.	Mizoram	1,662.9	68.10	4.09

[*Translation*]

Change in Rules for IPS

5024. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rules for Indian Police Service are being changed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Indian Police Service personnel will not be allowed to sit for Indian Administrative Service Examination; and

(d) the year from which such rules will come into effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d). Yes Sir. Certain decisions have been taken in order to provide motivation to probationers joining the Indian Police Service as well as for improving the content and scope of the training programme for the probationers. Modifications to the Rules will be made after following due procedure.

[*English*]

Assent to Bill from Maharashtra

5025. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the legislation passed by Maharashtra Legislature regarding payment of house-rent to the workers working in mills run by National Textile Corporation in Maharashtra State is pending with the Government for President's assent; and

(b) if so, since when it is pending and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Maharashtra Workmen's Minimum House

Rent Allowance Bill, 1983 as passed by the Maharashtra Legislature was received on 11.5.84 in this Ministry for obtaining the assent of the President. The Bill was examined in consultation with concerned Ministries and the Government of Maharashtra were addressed to agree to exempt the Central Government Undertakings/Establishments from the purview of the Bill. Further processing will be done on receipt of final reply from the State Government.

Setting up of an Ordnance Factory in Andhra Pradesh

5027. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Ministry to set up an ordnance factory at Siddhartam, Kodar Taluka of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the survey has already been completed; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

"Survey for Finding the Source of Pollution of Ganga"

5028. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the main sources which pollute the Kannauj-Kanpur-Allahabad part of the river Ganga;

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

(c) if not, by what time the said survey will be completed;

(d) by whom the survey was conducted or is proposed to be conducted; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken following this survey to prevent the pollution of Ganga ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Central Pollution Control Board has identified domestic and industrial wastes as the main sources of pollution of the river Ganga in the Kannauj-Kanpur-Allahabad stretch.

(b) It has been estimated that the pollutional load in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand which is a measure of organic pollution present in water is as follows :

Based on 1977 pollution)

Kanpur — 1,10,000 kg/day.

Allahabad — 17,000 kg/day.

No estimate of the B.O.D. discharged into the river at Kannauj is available.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The survey was conducted by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.

(e) Under the Ganga Action Plan, it is proposed to divert the domestic sewage entering the river at Kanpur and Allahabad and provide treatment facilities for the same.

“Test Centres for Ganga Water”

5029. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where test centres have been set up to test the Ganga water; and

(b) the progress made in this regard including the arrangements made in regard to staff etc. for these centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) For analysing samples of Ganga river water, test centres are located in the laboratories of the respective State Pollution Control Boards of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal at Lucknow, Patna and Calcutta respectively.

The sample are collected from 39 monitoring stations in the river and analysed in these three laboratories. The monitoring stations are located as follows :—

- Rishikesh
- Hardwar
- Garhmukteshwar
- Kachhla Bridge
- Kannauj
- Kanpur (upstream)
- Kanpur—Sarasaiya Ghat
- Kanpur—Bhagwatdas Ghat
- Kanpur (Down stream)
- Dalmau
- Allahabad upstream
- Allahabad Nag Basuki temple
- Allahabad Sheokuthi
- Allahabad downstream
- Mirzapur
- Varanasi Upstream
- Varanasi Sciendia Ghat
- Varanasi Downstream
- Trighat
- Buxar
- Patna—Upstream
- Patna Darbhanga Ghat
- Patna Bridge (downstream of Patna)
- Sultanpur
- Barhniya
- Munger
- Bhagalpur
- Colgong
- Rajmahal
- Farakka
- Baharampur
- Katwa
- Nabadwip
- Kalyani
- Palta

—Dakshineshwar

—Uluberia

—Diamond Harbour

(b) The sampling and analysis are being done by State Pollution Control Boards since the year 1979 and are continuing.

[English]

Shortage of Braille Books

5030. SHRI P.R. KUMARA-MANGALAM : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a serious shortage of Braille books in the country;

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce more modern methods of educating the blind, such as cassettes;

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

(e) whether Government would ensure setting up of more printing presses for printing of Braille books during the Seventh Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The National Institute for the Visually Handicapped made attempts to ascertain whether there is any shortage of braille books in the country but in view of the poor response from blind schools no assessment of shortage has been possible.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Books prepared on cassettes, called taking books, are produced by the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped and other private voluntary organisations for supply to blind students. The Ministry provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations for this purpose.

(e) A review of the capacity and utilisation of the braille presses in the country has been made and it is found that there is no need to establish more presses in the country but the existing capacities should be fully utilised.

Trivandrum Passport Office

5031. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala, has a passport/liaison office;

(b) if so, when was it established;

(c) how many passports were issued by the passport/liaison office at Trivandrum during 1985; and

(d) what was the revenue earned by the said office and the expenditure incurred during 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a Passport Liaison Office.

(b) It was established on 21-7-1984.

(c) Passport Liaison Office is not authorised to issue fresh Passport but renders only Miscellaneous services on passports. Number of Miscellaneous Services rendered during 1985 : 14,584.

(d) Revenue earned : Rs. 2,29,105.00

Expenditure incurred : Rs. 1,28,244.70

Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan for Kerala

5032. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the amount of special Central Assistance for tribal sub-plan allotted to Kerala for the year 1986-87 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : A sum of Rs. 75.32 lakhs has tentatively been allocated to Kerala as Special Central Assistance for 1986-87.

Illegal Entry from Across the Border into Assam

5033. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The various steps taken by the Central Government to check the infiltration from Bangladesh-Assam border after Assam accord;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Assam and the Internal Security Minister had a meeting on February 6, 1986 and discussed the various problems of Assam; and

(c) if so, problems discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The Central Government have already strengthened surveillance along the Indo-Bangladesh border through deployment of additional BSF Forces and also deployment of additional police personnel for detection of foreigners.

Recently, the Central Government have approved a Programme for strengthening of the Border Security Force, establishing additional border outposts, construction of observation post towers etc. It has also been decided to undertake construction of road along the border on a priority basis for providing increased mobility to border patrols.

(b) and (c). Various matters connected with the implementation of Assam Accord including construction of road etc., along the border were discussed with a view to evolving mutually satisfactory arrangements.

NRI Projects and Technology Parks

5034. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how and by whom the Non-resident Indian Projects and Technology Parks have been evaluated or approved;

(b) whether the Union Government approved advance of funds as loans and grants to these projects by public financial institutions;

(c) whether it is a fact that these projects are being given free land, interest-

free loans and outright grants from public financial institutions also; and

(d) how much such land, loans and grants have been sanctioned so far and details of the recipients of the same?

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) Applications, received from Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), for setting up industrial projects in India, are considered by the Special Approval Committee (NRI) of the Department of Industrial Development :

(i) for grant of Industrial licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(ii) for import of capital goods, if required by the NRIs; and

(iii) for foreign collaboration approvals, if so required by them.

Proposals from NRIs for setting up 100% export-oriented Technology Parks or Industrial Projects related to electronics are, however, evaluated and approved by the Department of Electronics, Government of India.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Bill on Capital Punishment for certain Offences

5035. SHRI H.A. DORA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajya Sabha passed a Bill seeking to amend section 302 of Indian Penal Code prior to 1980 restricting capital punishment to certain categories of offences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bill so passed by the Rajya Sabha lapsed due to subsequent dissolution of the Lok Sabha;

(d) if so, whether Government intends to re-introduce the Bill;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (f). Clause 125 of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1978, passed by the Rajya Sabha on 23-11-1978 sought to substitute section 302 of the Indian Penal Code by a revised section which envisaged that the sentence of death would be an alternative to life imprisonment only in the case of certain aggravated types of murders specified in sub-section (2) of the proposed section 302. An extract of the said clause 125 is laid on Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2535/86]. The Bill was pending in the Lok Sabha when it was dissolved in 1979 and it, therefore, lapsed. Though a proposal for reintroducing legislation on the lines of the lapsed Bill, with a few changes is under consideration it will not be possible to say at this stage whether the earlier proposal of the Government to restrict death penalty under section 302 I.P.C. to certain aggravated types of murder will be included in the legislation under consideration.

Border Clash with Bangladesh

5036. SHRI CHINTAMANT JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been some border clashes with Bangladesh during the last two years; if so, the reasons for these clashes and the number of persons died;

(b) whether India has offered to peacefully settle all the disputes with Bangladesh;

(c) if so, to what extent the relations between the two countries have improved; and

(d) the main issues on which any settlement between the two countries has not been reached ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Some minor skirmishes did take place between BSF and Bangladesh Rifles during

the last two years mostly on matters of crop harvesting, cattle lifting etc. On Indian side, one CPWD labourer was killed due to firing by the Bangladesh Rifles in 1984 during survey work of construction of wire fence on Assam-Bangladesh border.

(b) India has always made known its willingness to settle all disputes with Bangladesh peacefully.

(c) and (d). India's relations with Bangladesh have been cordial in the past and continue to be so. The visit of the Prime Minister to Urir Char in Bangladesh in June 1985 to express sympathy with the cyclone ravaged residents of that area is a measure of cordial relations between the two countries. There is no issue on which it is possible to say that "any settlement" has not been reached. There are disagreements but discussions between the two Governments continue on them.

Rehabilitation of Tribals of Wynad District

5037. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the labour opportunities, income for subsistence and other basic needs of tribals in Kerala have affected owing to the depletion of forests and the enforcement of stringent forest conservation measures; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate the tribals of the Wynad forests in Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the Government of Kerala. As soon as the same is received, this will be placed on the Table of the House.

Printing of Seventh Plan Document

5038. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of avoidable waste in printing of deluxe Seventh

Plan document of VIPs, costing Rs. 200 each instead of Rs. 48; and

(b) if so, 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). The Five Year Plan documents of India evoked world wide interest and there is a constant demand from various international agencies like, the World Bank, Aid India Consortium, Asian Development Bank and other economic missions abroad. A large number of foreign delegates, diplomatic representatives and high dignitaries visiting India have to be given complimentary copies. The Deluxe edition of only 1000 copies has been printed in order to meet these requirements.

Ban on Recruitment in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and its Effect on Utilisation of Plan Funds

5039. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that plan money could not be fully utilised by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration due to inadequate staff in position consequent on ban on recruitment imposed by the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether Andaman and Nicobar Administration has taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs for according permission for recruitment and creation of posts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the Government of India's decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The approved plan outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan for the U.T. of A and N was fully utilised. However, the Central Government have received a proposal for creation of 915 posts in relaxation of ban, from the Administration of A and N Islands. The matter is under consideration.

Prevention of Illegal Migration from Bangladesh

5040. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has assured (as reported in Hindustan Times dated 13 February, 1986) that the Centre was going beyond the Assam Accord and making "foolproof arrangements" to prevent illegal migration from Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details of the arrangements made; and

(c) whether the Government propose to prevent this infiltration from Bangladesh into India by making similar fool-proof arrangements along the borders of West Bengal, Bihar and Tripura also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The Prime Minister has made a statement about prevention of illegal migration from Bangladesh.

(b) and (c). The Government have recently sanctioned a 5-year programme commencing from 1986-87 for strengthening surveillance along the Indo-Bangladesh border. The programme includes: strengthening of Border Security Force, establishing additional border out-posts, construction of more observation post towers, providing increased mobility to border patrols and equipping them with more sophisticated equipments. Bihar does not have common international border with Bangladesh but with the above measures, it is expected that infiltration into Bihar through West Bengal border will be effectively checked.

Fire in Multi-Storey Buildings in Delhi

5041. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1983 after the Gopala Towers fire, a Committee headed by retired Major Genl. Shri Singhal, drew up a list of over 200 multi-storey

buildings in the Capital, having fire risks and submitted its recommendations to the Government, if so, the gist of the same;

(b) which of the recommendations were accepted and implemented so far and reasons for not accepting the remaining recommendations;

(c) how many illegal occupations were got vacated at that time;

(d) has any action been taken against those who have reoccupied and details thereof; and

(e) how many cases of fires were there in multi-storey buildings in the Capital during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In the year 1983 after the Gopala Towers fire, the Fire Advisory Committee headed by Major General Singhal was given a list of about 220 multi-storey buildings in Delhi for the purpose of recommending fire safety measures in these buildings. The Committee has inspected the buildings and made recommendations on the mandatory fire prevention and fire safety precautions to be adhered to by the owners/occupiers of the multi-storey buildings. These recommendations were also submitted to Government.

(b) The recommendations have been accepted. The owners/occupiers of the multi-storey buildings have been directed to comply with the specific steps to be taken for ensuring fire safety of their respective buildings. This recommendation has also been accepted. Government is now introducing legislation to fully implement the remaining recommendations.

(c) and (d). The Building Bye Laws, 1983 did not confer statutory authority for enforcing compliance of its mandatory provisions. During the current session of Parliament, it is proposed to introduce legislation on fire prevention and fire safety which will empower the Delhi Fire Services to take action against illegal occupation in buildings which continue to be insecure against fire.

(e) During the last three years, viz., 1983-1985, 357 incidents have been reported from multi-storey buildings.

Foreign Aided Development of Forests

5042. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of projects that are under operation for the development of forests in India with the aid of Indian and foreign assistance;

(b) whether World Bank have provided any financial and technical assistance for the development of Indian forests; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Names of the projects for development of forests with foreign assistance are given in the attached Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details are given the attached Statement-II.

Statement-I

Names of Projects for development of forests with foreign assistance in Forestry Sector

1. Erosion Prevention on the Dhauladhar Range.
2. Ford Foundation grant to Ramakrishna Mission, Ranchi for development of village nurseries and wasteland utilisation.
3. Ford Foundation grant to Ranchi Consortium for Community Forestry for support to forestry development studies/action programme in community forestry.
4. Ford Foundation grant to the Garhwal University for support to research and demonstration in Social Forestry.
5. Ford Foundation Grant to Foundation for Aid Industrial Recovery for social forestry and wasteland development.

6. Afforestation and Soil Conservation in river catchments of Keleghai and Mayurakshi rivers.
7. Afforestation, Soil and Water Conservation in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
8. Modern Forest Fire Control.
9. SIDA support to the Logging Development Institute, Dehra Dun.
10. Establishment of the Wildlife Institute of India.
11. Madhya Pradesh Social Forestry Project.
12. Maharashtra Social Forestry Project.
13. Andhra Pradesh Social Forestry Project.
14. Tamil Nadu Social Forestry Project.
15. Orissa Social Forestry Project.
16. Bihar Social Forestry Project.
17. Agro-silviculture and Silvo-pisciculture Project, West Bengal.
18. Uttar Pradesh Social Forestry (Phase II) Project.
19. Gujarat Community Forestry (Phase II) Project.
20. West Bengal Social Forestry Project.
21. Haryana Social Forestry Project.
22. Jammu and Kashmir Social Forestry Project.
23. Karnataka Social Forestry Project.
24. Kerala Social Forestry Project.
25. Rajasthan Social Forestry Project.
26. Himachal Pradesh Social Forestry Project.

Statement-II
Details of Ongoing Forest Development Projects with the Assistance of World Bank

S. No.	Name of the Project	Project period	Effective Year	Aid Agency	Project Cost (Rs. million).		Physical Target of the Plantation Activity of the Project (in ha.)
					Total	Local contribution* External contribution*	
1.	Uttar Pradesh Social Forestry Project (Phase II).	5 years	1985-86	World Bank/ USAID.	1611.6	552.0 (730.8)	161,950
2.	Gujarat Community Forestry (Phase II) Project.	5 years	1985-86	-do-	1296.5	188.5 (740.5)	313,400
3.	Rajasthan Social Forestry Project.	5 years	1985-86	-do-	391.9	89.5 (199.2)	120,000
4.	Himachal Pradesh Social Forestry Project.	5 years	1985-86	-do-	572.9	133.5 (291.7)	112,833
5.	Haryana Social Forestry Project.	5 years	1982-83	World Bank/ DANIDA	333.1	170.0 (146.6)	67,000
6.	Jammu and Kashmir Social Forestry Project.	5 years	1982-83	-do-	237.3	119.9 (102.9)	44,000
7.	Karnataka Social Forestry Project.	5 years	1983-84	World Bank/ ODA.	552.3	64.5 (263.5)	149,500
8.	Kerala Social Forestry Project.	6 years	1984-85	World Bank	599.5	249.7 (349.8)	85,300
9.	West Bengal Social Forestry Project.	6 years	1981-82	World Bank	348.5	116.5 (232.0)	93,000

Note : *Figures in brackets indicate assistance from World Bank.

Number of Deaf in the Country

5043. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated population of the deaf in the country;

(b) the names of such institutions and social organisations engaged in their welfare; and

(c) the financial assistance being given to these organisations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) According to the National Sample Survey conducted in 1981 there are about 30.2 lakh persons with hearing disability in the country.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

S. No.	Organisation	Grant-in-aid sanctioned during 1984-85
1	2	3

Gujarat

1.	The Hony. Secretary, K. L. Institute for the Deaf, 51, Vidya Nagar-364002	3,83,430
2.	The President, Rotary Club, Nadiad Samaj Seva Sanshodhan Trust, C/o Jayant Shah's Hospital Nadiad, (Gujarat) 387001	59,535
3.	Sh. D. S. Parekh, Deaf and Dumb School, Near Broadgauge Station, Surindranagar-363001	1,75,300
4.	The Secretary, School for the Blind, Deaf and dumb and Crippled Children, P. O. Mandvi, Distt. Kutch (Gujarat)	8,697

1	2	3
5.	Hony. Secretary, Shri Mundra and Dhamani Institute for the Deaf, Jamnagar, (Gujarat)	2,50,000
6.	The Secretary, Shri J.B. Updhyaya School for the Deaf and Dumb, Talod, District South Kenara, (Gujarat)	70,000
7.	Shri Secretary, Smt. and Shri C. S. Virani, Deaf and Dumb School, Dhebar Road, Rajkot-360002	14,638
8.	The Secretary, Shishu Seva Mandal Deaf and Dumb Vidyalaya, Himmat Nagar, District Sabarkanta (Gujarat)	1,50,000
9.	The Secretary, Mook Badhir Vikas Trust, C/o Hargobind Modi, 18 Arogya Nagar, Surat (Gujarat)	10,000
10.	The Secretary, Medical Care Centre Trust, Jalaram Marg, Karalibaug, Baroda, 390018	9,405
Karnataka		
1.	The Director, Institute of Speech and Hearing, Honnur Road, Bangalore-560084	5,55,584
2.	Secretary, Association for the Deaf, New Bamboo Bazar Road, Office Haines Road, Bangalore-560051 Karnataka	4,12,895
Kerala		
1.	The Secretary, Asha Bhavan, Social Centre, St. Thomas Nagar, P. O. Ollur-680306 Distt. Trichur	9,800

1	2	3	1	2	3
Maharashtra					
1.	The Director, The Education Audiology, and Research Centre, 67 Nepean Sea Road. Bombay-400006	37,753	2.	The secretary, Badhit Bal Vikas Kendra, 132, Station Road, Kota-324002	1,50,000
			Tripura		
2.	The Secretary, Deaf and Dumb, Industrial Institute, North Amba Devi Road, Nagpur-10	5,000	1.	The North Tripura, Deaf and Dumb School, Kailashahar, North Tripura, (Tripura State)	50,144
3.	The Secretary, Kamayani Udyog Kendra Society, 1187/64 Shivaji Nagar, Poona-110005	1,00,000	Uttar Pradesh		
4.	The Chairman, Suhrud Mandal, 895, Dmrati Bhandarkar Road, Shivaji Nagar, Poona-41104	1,52,290	1.	The Secretary, Prag Narain Mook Badhir Vidyalaya, Sasni Gate, Aligarh 202001	50,018
5.	The Secretary, Bharat Muk Vidyalaya Society, Gandhi Bagh, Handloom Market, Nagpur-2	1,00,000	2.	The President, U.P. Deaf and Dumb Institute, 4-Malviya Road, Allahabad	56,112
Punjab			3.	The Manager, Lucknow School for Deaf, Aish Bagh, Lucknow 226004	1,85,936
1.	Founder Trustee and Administrator, Dr. Satya Paul Khosla Charitable Memorial Trust, Shaheed Udham Singh Nagar, Link Road, Jullundur-144001	2,18,940	4.	The Hony. Secretary and Manager, Training College for Teachers of the Deaf, Aishbagh, Lucknow-226004	84,321
Rajasthan			5.	The Manager, Jai Krishna Saket Deaf and Dumb School, Ayodhya, Distt.Faizabad (U.P.)	1,57,836

**Complaints regarding Thefts/Robberies
in Running Trains**

5044. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision for the victims of train robberies/thefts to lodge their complaints in the moving train itself instead of at the next halting station;

(b) if not, whether Government propose

to provide complaint books with the Train Superintendents who in turn will pass on those complaints to proper investigating agency under advice to the complainant; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce an Insurance scheme to provide compensation to victims of such theft cases where investigating agencies fail to recover the lost property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The subject 'Public Order' is in the State List of the VIIth Schedule of the Constitution. So is the subject 'Police'. Prevention and detection of crime through the machinery of the police agencies is, thus, the responsibility of the State Governments.

All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, where there are Railway lines, have been advised to adopt a specific format for lodging of F.I.R. in case of thefts, robberies and dacoities in the running trains. Some of the State Governments have adopted such a format.

Ministry of Transport (Department of Railways) have also issued necessary instructions to the Zonal Railways that the train Conductors, T.T.Es. and G.R.P. escort party should accept written complaints in the said format from the passengers and hand it over to the Government Railway Police Station at the next Railway Station.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to introduce any sort of insurance to provide compensation to victims of thefts of running trains in case investigations fail to recover the lost property.

[*Translation*]

Denudation of Forests

5045. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem published in the 'Hindu' dated 5 January, 1986 under the caption '85 per cent of India Forests, already denuded;

(b) if so, whether the facts stated therein are correct;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the existing laws for forest conservation are not stringent enough even today and most of the laws in force at present generally date back to the British period and consequently 300 square kilometre area is being denuded of forests everyday;

(d) whether Government have constituted a Committee recently under the guidance/ supervision of the Prime Minister to ensure development of forests from the point of view of environment so that fire-wood for the villagers and fodder for the cattle could be made available; and

(e) the composition and functions of the Committee?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Indian Forest Act dates back to the British period. The Forest (Conservation) Act was however enacted only in 1980 and its provisions are stringent enough. The exact area being denuded of forests every day is not known.

(d) The Government have constituted a National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

(e) The composition and functions of the Committee are as under :—

Composition

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (i) Prime Minister | —Chairman |
| (ii) Chief Ministers
of all States/U.Ts. | —Members |
| (iii) Ministers/Ministers
of State of the
Central Ministries/
Departments of : | —Members |
| —Finance | |
| —Agriculture and Rural
Development | |
| —Environment and
Forests | |

- Irrigation
- Works and Housing
- Railways
- Industry
- Education.

- (iv) Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission — Member
- (v) Chairman, National Wastelands Development Board. — Member
- (vi) Chairman, National Land Use and Conservation Board. — Member

The Chairman may coopt any other person as Member of the Council, as may be necessary.

Secretaries to Government in the Department of Forests and Wildlife and the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation will attend all meetings of the Council. The Secretariat of the Council will be located in the Prime Minister's office and Joint Secretary to the Prime Minister will service the Council as its Secretary.

Rule and Functions:

The Council will be the highest policy planning and coordinating agency for all issues concerning the health and Scientific management of the country's land resources. It will oversee the work of the National Wastelands Development Board and the National Land Use and Conservation Board. Recommendations of these Boards which involve larger policy issues will be placed before the Council for taking a final view.

[English]

Survey to know the Physically Handicapped

5046. SHRI SUNIL DUTT :
SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-
DHARI :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any census has been taken of the number of persons the country who

are suffering from different physical handicaps;

(b) if so, their number, state-wise; and

(c) the scheme under implementation for their welfare and rehabilitation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The National Sample Survey Organisation has conducted a survey of the disabled population suffering from physical handicaps.

(b) and (c). Two statements are laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-2536/86]

[Translation]

Price of Colour T.V.

5048. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to S.Q. No. 436 dated 18 December, 1985 and supplementaries thereto regarding collaboration for manufacturing of TV colour tubes by Electronic Trade and Development Corporation and state the names and models of such TV sets which are available at the price of Rs. 5,500 and the names and addresses of sales agents in various States from where the people can buy them at this price ?

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) : 51 cms Colour TV sets with "ET and T" technology brand name are available for sale on test marketing basis with ET and T (a public sector undertaking of the Department of Electronics) at its following offices :

NEW DELHI	ET and T Dev. Corpn. Ltd. 15/48, Malcha Marg, New Delhi-110021.
BOMBAY	ET and T Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Air India Building, 8th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay-400021.

Till the announcement, on 28-2-1986, of the budget proposals for 1986-87, the price per set was Rs. 5,150, plus local taxes. After the announcement of the budget proposals for 1986-87, the price of the said CTV set would now be around Rs. 5,750 plus local taxes.

Shortly, such Colour TV sets with "ET and T" technology brand name and with the individual manufacturers' marketing brand name are expected to be available through the Colour TV manufacturers so far registered with ET and T as listed in the statement enclosed.

Statement

1. M/s. Capital Electronics,
P-161, VIP Road, Sch. VIIM
Calcutta-700054
2. M/s. Micro Electronics,
5/5 Clive Road (3rd Floor),
Room No. 14,
Calcutta-700001
3. M/s. Klinch Electronics,
108 Royapettah High Road,
Madras-600004
4. M/s. Warna Electronics,
Warna Nagar, Taluk Panhala,
Distt. Kolhapur-416003
5. M/s. Mishy Bishy Electronics,
47, MIB
Bahadurgarh (Haryana).
6. M/s. MEC (India) Private Ltd.
A-30, Sector-III
Noida (U.P.)
7. M/s. Sudhir Electronics,
7, Mayur Building, Hill Road,
Ram Nagar Square,
Nagpur-440010
8. M/s. Andhra Pradesh Electronics
Development Corporation Limited,
8th Floor, Parisharam Bhavan,
Basheer Bagh,
Hyderabad-500029
9. M/s. Damodar Electronics and
Controls,
XXXVIII/1351, M.G. Road,
Ernakulam,
Cochin-682035
10. M/s. Marshal Radios,
27F and 28F, Sector-9,
Noida (U.P.).
11. M/s. Enfield India Limited,
29, Eldam Road,
Madras-600018
12. M/s. Beltron Television
No. 1, Circular Road,
P.O. Dinapur Cantt.,
Patna-801503

[English]

Firing by Pak Troops in Jammu Sector

5049. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that number of Indian civilians were injured on March, 1986 when Pakistani troops opened fire on the border villages in Poonch in Jammu Sector;

(b) if so, whether this is the first time when Pakistani firing on Indian civilians took place;

(c) whether Pakistani firing in Jammu and Kashmir was heavy during the first and second week of March, 1986; and

(d) if so, how many firing took place and total civilians killed in these firings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Unprovoked firing on our civilians, along the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir, by Pakistani troops is not uncommon. One civilian sustained bullet injuries in one such firing incident in the Poonch Sector in J and K in the first week of March this year.

(c) and (d). There have some cases of unprovoked firing by Pakistani troops across the Line of Control in J and K during the first two weeks of March this year. It would not be desirable to disclose details. No civilian has been killed on account of these firing incidents.

Social Forestry in Barren Areas

5050. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have taken decision to implement an ambitious programme of social forestry in vast barren areas of the country;

(b) whether the waste land Development Corporation is entrusted with the task of implementing the ambitious programme of social forestry; and

(c) Besides Waste Land Development Corporation which other agencies are proposed to be involved in implementing the social forestry programme ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Wastelands Development Board is the nodal agency for social forestry. The actual implementation is by the State Forestry Departments and Rural Development Agencies.

(c) The other agencies involved in implementing the social forestry programme are Departments in charge of Forests, Rural Development and Agriculture (including Soil Conservation), as well as Voluntary Organisations and Youth and Women's groups.

Gradation of Defence Service Officers in the Warrant of Precedence

5051. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the issue of the gradation of defence service officers in the warrant of precedence is being analysed; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE, DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Some suggestions are under consideration.

Special Audit on Kendriya Bhandar

5052. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be

pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 2489 and 4437 replied on 7th and 21 August, 1986 regarding special audit on Kendriya Bhandar respectively and state :

(a) if the matter has since been investigated and people responsible for non-observance of financial propriety and procedures have been identified and brought to book;

(b) if so, details thereof and remedial measures taken thereon; and

(c) whether it has been ensured that only standard goods are purchased and supplied to Government Offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under investigations.

(c) Efforts are constantly made to purchase and supply only standard goods to Government Offices.

Policies for providing Licences to the VCR Manufacturers

5054. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of decisions taken by Government from time to time since 1980 till date regarding licencing/approval for manufacture of VCRs;

(b) details regarding implementation of these decisions;

(c) whether it is a fact that such series of policy shifts have resulted in one private company being the sole licencing manufacturer of VCRs; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and 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). Industrial approvals were issued during 1980-82 to a number of parties both in the organised sector and small scale sector, for

producing VCRs, with a capacity of 500 numbers per annum. Government announced Integrated Policy Measures on Electronics on 21st March, 1985, in which it was *inter-alia* proposed that the Department of Electronics, or its designated agency would purchase technology for VCR/VCP, including technology for the manufacture of tape deck mechanism. Taking into account the views expressed at the Government-Industry Meet, held in May, 1985, Government decided to dispense with the idea of centralised purchase. This was announced on September 17, 1985. Thereafter, on 25th October, 1985, Government invited, through a Press Note, composite applications (*i.e.* industrial licence plus foreign collaboration) from interested entrepreneurs for the manufacture of VCRs/VCPs, stating that only such units would be promoted as are prepared to commit sizeable investments for suitable vertical integration, with an accelerated phased manufacturing programme; and which have the requisite in-built capacity to keep pace with the changing technology. In response, 65 applications have been received by the prescribed last date, *viz.*, 24th January, 1986. These are presently being scrutinised by an inter-departmental Task Force.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Radiation Exposure of B.E.L. Employees

5055. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several employees of Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL), Ghaziabad have been exposed to X-ray radiation during radar testing for the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of employees affected by the X-ray radiation;

(c) whether the foreign collaborator of BEL, M/s Thomson CSF, France had suggested any safety measures against X-ray radiation during radar testing;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-

TION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) There is no evidence of such exposure. Medical examination of four employees of BEL Ghaziabad carried out by BARC reveals that their health is normal and that the chromosomal analysis carried out on these employees also does not give any evidence of such chromosome aberrations attributable to radiation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). M/s Thomson CSF, France have included as part of the equipment design a set of lead shields for safeguards against X-ray radiation. Technical literature includes a statutory warning concerning the use of high power/high voltage dlystron tube.

(e) Management is following the same procedures as followed by the collaborators.

'Regional Plant Resource Centre in Orissa'

5056. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount provided by the Centre for the establishment of Regional Plant Resource Centre 'Ekamra Kanan' in last 3 years;

(b) the amount of Central assistance sought by the Government of Orissa for the establishment of the Regional Plant Resource Centre; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No amount has been provided by the Centre for establishment of Regional Plant Resource Centre at 'Ekamra Kanan', Orissa. An amount of Rs. 13,99,400 has been sanctioned for a period of 3 years for specific research projects in the Regional Plant Resource Centre.

(b) and (c). An amount of Rs. 136.50 lakhs has been sought for three years as follows :

The amounts sought for are :

(i) Non-Recurring

1. Land acquisition, Rs. 30.00 lakhs clearance, grading, boundary walls

2. Buildings, office requirements, vehicle Rs. 35.00 lakhs
3. Lighting arrangements, construction of rustic houses, development of lake Rs. 13.50 lakhs
4. Development of lawns woodlot, shrubbery, nursery, irrigation system Rs. 37.50 lakhs
- (ii) Recurring expenditure towards salaries, travel, office contingencies is Rs. 3.5 lakhs in the first year and Rs. 8.5 lakhs in the second and third years.

Freedom of Information Legislation

5057. DR. CHINTA MONAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal about freedom of information legislation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Commission to look into this proposal ?

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

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

Funds for Industry asked for by Andhra Pradesh

5058. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Union Government to provide necessary funds for setting up industries;

(b) if so, the details of industries proposed to be set up and necessary funds to be made available for that state; and

(c) the time by which decision is 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) to (c). In their 7th Five Year Plan proposals submitted to the Planning Commission, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have proposed an outlay of Rs. 30350 lakhs for Large and Medium Industries in the State Sector. These proposals were discussed in the Planning Commission. Keeping in view the available resources and inter-se priorities of various sectors, an outlay of Rs. 16,210 lakhs was approved. A statement indicating scheme-wise break-up of the above outlays as given by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing schemewise outlay proposed by the State Government for Large and Medium industries for the 7th Plan and the scheme-wise break-up of the approved 6th Plan outlay

Schemes/Projects	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	7th 5 Year Plan	Approved outlay*
1	2	3
1. Commissioner of Industries.	6372.00	5170.00
2. A.P. Industrial Infra-structure Corporation.	2000.00	800.00
3. A.P. State Financial Corporation.	1950.00	1500.00

1	2	3
4. A.P. State Industrial Development Corporation (Including A.P. Electronics Development Corporation.)	8000.00	4800.00
5. State Bureau of Public Enterprises.	150.00	100.00
6. Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals	} 5500.00	750.00
7. Godavari Fertilizers and Chemicals		
8. Other Govt. Companies.		
9. Nizam Sugar Factory Limited.	1020.00	600.00
10. A.P. Non-Resident Indian Investment Corporation.	300.00	140.00
11. Directorate of Sugar.	3000.00	1300.00
12. Directorate of Civil Supplies.	58.00	50.00
13. Provision for infra-structural and Water facilities —		
(i) Steel Plant at Vizag,	} 2000.00	1000.00
(ii) Carriage Workshop at Renigunta.		
(iii) Ordnance Factory, Medak.		
	30350.00	16210.00

*The schemewise break up is as furnished by the State Government.

Protecting Forest Wealth

5059. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether the Central Board of Forestry has taken certain decisions for protecting forest wealth, like supply of LPG in towns on the periphery of forests, including those in Rajasthan, denial of more forest land for raising cash crop or the like and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : The Central Board of Forestry, as its twentyfirst meeting recommended the use of other sources of energy like bio-gas, solar energy, saw-dust, briquetted agricultural wastes etc. in place of fuelwood in order to reduce the existing pressure on forests. The Board also recommended the use of fuel-efficient 'Chullahs' as a measure of conservation.

The Central Board of Forestry during this meeting also resolved against diversion

of areas with tree cover for the cultivation of plantation crops like, tea, coffee, rubber, cardomom etc.

Pension to infirm and old persons

5060. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have any plans to pay pensions to infirm and old persons, specially those belonging to weaker sections of society including peasants and workers; and

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to estimate the number of such people in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I want priority for an important item. The newspaper employees throughout the country are on strike today because no interim wage increase is given by the Wage Board. I request you to direct the Minister concerned to make a statement. The proceedings of the Parliament will not be carried tomorrow. Even the important debate on Punjab will go uncovered. Let him make a statement on this. It is a very important issue. I request you to direct the Minister concerned to make a statement regarding the strike of the Press employees today. It is a very important matter. You are only nodding your head but not responding to what I have said.

MR. SPEAKER : I have listened to you. He is also listening. I have already conveyed your feelings to him.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : You will kindly remember our notice about statement from Foreign Minister. British Foreign Secretary was here. A round of talks have taken place, and something has appeared in the newspaper.

MR. SPEAKER : Afterwards we can ask him.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The British Foreign Secretary has said that they are not prepared for any extradition treaty with the Government of India.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am not allowing. Not at all. No. Not allowed. No, no. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow him. I have not allowed. No. There is no subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot do it like this. You give it to me in writing.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Two Central Ministers Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury and Shri Rajesh Pilot went to West Bengal to lay foundation stone for a high-way for which there is no allocation of funds. This is a serious matter.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You should give in writing.

(English)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have given notice. It is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can give it to me. I will take notice.

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore) : Recently in Coimbatore, 116 textile mills were closed. 1.25 lakh workers are on strike.

MR. SPEAKER : What is it? What is the problem?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot handle it like this. Nothing doing.

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : It is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me in writing. I will find out. Why are you shouting like this? You give it to me. I will find out. No problem. You don't get agitated about this. Be calm and quiet.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : The working journalists are on strike today.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The Minister should make a statement on the newspaper employees' strike.

SHRI PRYIA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Hawrah) : I have given a privilege notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken notice of it and I have already asked for explanation. I have already taken action.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : I have also given notice.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bholpur) : Retrenchment of 3,700 workers

is going to take place in Central public sector undertakings namely, BBJ, Burn Standard Wagon and Jessop.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. You give it to me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There is a proposal for retrenchment of 3,700 workers. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Right. Now take your seat.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is a very serious matter. Kindly allow a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out or you can give a 377.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is the use of 377 ?

[*English*]

You cannot get any reply.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall have to find out.

[*English*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have also given notice, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already sent it for facts. I have already asked for facts.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. There should be no cross talking.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR (Patna) : There is an organised propaganda against the Bharat Electricals...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, what about my notice ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have got the information.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : There is an organised propaganda against the Bharat Electronic Ltd. There is a lot of radiation.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the platform for raising it.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : It should be investigated. It is very important for the nation Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Regarding the newspaper strike, why not the Minister respond and say something about it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Bhagatji, Prof. Dandavate is drawing your attention to the strike. Now Papers to be laid. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1986

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Draft Notification No. 10/41/85-M and G, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2346/86]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are not able to hear what the Minister says.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Bhagatji, do you want to say something ?

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : As the Hon. Members are aware, the Government has taken a decision for appointment of a Commission and the Government is certainly awaiting the recommendation of the Commission. The Government has always taken a view where the Government has been sympathetic to the genuine difficulties of the journalists and the Government has taken a decision for appointment of a Commission. That is all. We are awaiting for the recommendations.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He has given wrong information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : There is no Commission. There is a Wage Board.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is about the Wage Board. The interim wage increase is the matter. A wrong thing will go on record. There is no question of a Commission. There is a Wage Board. Please give correct statement.

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Water Resources for 1986-87.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2347/86]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence and Defence Services Estimates, 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Defence for 1986-87.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2348/86]

- (2) A copy of the Defence Services Estimates, 1986-87 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2349/86]

Notification under Section 306 of the All India Services Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 216 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1986.
- (2) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 218 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1986.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2350/86]

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Sixteenth Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharam-puri) : Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : What the Hon. Members have suggested about it, I shall bring it to the notice of the Minister concerned immediately and whenever he thinks it fit, he will say something.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : It is very much delayed Sir.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : He will say something whenever he thinks it proper.

12.09 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE : REPORTED
PLANS OF UNION CARBIDE
CORPORATION FOR OUT OF
COURT SETTLEMENT OF
COMPENSATION CLAIMS
OF BHOPAL GAS VICTIMS**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Reports have appeared in the Press stating that Union Carbide has entered into a tentative settlement with the attorneys of private plaintiffs. Government has not approved any settlement as reported in the press. The Government also does not recognise the competence of the private plaintiffs to enter into any such alleged settlement—nor is the Government bound by the same. The Government does not consider the amount of the alleged settlement adequate or fair or acceptable. Government can only settle for an amount which would provide full and fair compensation to all the victims and the damages to property and environment. It is unnecessary to emphasize that there cannot be any settlement unless the Government is a party to the same and agrees to it. The Government alone can represent all the victims in its capacity as parens patriae as well as under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985. Further, the victims have given authority in favour of the Government to represent them in the Bhopal Gas Leak case.

I want to assure the House that all possible steps are being and will be taken to protect the interests of the victims and the public fully.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Will it be by the 21st century? Already one year and more has passed. You go and see the condition of those people.

MR. SPEAKER : That can be discussed later.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : There are also reports that the Union Carbide is transferring its assets.

MR. SPEAKER : I know. They are also taking steps. That is what they said on that day.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : The Union Carbide is transferring its assets.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They have not agreed to any settlement, that is true. But the Company is trying to outmanoeuvre. They should tell us what steps they are taking.

MR. SPEAKER : About that the Minister in the House on that day said that they are taking full steps to protect that also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They dragged us to the American courts and now the company is trying to out-manoeuvre...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may discuss it.

[English]

You can have a discussion also later on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Already sixteen months have passed and nobody has got a pie.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : We want to know whether Government is moving in the U.S. courts against the transfer of the assets?

MR. SPEAKER : Tiwariji what about the liquidation efforts which they are trying.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : We are taking all possible legal steps to ensure that our interests are protected.

12.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to take measures by bringing out suitable legislation to save metropolitan cities from the menace of pollution

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : There are number of industrial units in Bombay, creating lot of pollution in a residential zone. As per the present

law, it is difficult for State Government to take severe action against such industrial units. Government of India should consider the matter seriously and come forward with a suitable bill for the whole country to save Metropolitan cities from pollution. In Bombay, at Goregaon there is one tyre factory creating lot of pollution in the area. It is very very difficult for people to stay in that area. Pollution from this factory may result in a big hazard in the near future if Government does not take severe action.

I request hon. Minister for Environment to take serious note and introduce an effective Bill immediately and give necessary instructions to State Government to take more effective and severe steps against such industrial units.

- (ii) Need to issue commemorative stamps in the memory of great leaders of the people's movement of the country including late Godavarish Mishra

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Sir, late Godavarish Misra and late Nilakantha Das were in the forefront of freedom movement and their contribution to the cause of freedom struggle in Orissa and in the country is inspiring. They were the leaders of Oriya Movement and carried on struggle for emergence of Orissa as a separate State. They had given new interpretation to the enriched cultural heritage of Orissa and had created a new vision of social and cultural approach of the State. They led social and religious reformist movement, which generated new awakening amongst the people of Orissa. They were the builders of modern Orissa. They were the distinguished Oriya writers of that epoch. They were outstanding Parliamentarians of the country, who have created new records of oratory and eloquence in Parliament and State legislature. They had sponsored the cause of the nation and common people in uncompromising terms.

Centenary of late Godavarish Misra is being celebrated this year. I urge upon the Government to issue postal stamps in memory of the great leaders of the people's movement of the country.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

- (iii) Need to provide immediate relief to the tobacco growers of East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry) : The tobacco growers in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh are facing serious problems due to failure of their crops, because of which there has been a low yield of tobacco. However, the quality of the tobacco is good.

But the maximum support price for purchase of tobacco fixed by the Government of India is only Rs. 1250 per quintal. Actually it should not be less than Rs. 1800 a per quintal as before, quality-wise. But the tobacco farmers are not able to get even the support price of Rs. 1250 per quintal due to collusion amongst the buyers during auctions who are mostly exporters of tobacco to foreign countries for which the Government has given them export orders. Licences of such traders and exporters should be cancelled forthwith to protect the farmers from complete ruination starvation and deaths. The farmers are already on strike which is bound to escalate and cause further problems.

One of the platforms for auction of tobacco is at Torredu whete tobacco worth Rs. 25 lakhs is auctioned daily. This auction continues for three months during which business worth Rs. 20 crores is transacted. The farmers have stopped selling their produce due to the loss being suffered by them.

I, therefore, request you kindly to look into this matter personally and provide immediate relief to the tobacco growers of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh.

- (iv) Need to reconsider the decision of closing down of R.M.S. Offices and Branch Post Offices

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, millions and millions of people are facing a lot of difficulties and great inconvenience in getting their postal daks and articles sent by post due to the recent decision of the Government to close down many Railway Mail Service (R.M.S.) Offices

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

all over the country. Five such R.M.S. Offices have been closed down from 1-3-86 in Orissa Postal Circle alone. Similar is the case with Branch Post Offices. Several hundreds of such B.P.Os., which are generally situated in rural and hilly areas, have been served with notices of depositing Non-returnable Contributions (N.R.C.s) ranging from 10 to 50 thousand within 10 days, failing which these offices will be closed down permanently, even though many of such B.P.Os have been functioning for more than 3 decades, very smoothly. Initially no such conditions were imposed for depositing such N.R.Cs. After closing down the R.M.S. Offices it is experienced that the Dakhs received within 3 days would take seven to eight days to be delivered. Besides, this decision of the postal department is a complete departure from the Government's announced policy of rural upliftment.

In such circumstances, I would request the Hon'ble Minister for Communication to reconsider the issue and the R.M.S. Offices which are already closed down and the B.P.P.s which are to be closed down soon, may be allowed to function, as in the past, since all such R.M.S. Offices and B.P.Os are fulfilling all the existing norms.

[*Translation*]

- (v) Need to provide financial assistance to the Rajasthan Government for undertaking schemes for supply of drinking water to the people of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner districts

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the desert area of Rajasthan is facing a serious drinking water-crisis. Particularly, Thar region of the desert area and Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Nagpur had scanty rains and as a result the water table has fallen considerably and the water is brackish; at places no water is available. The tubewells have been successful in a very small area which are providing water for rural and urban water supply schemes.

The Central Government have decided that during the Seventh Five Year Plan

steps would be taken to supply drinking water to all the cities and villages of the country, but until schemes for supply of drinking water from Indira Gandhi Canal are formulated and unless drinking water is supplied to Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner Districts through lift Canal and Flow-Canals, the problem cannot be solved permanently.

Such a huge task cannot be accomplished without the special help of the Central Government. I would, therefore, request the Central Government that it should direct the Rajasthan Government to formulate drinking water supply schemes urgently by getting water from main Canal of Indira Gandhi Canal, Pokharan Lift Canal, Barmer Lift Canal, Falaudi-Kolaya Lift Canal and flow canal and Sagarmal Godha and Birbal Branch Canals so that drinking water could be supplied to Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Pokharan, Falaudi, Balotera, Siwana cities and all the villages of the region and the problem could be solved permanently. The Central Government should provide 100 per cent assistance for these schemes.

- (vi) Need to allot housing sites to Harijans particularly in rural areas and provide adequate funds to them for self-employment schemes under Special Component Plan

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the schemes formulated under the special component plan prepared for Harijans in district Ganganagar are not being implemented properly this year by the Rural Development Authority.

Under the special component plan, the unemployed Harijan Graduates and Post Graduates and other educated unemployed youths are not being provided loans for self-employment. Neither there is any proper arrangement for providing them grant-in-aid. As a result, there is frustration among the educated unemployed Harijan youth. This feeling of frustration is making other Harijan youths indifferent towards education. This atmosphere of indifference is an obstacle for all the rural Harijan youths in their academic pursuit. The residential plots have not been allotted to Harijans in the rural areas and as a

result there is a serious problem of residential accommodation in the rural areas. It is very essential that there is reservation in allotment of residential plots in the urban areas in proportion to their population.

Under the 20 point Programme, Rajasthan Government has formulated a scheme to provide thatched huts to the poor, but it is not being implemented properly. Through the Ministry of welfare of the Central Government, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that it should take steps to provide residential plots to the Harijans especially in rural areas. Also, in addition to Government jobs to the educated unemployed Harijan youths, sufficient funds should be provided to them under the Special Component Plan for their self-employment.

(vii) Need to set up electronic Industry
in Kerala

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kerala is an industrially backward State due to inadequate investment by the Centre in the industrial sector. The required industrialisation has not, therefore, taken place in the State. This has retarded the economic growth of Kerala and has pushed up unemployment. This situation has to be changed.

The Central Government has a scheme to encourage the electronic industry. A large number of concessions have been announced in the Budget for the electronic industry. The advantages of electronic industry are many, the most important being total lack of pollution. Kerala is a very suitable place for setting up large number of electronic industries. This will, on the one hand, solve the unemployment problem, and improve the economic condition of the State on the other.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to sanction special allocation for Kerala in order that it may set up a chain of electronic industries in the State.

12.22 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANT (GENERAL),
1986-87.—*Contd.*

Ministry of Steel and Mines—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

Shri Purna Chandra Malik to continue.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK (Durgapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am resuming my discussion on the steel industry. Yesterday I was speaking about the high-handed attitude of the management of the Salam Steel Plant. The CITU backed trade union is very strong here. In the last Canteen Committee elections the CITU Union won 70% seats. Because of that the management betrays an uncooperative and aggressive attitude towards the workers. In September 1985 the workers went on strike for one day only but their 8 day's pay was deducted on this account by the management. Will the hon. Minister see to it that the management changes this unhelpful attitude ? Otherwise this is likely to seriously hamper production in the coming days.

Now Sir, I will say a word about IISCO i.e. the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Burnpur. This is a very old steel unit of our country. This was established long before our country became independent by private enterprise. The Union Govt. took it over in 1972 as a sick industry. But even today it continues to be a sick industry. The Government of India has not yet taken any clear and well defined measures to make this unit economically viable. Many expert teams have visited this unit many times and have submitted their proposals to the Government for modernisation of this unit. But none of them have been implemented

*The Speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Purna Chandra Malik]

so far. Of course, in the 7th five year plan some money has been provided for improvement of the coke oven. I will request the hon. Minister to allocate some funds immediately for modernisation of the sintering plant at least. Our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi laid the foundation stone of a new steel plant at Vijaynagar in Karnataka, in 1973. 13 years have passed since then but the foundation stone is lying as it is. No further action has been taken in long 13 years. In the 7th five year plan Rs. 10 crores have been allocated for this plant. But it is a mockery. What can be achieved with only Rs. 10 crores! It will go in the establishment cost and payment of salary and allowances of the staff. It is only being used as a political weapon to catch votes in the coming elections.

Sir, the condition of our mining industry is still more pitiable. All minerals like iron, zinc, mica, copper, bauxite, dolomite, aluminium, tin, manganese etc. etc. are abundantly available in our country. Rich deposits of these minerals are lying underground. But, because our Govt. do not have any well laid and clear plans for their exploration and exploitation, we are dependent on other countries and at the end of the 20th century we are still importing them. In the 7th plan also there are no new projects or plans for the development of this industry.

Sir, our country produces roughly 40 millions tons of iron ore. Out of this about 22 million tons are exported to other countries. Less than half of our total production is being used as raw material in our own steel industry. The iron ore available in our country is of a superior grade compared to most other countries. If this raw material could be used in our own country for building up the steel industry, then India could be self sufficient in the matters of steel. It is unfortunate that we are exporting iron ore and importing finished steel from other countries.

Any country's strength and development is measured in terms of the steel produced by it. In India the per capita production of steel is less than 15 KG. whereas the Soviet Union produces more than 200 Kg. per head per year.

Even China, who became independent 2 years after us, and whose population is over 100 crores, that China has produced 47 million tons of steel last year. In comparison, India produced near-about 11 million tons over the same period. At the turn of the present century when India will produce about 22 million tons of steel, China will produce near about 90 million tons. The reason for our lagging behind in production of steel is the import oriented industrial policy of our Government. Even last year we imported steel worth Rs. 1200 crores. So long as the import lobby will remain powerful in our country, we can never achieve self sufficient in steel production. How is this astonishing progress being made possible in the Socialist countries! In the Socialist countries alongside production the social character of the distribution system is also reflected in their policy. As a result of that, the introduction of automation, computerisation, mechanisation, modernisation etc. has turned into a blessing there and not a curse as in our country. With the advancement of technology and introduction of modern methods of production the workers are not declared surplus there nor is there any retrenchment as we see in our country. Instead, the workers are benefitted and their working hours are reduced accordingly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, our economic policy and our industrial policy is the biggest hurdle in the path of our industrial development. That is why inspite of having an abundant wealth of natural resources and in spite of millions and millions of sturdy hands, the economic condition of our country is so miserable and there is an ever increasing army of unemployed youth.

As a result of our country's dependence on the multinationals, the IMF, the World Bank etc. our economic policy is practically becoming dependent on the imperialist powers day by day. Even today India has to pay crores of rupees by way of interest for the foreign loans. This is Sir, the history of our steel and mining industry over the last 38 years, and because of this reason I cannot support the demands of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

I thank you Sir, for giving me the time to express my views.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Baster) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants put forward by the hon. Finance Minister. There are huge deposits of minerals generally in backward areas of our country which are generally inhabited by the tribals. After hard work throughout their life, they acquired certain assets and property which they would have handed over to the next generation as an inheritance of their fore-fathers. But Sir, very peculiar circumstances have been created here that persons who have been residing in these areas for years have been displaced with a view to set up factories there. But when these tribals are displaced, they are not provided proper compensation for their land and the property acquired by their fore-fathers. After paying very meagre compensation, they are settled at other places. At other places, they are not provided sufficient land for their settlement and as a result they are forced to lead a nomadic life. They are also deprived of their hereditary assets which they would have handed over to the future generations. Instead of leading a comfortable life, they always have a painful feeling that they have not handing over their forefathers assets to the future generations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words about Bailladila mines in my area in district Bastar in Madhya Pradesh, from where iron ore is exported to other countries. Earlier, Adivasis used to reside in that area and later they were forced to move to other areas. You will find that they have been paid very meagre compensation for their forefathers assets. As they have been paid compensation at a very low rate, these Adivasis have not been settled properly, though they were displaced 15 or 20 years back. I would, therefore, like to submit that the areas, where such mines are situated, should be developed before any such project is set up there and the persons living in the surrounding areas should be provided all the facilities so that the people living in those areas could share the fruits of development there and could also meet any eventualities which might be created in future. Such mines or factories should be set up only after the area has been developed. The Adivasis who are living at such places are unable to meet even their daily needs of life. I would like to say a few words

about Kirandul Factory in Bailladila area of Madhya Pradesh where iron ore is cleaned with water and it is discharged into the river and as a result, the people living on the banks of the river get dirty and contaminated water, which is not fit for drinking by human beings as well as livestock. It can also not be used for irrigation of agricultural farms. I would, therefore, like to request that whenever mining work in such areas is undertaken, these things should be looked into and these mines should not be allowed to create difficulties in the daily life of the Adivasis who have been living there for generations. When these factories were set up there and the Adivasis went to these projects to seek jobs, they were illtreated and many complaints to this effect were received. The most painful of them was that these Adivasis were kept as domestic servants and they were maltreated. When their children and unmarried girls went for performing domestic chores, they were maltreated and the unmarried girls were abused sexually. As a results the families of those girls had to face a lot of difficulties in that area and hundreds of girls had to be excommunicated from their castes and the society. Even today a home for the destitute has been opened at Dantewara and arrangements are being made to keep hundreds of such destitute girls there.

I would like to submit once again that before mining work is undertaken in any area, some development work should be undertaken in that area so that people do not face any difficulty and the projects being set up there could be helpful in their life. All the persons should be allowed to share the fruits of development.

There is very large area in Dantewara and Kohta Tehsils in district Bastar. In the absence of any employment opportunities, there, some smugglers are training Adivasis there in the smuggling of tin and our Adivasis under temptation are participating in the smuggling of this national asset.

I would like to request the Government that it should set up a factory in that area which could convert the available raw material into the first stage ore which can be exported abroad, so that hundreds of incidents of theft, which are taking place daily could be checked and the people could get fair price. In this way, the smuggling

[Shri Mankuram Sodi]

activities of tin which are going on day and night would be checked and people would not even think of smuggling this precious national asset and there would be proper exploitation of tin.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): At the outset, I think, it would be very relevant to point out that one of the reasons why many of my colleagues today have not preferred to speak, is essentially because of the delay in granting of interim relief to the journalists and their strike...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He represents labour also.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Leaving that aside, steel and mines is the sector on the basis of which we often mention the commanding heights of the public sector. But now the question does arise how much command is this public sector really having on the economy, We have, in fact, a situation where if one does the normal assessment of the existing consumption of steel and puts it five years ahead and sees our existing plans for development of steel, it is very obvious that we would be spending nearly five billion dollars in 1990.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. C. PANT : How much in rupees ?

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Well, you can multiply it by twelve. I presume hopefully it is twelve. I did not say in rupees because the rupee has fluctuated sufficiently in the last five years. I do not comment on it but anyway, I have put it in dollars for the simple reason that I have assessed it at \$4,000 a tonne, the rate at which we are importing and which I presume will be \$6,000 a tonne after five years, and by that time nineteen rupees may be equal to one dollar, in the manner in which the economy is moving. But, however, definitely we are talking of balance of payments being weak, we are talking of very bad constraints insofar as foreign exchange is concerned. How is it possible

that we can avoid importing so much of steel unless we have more development in the steel sector? Whenever we talk of expansion of any plant or talk of even existing projects, we are told that there is a resource constraint. We are constantly told that there is no money available for the public sector and it has to generate it from within. Is it possible for the public sector to generate it unless it is given genuine functional autonomy? If the various bureaucrats sitting in the Ministry of Steel and Mines poke their nose on silly things, on day-to-day functioning of these public sector undertakings, is it possible that these public sector undertakings would ever function? Therefore, I would take this opportunity to appeal to both the Ministers of this Department to ensure that public sector undertakings are made more autonomous firstly, and secondly, more accountable. Today, because of the interference of the bureaucrats, their accountability is also reducing. They are able to turn round and tell the technocrats who operate in the public sector: "No, we are not responsible; we are very sorry because we gave this proposal and the Ministry turned in down, or the Ministry delayed it by five years or ten years." They never say delayed by a year or two because delays are in the region of five or ten years.

Sir, this Department is an extremely important department because it deals with the infrastructure of the nation. If we do not have steel, we cannot talk of development. Merely electronics are not sufficient. Genuine progress is possible only if there is construction and activity insofar as both industrial and non-industrial sectors are concerned. We require steel for housing, obviously for fabrication, obviously for industry, but still we do not have steel. Still the prices in India are comparably quite high when one looks at the international market. There was a time, I do know, a few years ago, when we were competitive, but today we have fallen well behind and our prices have gone up. The cost of production has gone up not because of labour, The cost of labour has remained almost stable. It is one of the lowest in the world. But the techniques adopted, the delays in giving the required investment, the delays in policies, are the major reasons why we are not able to

get the return on the investment which we have made.

The profits that one sees in the Steel Authority of India Ltd., or the losses, really are not very relevant at the moment because the investment is so much that if one takes the percentage of return, it is minimal, as good as nil. These profits are there mainly because you use the art of balancing the balance sheets. That is, you put a little depreciation and investment allowance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is called Balance Sheet.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : You put in a little depreciation and investment allowance and create profits.

But, Sir, the short question that arises is this.

Are you going to make the public sector accountable? Are you going to call the various Chairmen of the Public Sector Corporations and tell them that you are the major investor as a State; we have invested this many crores of your money for the project.....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Provided they are full time Chairman.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Would you allow me to speak? For that I will be extremely obliged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister will reply. Don't worry.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : If you want to become a Chairman, I can recommend your case; I have no objection; you please allow me to have my say. *(Interruptions)*

As I was saying, the public sector undertakings have to be made accountable. From them an assurance has to be taken of achieving the targets and then only the appointments should be made. The Chairman, the Managing Directors, the Chief Executives and other top executives of the Public Sector undertakings must be called and told :

"This is our investment; this is our target that we have before us.

What is it that you require to achieve the target by that date? We will see from our side that all the resources are made available. If you do not produce results, you will be fired. There would be no excuse whatsoever. You don't have to worry whether. A bureaucrat or B bureaucrat or any Member of Parliament would interfere."

Sir, if the public sector functions genuinely and honestly and in the interest of the State, I am sure, every Member of this House would agree, we have no grouse against them, nor would any one interfere in this matter. Sir, Government takes over the land. There are so many people unemployed in my constituency. When a Member of Parliament asks the public sector chief executive for employment, keeping in mind large scale unemployment, their usual reply is, "There is no vacancy". We ask them : You have acquired their land. You give them a few jobs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In my place also there is the the same problem.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : They say, we don't have jobs. While thousands of acres of land are acquired at paltry sum, those lands become arid and barren due to non-sage. The land is not put to use even though it is cheaply acquired. Even in my constituency thousands of acres of land have been acquired and are lying waste. I can tell you this out of our experience. If you go to a Secretary or Joint Secretary or Under Secretary and ask him to help me to get a job for a person from my constituency, he gets the job. It is known that the bureaucracy has really got a stranglehold on the public sector. It is not the politicians even though we are the ones who are constantly blamed and criticised. They say that Members of Parliament are the persons who interfere in the functioning of the public sector. We have never done that nor would we never do it in the future. Now my request to the home-Ministers who are the people's representatives in the Ministries is this : They should control the bureaucrats and tell them that they are the civil servants and they are not the new Rajas and they should not interfere with the functioning of the public sectors.

There is another thing which I wish to bring to the notice of the House. Whenever

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we talk of Vizag steel plant, we are told how the project is still pending because of resource constraint. Now I would like to have an assurance from the Minister as to when that project will get completed? Is Vizag Steel Plant going to be an excuse for any other new project coming into existence? We are usually told that for Salem Steel plant there is no money. Even for Vizag, the allocation is so low that it is possible that the project would never get completed. Vizag gets a paltry sum every year. In the name of resource constraint the project is getting delayed. Every year this delay costs a couple of hundreds of crores if not a few thousand crores.

Now Sir, the short question is this. Salem Steel Plant is still making money even though it is only a sophisticated rolling mill. Its return is quite substantial. It is a profitable plant running fortunately on very modern management techniques and methods and I must say this that we, Members of Parliament from in and around Salem as well as Tamil Nadu, have not interfered in its functioning. In fact we are scared of even asking the management to take a few people for jobs because we will be criticised that it is because of us the plant is not functioning. However, that plant has shown profit. The short question is that this steel plant is not supposed to be merely a cold rolling mill which it is today. It is nothing but a sophisticated coal rolling mill with an extra-ordinary amount of infrastructure built in. The investment that is made on the infrastructure is even less than the investment that has been made on the rolling mills. So, the most sophisticated variety has been brought in. Now, the short question is : Was this the Salem Steel Plant that was envisaged at the time when the plan was prepared? I am aware that the hon. Minister who is at present the hon. Minister for Steel and Mines was also the hon. Minister for Steel and Mines when this project was made and he knows what is the background and also this plant is not supposed to be a coal rolling mill. Unfortunately it has become a rolling mill and even the coal rolling aspect...

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : I was succeeded by a more eminent Steel

Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now you are more eminent.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Now the chance has come back to you. Now, the short question is... (Interruptions). There are a number of short questions, I don't want to put a long one to the Minister. The question that arises is : Is at least the Salem Steel Plant going to get a second Sandzimir mill to make it a proper coal rolling mill? And the third question that arises in so far as Salem...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, you would allow me to speak, it is very very important. It is from the point of view of my constituency...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time is also very important. When can I do? The time factor is very important.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : He is defending your State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him defend, I have to defend not only my State, but this House also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : The short question that arises—and Murli Deora does not require any time, and I am speaking on Vizag, so I may be allowed a little amount of loan from them in the from of time.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They will speak about Salem also, don't worry.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : I would like to know that when the time comes.

The other offer has come so far as the expansion of Salem Steel Plant is concerned, and that is a question of putting the backward integration project up—when you call it 'backward' or 'forward' for bringing in a

smelting furnace, an electric blast furnace at least in the joint sector, would the Ministry consider it because their main complaint is resource constraint? If the complaint is resource constraint, it is not possible to have any other company in the same place sharing this large infrastructure with the joint sector structure which can bring in money from the public, and I can assure the Minister that the people of Salem will over-subscribe the equity for that joint sector company and may be we can expand the Salem Steel plant. I would like him to consider that.

Another point which arises not dealing with Salem Steel Plant but dealing with IISCO, the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is, you will be surprised to note that this company is a multi-crore company which the Government of India got at the cost of Rs. 9 crores compensation only. They paid hardly any money for a huge structure. They were supposed to invest money to modernise that establishment which was never done and the only money that was invested was to cover up cash losses and IISCO is today being considered as one of those units which has to be closed down because the equipment has become very old and it is not possible to make it profitable. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is necessary to consider that there are nearly 50,000 employees in that company. If you close down such a public sector company, the common people would lose their faith in the concept of public sector because then there would be nothing left in so far as the difference between the *marwari* and the Government is concerned because the same terms and conditions seem to apply to both.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is another issue of mines, specially the mines which do not come under the 1st Schedule and those lie in places which are well within the jurisdiction of the State Government. Now, in these mines, many a time, we find the leases are not being renewed more out of perversity and not because of any genuine reason. We find suddenly land is reserved for the State Government with no reasons given, when the mine is still only half-developed and still there is a lot more to be extracted from the mine and a lot more investment to be made. This policy of certain State Governments really brings a

situation where workers are thrown out of employment, productivity goes down and the GNP is affected. I would like to know whether the Department of Mines in the Ministry of Steel and Mines is serious and is it contemplating at least to bring about some legislative changes to ensure that the State Government do not cripple the mining activities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, you yourself, I am sure, are personally aware that in many places including your constituency as well as mine, we have many mines which have been closed down and are not functioning mainly because of inactivity on the part of the Department of Mines both in the Centre as well as in the State. Where it is necessary to give the required help, they do not. On the contrary, when the renewal has to be given, it is delayed by years and often not given. The short question is, what will happen to those employees where the mines are closed. Are they going to be thrown on the street? In fact, they are on the street at the moment. What happens to the gratuity and compensation that should be given to them? The mine owner runs away and nobody is responsible because it is impossible to trace him. There is no money in his name; nor any asset in his name. Of course, his wife and children must be having it. So, the short question is, will this Government keep quiet and say, unfortunately, we are helpless? I am ending my little speech even though my dear friends are very much annoyed by so many short questions.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : No, no. We are happy.

SHRI K.C. PANT : They do not realise the full implications of what you have said. That is why, they say, we are happy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is defending all your points.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to end my speech by saying that the Ministry of Steel and Mines definitely requires much larger allocation from the Planning Commission. It not only requires a much larger allocation but it requires much more autonomy than what is given today, at

[Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam]

least in so far as re-investment of the money that it has generated from the already existing units. At least, in so far as in that field is concerned, it should be given autonomy and not crushed from all sides. If this sector does not develop in the next 5 years, this is going to a far greater drain on the foreign exchange and would set our economy back far more speedily than what the Petroleum Ministry would. In fact, oil would be in a far better position than steel would be in 5 years from today, at least with the present plan and development.

I would request, through you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Government that at least in so far as the existing plants are concerned, please complete the projects by obtaining money. If you do not have money in the Government, get it in the form of joint sector, get it from the public and complete these plans on paper into action and get the projects into existence. Let Salem have a completed Salem Steel Plant.

Thank you.

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Mr. Jaipal Reddy....He wants to defend you now.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : He can come this side.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-nagar) : I would like to supplement.

Sir, steel is one sector of our economic activity where the height from which we have fallen in our vision of brave and new India can be graphically and tragically seen. Steel industry has proved to be the graveyard of our aspirations and expectations and it has come to symbolise and epitomise all the maladies that our economy is really suffering from.

In the Second Plan our planners thought that we would need and produce 75 million tonnes by 2000AD. Now, our modest estimate is that we will be needing only 22.5 million tonnes, whereas we will be producing 17.2 million tonnes. So the gap by 2000 AD is expected to be 5.3 million tonnes.

The question we have to address ourselves to is how our projected needs fell so sharply and so steeply. Our needs at this rate will be less than one-third of what we thought that we would need by 2000 AD.

It is a truism to say that the growth rate in steel production is the most dependable index of the rate of industrial growth. It means that we have not only drastically lowered our sights of steel production but also our sights to industrial production. It can be nobody's case that we, as a nation, would not need more steel.

In 1982 steel produced in the world is 644 million tonnes while India then accounted for less than 2% of the world's steel production.

13.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair.*]

The per capita consumption of steel in India is 18 kg as against 629 kg of Japan, 549 kg of West Germany, 570 kg of USSR and 508 kg of USA. India in 1948 started with 1.3 millions tonnes while Japan did with 1.7 million tonnes. By 1982 India's production went up to 11 million tonnes while Japan went up to 100 million tonnes. We should examine how our dreams of steel production have been shattered and are now in a shambles.

Until 1960s our steel was one of the cheapest in the world. I may not be guilty of exaggeration if I say that in the initial stages the success of industrial schemes in our country owed were largely due to this the single factor of our cheaper steel.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Guilty of hyperbole if not of exaggeration.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The rate of industrial growth declined as the steel price increased in the last 15 years. It is not irrelevant for one to refer to the fact that prices of steel products in Japan are on an average 30% less than in India, though Japan has to import all the raw materials such as iron ore, coal and limestone from across the ocean. Fortunately in India iron ore, coal and limestone are available in close proximity to one another.

Last year I heard the Congress (I) members congratulating the then Steel

Minister on having got coal clubbed with steel and mines. I do not know what they will say now because the poor Minister, Mr. Vasant Sathe has now been left only with coal. Anyway we have a seasoned administrator as Minister now and I have high hopes that the steel industry will recover from the reverses it has suffered under his able stewardship. When he was shifted from Education I felt a bit unhappy. What was the loss for the Education Department will now be a gain for the Steel Department. Sir, for the de-control of steel, two revision of 15 per cent had taken place in respect of its price—first in the year 1984 and second in the year 1985. The Minister has been assuring the nation that all measures including new technologies for containing the price of steel would be adopted. But we learn reliably that there is a definite move afoot to increase the steel price again. I want the Minister to clarify this point. The monumental inefficiency of our steel industry is the principal cause of continuous increase in prices. The factors that contribute to this inefficiency are low-capacity utilisation, obsolete technology and low labour productivity. The story of low capacity utilisation is scandalous. The Government congratulates itself on improvement of capacity utilisation of SAIL from 73 per cent to 80 per cent over the last year. But the Government has not so far offered any explanation as to why it had not done so in the past. I do not want to say any reason why the Government should have, in the first place, failed in adopting advanced technology for both energy saving and better utilisation of raw materials in the past. Specific energy consumption in Indian steel industry ranges from 9 to 16 gega calories/tonnes as against 5 to 7 gega calories/tonnes elsewhere in the world. It is the same sad story with blast furnace. The blast furnace productivity is two to three times what it obtains abroad. Labour productivity in India is around 68 ingot tonnes per man year as against 400 ingot tonnes in Japan and 600 ingot tonnes in South Korea.

Now, what is required is not further increase in steel prices but dramatic improvement in techno-economic efficiency of our steel production process. Increase in steel prices will have deleterious effect. Firstly, it will further slow down the rate of industrial growth and secondly it will have

a cascading effect on already explosive price situation in the country.

One unnoticed and important reason for the increase in steel prices is the manner in which the commissioning of steel plants is being inordinately delayed. Take the Vishakapatnam steel plant, for example. It was to cost Rs. 2250 crores initially. Now, the estimates have risen to Rs. 7400 crores. You can appreciate the fact that huge loss flowing from dead capacity can only be recovered from increased prices. The Public Sector is the favourite whipping boy of the new Government. I would like to ask the Minister as to who has to take the responsibility for the perverse method of financial allocation for this public sector enterprise.

People in Andhra Pradesh who got the steel plant with their blood are now really doubtful whether steel will ever be produced at Vishakapatnam at all. Now, we are told that under the revised rationalised concept, the plant will produce more pig-iron and less steel. But, by that method, the cost will be reduced from Rs. 7400 crores to Rs. 6000 crores. The new concept scheduled, has to be completed by 1989-90. For this, an investment of Rs. 4500 crores has to be made in the next four years. But the allocation in the Seventh Plan for the Vishakapatnam Steel Plant is only Rs. 2500 crores. This year, the Minister allocated only Rs. 700 crores. More amount is required. This year Rs. 1500 crores is required.

Sir, in the mean time people who have lost their land for this plant—which was never to come about—are suffering tremendously. Out of a total of 9188 displaced persons who registered their names in the employment exchange only 1418 were recruited leaving a balance of 7770. They have not only failed in making timely investment in the new plant at Vizag but they have also miserably failed in making proper investment for upgrading our technologies in the old plants. Under-investments in maintenance and upkeep of Durgapur and Rourkela led the situation where investment of Rs. 1000 crores in each plant has become necessary to attain their own rated capacity.

It is now recognised that kraft technology for improving the energy performance

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

and introduction of continuous casting have become indispensable. But then if you look at the Seventh Plan you will find that no allocation has been made whatever for introducing those technologies. While we are not able to spare foreign exchange for so many other things in the current year 1985-86 we imported 1.5 million tonnes of steel from South Korea and Japan while we required only half a million tonnes thus wasting Rs. 300 crores of foreign exchange.

Sir, our friend spoke of public sector undertakings. It is very sorry for us to note that such a big organisation as SAIL does not have a permanent Chairman. Mr. Krishnamurthy is the full time Chairman of Maruti and he is holding additional charge of SAIL. I also know of another Corporation in this Ministry, namely, Metals Scrap Trade Corporation which has remained headless for the last two years though all the processes for selection of Chairman-cum-Managing Director have already been completed and the person who was rejected in the interview has been appointed as officiating Managing Director. I would like to know as to how many public sector undertakings in this Ministry are still there without heads.

Sir, I would like to say a few words on the question of minds. I learn that there is a move to privatise mineral bearing areas. I would like to know whether the Central Government has addressed the State governments to find out as to the areas that can be released for private mining? Secondly as the Minister knows full well Andhra Pradesh accounts for a large production of Barytes. I learn the Andhra Pradesh government has recommended the nationalisation of Barytes of Mangampet area but the Government of India has been maintaining Spinx like silence on this question. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked for nationalisation of Barytes mines because the rules of mining were not followed. Sir, I was a party to this demand for nationalisation when I was an MLA and the Congress (I) government was there.

Lastly we have got no national mineral policy and it is high that we formulate one.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, already a cross section of Hon'ble Members have expressed their views on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Steel and Mines. We are grateful for their valuable comments. I thought an intervention at this stage could, perhaps, steer the debate so that the Government would benefit from the wisdom of this House on what we propose to do, with the allocations sought.

Perhaps it is unnecessary to emphasise the vital nature of the activities of the Department of Mines. They cover a wide range from exploration, mineral-conservation and beneficiation as well as production of non-ferrous metals and their fabrication. I wish to touch upon a few important points related to these activities so that we can share with this House our perception of the goals ahead.

In the field of exploration, our main thrust is modernisation of our techniques. We have, therefore, inducted into Geological Survey of India, not only a variety of analytical equipment and facilities, but also extended their exploration capabilities through the addition of three ships for near-coast geological surveys. An airborne geophysical system would be commissioned in 1986-87. We also propose to strengthen the Indian Bureau of Mines with the help of UNDP in establishing a modern laboratory to analyse and beneficiate various types of ores. We wish to lay emphasis on proving additional energy resources, strategic minerals, like Tin and Tungsten and Potash and Nickel in which we are deficient. The country was producing about 14 minerals in the year 1900 which rose to 24 in the 40's. At present, we are producing over 64 minerals. Our recent efforts have considerably increased the inventory of reserves and mineral production. Large resources of coal, copper ore, lead-zinc ore, bauxite, etc. have been discovered. Theoretically, the resources of coal and iron are sufficient to sustain a very high growth-rate in our country for the next 100 years.

Keeping the above objects in view, we have provided a total of Rs. 87.25 crores for Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, promotional projects of exploration and Science and Technology projects.

While on mineral reserves, I would like to share with this House our intentions in two major directions.

Firstly, we are close to finalising a National Mineral Policy comprehending in its sweep not only the exploration needs with reference to residual life of minerals but also conservation and utilisation of those mineral resources that are now known. There is as yet no comprehensive policy document on mineral policy, though many policy decisions were taken from time to time, after independence, which helped the growth of mineral industry. The scenario of mineral development prepared by various Export Groups in connection with the formulation of Seventh Plan states that India is heading towards a stage of economic growth where mass consumption of mineral raw materials in basic industries is predicted and, therefore, the management of mineral resources required policy guidelines. The basic objective of the Mineral Policy should be, *inter alia*, to promote prospecting and exploration, conservation and beneficiation of mineral resources, to ensure an adequate supply of mineral/raw material inputs for industry, to promote development of infra-structural facilities, to earn to save foreign exchange, by appropriate export promotion, and to provide training and education programmes to meet the manpower requirements. These and other broad guidelines already being kept in view while taking policy decisions, are being interwoven into our National Mineral Policy, draft of which will be placed before the next meeting of the Consultative Committee for Steel and Mines, for discussions and for eliciting the considered views of the Members thereon.

Secondly, we propose to introduce a legislation, amending the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 so as to facilitate a more informed system of regulations with regard to the grant and renewal of mining leases, scientific mining according to approved mining plan and protection of environment etc. The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 framed under Entry No. 54 in List I, Union List, of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, applied to all minerals other than mineral oils for the regulation and development under the control of the Union. A comprehensive amendment of the Act was made in 1972,

Since then, the Act has come for a much closer scrutiny, by a number of Committee and Mineral Advisory Council in implementing the provisions of the Act, particularly in matters related to the curbing of illegal mining activity, unscientific mining and protection of environment. It has been proposed, therefore, to bring forward a comprehensive Bill to amend the Act. The draft Amending Bill has almost been finalised and I hope to introduce the Bill in the current session of Parliament itself, if possible.

Before I turn to the production activity under the Department of Mines, I must touch upon the measures we are taking to reduce the dependence of our country on import of copper, zinc, lead and aluminium. As hon. Members are aware, the progress of work of NALCO is, by and large, on schedule and the first phase of the smelter would start up by December this year. I am happy to inform that NALCO has already commissioned its bauxite mine in November, 1985 and its caustic soda import handling facilities in February, 1986. This project would completely eliminate our dependence on imported aluminium and would generate surplus aluminium and also alumina for exports in the years to come.

In regard to zinc and lead, Members would be happy to note that the Budget includes a provision not only to initiate the first steps in 1986-87 itself towards development of the Rampura-Agucha Mines and the Zinc-Lead Smelter at Chanderiya in Rajasthan, but also to enhance the power availability to Hindustan Zinc so that the total production is increased. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. engaged in mining/beneficiation and smelting/refining lead and zinc, has drawn up proposals for integrated development of the Rampura-Agucha lead-zinc deposits in Rajasthan. The ore reserves are estimated at 60.35 million tonnes containing 13.48 per cent zinc and 1.93 per cent lead. The Public Investment Board has recommended implementation of the 2500 tonnes per day lead-zinc mines at Rampura-Agucha together with matching beneficiation facilities and setting up of a 70,000 tonnes per annum zinc and 35000 tonnes per annum lead smelter at Chanderiya at a cost of Rs. 366.40 crores, including interest during construction, with an expenditure of Rs. 329.19 crores during the 7th Plan.

(Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha)

The balance will spill over to the 8th Plan. There is a provision of Rs. 25 crores for the project in the 7th Plan. The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 11 crores. A final decision in regard to this project is expected to be taken very soon.

In regard to copper, we are actively exploring the deeper levels of Malanjkhand which hold promise of a large smelter in the future. In the meanwhile, through modernisation of the existing smelters and refineries and through provision of a Gas Turbine at Khetri, we are improving production levels.

It is time, I turn to production performance and the targets for next year.

As mentioned by me, some of the steps like modernisation of plants and systems, provision of balancing facilities and ensuring availability of power through captive power arrangements are still under implementation. Notwithstanding this, I am glad to say that 1985-86 was a year of record production in copper, zinc, lead, aluminium and also in the drilling meterage achieved by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited. The production of 52,000 tonnes of saleable copper by HCL, 60,000 tonnes of zinc and 17,200 tonnes of lead by Hindustan Zinc Limited, 1,00,112 tonnes of aluminium by BALCO apart from 3,20,000 metres of drilling and 14,600 metres of mining by MECL, were the highest ever recorded. Hon. Members would be glad to note that our targets for 1986-87 are even higher in all these cases.

We have not ignored the need for upgrading technology. Apart from finding individual projects covering a wide field from mining, beneficiation, alloy making etc., we propose to set up an Aluminium Research Design and Development Centre dedicated to developing alumina/aluminium production technology amongst others. In exploration, hon. members are already aware of the active participation of Geological Survey of India in the expeditions to Antarctica and in setting up an Earth Station at Bangalore devoting itself to the study of Satellite imagery related to earth sciences. In mineral beneficiation, we propose to fund a course on Mineral

Engineering which would be a pioneering venture in this country.

Hon. members may perhaps also be keen to know the latest position on revision of royalty rates of minerals. In this regard, I may mention that the Central Government had appointed a Study Group in November 1984 to consider the question of revision of royalty rates on major minerals and make recommendations to the Government. The Study Group submitted its report in December 1985. The recommendations of the Study Group are under active consideration of the Government and a decision will be taken soon in this regard.

Sir, as stated earlier, my purpose is to benefit from the wisdom of this House so that the thrust that we are giving to exploration, science and technology, production methods and consolidation of our past investments is rendered more effective. I look forward to suggestions from this House. I have no doubt that within the framework of available resources, our Demands are reasonable and our ends are fully justified. Sir, I have no doubt either that this House would support the Demand for Grant in entirety.

[Translation]

*SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjher) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.

Sir, if we take the demand of steel in the country into account we find that the demand of steel is not less than any other commodity. Steel is not a rare commodity today. It is a commodity of day to day use. During the post-Independence period, a number of steel plants were established in the country. In course of time the steel plants started commercial production. At the same time the demand for steel is also increasing. Therefore every possible effort should be made to increase the production of steel.

We have got an integrated public sector steel plant at Rourkela in Orissa. It is under the management of Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL). Steps have recently been taken for the expansion of Rourkela

*The Speech was originally delivered in Orissa.

steel plant. But it needs further expansion. Therefore I request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps for further expansion of Rourkela steel plant during the 7th Plan period. At the same time steps should be taken for the modernisation of that steel plant. Here I would like to add one point regarding recruitment in Rourkela steel plant. Large number of employees have been given employment in that steel plant. But the number of local people is microscopic. I request the hon. Minister to provide employment to more and more local people particularly to S.C. and S.T. on priority basis whenever there will be further recruitment in that steel plant. The sons of the soil should be given priority in appointment.

Sir, there was a proposal to set up a steel plant at Daitari in Orissa during 6th Plan. But no specific step has taken to materialise the proposal. The proposed site of the steel plant is located at a triangular piece of land on the border of Cuttack, Keonjher and Dhenkanal districts in Orissa. All sorts of infrastructural facilities like water, raw material and labour are available in plenty in the area. There is no dearth of water. The cost of labour at that place is cheaper than many other places in the State. Iron ore mines are located near the proposed site of steel plant. Grade A iron ore is available in those mines. Therefore raw material problem is not there. There is only lack of proper effort. The Central Government has been delaying the setting up of the steel plant on the pretext of the constraint of resources. I urge upon the Government to set up the steel plant at Daitari with the collaboration of some foreign country, if necessary. Possibility should be explored for getting World Bank assistance for the establishment of steel plant. The Govt. of India should contact foreign countries for technological consultancy for the steel plant. I request the hon. Minister to take all possible steps to establish the second steel plant at Daitari in Orissa during the 7th plan period.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not speak a word about mines. As you know, I represent Keonjher district in Orissa which is rich in mineral resources. Iron ore, manganese, chrome ore and bauxite mines are located in Keonjher district. But

it is regrettable that due to lack of proper efforts to increase the export of these minerals, many mines are on the verge of closure. There is great uncertainty prevailing in many iron ore mines. The reasons of uncertainty are not far to seek. The iron ore importing countries are not willing to increase the import on the ground that Paradip port is not able to accommodate large vessels of one lakh DWT as the port is silting up. I request the hon. Minister to contact the Minister of Transport to take immediate measures for deepening of Paradip port so that it can accommodate vessels of more than one lakh DWT.

Another reason of uncertainty in iron ore mines is the poor off take rate of iron ore by steel plants. As a result of decline in the export and poor off take of iron ore by steel plants, the stockpile of iron ore is increasing at the pit head at Banspani and many other places. It has adversely affected the mining of iron ore also. In this context I would like to cite the example of Thakurani iron ore mine located near Barbil in Keonjher district. Due to the sharp reduction in the off take of iron ore by steel plants from that mine a great uncertainty is prevailing there. It has adversely affected the mining activity. If the situation does not improve, this may lead to the closure of mines which will ultimately result in the retrenchment of thousands of workers, most of whom are tribals. As such, I request the Minister to direct the steel Authority of India Ltd. to increase the off take of iron ore from Thakurani mines. I appeal to the Minister to attach Thakurani mines with any steel plant, preferable Rourkela steel plant.

There is another iron ore mine located at Guruda in Keonjher district. M/s Serajuddin Company was taken the lease of the mine. The lease period is now over and Orissa mining corporation (OMC) has been given temporary charge to operate that iron ore mine. But the OMC is adopting indifferent attitude in the matter of the payment of wages to the workers of this mine. There is discrimination in the payment of wages between the workers of OMC and the workers of Guruda mines. This has created wide spread discontentment among the workers. I would like to suggest to the Minister to give fresh lease of Guruda iron ore mines

[Shri Haribar Soren]

and protect to interest of the workers. The service of all the temporary workers should be regularised. I request the hon. Minister to pay proper attention to it.

Then I demand that necessary steps be taken for the modernisation of Iron ore mines located in Gumadhamardan, Barbil-Barjamda sector and Daitari-Tomka sector. Steps should also be taken to end the strike at Baula mine.

With these words I conclude my speech and thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. I am quite confident that under the able guidance of our hon. Minister, Shri Pantji and Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, the Ministry of Steel and Mines will make further strides in the coming years in the Seventh Plan. In spite of all the constraints that we face, it is a fact that the Departments of Steel and Mines have made a good progress in the last years. I have stood up to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some of the specific problems of my State, Orissa.

The Rourkela Steel Plants situated in our State, Orissa. Sometimes letters go from the Ministry of Defence to the people in Orissa saying that Rourkela is in West Bengal. So, they are confused with the whole thing.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Who says so ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The Ministry of Defence's letters go in that direction. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Have they got the courage to take it over ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Even we have not been able to shift one railway Headquarters from Calcutta, (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Why should they ? Why not Orissa ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Due to power crisis in the Orissa State, there is almost 50 per cent power cut throughout the Orissa State. From December 1985 till today, perhaps almost all the major industries suffer from the severe power cut and the production has been greatly hampered. So, the government thought it better to have captive power plants for Rourkela Steel Plant. With a view to augment captive power generation capacity of the Rourkela Steel Plant, a 120 MW capacity power plant was approved by the Government of India in June 1981 at an estimated cost of Rs. 79.99 crores.

Recently, there was an answer how 29 projects could not be completed in time and how the cost had gone upto Rs. 4,500 crores and how the government and the public suffered for it. It was approved in 1981 and the cost was Rs. 79.99 crores. Now the revised estimated cost is Rs. 213.60 crores; from Rs. 79.99 crores, it has gone upto Rs. 213.60 crores. The words used are : "This is under process for approval by the Government of India." I hope they would have said that it is under active consideration meaning thereby that a little progress has been made in that direction. The sentence reads like this : "It is still under the process of approval by the Government of India." By what time this estimate is going to be approved and when the captive power plan is coming into existence ?

If you look at the outlays of the different public sector steel plants you will find that every public sector steel plan has exceeded its outlay, whatever outlay was fixed for it.

In so far as Rourkela Steel Plant is concerned, the entire approved outlay for the Sixth Plan was Rs. 371.92 crores, but the actual expenditure in the Sixth Plan was Rs. 359.00 crores. Take the case of Bokaro. The Sixth Plan outlay was Rs. 782.81 crores and the actual expenditure was Rs. 966.96 crores. Same is the position in other steel plants also. The rated capacity of the Rourkela Steel Plant is 1.8 million tonnes. This is one of the oldest plants set up in our country,

Today its production has gone upto 13 lakh tonnes. I will just bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that SAIL in its Board meeting had Approved in principle in September, 1982 a proposal for modernisation and expansion of this Plant. Again, they say that it should be in two phases. Phase I modernisation was estimated to cost Rs. 503 crores and aimed at achieving production at rated capacity level of 1.8 million tonnes. In Phase II modernisation, the plant capacity was proposed to be increased to 2.5 million tonnes. But now after four years, they have decided to defer expansion of the Plant under Phase II. Even the cost of Phase I has been updated to Rs. 842.10 crores and it is still under consideration. This cost has not yet been approved. Again, Phase I has been divided into two sectors—priority I and Priority II. Again Priority I and Priority II are awaiting approval of the Public Investment Board. And a token provision of Rs. 1 crore has been provided in the Budget of 1986-87. This is how seriousness is given to a public sector steel plant. I am really surprised to see the consideration that is given to this Plant.

You look to the township. According to BPE guidelines, the housing satisfaction norms are 70 per cent. But in the case of Rourkela Steel Plant it is only 60 per cent housing satisfaction. Why is there so much of neglect of this Plant and its township ?

Another important plant is the Neelachal Ispat Nigam. This is the second steel plant that was to come up. Its foundation stone was laid in 1982. Since then only truckkar with the signboard of Neelachal Ispat Nigam is moving in Bhubneswar city. The plan outlay in the entire Sixth Plan was Rs. 50 crores, but the money actually spent was Rs. 4.77 crores. In the Seventh Plan entire outlay is Rs. 1.5 crores. There are the things which really create a kind of discontentment among the people there.

Again, MECON was asked to go into this plant and submit a report. This Neelachal Ispat Nigam was floated on 27th March, 1982 with a share capital of Rs. 1000 crores. MECON submitted its report. But it was asked to have a second review. In the second review they have reduced the capital cost to Rs. 306 crores. Its average profit per

year, post tax is 26.3 crores. Its internal rate of return is as high as 13.8 per cent. In spite of having such a good return because iron deposits are there and inputs are there; this second steel plant is not coming up. I hope, at least in the Seventh Plan it should receive most serious attention of the Government so that the initial work can be speeded up and it should get more finance from the Central Government.

Another important factor which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is that almost all the iron-ore mines are being closed down and about two to three lakhs of tribal labourers, as my friend has also pointed out, are already out of job in this area. Iron-ore produced in the four mining areas, that is, Banspani-Barbil in the district of Keonjhar, Koira in the district of Sundergarh, Gorumahisani-Badampahar in the district of Mayurbhanj and Gamdhamardan-Doitari-Tomka in the districts of Cuttack and Keonjhar in Orissa is despatched for consumption by the steel mills at Rourkela, Durgapur, Burnpur and Bokaro. The steel plants used to procure 1.72 lakh tonnes of iron ore every month from those non-captive mines but today, because they have developed their own captive mines, they are not taking this much of iron-ore and the demand has been reduced to one lakh tonnes a month.

Similarly, MMTC which is completely lagging in exports, has reduced its exports from two and odd million tonnes to only 17 lakh tonnes or 16 lakh tonnes. Therefore, I am urging upon the Government to accept the South Korean Government's plan to work with the Orissa Government, and to develop the Paradeep Port and also the railway line costing about Rs. 450 crores. I hope, the assistance from the South Korea comes to about 50 per cent of Rs. 450 crores. Another Rs. 250 crores should be given for the Doitari-Banspani railway link so that it will ultimately help the coming up of the second steel plant at Doitari. I, therefore, request that the Government should accept in toto the South Korean proposal so that the Paradeep Port is deepened and all these problems that we are facing today in the Seventh Plan are solved with the able guidance and encouragement from our Ministers Shri K. C. Pant and Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha. She has said that NELCO is

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

making good progress. Yes, NELCO is making good progress. We are proud of it and I hope it will come up as scheduled.

Therefore, I hope that in the Seventh Plan, Orissa will get the second steel plant, Paradeep Port will be deepened and the South Korean proposal will be totally accepted by the Government and another Rs. 250 crores will be given for the railway line which will completely change the picture in the Seventh plan. I hope we shall get this much of assistance from the Central Government.

[Translation]

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines for the year 1986-87 and to make a few suggestions.

It is an indisputable fact that coal and steel are in the core sector of a country's economy and their development decides the tempo of economic growth of the country. A nation's future growth depends upon the development of coal and steel industry. The per capita consumption of steel in developed countries like the U.S.A., West Germany etc. is of the order of 80 Kg. In the mineral-less Japan the per capita consumption of steel is of the order of 680 Kg. But in India it is just 16 Kg. This highlights the negligible progress we have made in steel industry. The very idea of setting up steel units in the public sector was to capture the commanding heights of the economy. But we have not yet been able to achieve this laudable objective. Naturally this has adversely affected the industrial growth of the country. The fact that we are importing steel even today confirms the fact that we have not been able to meet the country's requirement of steel with indigenous production.

I am happy to say that the former Chairman of Neiveli Lignite Corporation, Shri G.L. Tandon, has been appointed as the Chairman of Coal India Ltd. He had

very successfully managed the affairs of Neiveli Lignite Corporation and now under his leadership Coal India would also turn the corner and start making profits. Immediately after assuming the Office, he could unearth the insidious attempt to convert the loss of Rs. 78 crores into a profit of Rs. 13 crores. The Financial Adviser responsible for this shady deal has also been suspended. The Coal India's accumulated loss is reported to be of the order of Rs. 1000 crores. Mr. Tandon has appointed 24 talented persons in management from the private sector as Consultants for Coal India and I am sure that Coal India would soon become an efficient organisation.

Sir, on 9.1.1986 the coal price has been increased. The average percentage increase in Coal India's coal is 14.75%, 14.06 in the case of coal from Singareni collieries and 17.5% in the case of coal consumed by iron and steel industries. When the coal prices increase, naturally the generation cost in Thermal plants consuming coal also goes up. The tariff for electricity goes up. For example, for the Tuticorin Super Thermal Power Station, the coal has to come from northern States by sea. The ash content in the coal is so high that only 40% of the installed productive capacity is being utilised. This also adds to the increase in the cost of generation. That is why the Government of India had sought the permission of the Centre to import high-grade coal from Australia for running efficiently the Tuticorin Super Thermal Power Station. Regular imports of such high grade coal should be permitted in the interest of utilising fully the installed generating capacity in the Thermal Plants in Tamil Nadu.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT): I do not want to interrupt my hon. friend. But I want to say that we are not discussing coal in this Demand for Grant. Previously this Ministry was entrusted with Coal, Steel and Mines. Now we are discussing only Steel and Mines. I have no objection to whatever the hon. Member says. But I cannot answer all those points about coal. They will have to be answered by the hon. Minister of Energy.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will be irrelevant to speak about coal when the Demands are for Steel and Mines.

[Translation]

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN : Sir, in the Mines, even the elementary safety measures are not being implemented. This has been pointed out by many Committees. I want that proper safety measures should be adopted in the Mines.

With the increase in price of coal, naturally cost of production of steel goes up. The Steel Ministry's officials are of the view that with the increase in the price of coal on 9.1.1986, the cost of production of steel is likely to go up by Rs. 191 tonnes per tonne. During the past five years from 1980 to 1985, the steel prices were increased fourteen times. Today the steel price in India is the highest in the world. Naturally this leads to escalation in the production cost of other engineering goods. Immediately after assuming the Office of Minister of Steel, Shri Pant had stated that the cost of production of steel in India is the highest and every effort should be made to reduce the cost of production of steel. I want to know what steps have been taken to reduce the cost of production of steel.

As the steel requirement in Southern States is to be met from the supplies from northern States, the Government is implementing Freight Equalisation Fund so that the price of steel does not reach astronomical figures in Southern States. It is now rumoured that this Freight Equalisation Fund is likely to be dropped. If that happens, then the industrial growth in southern States will come to a grinding halt. I want the good offices of the hon. Minister in the continuation of Freight Equalisation Scheme for Steel.

During the past two years 160 mini steel plants producing about 30 lakhs tonnes of steel are facing several problems. The auxiliary import duty on iron scrap has been increased from 15% to 25%. Even MECON, the consultancy organisation working under the order of this Ministry has studied the problems of mini-steel plants and has suggested some steps for their survival. I want that these suggestions of financial assistance should be accepted and implemented for rescuing these mini-steel plants.

The former Minister of Steel, Shri Vasanth Sathe, had announced on the floor of this House that the expansion project of Salem Steel Plant would be undertaken with an investment of Rs. 45 crores. We were told that the expansion project of Salem Steel Plant had been approved. But I find that in the Seventh Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 16.06 crores has been provided for Salem Steel Plant, out of which Rs. 10 crores would be for on-going projects of the Plant, Rs. 5 crores for replacement and renewal programmes and Rs. 1 crore for township project. That means the expansion project of Salem Steel Plant would not be taken up for implementation even during the Seventh Five Year Plan. I suggest that the Salem Steel Plant should be authorised to invite deposits from the public and raise this outlay of Rs. 45 crores for implementing the expansion project.

The Geological Survey of India has located gold deposits in Dharmapuri District of Tamil Nadu. With the closure of three mines in Kolar Gold Mines, several hundreds of workers hailing from Tamil Nadu have become unemployed. These people should be brought to Dharmapuri district and their competence in mine-working should be utilised for exploiting gold available in Dharmapuri district.

The hundreds of Foundries in Tamil Nadu are not getting quality steel for meeting their requirement. Recently Steel Consumers Council has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister. I understand that no representation has been given to the Foundry industry of Tamil Nadu on this Council. I want that the Foundry Industry should be represented on this Council so that supplies of quality steel can be ensured for the foundry industry in Tamil Nadu.

Recently we have imported coils worth Rs. 75 crores. We cannot afford to waste our foreign exchange in this manner. It is understood that the proposal to produce coils from stainless steel has been approved. The stainless steel being produced in Salem Steel Plant is reported to have been found fit for this purpose. The proposal to set up a Mint with an outlay of Rs. 150 crores should be implemented in Chengleput. In the 7th Five Year Plan no major industry

[Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan]

in central public sector has been allotted to Tamil Nadu. I demand that this Mint should be set up in Chengleput so that the stainless steel produced in Salem Steel Plant can be utilised for minting coins.

In Mamadoor in North Arcot, huge deposits of copper and mica have been located. The State Government, I understand, has suggested that the exploitation of copper and mica should be taken up with the assistance of UNDP I request that this proposition should be looked into and necessary action should be initiated by the hon. Minister.

Sir, the granite stones from Tamil Nadu are in great demand all over the world. The export of granite stones from Tamil Nadu is bringing in substantial foreign exchange earnings. There is great potential for further exploitation of granite stones in Tamil Nadu. I demand that the Central Government should give subsidy for granite stone export so that we are able to earn more foreign exchange.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) :

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the demands for grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines, I would like to submit that I not only hope but am fully confident that under the guidance of the hon. Ministers like Pant Saheb and Shrimati Ram Dulari, the Ministry of Steel and Mines would certainly receive the impetus necessary for its working.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Agriculture and mineral wealth are the two major assets in India. Someone has said :

[English]

"The sophistication and development attained by a country is measured not by its stock of gold but by the quantum of steel and power produced by it."

[Translation]

Our country has made tremendous progress after independence. But we have to keep pace with the rapid advancement in

technology. With regard to Steel I would like to say only this much that S.A.I.L. which was earning profit in 1981-82 and earlier, is now incurring heavy losses. I do not have current figures with me and when the hon. Minister relies to the discussion, he would tell as to what is the position of losses in the S.A.I.L.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the exploitation of mineral wealth has not been done in a manner it should have been done. You can well imagine this from the fact that despite huge mineral deposits in the country, only a growth rate of 13 per cent has been envisaged during the Seventh Five Year Plan in respect of exploitation of minerals. I hope that this target would be enhanced.

Exploitation of mineral wealth *i.e.* mining has not been recognised as an industry so far. When mining has not been recognised as an industry, the facilities available to other industries such as loans from Banks etc. are not provided for mining work. Mines are a great asset of our country, but mining has not been recognised as an industry so far.

Shrimati Ram Dulari has said that they are formulating a National Mineral Policy. I am happy to note it. The hon. Minister had convened some zonal conference in this regard and Statewise conference were also held throughout the country. I have come to know that the draft of the National Mineral Policy has been formulated according to the wisdom and whims of the bureaucracy. I would like to request the hon. Minister that she should see to it that the recommendations and observations of the workshops and conferences are incorporated in the National Mineral Policy.

14.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the one hand a target of 13 per cent growth rate in the production of mineral wealth has been set for the Seventh Five Year Plan, but on the other hand we have reached a stagnant stage due to the Forest Conservation Act. I am not speaking against the forests, because forests are most essential for maintaining good environment and ecological balance. But we shall have to evolve a formula to ensure that such areas do not come in the way of mining as have no forest but on record which have been shown as forest.

At such a place mining work can be undertaken and more area can be brought under forest. I have come to know about Goa that before independence, when it was under foreign rule, if forest area was denuded due to mining, the persons engaged in mining work had to bring more area under forest than denuded by them. Mining work had been going in the forests for years but now due to the Forest Conservation Act, they are not being granted the renewal. There is a need to evolve a formula for this so that forests could grow and exploitation of mineral wealth could also continue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the progress which this Department was expected to make under the dynamic leadership of hon. Shri Pant has been hampered by the Budget presented by hon. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. His Budget proposals have proved to be a hindrance for mining industry. I would like to mention a very small example regarding Silica sand. It is a mineral which is a basic raw material for many industries. It is a very cheap mineral but if it is washed with water, excise duty is imposed on it. Chips which are used in the floorings, have been put in the category of marble and exemption upto Rs. 7.5 lakhs has not been given. Excise would have to be paid from the very first tonne. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this fact that Late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had formulated a Scheme of self employment and under this scheme in Kishengarh in my constituency people have set up units for manufacturing crazy and chips after obtaining a loan of Rs. 25000 and husband and wife run those units. How would they be able to understand the rules and regulations under the Excise Act and what would be their plight in the Inspector raj?

14.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh to read just financial provisions and withdraw the harsh measures in the Finance Bill which he has taken, so that people could have a sign of relief. Prices of petrol and gas have gone up. Power rates have also been increased in Rajasthan and the Chief

Minister of the State has imposed a land tax on the mines. It appears to me that it would have an adverse effect on the production of minerals and it would go down by 50 per cent.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): You should ask the State Government to reduce the power rates.

SHRI VISHNU MODI: Power rates should be reduced, and the royalty should be increased. Royalty for Hindustan Zinc and Hindustan Copper has not been increased for many years. Whenever it was increased, it was just by Re. 1 or Rs. 1.50p., but I want that it should be increased substantially.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra): They would rather increase the prices.

SHRI VISHNU MODI: They increase the prices more and royalty is increased only by Re. one.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that there are huge deposits of Steel grey lime stone in Rajasthan and throughout the country. On the one hand a deficit budget has been presented and on the other hand, permission has been granted to import the lime-stone. At least such a trick should not be played with the people and mineral wealth should be exploited so that the huge deficit in the Budget, which has been caused due to import of such minerals, could be reduced and misuse of foreign exchange could be checked. Similarly, Tungsten is a strategic mineral and there are huge deposits of this mineral in Rajasthan, but it is not being exploited properly. I would like to request you that it should be exploited properly. You have said just now that National Mineral Policy is being formulated for the beneficiation of transfer of technology, but it is high time that proper technology is transferred in the field of mining industry so that it could meet the requirement of the industry in the future. I would like to say a few words about Hindustan Copper Limited Khetri. The deposits of Copper are located in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, but its head office is located in Calcutta. I fail

[Shri Vishnu Modi]

to understand why its head office is located in Calcutta, when it should have been located in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar or Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Many Rajasthanis have set up their head offices in Calcutta.

SHRI VISHNU MODI : Rajasthanis have their head offices there, but I do not know how the head office of the Hindustan Copper Limited was set up there. When this project was conceived, even the reserve estimates were not provided to it and the target capacity also kept on changing. I have gone through the report of the committee on Public Undertakings. Certain proposals were approved by the Cabinet Committee, but full details regarding them were not furnished. I have also come to know from the report that 35,000 tonnes of copper rivet were sold to U.K. at a much lower price than the price obtaining in the domestic market. Besides, certain contracts have not been honoured by some contractors. What has happened to them. Is that enquiry still going on or has it been completed? What has happened at Khetri? What are the details of the project and what are the machines have been set up there and how much delay had taken place there. I would like to tell you that there is an important deposit of copper at Agua-Rampura. There is a proposal to set up a plant at Chanderia. I would like to submit that chanderia is 80 kms. away from that place.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Chanderia is a suitable place.

SHRI VISHNU MODI : You are free to express your views. I am free to express my views.

[Translation]

You have been elected from Chittorgarh, that is why you want that it should be set up at Chanderia. But we want betterment of India... (Interruptions) You please look towards the recurring loss likely to be

incurred. Mineral wealth is the asset of the country. You kindly get that project installed at Agua-Rampura. The Expert Committee should be asked to review this matter, otherwise this project would also meet the fate of Khetri Copper Project. This project has been incurring losses for many years. When this Project was set up, it was assured that the persons whose lands have been acquired for the project, at least one member of their family would be given employment in addition to compensation.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a common problem of every one. They want employment, not lands.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHNU MODI : It was a commitment with those persons whose lands were acquired. They have not been provided the jobs so far. I had drawn the attention of hon. Minister, Shri Sathe towards the pollution caused by Hindustan Copper Project during the discussion on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines last time also. I have come to know that Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha had visited Khetri but probably she was kept occupied to by the officers.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : I had addressed the labourers and other people.

SHRI VISHNU MODI : The condition of the agriculture land, where good crops were grown, has become worse. The land has become unsuitable for farming. The drinking water has become polluted. The situation has reached such a point that the Pollution Board of the Rajasthan Government has refused permission to the Hindustan Copper for undertaking expansion. Being an undertaking of the Government of India, it is not abiding by the rules and regulations of the Pollution Board. Even the Chairman of the Pollution Board had to serve notice to the Hindustan Copper that if it did not abide by the rules, their factory would be closed down. When the Hindustan Copper sought permission for making expansion, it was

refused. Now the condition of the Hindustan Copper has deteriorated so much that the situation can improve only if the hon. Minister and the hon. Minister of State take initiative in this direction. Sometimes they say that its capacity is 31 thousand tonnes and sometimes they say it is 25 thousands tonnes and so on but I would like that instead of listening to the officers and persons with vested interest, you should pay a visit to Khetri and in consultation with the Members of Parliament, Legislators and Gram-Pradhans of that area make a personal assessment of the grim situation that is prevailing there. You should enquire from the agriculturists about the plight of their land and the city. I hope that this Department will make progress under the leadership of the hon. Minister and the hon. Minister of State. With these words I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even though you have been paying compensation to the people whose lands you are acquiring, that will not help them unless you give them employment.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Steel and Mines. Love and faith are generated in the heart and cannot be obtained with the help of money or force. My constituency falls in Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan where Hindustan Copper Project is located and Khetri is an important part of my constituency. When this project was being established in that area, the people had high hopes from it because that area had been affected by famine for the last many years, where people even do not get even drinking water, where the level of water of the wells was falling 15ft every year and the people had no means of livelihood. At that time when this project was being set up the people became hopeful that something would be done for them. But after this project was commissioned in 1967, the condition of the people of that area became miserable. The arbitrariness of the officers of the project increased to such an extent

that there was an outcry among the people of the area. Their lands were acquired but they were not given any compensation. What to speak of compensation; there was a proposal to provide employment to at least one person of a family affected by the project—which has also been suggested by Shri Modi here—but not a single person has been provided any job for the last one year. If any employment has been provided before that, I have no knowledge about it. But no person has been enrolled for the last one year. I had recommended a person for a job but even after one year he has not been provided the job. You can understand the seriousness of the situation yourself. The people are in great distress. Hardly there is any village where drinking water is available. Drought is prevailing everywhere. The situation has become worse partly due to the Copper Project and partly due to the absence of rains. On the other hand, an enquiry into the bungling and corruption prevalent in the Copper Project would reveal several skeletons in the cupboard. I hope the hon. Minister will pay a visit to the Copper Project. But I would suggest to him that he must first take into confidence the representatives of the people because whenever the hon. Minister of State visited that place, no prior information thereof was given to the M.Ps. or the legislators. We do not know where she goes and whom she meets. It is a matter of regret that no one pays attention to the complaints of the labourers and the Trade Union leaders of the Copper Project. Even we are shown scant regard. Such people are encouraged as are in league with the officers. When the Secretaries visit that area, they are given rousing welcome. In such a grim situation how can the people get relief. I would like to ask the hon. Minister on what basis E. D., (Executive Director) Shri Mishra was made Chairman of the Hindustan Copper and what is the mode of selection of a Chairman? I would also like to know how many persons were senior to him when he was made the Chairman. I would like to apprise you about the efforts made by him to gain prominence. He collected donations for a Copper College proposed to be set up there. The representatives of the people of that area were not even consulted in this respect. Such type of people are always engaged in political activities to promote their

[Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan]

interests. How can you expect them to work for the betterment and welfare of the labourers. I would, therefore, submit to the hon. Minister that whenever she visits that area, she should take the Member of Parliament of that area also along with her. We shall also give her rousing welcome. But she must give us prior information that she is visiting that area.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I would like to say about the lack of facilities for the labourers there. There is neither a Primary school nor any medical facilities available for them in that area. Such a big project has been established there but the people are not getting any benefit. They had high hopes from it but it has belied their hopes. A goods train runs from Dabra to Sindhana since 1967 for transporting copper goods. Is it not possible to attach coaches with that train so that labourers may go to their places of work in that train. In this context, I would like to apprise the Minister that the people there have not seen a train. The labourers are very poor. They traverse a distance of 10 to 15 miles to reach their places of work but there is no provision of any train service for them. I hope that the proposal for attaching coaches with this train will be considered.

A Family Welfare Fund was set up for the labourers but only the wives of the officers take benefit of this facility. The wives of the poor labourers are deprived of this facility.

Sir, now I would say about the housing problem. You claim here that a number of houses have been built and provided to the labourers. But in practice this is not so. The workers toil day and night for the country but there is no proper living arrangement for them. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to make proper housing arrangements for them. If you cannot do much, at least you may direct the company to grant them house building loans so that they may construct their own houses. Education facility should also be provided there so that good education may be imparted to their children. Local people had high hopes from this project, but they have not been benefited in any way.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to draw your kind attention towards the copper gas leakage which has damaged the crops and the taste of drinking water of that area has changed. It should be looked into. I also request the Minister to see that how many local and how many outsiders are employed there. I wish to know how this excessive enrolment was made and who is responsible for it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I would like to ask whether those contractors against whom cases were pending or who had been debarred from taking contracts, are being given contracts again? An enquiry may be held to find out the number of contractors who were debarred earlier but have now again been called back and contracts are being given to them.

I would also like to know why compensation has not paid to those land owners whose lands were acquired by the company. How much T. A. and D. A. has been charged by the staff for litigation purposes? If it is carefully calculated we would find that the expenditure incurred on litigation is many times more than the cost of the disputed land.

I request you that public representatives of that area may be taken into confidence for the development work being undertaken for the development of the area and the project, so that they may convince the local people that this is being done for their benefit and to provide facilities to them.

Thanks.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Steel Ministry's report this time shows certain improvement in production. The Public Sector will produce 7.5 lakh tonne more in 1985-86 compared to the previous year. It is 14% more than the previous year. This year the Public Sector will produce six million tonnes. Next year it will reach a target of seven million tonnes of steel and this will be a growth of 16%—the Report speaks.

Despite this favourable growth as shown in Page-9 of the Report, the gap between

the demand and the availability continues to grow. Sir, the demand for 1986-87 is 11.9 million tonnes, the availability being 10.7 million tonnes; gap remains—1.2 million tonnes. This gap continues to grow and as per the Report, in 1999-2000 the demand would be 22.2 million tonnes and the availability of steel will be 17.2 million tonnes; the gap will increase to —5.3 million tonnes.

The Report says how they will meet this gap. At present there are no proposals under active consideration for expanding any of the public sector integrated steel plant. So, the Government is contemplating not to expand any of the public sector integrated steel plants as it is today. Then, what is the Government's proposal to meet the gap? The Government will either import or try to increase the production in some other manner.

We are saying that the Government has not yet made up its mind as to how they would increase the production and in what manner. What we are noting with concern is that already import has exceeded. The import for the year 1984-85 was 647.2 thousand tonnes costing Rs. 315.43 crores and the export has declined. It is only 153.4 thousand tonnes valued at Rs. 17.72 crores only.

Again as we see generally there is fall in export business. Here also the export is less and the import is more. Naturally we are worried about what is the Government's proposal in the matter of meeting the gap. Of course, the Government says that as far as India is concerned, it appears that the BOF process will continue to be the appropriate technology for the large scale integrated steel plant while for small and medium capacity market steel plant of one million tonnes capacity per annum, the EAF appears to be the obvious choice. As yet, the Government is in two minds. Again, I would like to know from the Government how it wants to meet the gap.

The Report further says that there has been certain improvement in the capacity utilisation. It is on the average 74% this year. It was 68% in the year 1984-85. Although there has been an average improvement in this regard it is being noted that Rourkela-Durgapur and Isco have

not been able to show improvement as Bhilai or some other plants have shown. In Durgapur we have been told that MECON has made a project of Rs. 1200 crores for modernisation but then Government, it seems, just like Rourkela has earmarked for the year 1986-87 only Rs. 35 crores. Naturally the cost will escalate and Durgapur will continue to suffer. Please see that proper steps are taken for the modernisation of Durgapur. As regards problems of IISCO some years ago people thought that perhaps IISCO would never be able to survive but recently IISCO is also developing. We are told Government had invited USSR and USSR made a detailed project report for development of IISCO but all of a sudden we are finding that some Japanese firm has come. Government says :

“As far as India is concerned it appears that BOF process will continue to be appropriate technology for the large-scale intergrated steel plants”.

From our own experience we have seen that the best managed steel plant in India is Bhilai. Next comes Bokaro. These two steel plants were made with the help of USSR. It may be that technology is changing but since we have enough of coal the technology supplied by USSR suits us most. Now all of a sudden I do not know what was the reason for the Government to run over to Japan when Soviet Union has made detailed project report for IISCO.

Sir, I would like to submit that there is a very good change for improving production in Bokaro. Certain expansion has been made but we have been told since oxygen plant is not in a position to supply adequate oxygen we cannot make use of expanded capacity at Bokaro. That is a matter of great concern to us. From the economic policy of the Government we find that an attempt is being made to shift the policy from public to private. Functioning of SAIL has improved but even then there are elements inside this Government who want shift from public sector to private sector.

Sir, a question was raised in Rajya Sabha on 21st February and it has been said that Rs. 100 crores for computerisation programme of steel plants in

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

collaboration with National Information Centre is under consideration. All of a sudden you are trying to bring Japan. There is provision of Rs. 100 crores for computerisation. For Bhilai we have been told that you are in search of a consultant and also that consultant has been found and the consultant is from USA. Naturally the technology which comes from countries like Soviet Union to a friendly country like India if we bring in such countries like USA—whom we know who they are and what they are doing—naturally it will be difficult for us to get the best technology from Soviet Union because if this is managed and seen then everything is known to the US element. Then all the information will be passing on to the USA. I think Government should look into it so that appropriate measures are taken in this regard.

May I now draw the attention of my sister Minister about iron ore. In iron ore you have three types of iron ore mines—captive, public sector and private sector. My friends from Orissa have already said about the very bad conditions of the workers working in the iron-ore mines of Bihar and Orissa. They are controlled by private agents, they are controlled by private parties. The iron ore mines controlled by the Government or the captive iron ore mines are in a better condition in that the condition of the workers in those mines is better than the condition of the workers in the private sector mines. Most of the people working in the mines are tribal people. Why most of the people. All the workers, cent per cent are tribal people. They are not provided with drinking water, they are not provided with housing accommodation to live in. I understand that some amount as cess money is collected from them for providing housing and drinking water facilities. I would like to know what is the amount that is being collected as cess money? Who concludes that fund? Why have they not spend that money for the development of the area, for the poor workers there?

Sir, I would like to point out here that if they want to remain private, let them remain as private mines. But there should be control over them by the Government and the money which is collected as cess

money should be spent for the development of that area and for the poor tribal people for whom the Government wants to give all the benefits. The condition of the workers in those areas is terrible. They are like bonded labour. They have no freedom. The owners of the private mines have engaged goondas to beat them and assault them. They cannot have a genuine Union to look after the welfare of these workers. In our country, still jungle rule is prevailing in the mine areas. That is the policy of the Runtas and Birlas.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister about the report of the Committee of HSCL Employees. The history of the development of steel industry in India is not a very old one. It is a new one and every hon. Member on the side as well as on that side will remember that the future of our nation depends on the development of the steel industry for that the workers welfare is of primary importance. Our first Prime Minister went from country to country for development of steel industry in our country. The imperialist countries did not want any steel industry in India. At last the Soviet Union helped us in setting up a steel plant in Bhilai. That was the turning point in the history of our steel industry. Now, it is the 'Ispat yug', the 'iron age'. The government established the company—HSCL—with 12,000 workers and also employees, officers and engineers. Then there was a plan to more steel plants. Now, the Government have come to the conclusion that it would not establish any more steel plants.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : We are going to have more steel plants.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : No. If the fund requirement for the steel plant is Rs. 100 crores, Government sanctions only Rs. 1 crore. So, you understand how you are going to have more steel plants. So, Sir, the Government thought that this company should be wound up and all the workers should lose their job. But now we are grateful to the hon. Minister, Shri Pant. The worker met him on 14th November and submitted a Memorandum to him so that the company could be made viable one and since we record more steel plants today or in the future, the viable plants should be looked after by the Government. I would therefore request the hon.

Minister to tell us what is the thinking of the Government after receiving the viability report. I would like to know from him whether the Company will continue and the workers will not be retrenched. With these words, I conclude and I hope that the hon. Minister in his reply to the debate will clarify my points raised during my speech.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall not take much of the time of the House. While supporting the Demands of the Steel Ministry, I would like to draw special attention of the hon. Minister towards a matter concerning my constituency. About four years ago, the then Steel Minister, Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari, announced the establishment of a steel fabricating plant at Dildar Nagar in Ghazipur district of U. P. The site was selected and the project was approved. But after the approval of the project, the officials of the Steel Ministry were lukewarm to open that plant. The Uttar Pradesh Government and myself took up the matter with the various Ministries; the Finance Minister, the Industry Minister, and the then hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and a joint meeting was convened, in which the hon. Finance Minister, the Industry Minister, the Steel Minister and the Planning Minister met some time in 1984 and the project was finally approved and a sum of Rs. 1 crore allotted for that project. The announcement was made by the various Chief Ministers of U. P. including Shri V. P. Singh, the present Finance Minister and Narayan Dutt Tiwari, the present Industry Minister at Ghazipur itself for the opening of that plant. Even the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi also made an announcement at Ghazipur for the opening of that plant. The people of Ghazipur were eagerly awaiting for the start of the work. I also wrote several letters to the predecessors of distinguished Shri Pant Ji and recently, I got a reply which is very shocking. Hon. Pant Ji has said that as the financial allocation to the Steel Ministry is very inadequate, the work cannot be started during the 7th Plan. It has given a shock wave to me as also to my constituents. I am sure, the House will also be shocked to hear this.

Sir, as I said, the announcement had been made, the site had been selected and

Rs. 1 crore had also been allotted. The announcement was made by many hon. Ministers. A joint meeting was convened and it was decided that the work would be started on this project. Now, hon. Pant Ji says that it is cannot be started during the 7th Plan.

What to do now? Why was the plant approved? Why was the announcement made? Why were these things not anticipated before? Why did so many distinguished personalities, our leaders, our Ministers make announcements to the people, to the public. It is my job and I will continue to try for this, whether Pant Ji hears or not, I would plead my case.

I feel that in the Steel Ministry there is a lobby against this plant. I do not know why. I hope the hon. Minister of Steel will excuse me if I allege that there is an anti-U. P. lobby in his Ministry because it happens not only in my case but in other cases also.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : He is 100 per cent right.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : There is a lobby working against this plant. I am very sorry to say so. But I have to say it.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : At least, it assures the other States that there is no discrimination in favour of you.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Out of the total money that is spent on the public sector all over the country, the share of Uttar Pradesh is only 4 per cent. Just 4 per cent! We cannot say many things because of obvious reasons. The people cannot agitate because of obvious reason. We have to control ourselves in the interest of the country. I hope that my feelings and feelings in my constituency are well understood by Pantji. He is now from Delhi, but his roots are in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Very much so.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I will not say much. I will request through you that the hon. Minister may kindly see to it that the work on the plant is started during this period. I do not know how. It is your job to see how it can be done.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, steel is very important commodity for the overall development of the nation. Like bones in the body, steel is important in the framework of national development and economy. It is mentioned in the Report that by 2000 AD, there will be a shortfall of about 5,000 tonnes in this country, as speculated by studies conducted by certain bodies. I think that this projection is conservative because of the fact that steel is replacing wood very fast. Even in construction of houses, for door-frames and window-frames, steel is being used instead of wood. If we consider this factor, according to me the shortfall between demand and supply may go up by 10 million tonnes by the year 2000 AD. In that case, what are we going to do? Also, when there is a shortage, there will always be a chance for black-marketing, generation of black money and the common man will have problems in procuring steel. With all these things, we are surprised to see that over the last three years SAIL has incurred losses. Rourkela, Bokaro, Durgapur and other public sector undertakings have suffered heavy losses. It was before last year, *i.e.* the three years back. Of course, we have increased the prices by 15%, and that must have contributed to some extent in bringing these units to a no-loss-no-profit or a marginal profit state.

Our plants are very old, belonging to '50s. and '60s. The machinery has become obsolete. The power supply is erratic, and that is why the capacity was under-utilized. Now it has increased. But this is not the only reason for the loss. What we see is that there is a lot of unnecessary rejection in steel manufacture. Some under-hand dealings are suspected. When the rejected materials are auctioned, under-weighments are also suspected. It all goes under the garb of obsolete machinery, erratic power supply and other things.

Why is the cost increasing so much in these public sector undertakings? Why are we required to increase the price of steel every now and then? That is a matter which requires serious consideration. When million of tonnes of raw iron ore and coal are available in our country, we must be able to reduce the price of steel.

It is good that the Department of Coal

has been separated from the Department of Steel and Mines. But the role of coal is there in the steel industry. Due to bad quality coal, and high cost of coal supplied, the price of steel is increasing.

Our energy consumption for the production of steel and even other minerals like aluminium is more than double as compared to some other countries whether it is needed for producing steel or other things. We must be able to improve upon this position. In some cases, our R and D has found methods, but they are not being adopted on a large scale; and that is why energy consumption is higher.

In the case of aluminium, we find that 40% of the cost is towards energy, which is required for the production of aluminium from raw alumina. About 16,000 KWs of power is consumed for producing one tonne of aluminium. Here, efforts must be made to devise means to reduce power consumption, so that the cost effectiveness of our aluminium and steel products can be increased.

We are told that Mini Steel Plants will be licensed in more numbers, as one of the major steps for increasing the production of steel. I am surprised to read, at page 110 of the Annual Report—I quote :

“The production of Mini Steel Plants is expected to go up from 2.8 million tonnes by 1989-90 to 3.5 million tonnes by 1994-95. 1196 Mini Steel Plants have so far been licensed, out of which 159 plants with a capacity of 4.7 million tonnes have already been installed.”

If this figure is correct, I would like to put a specific question to the Minister : if 159 steel plants can produce 4.7 million tonnes of steel in a year, then 1196 steel plants can produce 40 million tonnes. Has a wrong figure been printed in the Annual Report, or is it the correct figure? If it is the correct figure, then more than thousand Mini Steel Plants will take care of your production. Suppose it is a wrong figure; these Annual Reports are authenticated with the signatures of the Ministers. Who is supposed to give these annual reports? If the figures are wrong, if such wrong figures are supplied to Parliament, then what kind of figures may be supplied to other departments I would

like to know from you? When 1196 mini steel plants have so far been licensed and only 159 have come into production, we can re-think of licences given to the remaining about 900 and odd steel plants. You give licences to other entrepreneurs also so that more steel plants can come into existence. Otherwise, there is a tendency on the part of big businessmen or some other cunning entrepreneurs to just take licences and keep them in the cold storage without starting steel plants and the factories for which the licences are obtained.

We are glad to know that we started exploration in Antarctica also. With this, the potentiality of availability of minerals will be increased if we will be able to explore mines in the continent like Antarctica. Along with that, there is a need for fast exploration of the sea bottom for different kinds of minerals; and we find from the nodules which are obtained from the sea bottom that different kinds of minerals are available there, and if we can explore them fast and bring them on the surface, our country will get advantage out of that.

We find that the Kolar Gold Mines are now being exhausted and the gold stock is being reduced. In Bihar from where our State Minister comes, we find that there is a potential of the gold being found in the river basin Subarnarekha which may also be explored. With these words, I support the feelings of my friends who spoke earlier that people should be employed locally in the factories. Otherwise, there is a tendency on the part of the senior officers to bring people from their own States wherever they go. Even it is understood that the cook can be brought from his own State because there may be a special taste for food. But what about *malee* (gardener) who is there in the garden in Banglow, he is also brought from outside the State. The persons whose land is acquired for the erection of mines, they do not get re-employment. Serious efforts should be made in seeing that local employment should be given to at least semi-skilled and unskilled persons locally so that people do not feel angry over the unit that is brought in that area.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. I support them.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, to the fact that whenever we asked for any heavy Industry in Jammu and Kashmir, we were told that it is not possible due to the non-availability of raw-material there. There are neither iron mines nor any other mines. But I would like to state that since 1947 no serious efforts have been made to undertake prospecting work in Jammu and Kashmir. You have enough resources and technology and you should have used it in Jammu and Kashmir to explore the minerals. But Government did not bother about it. This is the only reason that we do not have mineral resources in Jammu and Kashmir and our state lagged behind the other states. We do not have precious material in our State. But I would like to tell the Government that when Maharaja Hari Singh was the ruler of the state, Britishers were not allowed to come to the state. Mining and geological Survey was also not undertaken so that Britishers might not come to know that this State had mineral resources like Ruby, Copper, Phosphorus, Magnesium or petrol and might not annex it. I may state in the historical perspective that Mining and Geological Survey department had undertaken the exploration work all over the country except Jammu and Kashmir state.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, exploration work has been undertaken by the State Mining and Geological Survey department for the last two-three years and rich deposits of marble have been found in Kupwara district. It is beautiful marble in various colours such as red, green and others. This marble is more beautiful than the Italian marble. With our limited resources our Government has explored it. In Anantnag, spring water is believed to be very useful as a cure for all kinds of skin diseases. It is learnt that it has phosphorus content but it has not been possible to locate the phosphorus mines so far. In village Nizhama near Handwara, huge coal reserves have been discovered. Although it is not a very good coal but it can be used in furnace during winter; but it is not being used. Similarly, I came to know that in Kargil gold particles have been found in spring water but it is not known from where this

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

gold is coming. Before 1947 it was seen that the people of Gilgit area (Pakistan occupied area) used to collect gold particles from Sindhu river water. I am telling all these things because Jammu and Kashmir also has the potentiality and like other states, it should also be developed with modern technology and science. It should not be ignored. Some way out must be found to eradicate our backwardness and poverty and tourism is not adequate for this purpose. Today, every state wants more and more developments which is mainly dependent on the availability of mineral resources.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair.]

Secondly, I would like to tell and request the Minister to note that the valuable marble which has been found near Kupwara district, has been sold to two big Industrialists by the state Government at very cheap rates and now these two industrialists are earning crores of rupees by selling it at very high rates.

15.00 hrs.

It is simply injustice. There the labourers are toiling at very low wages. Instead of the labourers, a few capitalists are taking advantage of it. I want that you must intervene in this case. This exploitation should be stopped. This is not going to benefit you and the State in anyway. Our natural resources are the property of the State and the Nation. I am saying it because it is happening in the case of marble. Coal is also being extracted here. There is the Kala Kot mine in Jammu from where coal is being supplied to our thermal project. The son of our last Chief Minister, Shri G. M. Shah, had formed a bogus company. (Interruptions) On the basis of that company he made crores of rupees by purchasing coal at concessional rates. The coal, which was being extracted from there, was sold to other parts of the country and thereby he deprived the State and the Thermal Project of coal. An inquiry should be conducted into it. It does not have anything to do with politics. A num-

ber of times, we have brought this to the notice of the Governor and have also raised it here in the House. I want to speak on one more point. Our States must get the benefit of steel and coal being extracted from our mines. I do not belong to Bihar, but as a citizen of India, I would request you to raise the share of Bihar as it is a backward State and has a number of coal mines. In future it may become a problem for us. A national awakening may take place against this exploitation that they are providing coal to the whole country but they are not getting anything in return. It may become a problem. I will request that Minister that be it Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, U. P., Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala or Tamil Nadu, they should get a major share of the minerals being extracted from the respective State. You should try to provide employment in the State itself. We should not be forced to raise this issue time and again. It has been our experience that whenever Central Government Starts a new venture in Jammu and Kashmir, outsiders are employed there. It causes heart burning among the local people that they are being neglected. It happened when a number of complexes were built for Industries and Tourism. Your Department should not act in this way.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Tourists would no doubt come from outside.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I am not talking about tourists. I am talking of the complexes which were built for tourists. 90 per cent of the people were taken from outside for employment in these offices. The educated local people were completely ignored. I want to bring it your notice. I hope that you and your Ministry will give due attention to it and specially to the problems regarding Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to express my views on the demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines. The Demands have been presented by a Minister whose competence and experience are beyond doubt. I, therefore, support these demands. I would also like to raise a few points here.

The development of a country is gauged from the consumption of power, steel and cement in that country. We have less consumption of power, steel and cement in comparison to other countries. Therefore, it requires serious consideration.

Sir, there is shortage of power in our country. We have initiated a number of schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan, and have envisaged a growth rate of 10-15 per cent in the production of power, but I think it will not be adequate to meet our requirements. The production of steel at Bokaro, Bhilai, Burnpur, Durgapur and Rourkela is quite satisfactory. Recently, I read somewhere that our target is to increase our present steel output of 95 lakh tonnes to 170 lakh tonnes by the year 2001. But after seeing the present steel output, I doubt if this target can be achieved by the year of 2000. But we can pin our hopes on a Minister like Shri Pant that he will do his best in order to achieve the target. If we exceed the target the credit will go to him.

Sir, our steel factories are working in the Public Sector. We also propose to set up small factories at different places. In this context I agree with Shri Zainul Basher, who comes from Ghazipur of Eastern U.P., that his area as well as my area are backward and where there are no industries worth the name. Sometimes Government do come out with a proposal to establish a factory in these areas. In 1972-73 and 1974 the Government said that a small factory would be established between Balia and Azamgarh. This created hope among the people of the area that even if the factory is established in 4 to 5 years, they would get employment and will be in a position to better their lot. But a change in the scheme created a lot of heart burning. After five years it was declared that this mini steel plant would be set up at Dildar city of Ghazipur. When Government makes an announcement, we go to the people and apprise them about it, but you can imagine our plight when the Government cancels the scheme. It not only damage the image of the Government but we also face the wrath of the people that the Government does not honour its own commitment. Therefore, there is need to establish a mini steel plant between Balia and Azamgarh which was promised during

the period of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The hon. Minister is familiar with that area and knows about its requirements. We have full faith in his leadership. I hope, he will not believe our hopes by establishing a plant there.

Sir, I want to bring there to four points to your notice regarding establishing a plant. I was just reading a letter of one of my colleagues regarding Rourkela. It gives information about the kind of coal which is required to be used but is not being used. Its quality is substandard which contains high ash content due to which the furnace takes longer time to heat up and the temperature is also not maintained for the required duration.

I would request that there should be effective monitoring to ensure that only prescribed grade to coal is supplied to the steel plants. You should not supply inferior grade or sub-standard coal to the public sector plants, which may result in closure of the plant. I want to bring this to your notice that it is not at good thing.

The lifts working in coal mines are very old. We are entering the 21st century and the computer age but the lifts in the coal mines's are still very old.

These days mafia gangs are operating near steel mines and collieries. These gangs are like parasites who role both the wage earner as well as the investor. These gangs supply the labour. The labourers are forced to work for less wages. If they protest, their voice is stifled. Child labour bonded labour as well as contract labour are the general phenomena here. Even the Government employees are not working properly. They know all the loopholes, therefore they are looting hard earned public money in collusion with the mafia gangs. Government should look into it as the maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of Government alone. We have a strong centre and they should see to it that the mafia gangs do not run a parallel Government there and no protection is given to the people colluding with them. The high officials of the Government should take steps to counter the mafia manace even if it involves some risk. They owe duty towards the people.

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

I also want to say about the Steel Authority of India. In 1983-84 they had a record sale of 50,30,000 tonnes. In 1984-85 also, there was an increase of 13.4 per cent in our output. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the Steel Authority of India failed to achieve the production target of 55 lakh tonnes during 1985-86 in spite of the fact that there was no problem or hurdle.

The Seventh Five Year Plan is before us. Its success, depends on the success in the areas of steel or other areas. I hope that our socialist Government will remove regional imbalance.

There is need to set up a steel plant in Eastern Uttar Pradesh as there is not a single steel plant there. Today, the total population of that area is nearly 3 crores. Hence, it would be unjust on your part to usurp the rightful claims of the people of Balia, Azamgarh and Ghazipur.

I congratulate Shri Pant for presenting such a good budget. I am hopeful that a steel plant would be set up in that area after taking into consideration its backwardness. The people of that region would be grateful to you forever.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. A little while ago, the Minister of State had declared that the mines in Rampur-Aguncha would become operational during the Seventh Five Year Plan, and a Super Zinc-Smelter Plant would be set up at Chanderia. Although the mines ought to have become operational much earlier, yet it is better to be late than never. If the work could be completed within the Seventh Five Year Plan period, we would welcome it.

As Shri Modi just now mentioned, there are zinc deposits to the tune of 60 lakh million tonnes in Rampur-Aguncha. This deposit is spread over an area 40 to 50 sq. kilometres, whereas till now the survey has covered only an area of 10 to 11 sq. km. The whole of this area should be surveyed so that more zinc may be exploited. The entire area lies in my region.

The Super Zinc-Smelter Plant proposed to be set up in Rampur-Aguncha should instead be set up at Chanderia. If you try to seek information regarding the distance between Rampur Aguncha and Chanderia, you would come to know that Rampur is 11 to 12 miles away from Aguncha, a Gulabpur is 41 miles away from Bhilwara and Chanderia is about 40 miles away from Bhilwara. In this way the distance between Chanderia and Rampur-Aguncha works out to be 100 miles. Thus 60 lakh million tonnes of raw material will have to be transported to Chanderia, which is 100 miles away from the zinc deposits. Did the expert committee, which suggested that Chanderia would a suitable site for the setting up of a new plant where water and electricity are available, take into account the cost factor on account of transportation if the project is set up there. As regards the non-availability of water and power in Rampur-Aguncha, Rajasthan Government have given the assurance that water can be made available through pipe-lines for the project, by constructing a dam across Kothari River. In this way that plant can be run by setting up a Thermal Power Unit there. The expenditure which will be incurred on transportation of the material to Chanderia will be much more than the total expenditure required for the construction of a dam and a Thermal Unit. Have the experts taken into account this economic factor ?

The expert committee has not taken into consideration the expenditure involved in setting up infrastructure and other related things in Chanderia. I have been pleading for the last five or six years that you should seriously review this matter. In case the Super Zinc Smelter Plant is set up at Chanderia it will mean heavy expenditure and great loss to the Government. But if it is set up at Rampur-Aguncha where land has been allotted for it and the necessary infrastructure is also available, then it would certainly be profitable for the Government and the nation. I would, therefore, urge the hon. Minister to reconsider the proposition of setting up the plant at Chanderia which is not viable and might have been recommended by those who had some vested interest in it. Therefore, the matter should definitely be investigated and a decision taken which is profitable for the Government

and the country, and which would help us in saving our foreign exchange.

I would also like to submit that no central industry has been set up in Bhilwara where large deposits of this mineral have been found, while Chittor has 5 to 6 big cement plants and other industries. When you want to end regional imbalance and develop the backward areas, then it would be unjust to ignore their claim and set up industries elsewhere. I would, therefore, request you to take a decision regarding industrialisation of Bhilwara and to generate employment there. In order to industrialize the area, you will have to build the required infrastructure and set up ancillary industries. Hence, the matter should be reopened and a Super Zinc Smeltet Plant should be established at Rampur-Aguncha. This is my humble request to you.

Along with this, I would like to draw your attention to other projects like the Khetri project of Rajasthan. Some Members have pointed out that the local people have not been provided employment in the Khetri Project. If a high official belongs to Bihar, he provides employment to only the people of Bihar; if he belongs to Uttar Pradesh, he provides employment to the people of his State and the local people are denied employment. The Government acquires the land belonging to the local people, for setting up industries and promises them that they would get employment in these projects. But this does not happen and the outsiders are employed. The Government ought to provide employment to the local people on priority basis.

I would like to point out about this Khetri project that its headquarters are located in Calcutta. Can this be justified when it could have been located in States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh or Bihar which are relatively closer to the location of the mines. Just because the first Chairman belonged to Calcutta, he established the headquarters over there. Therefore, this matter must be looked into and the headquarters shifted from Calcutta to some suitable place in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh or Rajasthan, so that the local people are able to contact the officials easily. The bungling and irregularities can also then be checked effectively.

In 1977-78 during the Janata rule, there has been bungling involving sale of 35 thousand tonnes of rivets. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that in 1980, this question was raised by me for the first time in the Parliament. 35 thousand tonnes of rivets were sold in England at the rate of Rs. 21,000 per tonne, when it ought to have been sold for Rs. 35,000 per tonne. The difference was pocketed by the officials and this bungling was to the tune of Rs. 21 crores. In this respect a reply was given by the Government that it was being investigated. But since then nothing has happened to date. No investigation has been conducted and neither has any action been taken. An officer commits bungling to the tune of Rs. 21 crores and no action is taken on it—such is the situation prevailing in the country. You should specially pay attention to such things so that such type of bungling does not take place. Machinery worth crores of rupees has been acquired just to earn commission on it and it is not being put to any use. Our Minister of State was there. Had she enquired from the workers she would have known that machinery worth crores of rupees is rusting and is laying idle. There are some officers who acquire useless machinery for the sake of earning commission, thus causing loss to the project. Action should invariably be taken against such officers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I have already said that wherever I make a visit, I attend meeting with the concerned officers. I also hold talks with the different trade unions and arrange general meetings. My visits always last two to three days. The charge levelled by the hon. Member that I do not meet the workers is absolutely wrong.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I have not levelled any charge. I had simply submitted that in case you had made inquiries from the workers you would have come to know how the officers commit irregularities. Why do you get angry? This is for the benefit of your department.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : I am not angry.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : We are just making a submission to you and you are

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

accusing us of levelling charges against you; this is not so.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : I do not say that all is well there. We can rectify the irregularities only if you bring them to our notice. Whatever you have mentioned, we shall look into it and take action thereon. But so far as this question is concerned that we only hold meeting with the officers and not with the workers is totally wrong.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I have not said that you only hold takes with the officers.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Two other hon. Members belonging to Rajasthan have also said this. So I had to clarify it.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I have only said that you should make enquiries from the workers regarding irregularities. Machinery worth lakhs of rupees has been purchased but it not been put to any use. Action should be takes against such officers.

Enquiry should be conducted into the injustice being meted out to the workers by the management. Land of many persons has been acquired but their cases of compensation have not been settled. And on top of it they have not been provided with jobs. Such excesses are being committed against those persons, to which you must pay attention.

As regards the zinc factory, I would like to point out that the members of one of the trade unions, of which I am the President, are being victimised by the management. Actions like dismissal, suspension are being taken against them by the management. The reason in that the management is in league with other persons. I would, therefore, like to submit that those persons should not be subjected to victimisation. If they commit any mistake, they should be punished but it is not proper to victimise them on the basis of being members of a particular trade union. It is certainly a wrong step. This should be checked.

With these words I support the Demand for Grants.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : The hon. Minister is not happy when the hon. Members from the Treasury Benches have said regarding workers in the iron ore and other mines. It is not a question of the Minister seeing the workers or some of their top leaders. It is a question of seeing the condition of the workers. Majority of them in the private mines are contract labour working for 12 hours a day. The benefits of not a single Act we have passed here has have reached them. They are exploited many times over by contractors and the mafia gang everywhere and I think this is a very serious problem. If this government is really feeling something regarding mines and iron ore labour, you have to go personally and see their conditions. I can take the Minister and show what is the condition of these workers. Therefore, I duly support whatever Mr. Vyas has said. On the contrary it is the worst condition in which these labourers are working. Steel is the back-bone for a developing country like India. Per Capita consumption of steel in India is hardly 15 to 18 kgs. In the Western or Eastern countries, the per capita consumption of steel is 30 or 40 times *i.e.* 500 or 600 kgs. So, when we compare our per capita consumption with that of the Western or Eastern countries, we can come to know how backward we are either in the manufacture of steel or in using it for our development. It is really a pitiable condition. Government should take a serious note of this development of steel in our country. You are all for establishing mini-steel plants, having old technology and old working methods. For this, the workers are not responsible. Nobody is bothered about it for the last 40 years to adopt some new technology which could be used for the development of steel in our country. I would like to ask here one thing. What are the criteria for distribution of steel to various industries? I think a lot of corruption is prevalent at two or three levels while giving steel to the various industries. Many industries are not existing. Still steel is being given to such industries. Many people have closed down their industries or declared lock-out but still they are collecting their quota of steel and selling it in black market. The Government is not supplying steel to many of the industries

located in Bombay and in other parts of Maharashtra. I have seen one thing happening there. The tube industry and the gas manufacturing industries are suffering because the Government is curtailing steel quota to these people. It is a serious matter. Government should not reduce the quota of steel of the export-oriented industries.

In the year 1985-86, 1.5 million tonnes of steel was imported. I do not know why the Government has suddenly imported so much steel which resulted in loss of tax to the tune of Rs. 500 crores. There is a trade gap this year. There is some correction. Whatever has been done it is not going to improve matters. Several points have been discussed in this House. Foundation stone was laid for some steel projects but still they are delayed. I can cite one example. The Vishakapatnam steel plant was sanctioned in 1966. The foundation stone was laid by the late Prime Minister in the year 1971, but the work was started in the year 1978. The project estimate was Rs. 2935 crores. Now it is estimated to cost Rs. 18000 crores. The Minister has recently come with the statement that the Government has decided to slash down the capacity of the steel plant from 3.4 million tonnes to 3 million tonnes. It was brought down to Rs. 7000 crores. According to project report Rs. 2100 crores have been spent so far, for this plant and it is unproductive for the last 10 to 15 years. Thousands of crores of rupees are spent without planning and it is delayed thereby the Government's money is blocked in unproductive ventures. It is causing damage to the national economy. Therefore, I would like to put it in this House: instead of making big announcement about large plants and going on delaying the projects, whatever you can do, let it be small or big—complete it in two, three or four years. Otherwise it would become a lengthy issue. It will create hundreds of problems.

For the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant you acquired 12000 hectares of land. You have given compensation to the farmers hardly a sum of Rs. 1,300 to 1,500 per acre. Now 70 per cent of the land is lying vacant. Some people had gone to the court and the Court has given decree to give them Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6000 rupees. Government is not prepared to pay them. The land has already been taken over.

Moreover 12,000 farmers were assured that they will be given jobs but during the last 15 years only about 1,300 of them were given jobs. The Government machinery is so much neglective there. Out of all these people, you have registered with the Government, eight thousand people are left whose lands you have taken at Rs. 1400. Fifty of them are dying waiting for this. I don't know, when you give job in 1990 their age will be 45 to 50 years. Is it the fate of the farmers and labourers of this country?

We are just talking of some development and delaying the projects for twenty years. Thousands of farmers and labourers whose land now costs about one lakh rupees you have taken from them only for Rs. 1500. You are not allowing the farmers to live. You are keeping the land idle for twenty years and on the other hand you are not giving job for thousands of people.

This is the calamity of many of the steel projects also. Therefore, the time has come when the Government has to think seriously while developing all such steel projects especially the Vishakhapatnam project where an amount of Rs. 2000 crores is blocked.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : That is a long-standing grievance in Bihar also.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : That is there everywhere. A big announcement was made. In think in all the steel projects thousands of crores of rupees are blocked. It is unproductive money. The farmer and everybody are waiting and the country is suffering with the deficit. I would like again to mention in this House that in the iron ore and other mines the condition of the workers is very bad. You may not leave it to the unions and workers if you are allergic to them. But at least the Government should enquire into this and stop all the injustice done to the labour.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazaribagh) : Mr. Chairmen, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. It is a matter of pleasure that this Ministry is making considerable headway under the leadership

[Shri Damodar Pandey]

of our senior Minister. He has believed the assumption that bringing about improvement in the functioning of steel industry is not possible. This year the steel industry has shown encouraging results which shows that we have the will to achieve the targets set in this respect. But I am not suggesting that we should be satisfied with the achievement made in this sector.

Many hon. Members have said that the per capita consumption of steel in our country is very little in comparison with other countries and we are far behind in this respect. It is not that God has not endowed us with anything. God has been so bountiful with us that we can produce a lot of steel. We have huge deposits of iron and coal. Materials like limestone, kainite, which are used in manufacturing steel are found in abundance here. But, unfortunately, we are lagging far behind in this respect in the world in spite of all these things. This is not a good thing. Our leaders, who had laid the foundation of development of the country, had envisaged that a steel plant of one million tonne capacity would be set up in the country every year. The Heavy Engineering Corporation was established with this end in view and the necessary infrastructure was also provided. The Hindustan Steel Construction Company was established to achieve this objective in the coming years and to produce more steel. But something went wrong somewhere and we lagged behind. Now the situation is that we are doubtful whether we would be able to produce steel to meet our requirement in 2000 AD. We had visualized that we would be producing so much steel that we would be exporting it after meeting our domestic demand. We shall have to make fresh efforts to offset the shortage. It does not, therefore, behave us to say that we shall not be able to set up a steel plant due to paucity of funds.

There are huge deposits of coal in our country but unfortunately we have to import coal from Australia. It is not that we import it out of need. We import it because we think that the coal of Australia is of good quality. We forget the fact that coal is available in our country in large quantity and at less price than the price at which we import it. We can utilise

coking coal in our country after giving it a double wash. This will generate employment for the people and thus we will be able to make use of our resources. But we find an easy way out. In this way we lag behind in our effort to make progress in the country. Some lapse occurs at some stage.

Our country abounds in minerals. It is said that after the British had settled here, they used to export raw materials from here to their country and import finished goods from there. We are also doing the same thing. Now we are importing steel. This thing is beyond the comprehension of those who have some knowledge of steel. We import coal to use it here. Of course, quality of our coal is such that it needs processing. Can we not improve our technology so that we may be able to improve the quality of coal. We talk of high technology. We should improve our technology and then use it to improve the quality of our coal which is available in abundance in our country and about which it is said that coal stock will last for at least two hundred years. For this we should update our technology. Otherwise we shall not be able to do anything.

As regards minerals, it has been mentioned in the report that efforts are being made to exploit the mineral deposits. But on the one hand, we talk of exploiting the minerals and on the other hand, the industries already running are being closed down. Pyrite, which is said to be in great demand, has been found in Bihar. Mining of pyrite was taken up but now it is being discontinued. On the one hand mines are being exploited and on the other hand work on them is being discontinued. How can we make progress in this way.

One third of the entire mineral deposits of the country are found in Bihar. There is hardly any mineral which is not found in Bihar. But no industry based on these minerals is being set up there. The people of Bihar are very backward. After all what is the reason behind it? The soil in Bihar is not fertile because of the huge mineral deposits underneath. As such industries can be set up there. Besides, Water is available there but there is no facility of irrigation there. The people of

Bihar are not able to utilize the water flowing in their state. Iron, coal and other minerals are available in Bihar in plenty. Bokaro was regarded as the ideal plant in India. If we cannot produce ten million tonnes steel in that plant then the situation is not good for us. Not to speak of the production of ten million tonne steel, hardly four million tonne steel is being produced there. This is not a good thing.

Now I shall speak about my constituency. This department has nationalised a company which is located there. The name of the company is K.D. Development Company. It is for the first time that a private company has been auctioned to the private sector after having been nationalised. Such a thing has happened for the first time in India. I do not know why this thing happened? I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what are those compulsions which led to the auction of the plant after it was nationalised? So far as I am aware, the Bihar Government cancelled the lease of the Central Government management as it had not paid the royalty. The Department of Mining, it seems, has nothing to do with the realities. Sitting in Delhi it thinks of Delhi only. But that is not going to deliver the goods. We must face the reality. We should think of some useful thing. There is so much lime-stone and which is in demand also.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken enough time. You have concluded. Now, the Finance Minister will make a statement.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : After him I may be allowed to speak.

(Interruptions)

15.46 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS IN THE 1986 BUDGET PROPOSALS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :

The Budget proposals which I made on the 28th February, 1986, have been discussed widely. I have had the benefit of discussions in Parliament as well as with various groups outside Parliament, particularly the representatives of small scale industry.

2. In the light of these discussions I propose to increase the exemption limit of Rs. 15 lakhs of clearances from our earlier proposal of Rs. 7.5 lakhs for all small scale units, including those which had earlier enjoyed exemption upto Rs. 7.5 lakhs. In case of units which produce more than one article falling under different tariff headings, the limit of exemption can go up to Rs. 30 lakhs. In other respects (such as MODVAT, the rate of concessional duty payable between clearances of Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs 75 lakhs, and the eligibility ceiling of Rs. 150 lakhs) the benefits of the earlier scheme will remain unchanged.

3. As a measure of simplification of procedures for SSI units it is proposed :

- (a) that there would be no elaborate procedure for obtaining excise licences. Mere postal acknowledgement of the application for licence will be deemed to be an excise licence for a small scale unit.
- (b) The SSI units would be allowed self-assessment procedure for clearance upto Rs. 50 lakhs. In other words, excise declaration made by the unit will be ordinarily accepted without any further formality.
- (c) Excise inspection will be restricted to maximum once a year for one unit in above cases.
- (d) The excise records to be kept by the SSI units will be further simplified.

4. We have already issued a notification to exempt job work from excise duty. I also intend to extend the exemption on captive consumption for inputs covered under the MODVAT scheme, as well as some other areas. In addition this exemption is also being extended to jigs, fixtures, patterns and casting moulds. Certain other concessions for the benefit

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

of specific industries, many of which are of interest to the small scale sector, will be announced by me in a few days. I believe that the changes proposed by me now will further strengthen the small scale sector.

5. On the direct taxes side, I would be making the following amendments in my original proposals ;

- (1) We had proposed a new Section 133B in the Income Tax Act, 1961, for survey operations. I propose to restrict the power of income-tax authorities to collect the prescribed information from the business premises only. Residential premises will be excluded from the burview of this section.
- (2) Under clauses 5 and 6 of the Finance Bill, 1986, exemption from tax was available for the national income from self-occupied property. It has been represented that a number of persons in low and middle income group resort to borrowing in order to build houses and pay interest thereon and such persons would be worse off as no deduction would be allowed. I propose to provide a deduction of such interest upto a maximum of Rs. 5000 per annum.
- (3) We had proposed deletion of Section 80 M of Income Tax Act relating to deduction in respect of income by way of inter-corporate dividend. I propose to withdraw this proposal.
- (4) Tea industry was allowed an Investment Deposit Scheme in the Budget of 1985-86. It is proposed to bring this scheme at par with the new provision relating to investment deposit account introduced in this year's Budget.
- (5) Draft Wealth Tax Rules regarding valuation have been notified on 31.3.86.

6. As the House is aware, the Government has tried to involve all sections of our people in the budgetary process. I have gained much by the open debate and the suggestions made by Hon'ble Members as well as others. Necessary amendments to Finance Bill and Excise Duty Notifications will follow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There will be no more raids in the residences and they will keep their records at their residences now.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There are other provisions to deal with that. This Section 133B exclude the Residential premises.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : No clarifications. Nothing will go on record.....

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We are also exempting marble chips and crazies.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Appalanarasimham.

15.53 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1986-87—Contd.

Ministry of Steel and Mines—Contd.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI P. APPALANARASIMHAM (Anakapalli) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the demands for grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines since yesterday. Many hon. Members from both sides of the House pointed about the lacklustre performance of our steel factories, be it Bokaro or Rourkela. In fact, the very policy of the Government regarding the planning and execution of our steel plants has been defective. During the course of discussion, many valuable suggestions have been made to rectify the situation. One opposition Member revealed many facts regarding

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

**Not recorded.

Visakhapatnam Steel plant and made some constructive suggestions. Since the time at my disposal is not much, I will confine myself to a few points regard Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.

Dastur and Company submitted its report on Visakhapatnam Steel Plant in the year 1966-67. According to the Report the VSL needed 10 thousand acres of land and an estimated cost Rs. 1800 crores. The foundation stone for the steel factory was laid in the year 1971. The construction work started during the year 1979-80. Much time has been wasted in taking decision and implementing it. In stead of acquiring 10 thousand acres of land, as suggested by Das and Company, the Government had acquired 26000 acres. Many poor people have been deprived of their land. They have their livelihood. These poor people from whom the land has been acquired were paid a paltry compensation of Rs. 1250 per acre. Disappointed with the rate of compensate some of them moved the High Court for justice. The High Court gave the decision increasing the compensation between Rs. 4500 and Rs. 5000. Our beloved Chief Minister Shri N.T. Rama Rao had written to the Centre to accept the verdict of the High Court and pay the market value for the acquired land. But unfortunately no decision has been taken by the Centre to increased the compensation.

While laying the foundation stone for the steel factory in 1971. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister assured employment to all the 12500 displaced families. The assurance has not been implemented even to this plant. An agreement was arrived at between management and displaced persons in 1984 to provide alternative employment for 5000 families every year. Even that agreement was also not honoured. The displaced families had to resort to agitation on this issue. The management from time to time makes some agreement or the other to dissuade the people going on agitation. But they do not care to implement the decision. It is a plots employed to kill the agitation of the displaced people. The management sheds only the crocodile tears for these hapless people. There were many agitations in 1982, 1984 and 1986. Very recently the police had to open fire to disperse the agitationists. The situation is very grave. All the 21005

displaced families are on the roads. They are starving. For the progress of the country we heed steel and steel mills. But it should not mean that thousands of displaced families should suffer starvation. A promise was made to provide employment at least for one in each family. The promise was not kept up. Then there was another agreement to provide employee for 5000 displaced families every year. That agreement was also not honoured. This is a very serious problem which needs to be tackled immediately.

Sir, the resettlement colonies which were constructed for the benefit of displaced families are not having any facilities. The houses do not have any facilities; they are also very congested as they are built on 107 sq. yards area. On the other hand, the colonies constructed for the benefit of VSL workers were provided with many facilities. I had written a letter to the hon. Minister four months back, bringing to his notice the problems of resettlement colonies. I requested him to provide atleast some basic necessities. But the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that it was the responsibility of the State Government. In stead of shrugging of from the responsibility, the Central Government should come forward to provide at least the minimum facilities in the resettlement colonies. The amount collected towards house tax and licence fee must go to the gram panchayat. This amount should not go to the Municipal Corporation. The project is 15 to 20 Kms. away from the Municipal limits. Hence there is no justification in diverting the money to Municipal Corporation. Sir, I take this opportunity to request the Government to take the decision in favour of Gram panchayats getting the revenue from the taxes. With this amount, the Gram panchayat can provide more facilities to the people living in resettlement colonies. Gram panchayat can also take several steps for their development with this money.

The Government is suffering heavy loss due to the agitation by displaced persons. The loss due to agitation is estimated to be Rs. one crore per day. For the last 4 years the agitations have been going on resulting in huge loss. It appears that the Government is prepared to suffer the loss, but not attempt to solve the problem of displaced persons. Hence the Government should

[Shri P. Appalarasimham]

immediately sanction Rs. 10 crores for these people. Sir, there are many schemes initiated by the Govt. the development of the down trodden. There are many corporations for this purpose. The poor people are the backbone of the country. The displaced poor at VSL are part of the teeming millions of the poor in the country. Hence the Govt. should have the responsibility for their development and sanction the amount. Similarly Government should also concede to the request made by the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Shri N.T. Ramo Rao for providing compensation for the land acquired at market prices. I hope the hon. Minister would do justice to these poor people by conceding to this request.

Sir, finally request the hon. Minister to appoint only such person as Managing Director who is well conversant with Telugu language and the local conditions. Only such an officer will be in a position to deliver the goods.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak.

16.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Appalarasimham, please resume your seat. The Minister will reply tomorrow.

DISCUSSION RE : GROWING THREAT OF TERRORISM AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We now have got a discussion under Rule 193. Mr. Sobhanadreeswara Rao and Prof. K.K. Tewary will raise discussion on the growing threat of terrorism and its implications.

HON. MEMBERS : Before you start the discussions...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, are you initiating the discussions from the Chair ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am taking some

cues from you, Professor Sahib, certain times.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : He is terrorizing...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Far from it. My name indicates that I am incapable of terrorism.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Our Speaker is not so weak.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : He wields a strick dipped in honey.

I wanted to say that this subject should not be discussed in a partisan manner or should not be confined to only one point of view. The subject will affect and is affecting all of you and the entire country.

This is my appeal and this is my desire from the care of my heart. There is a feeling of pang which erupts sometimes from my heart and I say a few words to ventilate it. It is a malaise which is to be diagnosed and cured by all and not single handedly. Our paths can be different but our goal is the same and all of you should endeavour unitedly to achieve that goal.

There can be many reasons for it. Keeping in view the fact that we have chosen the path of democracy, what is happening is more dangerous because violence and democracy cannot go together. These are two diametrically contradictory trends.

Now we have to think whether we shall be able to protect the system and the values that we have adopted. If the Government is run by the barrel of the gun, then there will neither be Shri Madhu Dandavate nor Shri Tiwari and for that matter there will be no speaker of the House. Then there will not be any rule of law.

We cannot tolerate it because our martyrs have given us this much after undergoing innumerable hardships. How can we forget those brave men, who had gone to the gallows smilingly and had laid down their lives? Rajguru, Sukhdey

Bhagat Singh, Ashfaqulla. Madan Lal Dhingra, Ram Singh, Azad—they are countless, whom will you remember and whom will you forget? You will have to keep in mind all these things.

The most despicable thing is that terrorism is sowing the seeds of communalism. For this, religion is being misused. Religion is there to purify the soul, to teach us to live together and to help others.

Some of you might have or might not have seen the happenings because you were in distant places. But I had seen it in its most abominable form as I come from an area which is just 4 miles away from the Pakistan border. I had seen the horrifying scenes. I had seen the caravans which had been deprived of every thing. I had seen in those caravans crying children, the children who had been suckling their dead mothers' breasts, whom I had brought home. I had seen the mothers being separated from the children and the children from their fathers and the brothers from their sisters. I had seen women becoming widows. I cannot express what can happen. I had seen the man turning into beast.

Why is the man becoming beast again? I cannot comprehend. I fail to understand.

After paying such a heavy price, if the country is made to pay it again, it will be a blunder and the people would say that nothing has been learnt from past experience.

Therefore, I appeal to you to think unitedly and destroy this malaise completely. Communalism should not be allowed to exist because it is a poison. Democracy and communalism cannot co-exist. We all are Indians. We have our rights and there should not be any discrimination against anyone.

It is true that we have to formulate our social, economic and educational policies. We have to provide equal rights to all but then we have to ensure that we should work unitedly so that everyone may feel that when the need arose, the Parliament raised its voice and saved the country from the impending danger of disintegration. We all should keep these things in mind.

I pray to God to grant you strength to speak with one voice. You should do everything with firmness and unitedly and forget all other things. You should bear in mind that you are Indians first and party affiliations come later.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before the discussion starts, I want to raise a point of order just to help the House. I do not know whether you had carefully read the manner in which the agenda has been drawn to raise a discussion on the growing threat of terrorism and its implications. In the Business Advisory Committee, we had decided to discuss the situation in Punjab in the context of terrorism. You have made it such a wide subject. Of course, thank God it is not the situation in the world; it is restricted to India only... (*Interruptions*).

But you see that it completely takes away the context of Punjab; and we will follow up what instructions you have given. I think it should be made clear.

MR. SPEAKER : I think it is very clear that we are basically concerned with Punjab.

Mr. Sobhanadreeswara Rao.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to initiate the discussion on this vital subject which is agitating the minds of millions of people in our country. The entire nation was very happy when our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the President of Akali Dal Party, late Longowal signed the Punjab Accord on 24th July, 1985. Barring a very few people, a very few organisations, almost all sections in our country have expressed their happiness and support for the historic Accord; and one and all expected that the agony and turmoil will come to an end and a new beginning will be made in Punjab. But it is most unfortunate for the nation and for Punjab in particular that we had lost Longowal. He had displayed a very rare courage.

We know that there are some people who are not for the Accord, there are some people who are not for peace and prosperity

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

in Punjab, there are some people who want to create obstacles for the country's unity and integrity. Knowing that thing, he had acted courageously and he tried to build up the public opinion especially in Punjab for the implementation of Punjab Accord in letter and spirit. Till his last breath he was doing it, paid the highest price and sacrificed his life for the same. But events which are taking place for some time are causing a lot of worry. Unfortunately, the terrorist activities have increased manifold. They are killing innocent people. They are killing just to create a scare. They are killing Akali leaders. They are killing sons of Akali leaders. And some police officers have also lost their lives. These terrorists are looting armouries also as happened in the Railway Police headquarters at Taran Taran and Ferozepur. But till now only a very few of the terrorists have been nabbed and only a few criminals who are connected with these terrorist activities could be taken to task. Now, the people of this country are very much worried about a strange coincidence that these terrorist activists could take shelter in the holy Sikh shrine i.e. Golden Temple, in Amritsar and the people are very much astonished to find this happen when the Akali Dal Government is there in the State. Of course, Shri Barnala cannot be blamed for the present state of affairs, because several events which have taken place in the past has culminated in the present state. If we take the statistics, just in three months more than 80 people have lost their lives and three police officers were killed.

Why it is happening in Punjab, a land which contributed the largest number of people to defend the frontiers of this country, who have a proud history behind them? They stand first in the entire country in their sacrifice and suffering for the unity and integrity of this country as well as keeping a vigil on the borders. Punjab's contribution in other fields in second to none, as the House is quite aware. When there were wars with Pakistan and China, people in those border villages used to extend all cooperation to our jawans. But now when these terrorists who are trained in Pakistan, supplied arms, given money to de-stabilise the democratic system in our country, are deliberately moving

hither and thither, why are people keeping quiet? It is a thing which should be examined by one and all. I feel that the Sikh psyche was hurt. After Madam Gandhi was assassinated, which was the most heinous crime, unfortunately, people who have close connections with political parties, who are very near the positions of power, they encouraged some people to retaliate, to take revenge against the assassination of our late Prime Minister, as well as of the killings of several innocent Hindus who were travelling in the buses, who were travelling in the trains. Several thousands of Sikhs who were not connected with Madam's assassination or with the terrorist activities, were murdered, were burnt, their properties were completely destroyed, their complete belongings, their savings of the entire lifetime were ruined in flames, and unfortunately these incidents had a bearing on the common Sikh's mind to some extent. Also during the Asiad, which was a great event, of course, when Sikhs were coming to witness the games, unfortunately, some governments had taken too much burden on themselves and tried to check them, tried to insult the feelings of gentlemen Sikhs and, in some cases, indignation was heaped on Sikhs who are serving in the Army, those who had shown their identity cards were also not spared. We should keep these things in our mind as to why the present situation is there. I pray with folded hands that such things should not happen again in the best interest of the nation. We should also learn lesson from our past mistakes. Who was responsible for making Bhindranwale a hero who was not a force in those days?... (*Interruptions*). I am not going into it but we should never commit such mistakes again by encouraging that type of destructive forces, the terrorist forces, even for slightest political gains. There are some instances where it is clearly established that Pakistan are running training camps along our borders. They are supplying ammunition and sophisticated and latest arms. They are training people in subversive activities. Our Government should expose these nefarious activities of Pakistan in all international forum and it should tell all countries about this and try to bring public opinion in our favour so that Pakistan may give up this type of interference in our internal matters and in the running of our nation.

The Centre and the State should act quickly before it becomes too late. This is my submission. I feel that already some ground has been lost. But still there is plenty of scope. We should strengthen the hands of the State Government, Shri Barnala's Government. The Prime Minister and Government of India should extend its fullest support to the Barnala Government; if need be, they must send the latest arms to prevent such types of terrorist activities. Sir, the non-implementation of the Punjab accord has, to some extent, resulted in the weakening of the hands of Mr. Barnala and strengthened the hands of these terrorists who are continuously making an anti-Government propaganda all the time. They have gained to some extent. So, the Punjab Accord must be implemented within the shortest possible time and without any delay. I make an appeal to our Akali friends also. In the Punjab accord it is clearly stated in clause 7.2. Mrs. Indira Gandhi has always stated that when Chandigarh is to go to Punjab, some Hindi speaking territories in Punjab will go to Haryana. A Commission will be constituted to determine the specific Hindi speaking areas which should go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. But what happened? The Mathew Commission could not give a decision because of this word 'contiguity'. Though that commission identified 83 villages and 2 towns (which are at present in Punjab but which are majority Hindi speaking areas) it could not give a decision. The name of Kandukhera village was cited. The word 'contiguity' came in the way. I appeal to our Akali friends to cooperate; I request them to give fullest cooperation for implementation of this accord in the true spirit in which this accord came into being. Through mutual negotiations all these things should be decided. If it could not be decided, at least another Commission may be appointed immediately without any further loss of time. I appeal to our Government to seal our borders immediately. Government should deploy as much defence personnel as necessary to see that not a single fellow or terrorist crosses the border. We have got some information that Pakistan personnel in the guise of terrorists also are coming and doing all these operations. So, no stone should be left unturned and similarly, all the foreign nations like the U.K., the USA and

Canada in particular, from which countries some Sikhs are giving their helping hand to the terrorists in our country, those countries should be requested to take necessary steps for extradition of those people, when it is clearly known that such and such a person is responsible for the connections with the terrorists in our country. And all countries should come forward to form an international coordinating committee to combat terrorism because it has become a phenomenon not only here, but elsewhere also. But much so we are worrying because this is the land of Gautama Buddha and the land of Mahatma Gandhi, and all countries should join together to combat this terrorism firmly and to take practical measures for improved Intelligence, sharing of law enforcing activities and to convene regular international conferences on terrorism as a way to increase awareness of the problem. And we from our party will extend our fullest cooperation for the peaceful and amicable solution of the Punjab problem, and we wish it will be achieved soon, and from our Party we are ready to take whatever endeavours that are needed.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

PROF. K K. TELWARY (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for getting the debate toned up, and I was expecting that this serious matter would be kept above partisan considerations and no amount of cankerousness will be allowed to be inducted, because we wanted this House to give the relevant message to the nation and all those who are interested in destabilising our country through the instrumentality of terrorism. Unfortunately, the previous speaker made certain remarks, which were not actually relevant to the spirit today in which we want to discuss this matter. However, I do not join issue with him, I take this matter at levels which it deserves, and try to respond to it in an appropriate manner, so that people in the country understand that this House, which is the supreme body for expression of the determination of the Indian people, the patriotic masses of India, will not allow any contentiousness to be inducted when it is a question of integrity, unity and freedom of the Motherland.

[Prof. K.K. Tewary]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, terrorism as a factor today of destabilisation, destruction of our country, is staring us in the face. Punjab, of course, is in the focus, but in other areas also terrorism is raising its ugly head and that indicates the dimension of this problem. I am very happy that this House and the country are aware now of the clearer threat perceptions to the unity of this nation. Sir, only recently it has been reported that in Tripura TNV Volunteers were supplied weapons of Chinese make. They were made available to them through the good offices of Bangladesh, so far a very friendly neighbour. It was also reported that a couple of Pakistani intelligence officials were also involved in passing on of these weapons to the terrorists there. Therefore, the threat from terrorism today, to this country is not confined to one area. It is a total assault, I take it, whether it is a terrorism in Punjab or North East. It is a total assault on our unity and we have to frame a suitable response to resist and meet this challenge. In this connection, we must not lose sight of what is happening and who are those operating in Punjab. I would not be indulging in any recrimination, for, that should not be the spirit of the debate today. But let us have our perspectives clear. Across the borders, we have been hearing, there are terrorist camps and we have authentic information from different channels and from the Punjab Chief Minister himself. Who are the people who have organised this, who are funding and financing and running these camps? Now it is clear that with the forces of destabilisation from outside and forces of terrorism, subversion—from inside, the threat is multiple. Therefore, the preparedness and the response should also be equally alert and clear. Forces of imperialism operating in our neighbourhood are active and in Punjab—why Punjab was chosen? You made a reference which is very relevant to the debate today. The reference was regarding the danger of allowing religion to become the dominating factor of politics of any political party in the country. Punjab was chosen because fanatical forces had been aroused, the concept of Dharm Yudh was announced and all irrelevant old symbolisms and miseries of past were resurrected and an agitation was launched. What happened thereafter. The ground has been traversed *ad nauseam*. I

would not go into the details of all that.

Sir, when we discuss Punjab terrorism in relation to the unity of the country, then we must—of course, not in any revengeful mood but for setting the perspective right clear, we must—to deal with who are these people, whether they are inside. It is because, now it is clear and the students of modern history know specially what is happening in the third world countries. They must analyse these factors. Forces of religious fanaticism, I would term them as Philistinism, the Philistines, forces of anarchy, forces of mayhem and murder were unleashed in the name of religion. Unreal and imaginary grievances were created in a particular part of the country, with full preparations and connivance of the foreign powers. This continued for three years. A reference has been made to the ghastly assassination of Madam Gandhi and all that happened after that. The country was passing through a terrible crisis, a crisis perhaps of a terrible dimension and the nation arose as one man. The credit goes to the people of India that they realised that this juncture will not allow partisan factors to intervene or to colour our judgement and they voted our Party and the Prime Minister to save this country and the signals should have been clear to everybody.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is a non-partisan approach.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi—and my friend has referred to it—in his reverent openness to the democratic processes in the country and keeping the question of unity above everything else, suspending completely the considerations which every national leader or leader of a political party has, for the prospects of his party, took the stand. Many discordant voices were raised and the people were opposed to election. But, Shri Rajiv Gandhi demonstrated a judgment which is historic. Now even looking in retrospect, it is a historic judgment and historic courage has been shown. The leader of the nation would not allow Partisan considerations to be inducted into its affairs, where the unity of the nation is concerned. What followed was the historic accord. Sant Longowal and his friends, Shri Barnala and others, have also demonstrated exemplary courage and without allowing persona factors, without allowing the immediate past which had vitiated the atmosphere in the

country, they agreed to come to Delhi and after a round of negotiations, an accord was concluded. What happened after that? I am a little intrigued and a little amazed also when some voices are raised in certain quarters—again I am very soft—that all this mayhem, all this blood-bath and the wanton killings are taking place in Punjab now because the accord has not been implemented. What can be more hollow, what can be more deluding and misleading than this statement? Do we remember that one of the authors of the accord namely, Sant Longowal, was brutally murdered for reaching this accord with the Prime Minister? The people who murdered Longowal, the people who rejected this accord out of hand, and the people who said that Longowal and the Akali Party, which has reached this accord, is not acceptable to them, the people who assembled in the Golden Temple on 26th January in unauthorised Sarbat Khalsa meeting, and rejected this accord, are now indulging in this violence.

So, may I know from the House where is the connection between implementation of the programme although the implementation of the programme has not been ignored, and the violence that is now taking place? Can there be such an alibi for encouraging and extending support to terrorists and to traitors who are playing not only with the innocent lives of the people but playing with the unity and integrity of this nation? It is unfortunate that these forces are now operating in Punjab. Punjab election was a historical election. The fight was absolutely clear. It was a fight between the forces of peace, people who wanted communal amity, people who wanted peace in Punjab and people who at the behest of their mentors in Washington, in Rawalpindi and other countries wanted to destabilise this country. Therefore, the historic mandate to the Akali Party. Why people have been trying to find fault with us? Why a party which lost the election, welcomes the victory of an opposition party? This also goes to prove that we, as a party of a century, we as the party which has led this country to freedom, and consolidated the freedom of this nation would not be swayed by partisan considerations and we welcome this victory of the Akali Party—not of Akali Party as such but welcome the judgment, the sane

judgment of the people who had rejected terrorism out of hand, who had rejected communal fanaticism out of hand and had given their mandate to a particular political party to bring Punjab back on the right track and restore amity and peace in that strife-torn State. Now, the Akali Party's bounden responsibility is to bring prove equal to the challenge and prove equal to the task. So far as the Central Government is concerned, right from the day—you do not have a parallel example in our history of free India—from the time we started fighting elections and forming governments under different umbrellas nowhere you find a Prime Minister of a particular Party leading the country extends all support and he congratulates the Akali Party and goes out of his way in saying 'Whatever help you need, the help is at your disposal. Please discharge your constitutional obligations to the nation, discharge your constitutional obligations to the people who have put you in power.' Now there are limits which Constitution permits. There are limits to the patience of a nation.

Unfortunately lately many things have been happening which are not very welcome and I would like the House to respond unitedly to the fact there. Let us not try and I am repeating that I will never try to take any partisan interest or partisan advantage of it. What happened? Unfortunately a section of the Akali Party would not agree. That is also unfortunate. We want the Akali Party to set its house in order because what is happening there is not an ordinary situation. There are opposition parties ruling in other parts of the country. But what is happening in Punjab is an extraordinary situation. The nation is threatened with division. Therefore, our response is so great and unqualified that we are prepared to do anything to strengthen the Akali Party to meet their constitutional obligations. But, unfortunately, what is happening? Again I say that I would not like to rake up old things. For 3 to 4 years the extremists tried. The only attempt of the extremists was to bring about a communal divide in Punjab. But the age-old ties between the Sikhs and the Hindus stood the onslaught and I am prepared to say that we have never taken every Sikh as an extremist. Far from it. The history of the Sikhs' heroism, the Sikhs' patriotism is therefore everybody

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to see. But the people who are trying to destabilise the whole situation are to blame. Unfortunately for 3 years they did not succeed in dividing the people. During 3 to 4 months time after Barnala Government took over, this division, unfortunately, has become visible. These clashes between Hindus and Sikhs are extremely unfortunate and this shows that there is at some level a lack of perception, a lack of will and a lack of determination to fight the challenge of the extremists. What happened? How did the Golden Temple which we all revere pass into the hands of the Damdami Taksal and the AISSF? That is another history, a story which the Akalis will do well to understand and to solve that problem. How come that Khalistan flag is still fluttering atop the Golden Temple. I am told that an agreement has been arrived at between Mr. Kabul Singh who is now President of the SGPC and the Damdami Taksal about the control of the Golden Temple and other shrines spread all over India. What will this mean? This will mean putting at the disposal of extremists crores of rupees and other wherewithals to organise themselves and to find respectability and to influence the mainstream of Sikh masses. This is a very dangerous development.

Sir the, Akali Party called 'Sarbat Khalsa' the highest Institution of the Sikhs. This Sarbat Khalsa was called at Anandpur Sahib and this Sarbat Khalsa gave certain directions to the SGPC and to the Akali Party for action, evicting unauthorised and irreligious elements who have entered the Golden Temple. So far no action is visible. Nothing has been done. They continue to sit there in the Golden Temple and you understand the authority of the persons who exercise control over the highest seat of religious authority in Punjab. I treat this as a failure and we must try—of course we are giving all help, extending all goodwill to the Akali party but this does not speak very high of the determination of the party to tackle this problem.

There is a certain amount of equivocation and ambivalence and I want make it abundantly clear that if the equivocation continues..(*Interruption.*) what happened the other day? Opposition leaders want to the Prime Minister and a united decision

was taken by the parties cutting across party line.

(*Interruptions*)

You were invited, all right. You deserved the invitation. I do not grudge your being there. They were invited by the Prime Minister. They also, understanding the seriousness of the situation, joined the Prime Minister and our party appealed serenity in Punjab, decided to external all help through their units there to the Barnala Government and to Mr. Barnala. What was the response? Next day Mr. Barnala made the Punjab Assembly adopt a resolution saying that all those who were detained for waging a war on the Union of India, should be granted general amnesty. That was the response. When the Bains Committee recommended the release of hardened criminals...the consequence and the results are for everybody to see. We are extending all cooperation and support to Mr. Barnala and his Government, not just because Mr. Barnala is the Chief Minister of a party there, but Mr. Barnala is facing a peculiar and extra-ordinary situation there and what is involved in Punjab is the unity of the nation. Therefore, we price unity of the nation more rather than partisan interests. Hence I speak with clarity of mind and from the core of my heart that Mr. Baranala's Government deserve all support. But Mr. Baranala, his colleagues, the Party and the SGPC must try to fight the challenge and must try to discharge the constitutional obligations which have been thrust upon their shoulders by the patriotic people of Punjab. The best way to tackle the situation for the political parties represented in this House is to maintain this unity and from this House a message should go, a united message without any division, without reference to what happened in the past. Many wrong things happened. Let us now start afresh and with united resolution let us apeal to the people of India about the challenges which are looming large on the horizon. The national scenario is getting darker and darker. Therefore, I appeal to this House to make it a united voice which is felt in the country, so that we can face the challenges before the nation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : Sir,

I would like to make a submission with your permission.

I would like to reiterate our stand of full support to the Chief Minister in his fight against the terrorism. Although it may be a little premature at this stage to mention this, in the last three days the signs are extremely encouraging. The Chief Minister has given very clear cut instructions that hard action will be taken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You could have told this to Prof. Tewary beforehand.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The facts of the case are that four terrorists have been apprehended and shot, three have been arrested and yesterday we have found a reasonable quantity of arms. The BSF and the Para Military have also found nearly Rs. 11 crores worth of heroin on the border, which is the single largest catch that we have had for the past few days.

As you know Mr. Rebeiro who was the Special Secretary in the Home Ministry has gone as the D.G. of Police. Already, under the instructions of the Chief Minister, various plans are being made for reorganising and making the police more effective and the initial action certainly indicates that they are on the right track.

I think, we should take this opportunity to wish Mr. Barnala well for the future and also for the Punjab police and the para military who are assisting them. They have also given a substantial shopping list in terms of various equipments, in terms of communication, weaponry, transportation. This is not something new, this has been happening in the past also. We will try to help them to the extent that we can.

For the benefit of the House I would like to indicate certain steps that we have taken in the Home Ministry in our dealings with Mr. Barnala for the past few months which will be followed in future also. We have shared total information with Mr. Barnala. I cannot divulge the details; but under broad headings I can certainly indicate to you what sort of action we have taken at both our ends. We have indicated clearly the strategy which the extremists are using

and also what their mentors want. We have given in detail the position existing in Punjab in most of the Gurudwaras. This is a matter for very serious concern.

We have given the linkage of terrorists and also their possible locations. We have brought to attention of the Chief Minister the provocative and anti-national utterances which have been made by various Ragis and Dajis in many villages of Punjab. This is inciting the communal passions and creating enormous amount of problems.

We have requested the State Government to look at this in a very serious manner. In addition to this, I don't want to mention any organisation's name we have also given details of three or four various political parties or political organisations which have been indulging in anti-national statements. We have also requested the Chief Minister, to which he has agreed, for joint interrogations and also for the operation of the CBI outposts on the border. The latter is still under discussion; but we feel that it is very relevant.

Sir, we have also requested the Chief Minister to be extremely careful in terms of hasty releases of the detenus who are currently in the Punjab jails. We are willing to share all the information. We have shared information on this and we have certainly requested them to exercise extreme caution.

We have also made a specific request to the State it is for the State to follow that the provisions of NSA and the Terrorist Act should be followed with hardened criminals.

Sir, much has been said in regard to the border. I would like to briefly tell the Members that late last year and early this year, the Central Government has sanctioned very large expansion schemes both for the western and for the eastern borders. We would be virtually doubling our current strength, our border outposts, our observation posts and we have also provided our people with the most up-to-date equipment. Sir, it is difficult for me to divulge all the details in this regard. But I would like to mention that in the past two and a half months we have apprehended nearly 2200 people on the western border. We have

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pushed back 2050 and 150 have been handed over to the Punjab police. In addition to this in the last 75 days with increased surveillance there has been a great deal of activity on the border. The BSF has challenged various parties which are trying to infiltrate and during the last six weeks 43 people have been killed by our security forces.

We have also instituted a joint interrogation committee for inter-State crimes which Punjab Chief Minister has agreed to and this is meeting every month. This involves Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana and also Delhi. Now in the last six months we have caught nearly 20-30 terrorists—I am deliberately not giving the exact figure—and their clear links with Pakistan have been established.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame. Shame.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I can not, Sir, mention what time they went to Pakistan and came out because it will only help the others. But what I can tell you is that—our External Affairs Minister has left—we have conveyed this to the Ministry of External Affairs who are taking it up with the Pakistan authorities. We have given details of camps. We have given details of names, locations, training schedules and the type of assistance Pakistan has given to these terrorists. It is a matter of serious concern. We have explained to the Ministry of External Affairs that this may be taken up in the hardest possible manner with the Pakistan authorities.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It is an hostile act.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Sir, I had spent two days in Punjab. We had extensive talks with the Chief Minister. I would like to bring to the attention of the House that one of the most disturbing features was not the fact that all this is going on because severe action has been taken but the disturbing feature was when we met many groups of political parties; many groups of individuals and many groups of citizens. There was always talk of the Sikh psyche. There was talk of the

Hindu psyche. Very few people mentioned of the Punjab side...

AN. HON. MEMBER : Indian psyche.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I think it is much better if we refer to the Indian psyche rather than the Sikh psyche or the Hindu psyche because this is really creating the communal cleavage in the whole affair. I would like to mention that we are talking today of sending para-military forces; we are talking of sending weaponry and also other things to Punjab but if this communal divide persists then nothing is going to help. We have had occasion to discuss this matter with the leader of Opposition and, I think, all of us must sit down and evolve a joint strategy, if necessary make joint visits to Punjab. I am sure the Chief Minister with the stand he has taken will be able to tackle the terrorists' problem but we must see—and, I think, this is our prime responsibility—that this communal divide which is coming to the fore is totally eliminated.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, may I seek a clarification at this stage? Certain very apprehensive points have been brought out by the Minister. So I would like to know whether there is an offer, I believe, for exchange of the officers of intelligence of both the sides—India and Pakistan—to meet...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. No.

MR. SPEAKER : Order. Order.

19.00 hrs.

AN HON. MEMBER : We should not allow their intelligence officers to come here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister will reply. Why do you reply?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, he can clarify whether there is an offer or not, because that will help us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Minister reply. Why are you taking the reply on your shoulders? He is there to reply and he will reply.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I don't see how any exchange of intelligence officers is going to help anyone if they continue to train terrorist against us in their camps,

MR. SPEAKER : Before you proceed, Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, Mr. Minister, I would like to say something. You have pointed out about the preachings from the religious platforms which try to agitate the minds and the passions of the people. But this must be tackled by the whole House on a war footing and there must be stringent measures to curb all these from outside or inside, wherever it is, in whatever capacity and whatever place it is, whether this place or that place. Otherwise, we will be failing in our duties. There, they must be concerned only with the religion, preaching peace, amity and everything. Otherwise, either inside or outside, you must come out strictly against the treason, whatever may happen. That is the only solution of it. The late you come with it, the worst it would be.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, though the motion has been admitted in the name of growing threat of terrorisms and its implications, you have rightly said and we have also understood that the debate on Punjab problem will take place. Now, Sir, there are no two opinions that the situation in Punjab is very serious and the whole country is facing a trying time in this part of our country. Now, this situation requires restraint from everybody, also wisdom and courage. Sir, the hon. Minister, Mr. Arun Nehru, has said something about reramping the Administration. Over and above that, what I want to emphasise is the need for all of us to organise the people, particularly in Punjab so that they are mobilised to fight back terrorism. Without the active participation of the people in Punjab, and full cooperation of the people from all over the country, this problem is very hard to tackle. It is not only an administrative problem. I am happy to hear that certain measures have been taken. These are very important. For a Chief Minister who has the sanction of the people to fight terrorism, to see that the peace is restored in Punjab, if he is to bother himself all the time with different kinds of other things then that concentration does not remain there. But now on one thing I reserve my comments. This is about the appointment of the Governor, Mr. S.S. Ray, in Punjab, I would point out that is a spectacular news to us.

PROF. K.K. TIWARY : Who are you worried about that ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I am not worried about that at all. I am a little bit worried about what will happen to the Civil Liberties Cell of the A.I.C.C.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : You have no business to comment on this appointment.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : If you say that I cannot comment anything on civil liberty, then I do not say about that. Now, Sir, we express our fullest support to any measure that the Government in Punjab is going to take and the Central Government is going to take to combat terrorism. From our party we express our full support.

The other point is that now, it is no use blaming anybody for what happened in the past, but we have to draw a lesson so that we are able to take effective political steps which will help to curb the terrorism in Punjab. We have to take a back look into what happened in the past without naming anybody or blaming anybody.

The recent rise of terrorism in Punjab can be attributed to so many thing, but I would like to recollect only certain vital things. It was during the Akali morcha when Akalis intensified the religious appeal to convey their point of view that they lost the initiative to Bhindranwale. Who was this Bhindranwale ? Who propped him up ? If I say the pulling party who propped him up then there will the protest from you. But I want to declare that if it was our party, then the people have every right to spit on us. That was a crime done on the country. The lesson to be drawn is that there is every danger when politics is mixed with religion and we have to avoid that. I have every sympathy for those Akali leaders who are trying to normalise the political situation. Those who are nationalists, those who carry with them the traditions of martyrs of Jallianwala Bagh, traditions of Ghaddar Party, and traditions of Bhagat Singh will rise to the occasion and will take conscious measures to separate religion from politics.

I must also recall what happened on the 26th January. What did the protagonists of

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Khalistan do and what transpired there? They said that Sikhs were slaves in India and they wanted an independent Khalistan. A Khalistan flag was also hoisted. Even challenges are being thrown to the elected body, SGPC. This type of challenges were not there during the time of Bhindranwale even. This needs to be taken serious note of. Then, first the SGPC wanted to hold their Sarbat Khalsa in the Golden Temple, but then the threat came and they shifted it to Anandpur Sahib. We did not like sit very much, but we were told that they had to avoid a confrontation. It appears to us that they had abridged the authority of the elected body. In that Sarbat Khalsa, a decision was taken to get the Golden Temple vacated from the extremists. But that has not been implemented. They have a duty to see that this is done immediately, otherwise it will again complicate the situation.

There is [another very menacing and dangerous thing. While the extremists are adopting their usual methods, counter-communalism is coming up in the name of Shiv Sena and that is very very dangerous. I want to make an appeal. All the national parties have a duty to see that no one from any of the party associates himself by any means with any of these kinds of organizations. That is our national duty. When Rajiv-Longowal Accord was signed, we all supported it. The President of the party and the Prime Minister of the country signed it. But I want to ask. Is this a responsible behaviour that even inside Parliament, even from that particular party, which hailed that Accord, they spoke with different voices. One may say that this is the proof of democracy. I say, Parliament is not the political conference room of any political party. Settle it inside the party and come out with a unified voice and say that the Accord has to be implemented.

(Interruptions)

Again, it is not only one particular party. All of us should be conscious about these things. What is happening in Haryana? What is going on there in the name of 'Samast Haryana'. We are not at all happy with it. We are against it. I say we have to show wisdom.

(Interruptions)

I am not going to name anybody. This is the need of the hour. We have to understand this and we have to take proper action.

Now, the role of the Government is very important in bringing peace to Punjab and in effectively combating terrorism. Inside this House, I heard a view one day that non-implementation of the Accord and delaying the Accord is not responsible for the growth of terrorism. One may say like that. But our feeling is that the extremists are gaining ground because of this delay. Those who are trying to sabotage the Accord, are able to tell the people that Chandigarh has not come and so on. Well, it cannot be taken as a plea that because Chandigarh has not come, one should take to terrorism. But what are the factors that are contributing to it? We have to understand this aspect. There is so much of mishandling. You all know this and I am not going into it. In the Accord, the contiguity factor, the village basis and then the language basis, all these things are there. But in the Mathew Commission, how did the other factor come? Nobody understood it. The Prime Minister said that was a mistake. But nobody rectified it. Is this a responsible thing that we are doing? I do not know. Can you prove that this is a responsible thing to do?

Now, let us come to the Akalis also. Some confusion is created by some of them regarding the SYL Canal. That also contributed to the other communalism—counter communal forces. They have to be very serious also in their commitment and they should see to it that the SYL Canal project is implemented.

Now the question about Chandigarh comes up. The Mathew Commission failed and it ended in a fiasco. So many months have passed now. But what are you thinking about it? Are you trying to solve that particular aspect of the Accord? Chandigarh will go to Punjab and some Hindi areas will go to Haryana. What is happening to that? How can confidence grow in the minds of the people that the Accord is being implemented in its full contents. How? No attempt is made to construct the capital of Haryana. That is also important. If some activity is there in

this direction, people will understand that the Accord is being implemented.

Now I come to another aspect, which is very vital. That is about the foreign connection. They are all exploiting the situation and that is very serious. So much has been talked about it. Government never rose to the occasion. Why don't they come up with a White Paper? Whose hands are there? You told that so many terrorists had been nabbed. They have a definite connection with Pakistan. Shri Barnala is saying that Pakistan is giving them training. The involvement of a foreign hand is a common knowledge. Take the people into confidence. It is not the case of only innocent people misdirected towards terrorism. You tell the truth in the people and you rekindle that spirit of fight against imperialism. That patriotism has to come into the minds of the people. And you have a duty.

Now, Mr. Howe, the Foreign Secretary has come. Have you received any commitment about curbing terrorists in that country and about extradition? It is said that they would take stern action there but not extradite the terrorists. They may be saying that they will be firm may be they have an interest, they are trying to sell that junk 'Hermes'? Who have to see that there is a method behind it. During the earlier occasion, *viz.* the discussions on External Affairs. I said that there was a method. We talk of Pakistan. It is not Pakistan alone. The Big Power is there behind it. There was a blueprint drawn up by a Pakistani Colonel. I referred to that report which came in 'Hindustan Times' of 2nd February. I wonder things are happening in that direction. Their aim was to create terror; capture the Golden Temple; kill people; kill VIPs; prop up a figure like Bhindranwale, and give arms training. All these are happening in a calculated manner.

Then will be a time when they will recognize Khalistan, and they will intervene. How dare they say that? They cannot say that, without a big support behind it. You have to understand this.

One may say that I am exaggerating things. No; I am not exaggerating.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are absolutely correct.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I referred to another report. What is the reaction of the Government? I referred to a report that CIA has set up a Sikh department, a Muslim department etc. I am not going into other aspects. You should come out and tell us what is the real thing happening.

Now, in the United Kingdom they are giving shelter to terrorists in the Council House. They are giving doles. To whom? A list containing some names was submitted by our High Commission to the British Home Department, saying that they were hardened criminals. (*Interruptions*) British Courts did not hand them over to our court but they give them doles. What a good friend?

We have got this report also : In USA, the states the Khalistanis enjoy in official circles is similar to that enjoyed by Contras, Mujahideens of Afghanistan, and counter-revolutionaries of Angola and Mozambique. I am afraid of that time to come when as Mr. Reagan has said; 'I am also a Contra.' Some day, he may say : 'I am also a Khalistani'. I hope that day does not come. Today, I believe that everybody has seen "The Statesman". Warren Unna has written what Reagan has told the U.S. Congress on 4th February this year; he said about moral and material assistance to be given to topple four Governments including Kampuchea, Nicaragua and Afghanistan. We all know about their covert actions. I am not trying unnecessarily create a certain kind of psychology. But things are very serious, more serious than what we can just now think of.

I do not want to take much time. What I want is : You tell us concretely what you are going to do about Chandigarh and about the transfer of the territory. That is the first thing. The river dispute is there. That Bill has been passed. Then we have the SYL Canal. Akalis will have to see that it is done. Then we have the foreign connections. Are you ready to come out with a White Paper? That is very much needed.

I again appeal to all, including myself; We have to show restraint. We have to go to the people of Punjab. Our party is organizing with the Left parties, to have a campaign for

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"Save Punjab, Save India Day" in Punjab from the 5th April. That is the only weapon. If people are mobilized in support of the unity and integrity of the country and against terrorism, then terrorism can be affectively combated. There is no other way.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, issue of terrorism in Punjab is being discussed in the House. Punjab, or the land of five rivers, has produced great freedom fighters like Lala Lajpat Rai, Sardar Bhagat Singh and Udham Singh, Punjab is a leading state of the country; it ushered in the green revolution and is producing maximum foodgrains in the country. It provides funds to the centre. This is the Punjab where once love and affection prevailed and where big temples and Gurudwaras have been built. There was a time when Punjab was praised all over the country. Unfortunately, terrorism is at its peak in that very Punjab and the situation has reached a stage that this House had to consider and discuss this matter.

It is clear that when this issue is before the House, it is not confined to Punjab alone. Terrorism has become a national problem. We remember that period of early fifties, when PEPSU was not in Punjab. Naxalites had sprcad a reign of terror in Punjab and the Centre had deputed Shri Rao to deal with the situation. He was able to eliminate the naxalites and that reign of terror also came to an end.

Unfortunately, today also similar circumstances prevail in Punjab and the Centre had to depute D.G. Police to Punjab. After all, what is the reason? Just now I was listening to an hon. Member of the opposition who had said earlier that non-implementation of Rajiv-Longowal Accord was the main reason of terrorism or extremism in Punjab. (*Interruptions*). He has already spoken on this subject. I have also spoken at length on the subject at the time of discussion on the President's Address and on the Ravi-Beas Bill, I do not want to repeat it now.

But I want to know is whether there was no violence or terrorism in Punjab before the Rajiv Longowal Accord? Were they not terrorists who assassinated a great personality like Longowal who was one of the signatories to the Accord? All these people were against the Accord and did not want restoration of peace in Punjab. Now how far is it right to say that non-implementation of the Accord is the cause of violence. Out of 11 points of this Accord, 9 have already been implemented. Chandigarh was to be transferred to Punjab on 26th January and Mathew Commission was appointed by the Government for this purpose. But as per the findings of the Mathew Commission, Chandigarh cannot be transferred to Punjab unless Hindi-Speaking areas of Punjab are transferred to Haryana. Government of India wants that both the Chief Ministers should discuss this matter to find out an amicable solution but no solution has been found till now. Now, again a commission will have to be appointed.

It is also mentioned in it that Punjab will complete the Yamuna Sutlaj Canal work by 15th August. Are these the two issues of the terrorists in Punjab on account of which they have taken to the path of terrorism? Some foreign powers including Pakistan and some western countries are responsible for it because they cannot tolerate our rapid progress and want to destabilise our country. They want to disturb our peace so that we may not progress rapidly. Who are these miscreants? They are Indians. I will not say Sikhs because a Sikh can never kill a Hindu. They are human beasts who are bereft of humane considerations. Shri Barnala had recently said that they were being trained in Pakistan and I do not want to repeat it. It is the duty of our Government and just now our Home Minister has also expressed his views on the subject. After the Accord, elections were held peacefully and a popular government was formed. Our Prime Minister expressed his happiness over the peaceful elections in Punjab irrespective of the fact that Akali Dal had won and congress had lost it. It was hoped that peace would be restored in Punjab but could not be restored. The people of Punjab demonstrated beyond doubt that they were against terrorism.

Peaceful elections are an evidence of the fact that the people of Punjab did not yield to terrorism and consequently there were no disturbances. But after the formation of the popular Government, terrorists again started their activities. Whenever any effort is made to normalise the condition, these terrorists start their anti social activities. It seems to be a well planned conspiracy. This is not a question of Sikhs or Hindus, as is said quite often. Attempts are, of course, being made to inflame communal feelings in the name of religion in temples and Gurudwaras. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is easy to set aflame dry grass but it is very difficult to put it off. Extremists also cannot in succeed in realising their nefarious designs. After the assassinating of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, some untoward incidents did took place at different places, but within 24 hours, our young Prime Minister had controlled the situation with a firm hand. There was a sense of uncertainty about the country's future and there was fear of civil war after Indira's assassination. But the Indians acted very wisely and in Delhi the Hindus came to the rescue of their Sikh brothers. Sikhs have themselves admitted that their Hindus neighbours had helped them. So it is a conspiracy to start a civil war in the country but they will never succeed. India is a great country with the towering Himalayas in the North. Lanka in the South and where rivers like Ganga and Yamuna are flowing. There the people speak diverse languages and profess different religions. They are wrong if they think that they can create communal disharmony and tension or that they can start a civil war.

The question is what is the responsibility and duty of our government in such circumstances. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Surjit Singh Barnala is a wise advocate and works with great patience. But I am sorry to say that one cannot rule with folded hands. A thief will never admit his crime, if the S.H.O. offers him seat and enquires respectfully whether he is guilty. This way you cannot stop thefts and dacoities. Shri Barnala had thought of winning over the terrorists with love. But it did not succeed. Just now our Home Minister told us that two thousand sixty two cases were withdrawn, 1900 persons were released and scheme were prepared for the rehabilitation of the deser-

ters. And now there is a demand that the detenues of Jaipur, facing charges of sedition be released. This way, you cannot stop terrorism. You can only stop it by show of strength which is evident not only from the History of India but also of the world. The Indian Government is doing its duty. Law and order is a State subject. Whenever, we raise a question regarding any of the States, it is said.

[*English*]

You cannot touch Punjab. You cannot touch Bengal and so on and so forth.

[*Translation*]

But the State Government can ask for assistance from the Indian Government. Shri Barnala had asked for help and Indian Government helped him. At present we have 200 companies of Para-military forces deployed in Punjab to fight terrorism. We want to extend all support to Shri Barnala. Government of India feel that they should help a State Government, whenever they are in need of it. Para-military forces are sent to other States also in similar situation. Just now Shri Arun told us that 43 persons were killed. Contraband arms and ammunition were also recovered from the intruders, smugglers and terrorists. This shows a pre-planned conspiracy. It should be checked with the help of para-military forces as well as Armed Forces. Borders should be sealed, as is envisaged in Bangladesh, to prevent any infiltration from across the border.

It is not possible to combat terrorism by taking recourse to legal means or by force. There is need to instil a feeling of love in the people. There is no wedge between the Hindus and the Sikhs. Punjab had never faced this type of problem before. Hindus and Sikhs have a common lineage. The elder brother sports a beard and the younger is clean shaven. There are instances where one brother-in-law is Sikh and other is a Hindu. Even our Government does not distinguish between a Hindu and a Sikh. In practice also, there is no difference between the Hindus and the Sikhs. Our constitution, our practical working as well as our day to day functioning do not reflect any discrimination. It is heartening to note that the opposition have also promised to extend

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

their full support. Alas, they had condemned terrorism from the very beginning! On the contrary they pleaded in favour of their demands. This only resulted in encouraging such elements and the situation went out of control. The prevailing situation in the country and particularly in Punjab is bound to come to an end as it happened in the case of Naxalites and Anand margis. Now there is peace in Assam, Mizoram as well as in South. Such type of situations do arise. In Kashmir also a lot of problems were created and even terrorism is raising its ugly head there. Previously, the then Chief Minister Shri G.M. Shah, who was supported by Congress, had used his office for nefarious purposes and he encouraged anti national elements. He wanted to consolidate his position by using such elements. In that situation, what was our duty and responsibility as an Indian citizen. Recently, Sikhs gathered in large number in Bangla Sahib and they took out a silent procession. I suggest that not only in Delhi, but in every big city of Punjab also like Ludhiana, Amritsar, Jalandhar, Gurdaspur and Hoshiarpur, silent processions should be taken out not only by Sikhs but also jointly by Sikhs and Hindus. An atmosphere should be created there to calm the prevailing tension. The leading personalities of all the communities and religions should come forward for this purpose. I must tell you that Gurudwaras are being misused. I am not talking about the Gurudwaras of Amritsar alone but of all Gurudwaras. The terrorists, after killing people, take refuge there. This is very dangerous. It was sometime after operation Blue star that people came to know about the reality. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must tell you, respectfully, that previously Gurudwaras used to resound to the hymns of Guru Vani and devotional songs which used to enlighten us and guide the world. But now Gurudwaras have become haven for terrorists, who kill innocent people. What is their fault, who are being killed? They do not bear any enmity with them. Their only aim is to create disturbances and unrest in the country. I want to say it emphatically that the agents of big Powers are active in our country. I do not want to name the countries. Some of the Western Powers are pumping huge funds into this country to finance such activities. This money is used

against the interests of our country. The Government should look into it.

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I have to interrupt my hon friend. Sir, Today we are discussing how to strengthen the national forces and isolate the terrorists. He should not generalise and say about Gurudwaras and all that. Today our main aim is to isolate those elements who are enemies of the country and so we have to speak on that. Please do not generalise all the Gurudwaras.

[Translation]

It is not correct to talk about the Gurudwaras in such a manner. It is possible that one or two Gurudwaras might be engaged in such activities but what you are saying is....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : I want to point out one thing...(Interruptions). I am only talking about the foreign powers who are pumping money into India. I did not say that Gurudwaras from outside are sending money. I only mentioned the foreign Powers who are sending money to use black sheep in our country against our interests. Such black sheep are found everywhere and they also exist here.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, 'Vakt Kotta, Kissa Tulani'. It is a long tale but time is short. I do not want to disobey you by prolonging my speech.

Under these circumstances, I would like to give a suggestion. Our Prime Minister had invited the entire Opposition in order to find a solution to the Punjab problem. This House is supreme in the country. We must move forward as Indian citizens and must rise above religion and caste considerations and party politics. What to talk of terrorism, the opposition and foreign powers...(Interruptions)

One speaks of reality subconsciously.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You do not feel at ease without condemning the opposition parties.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : What to speak of foreign Powers, even the cyclones and lightning and thunders cannot stop us and we can bring terrorism to an end. With these words I take my seat.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Speaker in his initial observations has cautioned a spirit of restraint in this debate and I also must keep in mind the very high non-partisan standard that is set up by my colleague, Prof. Tewary. And against this background, I do not want to rub various political parties on this issue, but try to analyse the problems that are created because of terrorism in Punjab and elsewhere.

In this very House, on three occasions I had initiated a discussion on Punjab, and I do not propose to repeat some of those points which were mentioned in the earlier debate.

It was hoped that after the formation of the Akali Government in Punjab, there will be relaxation of tension, a new atmosphere will be created. Sir, I must admit that, as a result of the elections in Punjab, two things were clearly established. Of course, there was a difference of opinion as to whether the elections should be held at that time or they should be postponed. But once the decision to hold the elections was there, excepting the extremists nobody boycotted those elections. I was among those who campaigned vigorously during the election campaign, visited almost all the constituencies, and I had felt the atmosphere of the campaign, and two things emerged out of the election campaign. Though there was a difference on whether on a particular date the elections should be held, ultimately when the elections were held, only the extremists boycotted the elections and therefore, a large turn out of the voters in the elections and the victory of the Akali Dal in the elections—that was the first defeat of the extremists by the democratic method of the ballot box in the Punjab, and I think that is the most welcome phenom-

non in Punjab.

There is one more aspect. I came to study the composition of each constituency in Punjab and if you take into account the composition of the electorate in each constituency, urban as well as rural, if there were to be no Hindu-Sikh combine in Punjab elections, Akali Dal would never have won the absolute majority in Punjab. Sir, I am not saying this as an after-thought. The *Tribune* had put forward my conjecture on the front page one day prior to the elections that had taken place, and I said that on the basis of my experience of various constituencies in Punjab, I feel that in urban constituencies there may be some communal polarisation. But, in the rural areas, people want peace and people understand that only through Sikh-Hindu amity, peace can be achieved. In a large number of rural constituencies, Sikhs as well as Hindus combined and voted for Akali Dal. If you see the composition of electorates, because now the voting pattern in various booths is available, you will find another welcoming feature of the election result. That is, especially in the rural constituencies of Punjab, the Hindus as well as the Sikhs voted for the Akali Dal and the Akali Dal emerged with an absolute majority. So, it was not only the defeat of extremists on one side but, on the other side, the positive achievement of the elections was, Hindu Sikh amity, especially in the rural areas of Punjab, which to my mind is the greatest achievement of this election.

I felt that probably after this victory, the extremists will be so much pushed to the wall that all tensions would be reduced to the minimum and, as a result of that, terrorism gets defeated. But again we find that there is recurrence of violence and, therefore, now the problem before us is how to sort out the issue. Of course, there is a pattern in the terrorism. We find that in Ludhiana, Jalandher, Amritsar, Chandigarh, and of course, Anandpur Sahib, violence took place, and the violence was directed towards one single purpose. The extremists have not appreciated the Akali Dal coming to power because in the heart of their heart, the victory of Akali Dal was a defeat of the extremists. And, therefore, they want to terrorise and they want to blackmail the Akali Dal in Punjab. You will find that they are not so much interested in

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

attacking the Hindus. They are interested in attacking the liberal leaders of Akali Dal. At Anandpur Sahib, their main target was the Chief Minister. After the Accord and before the elections, Sant Longowal was the target. After the Accord was signed and after the Chief Ministership was established in the hands of Akali Dal, they wanted to make the Chief Minister of the Akali Dal Government as the main target. Fortunately, they failed. But there is a certain pattern in the terrorism that has taken place. No doubt, both the aspects are there. One aspect is that some terrorists are moving from Punjab to Pakistan territory, and some trained terrorists are coming from Pakistan to India, coming to Punjab. But in addition to that, there is one more factor which to my mind is more dangerous. I do not want to reveal what happened at the meeting convened by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister. But there is one aspect which I have consulted the Home Minister also that it is not a secret aspect. I asked one pointed question: When you got hold of a terrorist and the arms that you had seized, were they necessarily arms with the foreign stamp? I was told by the Home Minister that it was found that a number of arms that were seized from the terrorists happened to be the arms that were snatched from the Punjab police. It is a very dangerous phenomenon. I do not allege that the Punjab police handed over the arms. I do not say that like Bhoo Dhan, there was Arm Dhan. I am not saying that. But whenever there is an attack on the police station and wherever the police were got hold of, their uniforms were taken away. What a tragedy is this! That in some of the places in which the CPI leader was murdered and massacred, some terrorists went in police uniform and they attacked the person. Two of them died. The body-guard of the CPI leader was also killed. It is a very dangerous proposition. For instance, in Delhi or elsewhere, if any uniform policeman or so-called uniform policeman comes to our house and if we open the door and we saw that he happens to be a terrorist who has come to attack us, what security is bound to be there. If a crowd comes, one can at least lock up the door. If the crowd comes, the police can come there. But if some person goes in police uniform to an innocent person's house and attacks him and kills him, it is a very

dangerous proposition. Here, the intelligence has to work more carefully. Therefore, I feel that even the nature of terrorism, attack and violence that has taken place, we have to take note of them.

I have brought to the notice of the Speaker, through a calling-attention notice, one very interesting aspect and the dangerous aspect, which I would like to touch upon today.

News had come in one Hindi newspaper and it was very prominently flashed, that an officer, who was a former Intelligence Officer and who was a former Embassy Officer of Pakistan, was stationed in Delhi. He was hiding in the Gurdwara. The news has come. The news might be wrong. But, I will insist that when such information is given, a Member of Parliament given a notice of a Calling Attention Motion. Even if my Calling Attention Notice is not admitted in the House, I do not worry about it. But at least the Home Minister should write to us and point out to us whether there is any fact behind it, because if the former Intelligence Officer of Pakistan, and who was formerly stationed in Delhi as one of the Embassy Officers, is supposed to be lodged in the Gurdwara and is taking advantage of it, probably unknowingly, and if he is trying to carry on an espionage activity at a place supposed to be a holy place, not only he will destroy the country, he will also destroy the sanctity of the Gurdwara. I think even the sanctity of the Gurdwara will be destroyed. From that point of view also, this must be gone into and when the hon. Minister replies to the debate, I would like him to clarify it though he did not accept my Calling Attention Notice.

There is one more aspect, to which I have to refer, and that is the Bhindranwala phenomenon. In history, the entire episode is now recognised as Bhindranwale phenomenon. On this Bhindranwale phenomenon, I must warn this House, the ruling party as well as the Opposition party and the Akali Dal, I do not know how I describe it—here there is the Opposition party and there is the ruling party—but the opposition party and the ruling party have to realise that we politicians, whether we belong to the ruling party or the opposition party, sometimes we are tempted to take political advantage of certain phenomenon

that rise. I do not want to rub any political party the wrong way. But I have said on two occasions in this very House, and that was not contradicted that whenever the elections were there, whether it was 1980 elections or 1979-80 SGPC elections or whether it was elections of the other type or whether it was agitation by the Akali Dal, different types of people try to play on the sentiment of Bhindranwale and try to capitalise on it for short-range gains. Sometimes we try to take advantage of Bhindranwale and a man of that type, but later on, when they become Frankenstein and they try to destroy the very stability of the State and they threaten the unity and integrity of India, then only we realise with what type of forces we are playing for narrow, sectarian and partisan ends. Many have played with it. I do not want to put the responsibility on any political party. But some have exploited for agitation, some have exploited for struggle, some have exploited for pseudo-religious gains, and some have utilised them for political ends. This is a lesson for the future that whatever be the objective, if terrorists are utilised for narrow, partisan ends, they are bound to grow into Frankenstein and ultimately destroy the very pattern, and the very system in which we are working.

As far as the situation in Punjab is concerned, it is threatened by terrorism. I would not like to link up the problems created by terrorism, the problems posed to law and order situation and the political problems. I am not one of those who say that, because certain difficulties have been created in the implementation of Punjab accord, terrorism is created as a result of this. No. But when some terrorist activities are going on, ultimately the terrorist activities thrive on discontent and if the accord is not properly implemented and it is not implemented in the time-frame that was prescribed in the accord, in that case, the entire extremist lobby will try to expose the Government of India, and they will try to expose the liberal leadership of Akali Dal and they will go and tell the youngsters "We had told you earlier that the problem can never be solved at the table." They will say that the problem will be solved only with the barrel of the gun. They have been telling the youngsters that "We were warning you Do not sign the agreement with the Prime Minister of India."

He is not going to settle the problems. Do not be trapped by the other Opposition parties. Do not try to cooperate with the negotiations on the table. It is only through struggle, and that too a violent struggle that you can solve this problem." That is what the extremists have been telling the youngsters throughout Punjab. That is what the AISSF leadership has been doing in Punjab, and when actually some sort of difficulties are created in the implementation of the accord, they will go to them and say "We had already told you and warned you that Chandigarh will never come to us on 26th. As if it were to come on the 26th, the terrorists would have become non-violent. Far from that. But they take it as an excuse and they gain some ground to increase their terrorist activities. I do not say that the entire terrorism has grown only due to this. But if we try to see that there are fissures to the implementation of the Punjab Accord, then problems are likely to be created. At the same time, I would like to say that I do not want to take up any chauvinistic posture. I must say that there is not only Punjab, there is Haryana and there is Rajasthan. They are also involved. Then after the Accord has been signed, no less a person than the Prime Minister of India announced from a number of platforms and press conferences and from the floor of the House also, that even while implementing the Punjab Accord, we will keep in mind the interests of Haryana and Rajasthan. They have made it extremely clear. They say that when the canal is dug and when enough water is available, if some aberrations that might have taken place as a result of the distribution formula, those aberrations can be corrected and you can rely on us and given the goodwill, we can remove those aberrations that might be created as a result of the present formula that has been evolved or as a result of the final judgement that will come regarding the distribution of waters'. So that being the posture taken by the Government of India, and I welcome that Posture, and if that be the posture and a solemn assurance given to Haryana and Rajasthan that there is not the question of only territorial problems but the question of water is there, the question of use of water and in regard to solving those questions if there are certain aberrations and distortions which are likely to take place

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and create any discontent—ultimately we all belong to the same country and I have not the least doubt that if we sit with the liberal Akali leadership and try to show that within these parameters we have to eliminate these distortions, it will be possible to see that the Punjab Accord is implemented respecting at the same time the aspirations of Haryana and Rajasthan regarding the distribution of water. I have full confidence that the assurance given by the Government of India, if given the goodwill on all sides, can be implemented.

I wish to point out to you that there are a number of demands. I am happy that both before the Accord, during the Accord and after the Accord a number of points, which were discordant points have been settled. The Centre-State relationship almost settled. River Waters dispute—sent to a Tribunal. Relay of kirtans in Gurudwaras in the All India Radio—that has been settled by seeing that it is relayed on the Jalandhar station of the AIR. The All India Gurudwara Act—only in the case of historical Gurudwara, and that too with the consent of the concerned Gurudwara, a unified law will be there. That has been settled. Inquiry into the riots—that has been settled. Interpretation of Art 125—I was one among the few in the House. I welcomed the statement of the Law Minister when he came up and said 'We are prepared to leave the interpretation of Art 125 to legal experts and various Sikh organisation.' I said 'You are agenuis to do the right thing at the wrong moment. Had you done it earlier, perhaps the agitation would not have started.' So that issue also has been settled. Then the question of army deserters—without dishonouring the integrity of the country and the honour of the Army, some way has been found out and if that much assurance given in the Accord is implemented, it will go a long way. I think if we these were implemented, at least the ground below the feet of the extremists will be cut off and at least extremism will not grow to that extent and, therefore, that also has to be done.

Then, one more thing: If the Barnala

Government does not take any firm attitude, one more complication is likely to take place and I may sound the House about it. There is a feeling in the country that probably unless the military or the para-military forces land in Punjab, law and order may not be established. If that feeling grows in the country, then there will be a demoralisation of the Police force in Punjab. I think it is the greatest threat to the morale boosting of the Police force in Punjab. Therefore, the moral strength and the moral fabric of the Police Force of Punjab has to be preserved and, therefore, the Government must go out of the way and the state Government must go out of the way to see that the morale of the Police is not disturbed. Tomorrow, for instance, if the terrorists attack some religious congregation or they attack some Gurudwara or they attack the Akali Dal office and or they try to burn some Akali Dal records and if at that time the Police force are forced to resort to firing and as a result of that somebody dies and then if we come out with a statement bothway—on the one side we say that a strong attitude on law and order must be taken and if the Barnala Government takes a firm action, we also condemn the firing and demand a judicial inquiry,

18.00 hrs.

in that case the morale of the police can never be maintained. Therefore, we have to ensure—we, on the Opposition side and those who are sitting there, because they are also the Opposition Party in the State of Punjab, and all of us here, the Ruling Party at the Centre and the Opposition here, both of us are Opposition Party in Punjab—and we should not feel tempted to put the Barnala Government in a corner like condemning some of the police action. We demand judicial enquiry. That will create the problem.

Lastly, there must be coordination between para-military forces and the State police force. Even during the riots we have seen during the communal riots we have seen that when CRPF forces are inducted there and the State police forces are there, sometimes as a result of clashes, a tense situation is created. Minorities are loyal

to one type of forces; the majorities are loyal to another type of forces, as a result of which complication takes place. Therefore, some sort of combination must be there. I will end my speech by making a concrete suggestion. We must see to it that in bringing about law and order situation with the help of the Opposition Parties and the Ruling Party, we should try to help the Akali leadership in ensuring—though it is their internal problem, we should give them fraternal assistance. Leaving aside those who are not extremists, they are dissatisfied due to some reasons. They may be men like Mr. Badal, I may differ with Mr. Tora. But Tora are men like Mr. Tora and there is the Chief Minister of Punjab. They must be brought together. The tension between them must be removed and they must be told—Mr. Tora, Mr. Badal, Mr. Barnala : if you do not hang together, the terrorists are likely to hang you separately. Therefore, in the interest of Punjab and in the interest of Unity and integrity of India, you must close up your ranks and come together. Only two divisions are in Punjab—those terrorists who are threatening the unity and integrity of India in Punjab they are on the one side and those who stand unflinchingly for unity and integrity of the country, they must be on the other side. Such a broad-based united efforts must be there.

I have not the least doubt that in this country we inherited certain values during freedom struggle led by men like Mahatma Gandhi and still I think there is no erosion of the values to the extent that nationalism get destroyed or destructed and therefore in the name of all the values for which we have stood in the freedom-struggle days, we will have to evolve a broader unity of all the forces there in Punjab and to see that anarchy, chaos and terrorism is thwarted and unity and integrity is ensured.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH (South Delhi) :

The main speech of Professor Dandavate for unity of purpose and action and broad coalition of national forces to combat the menace that we face in Punjab is very welcome. The hon. speaker himself has set the tone for discussion and we are grateful to him for that. I would only like to take the House a little into the past. Well, I would like to make it clear, it is not my intention to trade any political polemics

because the occasion does not demand it. I am going into the past with only one intention so that we are able to feel apprehensive about the dimensions and the danger that this nation is facing. It has been our proud privilege that this august House on numerous occasions where our national polity was threatened from within or without, stood up solidly as a single member and faced and overcame it. Therefore, I consider it my duty to say that what we are witnessing in Punjab is not the off-shoot of any one incident or one policy-statement or one single event which may have happened here and there what we are witnessing in Punjab today is the execution of a grand design for the destabilisation of India. What we see in Punjab today is a plan which has been put into operation, which has as its objective the destruction of those values, those principles, for which our democracy stands. This effort did not start six months ago, seven months ago, one year ago or two years ago. Many senior Members in this House who are much more experienced would bear a testimony to this, I have seen that this concerted attempt started in 1960 with great intensity.

Sometimes in recent past, though it is a part of the history, escapes are noticed and we come to learn lessons from it only decades later when we ourselves have passed into history.

Sir, our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi fully realised the dimension of this threat. She made every effort to educate the nation about the dimension of this threat and at the same time she made every effort that within the country differences of opinions of perception, of problems, events are reconciled, so that any irritant that there may exist would be taken care of within the system that this country has adopted for itself.

As I said, I would not like to go into political issues; but the fact remains that inspite of our effort, inspite of our consistent endeavour on this account, certain forces who are fuelling this design were able almost to take great and valiant people of Punjab to the edge of secession from this country. We should not minimise what actually the country was saved from. I know the actions taken were extreme, the actions

[Shri Arjun Singh]

taken were unpleasant, but when a nation is threatened, when its sanctity is threatened, when the values which we cherish, which are sacrosanct to us, are threatened, every action that a nation takes is justified and I know what a great anguish we had when our great leader sacrificed even her life.

After her assassination, in the aftermath of a great tragedy, in the agonising moments which this nation went through, the mantle fell on our young Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. It is very easy to be wise after the event. Sometimes it is very easy to give advice also. But if we are to visualise what he faced in Punjab when he assumed the prime ministership of this country, let us not forget that the great emotional trauma which the nation had gone through, which he personally had gone through could not have been totally absent from his mind. Yet he made the commitment after receiving the mandate of the people that one of the first priorities he had was the solution of Punjab problem. I am saying this, so that this august House places on record certain events which go into the labyrinth of history and perhaps whose true import is missed by us when we are witnessing history. I would like to say that the compassionate manner and the way he approached the whole problem, in the manner he put across his own intentions built those bridges of trust and faith, which alone in democracy are viable. That is the reason why the accord with Sant Longowal was signed.

It had been my humble privilege, Sir, to witness these events unfold, and I can say that there have been very few moments in the history of our nation, where such a compact of faith and trust was attempted and consummated with so much dedication and so much commitment. The courage which late Sant Longowal displayed is a courage which is very rare, and much less rare, in people who have practically spent a life-time in confronting the system of the party, or the person with whom they at one time in national interest are prepared to sit down and write a moment in history, which can be said a turning point in the history of nations in our sub-continent.

Having said all that, it is certainly topical to know how and where did we

go wrong? I know there are voices and not only the extremists, Mr. Deputy Speaker, who would like us to believe that the accord was a great mistake; who would like to say that the attempt was a futile one. I know perhaps at this moment this need not have been said, but I am saying this because as Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said—other Members who spoke have said—we want to create a climate where partisanship, where inhibitions, where lack of faith and trust no longer have any relevance. So I want to say that inspite of these voices, there is nothing better that the Prime Minister could have done to regain the faith of the people of Punjab, and to promise them a future which was very much what they deserved.

The elections were held. I am very glad to note here, and I would like to express my admiration for what Prof. Dandavate said, when he recalled his own opposition to the holding of the elections. What the Prime Minister said at that time was that in this elections it is not which party wins or loses. The question is whether India wins or India loses; whether Indian democracy wins or loses and events proved beyond a shadow of doubt...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even those of us who were opposed to holding elections early we said if the elections are held we will fully participate in that.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I am sorry for not mentioning that part of your statement. Kindly excuse me. But I have taken the spirit in which you have said which, I think, is much important. I might have missed a word here and there.

Sir, in the elections all the apprehensions that had been raised were belied and I may tell you no one should take credit for that as if it was the sole achievement of any administration because no administration in this country can replace the inspiration of the people. It is they who realised that they had an opportunity where they could put behind years of fruitless and senseless violence and demonstrate that in this country there are democratic options which people can take when the time comes. And it was this option which people of Punjab exercised freely and elected a Government of their choice. Power is vested in every Government

according to our Constitution and naturally it flowed into the hands of the Akali Dal, which secured the majority of seats in those elections. I would only say at this juncture, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that perhaps at that juncture a certain complacency crept in, not only on the part of victors, but perhaps also on the part of common citizens in Punjab. But the design had been foiled by the will of the people and those who are defeated temporarily are only whiling away their time. We have witnessed since November and December, more so in December, the recurrence of violence, the attempt to subvert the peaceful life of the State, and here I must say that whatever be the other circumstances, no Government worth the name has the right to say that maintaining law and order and peace in the State is contingent on anything else. The accord has been referred to, as if there is doubt whether it would be implemented or not. This House knows that out of the 11 items in the Accord, 9 have been implemented as Prof. Madhu Dandavate himself was referring to. The other two are also in the process of being implemented. Only two days ago, the Beas-Sutlej River Water Disputes Amendment Bill, was passed, which is an effort to implement another point of the Accord, that is, the Inter-State sharing of water, and I am sure the Commission that will be established under this new Act, would certainly make a very conscientious review of the whole situation and adjudicate fairly to everyone concerned.

So, far as the question of transfer of Chandigarh is concerned, the Home Minister and the hon. Prime Minister have been making repeated attempts to get some kind of bilateral agreement on that, so that by mutual consent we could adopt a method where the aspirations of both Punjab regarding Chandigarh and Haryana regarding territory could be satisfied. The time comes when the Prime Minister feels that the accord can no longer be pursued, I am sure he will take the right step. About this, we are not in doubt, this House will not be in doubt and I would like to say that nobody in Punjab will be in doubt, about the total commitment of the Prime Minister to the implementation of the Accord (*Interruptions*).

So far as the escalating violence is concerned, there is a problem. It is not a

problem of the balance of terror and I would like to say that while the State uses terror at moments to subdue totally anti-national forces, which is very well justified, the democracy has to accept that there is limit to the use of force. There cannot be unrestricted, unlimited use of force in a democratic system and, therefore, all those factors which may be affecting certain section of the people, whether it is the youth the unemployed, the people of Punjab in their daily lives, in their daily vocations, in their economic activities have not been lost sight of. One of the biggest dams in that area, the Thein Dam, which was in the doldrums for nearly 15-17 years, was brought to a stage where the Prime Minister laid the foundation and a commitment has been made that this dam will be completed within six years, whereas it would have normally taken nine years.

There have been efforts to provide gainful employment through setting up of factories; there has been an effort on the agricultural front by the Government of India to give the farmers better dispensation by way of better prices for their produce; there has been an effort on every front to see that the people of Punjab feel that this nation and this Government care for them as well and as much as it cares for any other State, for any people of any State. That has to be pursued vigorously, but that cannot be an alibi for escalating violence that we see in Punjab.

We paid a visit to Punjab a few days ago and I must say that something which was never witnessed before in Punjab, we did have a very painful look at. It is easy to sermonize, it is sometimes easy to rationalise, but when emotions are involved, it is always prudent to sympathise, and in that sympathy shall flow out the concern of every corner of this House, which will be evident by the collective opinion of this House, the feeling that the people of Punjab should get our sympathies, our help and that we share their anguish, wherever they may be beleaguered by violence or intolerance. I am sure, it shall have a very soothing effect on the people of that State. I would suggest that immediately this discussion is finished, a certain plan must be made out where every section of the House, by direct participation, enables the

[Shri Arjun Singh]

people of Punjab to feel that the collective will of Parliament which is represented here is in the vanguard of their protection and this House which represents the national will see that divisions which are sought to be made between brother and brother, the effort that is a foot to destroy the credibility of our democratic national institutions are met boldly and I am sure, they shall be met successfully.

I would not like to take much of your time and would only in the end say this much. This is a time, in my opinion, and I am sure, in the view of every hon. Member of this House, for the Indian democracy to close ranks; it is time when the Indian democracy has to demonstrate, and all of us, who are votaries, to demonstrate, through personal conduct, that it is not only lip service that we pay, but that we are prepared to meet the ultimate sacrifice if need be, so that democracy in this country survives, so that the national will is able to thwart and defeat the grand designs of destabilization which has been set afoot by certain powers and certain elements.

I was amazed by the conduct of certain big powers, who would not hesitate to take the world to the brink of a World War in an apparent attempt to counter international terrorism, but would grandly shut their eyes to the growth of terrorists in their own State directed against another nation.

18.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Is this kind of thing to be allowed? Or are we to stand up and say that we should not and shall not any longer suffer this kind of a thing? Anybody who has the good of India at heart will have to demonstrate that India is indivisible. India is proud and India shall march forward with her head high, defeating all the enemies. We shall see that there is proper dispensation of justice to the people of this country, and our commitments to the future generations of this country are met in such a manner that they would not say that there was a time, there was an occasion, when this threat came, people in their narrow

view or in their effort to score a point here and there failed to rise to the occasion in saving the Indian nation. I am sure, today this debate set the tone for all of us to go in that direction and I am sure that this will put the problem of the Punjab in the correct perspective and give to that strife-torn State a dispensation of new hope and belief.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (*Gabli-chettipalayam*): The nation is now facing yet another grim crisis, within 16 months of the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Actually, Punjab is burning with extremists and terrorists and communal situation is explosive today. They are trying to divide the country emotionally and otherwise. It is also self-evident that the extremists and terrorists are determined to promote the Hindu-Sikh conflict. In this process, Pakistan is helping the unemployed Sikh youth by giving them training. Financially also, they are helping the Sikh youth. And I have come to know that Pakistan is helping the Khalistan Movement also in order to divide the country.

Sir, I say that tall structures cannot be erected on weak foundations. We know that fully well. So, the foundation should be strong. If the foundations were to be strong, we must be united first of all. Only when we are united, we can face any kind of terrorism and any amount of extremism. The terrorists and extremists have gone to the extent of aiming a shot at the Chief Minister, Shri Barnala. There was an attempt to kill him. When our hon. Chief Minister heard the news he sent a message condemning the violence, terrorism and extremism which are prevailing in the Punjab.

I will put forth another suggestion. The country needs an integrated solution to this very complicated issue. The situation in the Punjab today is an off-shoot of a series of blunders committed at different times at different levels in 'free for all' competitive politics. I put it to the hon. Prime Minister that he should take stern action in order to isolate the terrorists.

In some cases, petty criminals and dacoits have conveniently jumped into the band-wagon of terrorism. Smugglers and

manufacturers of illicit liquor are operating in the border areas with Pakistan, under the new label terrorism, taking full advantage of the situation prevailing in the Punjab. Even the narcotic smuggling is going on and a large section of unemployed youth are finding terrorism both adventurous and profitable. That is the main thing. The Punjab situation is getting from bad to worse. At this juncture, on behalf of the All India Anna DMK, we give the fullest cooperation to the Chief Minister of Punjab to fight terrorism and extremism and to isolate those people from this country.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the discussion in the House today centres on the present situation in the country and lays special emphasis on the acts of terrorism and violence which are being committed in order to destroy the peace and harmony of our nation. The House is taking a serious note of the situation. This House and the nation is grateful to you for initiating this discussion and showing direction to the hon. Members, because of which the level of today's debate has risen to the national level and there have been no political recriminations. All the hon. Members, whether they belong to the Opposition or this side, have laid emphasis on the unity, integrity, brotherhood and amity among the people of the entire country. This has to be so, because of the upheaval that Punjab has been witnessing for the past three or four years and the mayhem taking place there which do not fit in with the history of the State.

Punjab is the 'Gateway' to India. Our National Anthem begins with the name of this province—"Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat, Maratha, Dravida, Utkala, Banga". This State is so important that it can form the subject of discussion in the entire country. Yet in this State such abhorrent and barbaric incidents are taking place. The perpetrators of these demoniacal activities have no regard for any religion, moral values or human values. Innocent people, who have no links with any political party or any other clique are being murdered mercilessly. When we read about these killings in the newspapers, we are filled with shame for a while, and wonder whether this

is the country about which Professor Pura Singh had said :

*Chote Vadde ranjhre de veer sare
Punjab sara jlunda hal Guru de sahare.*

He had said that all the people of Punjab, whether big or small, young or old, are the younger brothers of Ranjha and they look to only one 'Guru' for sustenance. This means that the people of Punjab have the feeling of making sacrifices for each other. The teachings of Guru Nanak Dev not only inculcated the feelings of sacrifice in the minds of his followers but also made no discrimination between a Hindu, a Muslim and a Sikh.

Dr. Iqbal has written some beautiful lines on Guru Nanak Dev :

*Aa gayee shame hakiki phlr mijaze
rang men
Vusten palda lagln hone jahane
tang men.*

With the advent of Guru Nanak Dev it appeared that the narrowminded world had gained in dimension, because his mission was the mission of true love. He had love for the entire humanity. The religion initiated by Guru Nanak Dev, known as the Sikh religion, is being associated with terrorism. The Sikhs are being condemned as terrorists, and are portrayed as anti-national forces in the newspapers published from within the country and abroad. When we read such news items we remember the teachings of Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Govind Singh which always preached love.

*Sanch Kahun sun lehu sabhi
jln prem kiyo
Tinh! prabhu payo.*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the heinous crimes being perpetrated in Punjab in the name of Sikh religion are destroying human and moral values. These terrorists who are playing with the religious sentiments of the Sikhs are miles away not only from human values but also from the Sikh religion and from its sacred tenets. They have no relationship with Sikh faith. There is no place for violence in the teaching of Guru Nanak.

India is now passing through a phase when she is trying to make a place in the

[S. Buta Singh]

international field. A country which was in shackles and a colony thirty to thirty five years ago, is a strong and self-sufficient nation today. Our agricultural development is a matter of discussion for the world today. The developed nations want to know the secret of our rapid progress. Today, India is not only feeding her own population but also those who are facing shortage or near-famine conditions. When some parts of Africa are famine-stricken, our Prime Minister sends foodgrains produced by our farmers to help those countries. The countries in the world are feeling sore over the prosperity of India. So, many rival nations are making all possible efforts to create trouble for India, particularly in her border States like Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Eastern States like Tripura and Mizoram. What do these prove ?

It proves that Punjab is being converted into a base by such foreign powers, from where anti-national activities can be spread to balkanise our country. The unfortunate part of it is that part of India and a section of the nation is being used as tool which held a place of pride in the country for their significant contribution to the freedom struggle.

I recall the history of the Akali movement. Akali movement was inspired by the feelings of patriotism. It contributed significantly in the crusade of Indian people against the British rulers. During that phase, another movement made itself felt. This was the Babbar Akali group which was active during 1923-24. This movement had very pious intentions but it took to the path of terrorism.

Sir, even during that period, the S.G.P.C. and the Akali Dal, had only passed a resolution against the Babbar Akali group but had also warned them. The book that I am presently holding in my hand is written by Giani Pratab Singh who was a Jathedar of our Akal Takht and was killed by the terrorists. In this published document he has written that in 1923-24, the Shromani Akali Dal and the Shromani Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee had warned the respective district units not to cooperate with the Babbar Akali faction. The Akali Dal clearly stated that although the motives of

the Babbar Akali movement were pious, yet the means that they had adopted could not be justified. In spite of the fact that this extremist group only killed those who gave evidence against the nationalists and freedom fighters and gave information regarding their whereabouts, yet the Akali party and the SGPC never accepted it. They felt that violence was against the very principles of Sikhism. In other words, Sikhism does not preach violence. Guru Nanak Dev had said that those who indulged in violence were destined to go to hell. Nanak preached that a terrorist had no place in human society, he fails to find a place not only in the mortal world but also beyond that. How can these people call themselves Sikhs and spread violence in the name of Guru Nanak Dev when the founder had himself said that there was no place for violence in his teachings, in his propagation of the Sikh faith. Even during that period, the Akali Dal and the SGPC had issued warnings to its district units against helping such elements. Will the present Shiromani Akali Dal and Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee learn a lesson from it ? I am not saying this with any feeling of rancour but we feel sorry and sad on account of the conditions prevailing in Punjab for the last 3 to 4 months.

During elections in Punjab in September, the leader of the nation, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had given a message to the nation about which a reference has been made by Shri Arjun Singh also. I would like to quote a small portion of the text. It clearly shows how deeply he reels about the people of Punjab and how much confidence he has in them. He was asked why he was holding elections in Punjab because it would be harmful to him. He had replied :

[*English*]

"Either all the political parties unitedly face the challenge of terrorism by strengthening the democratic process or they succumb to the threat of terrorism and extremism in Punjab. All else is secondary. How individual parties fare is of little consequence. It does not matter who wins or who loses. What matters is that the lamp of democracy is not extinguished. What matters is that India wins."

[*Translation*]

When the Prime Minister said these words, the unity and the very existence of India was question. It is a matter of happiness that the people of Punjab who had been crushed under extremist activities for the last 3 to 4 years formed a Government with one voice and this was done not by Sikhs alone but by all those who lived in Punjab.

Just now Prof. Dandavate said that Shri Badal, Shri Tohra and Shri Barnala should have remained united. It is an internal matter of their party. We cannot comment upon that. That was their business. But one thing is certain that Sant Longowal while reaching the Accord with Shri Rajiv had the same feeling which the Prime Minister had referred to in his statement. Certain elements opposed the Accord from within the Akali Party. Sant Longowal was not only the president of the Akali Party, but was also the dictator of the Party. The Party had conceded it. At that time there was neither any working committee nor any district unit, he was all in all. The top leaders of the Akali Party had questioned his authority to reach the Accord. This means there was no unanimity in the Party at that time. If the Party was not unanimous then it was the duty of his successor to see that either the opponents of the Accord were brought in line with his thinking or those people should have been isolated and singled out who had openly opposed the Accord so that the Punjab Government could undertake the work of rebuilding Punjab with full authority. What happened was just the opposite. It was the internal matter of their Party and we are not aware how they resolved the issue but tickets were given to the people holding divergent views and a Government was formed. The Government should have been invested with full authority with full support from the party. The Government in Punjab was manned by those who controlled SGPC also. In such a situation this duly constituted Government should have taken steps to provide succour to the people and to assuage the hurt feelings of the people instead of passing resolution in the Shiromani Committee to demolish the Akal Takht. It is their internal matter in which no one is going to intervene. They could have demolished it

at their will but there should be some process for it so that it creates unity, peace and amity among the people. After that they could have done whatever they wanted.

[*English*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Why do you go into all that ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Then should I sit down ? We must at least see some of the reasons why this thing is continuing.

[*Translation*]

They should have created such type of atmosphere. After that they would have been all in all. Who would have stopped SGPC and according to my information the Punjab Government had advised that they should go slow but no need was paid to that.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala) : Sardarji, you may tell us what you should have done.

S. BUTA SINGH : What we should have done is known to the entire world. From the beginning I have been of the view that no Indian is more loyal than a Sikh. I am of the view that the Sikhs, in comparison with their brethren, have always been in the lead whether in the freedom struggle of the country or contributing to the development of the nation...

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : You can say, they are second to none.

S. BUTA SINGH : They are second to none and whatever I have done was inspired by the feeling of service alone. But I am sorry that my brethren have done everything in the name of religion. Had they done in the name of politics I would have no reason to mind it as it is the right of everyone to participate in politics but they involved such innocent people who were totally ignorant of the politicking in Punjab. The people sitting in other States were not aware of the type of politics in vogue in Punjab. Those innocent people got involved in this nefarious design because of their respect in the Sikh faith which consequently brought them miseries and all the parties of the entire country

[S. Buta Singh]

including the Akali Party are now trying to combat the situation thus created. What I intend to say is that we should have created such conditions in Punjab as would have been helpful to the Punjab Government and the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee in solving the internal problems of Punjab. They were capable of doing this. They had no rivals. But this was not done because of which the insurgents, extremists, anti-national elements and the enemies of the country got encouraged. That is what I want to say. The SGPC and the Punjab Government should have isolated such elements instead of allowing them to hold meetings. The result is that the entire complex is under their control and it is well known that these are the elements who created difficulties, be it the murder of Sant Longowal or other extremist activities. Knowing all these things, such elements were allowed to go on with their activities. I am against this. The Punjab Government and the Akali leadership should have understood this. To bring home this idea to you, it was not necessary that a serious happening should take place such as firing at Anandpur Sahib when you were holding a conference there. It should have been clear to you that when you had taken the responsibility of building the future of Punjab, you could have taken any step necessary in this direction and you should have isolated these elements. I am of the view that these elements can be in any State. The worst thing in terrorism is that you cannot tackle them with bullets. They have to be isolated by the countrymen.

After all what is the matter? It is the same Punjab where during war with Pakistan not even a single infiltrator from Pakistan, who were air dropped into our territory, could escape. The people of Punjab had caught each of them and had lynched them. What the people of Punjab fail to understand is that today those very Pakistani infiltrators who failed in their mission at that time are now misleading the people of Punjab by offering them money and arms to achieve their nefarious designs. At that time the people of Punjab had apprehended those infiltrators and had beaten them up severally with the result that not a single infiltrator could indulge in any nefarious activity in Punjab. Today the people of Punjab are the same. Then why is there change of attitude

now? Why are the terrorists getting support, shelter and places to hide now? They are supplied with all sorts of material help. I would say the maximum responsibility is that at the Akali leadership because they are ruling Punjab. They should, therefore, take firm action. Shri Arjun Singh also said that he was sad to see the feeling of communalism in Punjab. This atmosphere has been prevailing in Punjab since 1980 but such a thing had never happened before, not even when the 'Morcha' was launched. Many minor incidents took place during the 'Morcha' but Hindu-Sikh riots never took place. The extremists and the enemies of the country have opened a new front and that is to drive a wedge between the Hindus and the Sikhs. But I know that the people of Punjab are tolerant and they will not be trapped in such a plot. As I said at the very outset, Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims have faith in the 'Guru' and all pay equal respect to the 'Guru Vani'. Therefore, their plan is not going to succeed in Punjab. This new plot of making Hindus and Sikhs fight with each other is not going to succeed there. Who will forget that at the time of martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur it were the two Hindus—Bhai Matidas and Bhai Satidas—who laid down their lives with the Guru. Then how can this happen? Therefore, I believe that in Punjab, peace, unity, feeling of mutual trust and of sacrifice for each other are in existence because of 'Guru Vani'. This world can come to an end but not the 'Guru Vani'. Therefore, I am fully confident that the people of Punjab who have a glorious past will remain in the lead. In the field of agriculture also, in which I am serving presently, the farmers of the Punjab have made notable contribution during the last 4 to 5 years. The Punjab farmer is leading in the matter of producing foodgrains. We have given him full support—be it the matter of payment of special bonus or spraying his crops or controlling the floods. Our Prime Minister has always provided liberal assistance in all these matters. All these things prove that the people of Punjab are always ready to defend the country as they love their country and its unity. No enemy of the country can weaken the people of Punjab.

I, therefore, appeal to the ruling party of Punjab, the Akali Dal, to look at its history and the achievements made in connection with the unity and freedom of

the country and serve Punjab the way our respected Gurus, Martyrs and patriots served it. The Prime Minister is taking along with him all the big political parties of the country in this House and has inspired all of us. It is, therefore, the duty of all the hon. Members and all the political parties to make Punjab strong because if Punjab is weakened the country will be weakened. The question is, therefore, not confined to Punjab alone. And as Shri Arun Nehru has said, the Centre will extend all possible help to the people of Punjab. Just now I had mentioned about the agriculture. I would say that for the development of Punjab, for its integrity and unity and for its future, the Centre has always been and will always be helping Punjab. Punjab will always earn sympathy and help from the Centre and I am quite hopeful that the way the hon. Members have unanimously expressed concern over Punjab and its integrity, the people of Punjab to will, as has been their history, keep up the tradition of unity, love and affection.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi): Mr. Speaker, Sir the whole country is concerned over the unabated terrorism and extremism in Punjab. When The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi took courage and signed an Accord with Sant Longowal, it was hoped that it would pave way for the elections and that an elected Government in Punjab would take over. He accepted a number of demands put forward by the Akalis. It was hoped that with the signing of the Accord, peace would return to Punjab. But, the way Sant Longowal was assassinated soon after that, it was clear that terrorism has not yet been stamped out; it has very deep roots. The recent elections in Punjab have shown that the people are opposed to terrorism. The elections also made it clear that the masses of Punjab are opposed to such politics. They are opposed to all such elements who want to encourage terrorism and extremism.

▲ number of hon. Members including Shri Arjun Singh who was the then Governor of Punjab have expressed their views in the House on this issue and have said that since the formation of the new Government in Punjab, almost all of the eleven clauses of the Accord have since been implemented. If two clauses have not been

implemented, it was not because of any lack of will on the part of the Government of India or the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for that matter. He tried his best to see that their conditions are met, but due to some reasons, these could not be fulfilled. One of these conditions was the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and some Hindi speaking areas of Punjab to Haryana. The Commission that was set up for this purpose failed to reach any conclusion. But, thereafter, some developments have taken place in Haryana to which Prof. Dandavate has just now referred. I think, the responsibility for creating such an atmosphere in Haryana today goes to the opposition parties. The way one of the parties organised 'Samast Haryana' and tried to flare up the sentiments, raises an apprehension that Haryana has got reservations on the implementation of the Accord, although the Prime Minister has assured that he will fully safeguard the interests of Haryana and Rajasthan. I think, this assurance should suffice. Recently, an amendment was accepted by the Centre on the question of sharing of river waters. But, if at all, there is any weakness in that Accord, it is on the part of Punjab Government which does not seem to be eager to implement the Accord. If the Accord is to be implemented, it has to be implemented in full. The Punjab Government is not paying any attention to the construction of SYL Canal which forms part of the Accord so far as it applies to the river water dispute. They must pay attention to it.

Sir, the responsibility for restoration of peace in Punjab and stamping out of terrorism is clearly on the Punjab Government. Therefore, the Government of Punjab is free to adopt any method to root it out. I agree with S. Buta Singh that the whole country is greatly concerned that the Punjab Government is not meeting the threat of terrorism and extremism as firmly as was expected of it. It is showing slackness. The way the extremists were allowed to enter the Gurudwaras and seize control, the way Regis are wondering singing songs in the villages and the way the terrorists are roaming free and the police is not taking action against them; these are the things the responsibility for which lies with the Punjab Government. On its part, the Central Government are extending full cooperation

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

to the State Government, the details in respect of which have just been given to the House by the Minister of State for Home Affairs. We appreciate their efforts. The Central Government are doing everything they can do, whether it is the question of providing resources in the form of Para-Military Forces or in the form of material or in the form of providing information. They are providing all such assistance. But it is for the Punjab Government to utilise these resources to expose and to isolate the terrorists. On the one hand, the States demand more powers and on the other, they shirk their responsibilities. I think the Government of Punjab should not use laxity in this matter.

One more point I want to mention here. It has been said, and the Chief Minister of Punjab has also admitted it, that the foreign powers are harbouring the terrorists and are imparting training to the extremists and thus are helping them to sneak into the country. I do not understand why the Punjab Government does not stop the infiltration of the extremists? Do they not have enough power to stop the infiltration of the extremists from Pakistan into the country? This is now the politics the world over that each country wants to take advantage of the weaknesses of the other country. They consider it their right to weaken their adversary through underhand means. Secret agencies are engaged in such activities the world over and it is our responsibility to counter them and to check their activities. Therefore, I would like to impress upon, especially the Government of India to take all steps to seal the border with Pakistan in such a way that not a single person is able to infiltrate into the country. They should pay whatever price is required to be paid for this purpose. It is not going to help registering protests with Pakistan and condemning imperialism, as many of my friends have been doing. We have to be on our own to protest ourselves and to meet this threat. If we cannot do it, it is no use merely blaming them. There is one more point which I want to make. Those who are involved in terrorist activities should be tackled on two fronts. One should be the political front. This is to be done in the same way as canvassing was done from village to village during the

elections and public opinion moulded in its favour. The public opinion should be moulded against them and a climate in the entire State should be created whereby whoever comes across a terrorist should come forward to extend his cooperation in tracking him down. On the other front, terrorism can be tackled through force. I do not agree that this cannot be done. When extremism and naxalism was growing in Bengal, the man who has now been appointed Governor of Punjab suppressed it through force and by arousing public opinion against it. If you loose heart, the terrorists will become dominant. I hope, force in full measure will be used in putting down terrorism.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
There is a ray of hope.

AN HON. MEMBER : For Khalistanis ?

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : If Khalistanis continue to raise their heads like this, they will have to be put down with a heavy hand and the public opinion will have to be mobilised against them. I am hopeful and so is the entire country that the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi will succeed in this endeavour. We are against any move to remove the present Government there. The Prime Minister has the power and capability and he is giving assistance to the Punjab Government but I would say that he will have to impress upon them and persuade them to come forward to counter the threat posed by the terrorists at political level as well as at social level and use force if need be.

Now I come to my last point. An hon. Member has said that Punjab is facing the problem of unemployment. But I would say that the problem of Punjab is its prosperity. Today, Punjab tops in income in the country. No other State has so much production and employment potential as in Punjab. The people of no other State earn so much in foreign countries as the Punjabis. Therefore, prosperity is proving to be a curse for Punjab. I am of the view

that mixing of religion with politics is the by product of the prosperity of the State. Therefore, steps should be taken to carry the country forward keeping in view this prosperity. They should also refresh their memories about the history of Punjab which is still eulogized. Punjab has no labour force of its own, it is the people from other States who come and work for them.

With these words, I hope the Prime Minister will succeed in eliminating terrorism from Punjab with the same courage and boldness with which he had signed the Punjab Accord and the whole country will be with him in this endeavour.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing, in all seriousness, a very big challenge of history—growing threat of terrorism—which the country is facing today. Not only that, the eyes of the entire nation are riveted on this House to see as to what attitude is adopted by the Members of this House in the historic moments of the country.

The history of the Akali Dal bears ample testimony that Akali Dal has always stood for non-violence, discipline and patriotism at the cost of the greatest sacrifice. That was why Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru courted arrest while participating in the Akali Dal Morcha; during his tenure as the President of Congress Party, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya had recorded in the history that every family should have a Sikh to sacrifice his life for the country. Similarly, in 1920 and 1922-23, Maulana Azad and Pattabhi Sitaramaiah had enlisted our contribution towards the attainment of independence after facing great sufferings. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi had sent a telegram to us. That telegram has perhaps, been burnt. That telegram was there in the records of the Akali Dal. He had written therein that the Gurudwara movement was a good augury for the independence of the country. This is what Mahatma Gandhi had said.

Therefore, I think, the present Akali Dal Government is serving in Punjab with the legacy of Guru Gobind Singhji Maharaj, Guru Nanakji Maharaj, Lord Krishna, Lord Rama, the Ganga, the Jamuna and the

sacred culture of India. All the leaders, M.Ps, who spoke here praised the sincerity, loyalty and wisdom of the Akali Dal. We might be having some compulsions...*(Interruptions)*...We might be having some shortcomings.

Sir, I was saying that the problem in which all of us are entangled had its beginning in 1980. We tried our level best to solve this problem. I may tell you that you might have seen something happening in a particular city, but we have seen those times also when the entire Punjab was under curfew, the entire communication system had come to a grinding halt. Even the villages were under curfew. There was no movement of any sort, not even of rickshaw and bicycles. The Punjab was handed over to the Army. But the malady aggravated with successive remedies. Why did it happen? We have to ponder over this aspect also.

I may tell you that the unity and integrity of the country is as much dear to us to any other person and even to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is present here and I would like to make one submission before you. Whenever any Member of our Party participates in the discussion here, he tries to see that each word uttered by him should be so clear as may not have a different connotation. We take care of that.

When "Operation Bluestar" took place, I was also inside the Golden Temple. On 5th June, I was sitting by the side of Sant Longowalji at 6.00 p.m. At that time, three persons armed with self-loading rifles intruded into the room of Sant Longowalji. The fact that I was present there with Shri Longowalji has never come to light. The intruders had a small transistor-like machine with them and they said to Longowalji, "Santji, declare Khalistan, the Indian army has committed aggression." I can recall the atmosphere prevalent at that time when firing was going on, bombs were being hurled, the communication system had snapped, when none was there except us. But I appreciate Santji. Sant Longowalji said, "You can shoot me but I shall not make a declaration of Khalistan." Even at that time, he had said so. I was witness to that since I was present there. They could have

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

done anything to us at that time. Therefore, I want to tell my countrymen that even the last drop of our blood is and shall remain for the unity of the country. At the same time I would also say, as Shri Arjun Singh has also said, that excessive use of force, perhaps, is not the remedy. Now I want to say that some aspects are not coming to light, there are some good aspects also. There are 12,800 villages in Punjab, out of which 11,000 villages have 90 per cent Sikh population. The villages are situated at a distance of 10 kilometres from the cities, but there is no communal tension in those villages even today. Shri Arun Nehruji might be having data with him. Our Hindu brothers have their shops in each village, 7 to 10 small shops are there in each village, but the villagers never attack anybody. Attacks are the handiwork of the organised people who escape after making an attack, but I do not know why all this is happening in the cities where Sikhs are in minority. It has to be looked into. I do not take guarantee for everything, but we shall have to see why the disturbances take place only in those places where Hindus are in majority. I would also like to say that we should also see what the extremists want. Our party sometimes do intervene to find out what exactly the extremists want. Extremists want this country to break up. They want that the design of a neighbouring country, which is not friendly with us, to take a revenge comes true. Extremists want the Barnala Government to fall and the issue of Sikh *versus* India to come up and the people of India should understand it and thereby they could say that the conflict was between the Sikhs and the Hindu Government. These are their words and not mine. This is what they want. That is why I want that we should take every step and every decision very cautiously lest they should take advantage of a word uttered by us and achieve their objective and thus we may play into their hands. Therefore, I want to submit that the common man wants that there should be peace. The killings of innocent people in Punjab are a blot on the country. But they have caught hold of some talking points which they are making use of. The riots which took place in Delhi are also a blot on the country, but we should set the record straight. They have got these talking points. The extremists,

while speaking from big Diwans and in the meetings, say that the killings taking place in Punjab are being condemned in Parliament, but why the killings in Delhi were not condemned in Parliament. If those killings were not condemned we should see to it.

MR. SPEAKER : They were always condemned.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : They have always been condemned and condemned strongly. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : All right, if they had been condemned, homage might not have been paid, it might have been lost sight of. But they do make use of it, I do not mean any dishonesty on anybody's part.

MR. SPEAKER : Bad deeds are always bad. Ramoowaliaji, bad deed is, of course, bad, whosoever is affected by that, whether it is done to us or to our brothers. It should not be done to anybody. It should always be condemned.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Condemnation is all right. Now, in conclusion, I want to say what is to be done further. The country feels and naturally much is being said about it that it is the responsibility of the Akali Dal within as well as without the country. But, what is to be done now. These two to three points I would like to submit in 3 to 4 minutes. The foremost thing is that the political leaders should not make irresponsible and provocative statements. When a political leader speaks, it is covered by Radio, Television and newspapers. One of my Friends—I would not refer to his name because he is a very big leader and a nice man from one of our States—has said this. It is not my intention to hurt anybody's feelings.

[*English*]

Haryana has firmly and categorically told the Centre that Chandigarh will not be allowed to be transferred to Punjab unless Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab are transferred to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh and Ravi-Beas water actually starts flowing in the SYL.

[*Translation*]

Is it there in the Accord that Chandigarh would be transferred only when the water starts flowing? That is why I say that by the big people some discipline...(*Interruptions*) I shall not say further. I want to make a submission that an impression has gained ground among the Sikhs that they are being painted wrongly. I am speaking with an open mind. If a hundred fools have joined hands, formed four gangs and are indulging in killings by procuring something from foreign countries and 99.9 per cent Sikhs are very much pained over what is happening, then you should not paint all wrongly.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not so.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : What I am saying is that a remedy should be found out. I am not blaming anybody. I am rather grateful to the Centre because Shri Arun Nehru and Shri Arjun Singh visited Punjab in all seriousness. The extremists were jubilant that they had attained their objective because two persons were coming and that Barnala Government would fall. They went there and said that that was a national problem and that we had to extend our support. The Opposition and the entire country extended their support. I am not blaming anybody...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are also in the Opposition in Punjab.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : The Sikhs should not be painted wrongly. Through you, Sir, I want to tell the Hon. Prime Minister that there is an influx of Sikhs in the Punjab. Many of them have already gone there. Yes can say that we are inviting them. You can also say that we are giving them incentives. I want to say that there are some compulsions also. I am not speaking politically, I am saying this as a brother. Has even a single Chief Minister from the Congress ruled States so far gone to Chandigarh and asked the Sikhs who have migrated there to return to their homes? Nobody has done that; they should do so. Something must be done in this regard...(*Interruptions*) I can be wrong also. What happens is that a person goes there and settles in a village and

explains his bitter plight to everybody there. Therefore, something should be done about it. There are about 500 persons in Jodhpur Jail. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I would just like to mention one point. The Punjab Government has also been giving advertisement. We have discussed about this that this practice should not be encouraged.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I would like to point out that yesterday the Finance Minister gave a statement in Punjab that even if a single Hindu brother left Punjab, they would go to bring him back. I was talking about Jodhpur. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUKHBANS KAUR : Have you gone to bring those persons back who have left Punjab?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : If some people have left, then we shall go to bring them back. You should also declare that you would also do likewise...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Both of them agree that nobody should leave and those who have left should be called back.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : If a ticket is given to somebody, it should be return ticket.

MR. SPEAKER : They may come to meet their relatives, but not to settle.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : The detenus in Jodhpur Jail include some women and employees of Shiromani Prabandhak Committee. Through you, Sir, I want to submit to the Prime Minister that he should get the matter looked into and if there is some case against them, they may be detained, but if there is no case, then something should be done about them because these innocent people and the employees of the Shiromani Prabandhak Committee had gone there to celebrate Guru-Parva on the martyrdom day

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

of Guru Arjun Devji Maharaj and they were arrested there. You kindly look into their cases also because they had gone there as delegates. Similar is the case of Sikh soldiers who had deserted their barracks. Many of them have been released but somehow it should be brought on record as to how many of them have been released and the rest of them should also be released. I am saying this with all humility, because they have got many points of irritation. I sincerely say that the common Sikhs, other than political leaders—there is, of course, no scope for having any doubts about Sadhus and Saints—say about soldiers that they have done it for the sake of religion, why don't you get them amnesty. Extremists say that you have been cheated and that you will be cheated again. They want that the Accord should not succeed and we have repeatedly gone on record that the Accord should be made successful and we are saying this vehemently even today. Therefore, I want that you should act magnanimously and more expeditiously about the Sikh soldiers also. The Accord should be implemented, but something should be done about the foreign powers where our borders are loose and where some lacunae is there. Of course, Shri Arun Nehru has just now said that sufficient arrangements have been made, but still the people are coming from that side of the border. I have just read that six persons had crossed over from Rajasthan border: some people have crossed through Jammu and Kashmir border also... (Interruptions)... Even if they have been nabbed, they did cross over.

When the rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh ended here... (Interruptions) I am putting forth my views before you, and how you take them it depends on you. I have already said that whatever you do, you should do it with an open mind. Of course, Morarji Desai Sahab, about whom it is said that he speaks quite grudgingly about Punjab, had also issued a statement, wherein he had said that there was a need to bring round these misguided youth through love and affection. I had also a chance to be there for a short period, but all of them are young blood, the old and experienced and wise people never indulge in such activities. They select only youth in the age group of 16 to 18 years and entrust

them with some task by whispering something in their ears. Now foreign powers are sending the youth here after entrusting them with a particular task, Pakistan entrusts them with a task and sends them telling them that such and such person has to be killed and such and such work has to be accomplished. All these things are being remedied and should be remedied with all the more vigour.

I would conclude after making a mention of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A stage of confusion had arisen following his death. The Britishers were very cunning whereas our Government need not at all act like that. The Britishers somehow brought the entire Sikh Community under their control. I do not want our present day Government to be that cunning. I would say that they are very serious and they should somehow adopt such methods as could win over the misguided youth. There must be a general amnesty, the reason being that all the extremists outside Punjab, i.e. in Delhi, Kanpur, Bokaro etc. want that the Sikhs should be victimised; they want that the shops belonging to the Sikhs should be burnt down. This is what was recently witnessed in Una, Ambala and Jagadhari. So their intention is that such things should happen. I would, therefore, like to appeal to the entire country that some arrangements should be made by Government whereby the people who indulged in hooliganism during riots in Delhi and who are even today roaming about and saying.....

[English]

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I thought we had decided we will not go into all these aspects.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : You may also look into the report that we have received from Dehradun which says that cases of murder have been registered against four Sikhs whose family members were killed. You should also look into it. I do not say anything with a view to blaming anybody, but you do see to it that no wrong is done. I, therefore, appeal to you in the end that you should extend to us help and support liberally, so that the Akali Dal could in all sincerity

discharge its responsibility in respect of the security and integrity of the country and could meet the challenge posed by terrorism.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : (Hoshiapur) : Sir, it has been a miracle. You have been the saving grace, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is there all the time. Don't worry.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : This Monday I approached the Prime Minister and gave him a letter. He killed me with a smile but allowed me to give notice to you under Rule 193. That is how we have had this debate today. This is the strength in the House. Punjab is burning.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't look to them. You address me. You have to learn. You cannot address, you cannot look and refer to the galleries. You have to address me and not the galleries.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : I am sorry, Sir, I had prepared quite a few points for this debate. Since I came to know that I will not be initiating the debate and I might get just ten minutes or so I have cut down more than half the points and I will not bother you with the statistics.

(Interruptions)

I will start from the year 1982 when I was in the Soviet Union being trained on an aircraft which was to fight F-16. Lala Jagat Narain was shot dead. I knew that dark days have come for Punjab.

In 1984 while Punjab was hot with the scorching heat I was operating from Leh operating to safeguard Siachen glacier and our northern borders from China to Pakistan, when in Hoshiarpur Principal, Om Prakash Bagga was a right hand man of my father was murdered, and that was a blow to my own father. But the Opposition Members, some of them were there even at that time. Name of them ever reached Hoshiarpur though they were with my father for year. They talk a lot in peace

rallies, in newspaper columns but nobody had the time to go there. Anyway Army was brought out. Operatise Blue Star took place.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Take out your statistics.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : I hope you all know.

MR. SPEAKER : Kamalji, let us be realistic and our approach should be to the main point of the debate. Please concentrate on that.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Sir, people do not know what was happening in Punjab. That is what I want to point out. Anyway, when the army came out in Punjab, it became all quiet. Thereafter there was no bloodshed.

I will now move ahead to September 1984. I was at Air Force Station, Amritsar, Pakistan had fortified their side of the border. The border was sealed. When we war flying, we were immediately recalled and asked to land back. We got the sad news that the Prime Minister of the country was shot at. There was rather an apprehension immediately that most probably she was no more. Then started riots. I don't want to mention much about it. But I would give a case in Shivpuri where my sister's brother-in-law who was a Sikh was murdered; he was just burnt alive. Even his ashes were not seen by anybody. My father sent me to Shivpuri asking me if I was confident enough to go there unarmed. I drove down to Shivpuri with a friend of mine. While we were getting frantic calls from them, that nobody should come. My sister was in Canada making frantic calls whether she should come down here. I asked her to come down to India and told her that I would safeguard their interests and save their lives. I moved out of Shivpuri and came back.

I will give you another incident what happened in Shivpuri. The uncle of the murdered boy who was an old man about 70 years old cannot with a sword in his hand. Another man came with him with a scabbard in his hand, and a third boy followed them with a stick in his hand

[Shri Kamal Chaudhry]

chasing the more which was being helped by the people.

(Interruptions)

Kindly listen to me. Have some patience. I have lost about a quarter kilogram of blood in the last few months and I have been saying what is happening there. These three people just saved their own house. It shows how brave they were. These terrorists and these extremists were playing 'gadka' with these three people. They were fighting with one stick against these people and that is exactly the case in Punjab. Sir, I would only ask you to give protection to these people who are brave.

Now, Sir, I would like to give my own family background. My paternal grandmother was a Sikh, my maternal grandmother was also a Sikh. I have two sisters who are married to Sikhs. I know more than you all know about Hindus and Sikhs.

Sir, thereafter, I was called at Delhi for briefing to escort the new Prime Minister at the time of the last journey of carrying the ashes of his beloved mother to Amarnath. I was airborne in Mig-23 and I may tell you that the same father of mine who fought against Shrimati Indira Gandhi all his life, was proud that I was selected to be with the Prime Minister to guard him and to save him from the attack of the enemy country. He was in Delhi when the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was murdered. When he came back to Hoshiarpur he was angry and furious and he mentioned about the shameful attitude of some people in this country when they distributed sweets and shops were opened in some areas in Delhi. He was the same man who had opposed all his the late Prime Minister. This was his character. You all should have shed at least some crocodile tears when he was murdered. Now comes the 10th March, 1985. There was an attempt at Hoshiarpur to start riots in Punjab. My father was loved by all. He had started his political career in 1937, when he was 19-20 years old. I was strapped up in a MIG 23 aircraft just about to be launched for an exercise with Jaguars at 0550 hours in the morning. That is the

time when my father was murdered. I reached the city within the next two hours. By that time about sixty houses were burnt and one man was stabbed to death and another was injured badly. This happened in the first one hour itself.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the point. I have got only little time at my disposal. Come to the point, so that we can focus attention on the main thing.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : I want to tell you, Sir, how things have built up. People do not understand.

MR. SPEAKER : They know. The question is how to tackle this.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Shri Arjun Singh and the Minister of State for Internal Security went to Punjab. I am happy that at least they saw the situation with their own eyes. It is better that I tell you what is happening over there rather than somebody else burns his hand over there.

MR. SPEAKER : Please suggest what you want to be done.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Suggestion I have given; the suggestion was that.....*(Interruptions)*.

Tension was mounting at Hoshiarpur the next morning. I saw that there was going to be a total bloodshed and not a single Sikh was going to remain alive in that city. I rang up the Governor, Shri Arjun Singh Ji, but within 15 minutes shoot-at-sight orders were given. There was a 5000 strong mob which left their houses challenging the shoot-at-sight order and they were all round me. A little scared within the next two hours I rang up the Prime Minister. I want to tell you that when I rang up the Governor, I was trying to tell him that the situation was grim and that they must help me, as I could protect that city. The Prime Minister also listened to me very patiently for ten minutes on the telephone. I was lucky. But he asked me to go back to the Governor*(Interruptions)*. Curfew was lifted from Hoshiarpur immediately.

MR. SPEAKER : Please see that these words do not go on the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Kamal Ji, I again warn you. You have to say certain things which may positively help in the future. You are only going into the past and you have already taken your time.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : For the last couple of months, I had been knocking at everybody's door Sir; I had approached you also so many times, the Prime Minister the Home Ministers and so many others...

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot lives in the past; you have to march forward; you have to think of the future. That is the only way out. We all know what has happened. We sympathise with you for what you suffered, we sympathise with you for the death of your father. We know what happened but now we have to think of the future. And that is the general tone of this House.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Thanks if the House has at learn now realised what was the problem in Punjab.

I had given a few suggestions. The first was.....(*Interruptions*). Of course ! What are your security people doing today ? What is the job of BSF ? How did we win the 1962 war ? Was it with folded hands ? Then, how did we win the 1965 war and the 1971 war ? Today, you are blaming Pakistan and America. We are permitting the extremists to go and shoot at somebody. If they shoot back, they just leave the scooter and go away ! I have got the statistics if you are interested. That man into just leaves the scooter, walks and just vanishes into thin air. It is a shame ! They are being permitted to do that. That is what I have been trying to tell.

(*Interruptions*)

If I could handle a MIG-23.....
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You just give suggestions.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Suggestions are plain and simple. You cannot allow the terrorists simply to go away just like that. Give an order that anybody found with a weapon will be shot at. I

have been telling you how I saved Hoshiarpur. There was one murder after the imposition of the curfew. I want to tell you about an incident and pardon me Sir, I will just take two more minutes. Last Sunday, I had organised a youth rally at Hoshiarpur. Somebody came to burn the institution which I have been presiding. 11.30 at night, I was out in the street with a revolver looking for those extremists. I rang up the Chief Minister of Punjab...
(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : This will not go into the record.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : I geared up my people and roamed round the city. There was not a single policeman. That is all. I prevented bloodshed and burning ...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Do not record. Whatever he is speaking now, that does not form part of the record.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I can understand the agony with which the hon. member Shri Kamal Chaudhry has spoken. I know what all he has passed through. I can understand that. When you go through the record, please see that what should not be said is expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done that. Shri Dhillon.

DR. G.S. DHILLON (Ferozepur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am participating in this discussion with some anguish. I am sorry to say that the last member's speech has scattered my ideas a bit, and I am trying to re-marshal them. I have full sympathy with Kamal. His father was an MLA and MP with me for many long years. I know with what pain he has been speaking.

Mr. Speaker, the only redeeming feature of today's speeches was Shri Ramoowalia's observations. Shri Tewary dealt with the facts in a very comprehensive way. Prof. Dandavate presented the case in a very able manner. All this time, I have been wondering whether this is the same Ramoowalia,

[Dr. G.S. Dhillon]

who used to speak in the Manji Sahib in the Golden Temple. I really congratulate Shri Ramoowalia. I congratulate him for this great transformation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Congratulate Mr. Buta Singh also.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA : My political career is 15 years
old. Everybody knows that I had been the
President of the All India Sikh Federation.
I had been a nationalist, and I will be a
nationalist. I am fighting these elements
outright. See my record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

You may say any thing you like, but it
is wrong.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I am just ad-
miring you. I have listened to your lively
speeches. I am happy.

[English]

I am very happy that he is a nationalist.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You
were very young those days.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I started my
public life in the Congress. (Interruptions)
This is the first time I have learnt, after
listening to you, that I should do the thing
which I did not do all my life, *viz.* to support
your party (Interruptions) and your Chief
Minister, because the subject is such that, as
per the examples set by all the parties, it is
our duty to strengthen your hands. Had
you spoken in the (Interruptions) same old
vein, perhaps it would not have come to
passing in that spirit. Thank you very much
for doing like that. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject as given
in the agenda is only in general terms, *viz.*
discussion on terrorism. About terrorism
in which part of the country, the reference
is silent. I mean that the major part of
terrorism is in Punjab. May be it is there
somewhere else also, (Interruptions) as
referred to by some speakers (Interruptions)
i.e. in Tripura and some other places. But

the major part of it is in Punjab. I am
one of the few persons who have seen it
emerging in North America, and also here.
I am one of the persons, perhaps the only
person who lives in the lion's den, *viz.*
Amritsar. My home is in Amritsar. My
constituency is in the next adjoining district,
viz. Ferozpur. I have seen (Interruption)
its various ramifications, both abroad and in
India, and in Punjab. (Interruption) I could
never imagine that things would come to this
much. (Interruption)

Sir, he is disturbing me.

MR. SPEAKER : That is unparlia-
mentary !

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA : I think it should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : Your suggestion is
accepted !

DR. G. S. DHILLON : I am speaking;
he is clearing his throat.

I have tried to have a proper and
analytical assessment as to how it happened
how terrorism has appeared. Since many
years, rather decades, when I was in Punjab
and here, we have been going through a
number of *morchas*; if one *morcha* is offered,
there will be another *morcha*, another
morcha, another agitation, *e.g.* *rasta roko*,
sadak roko, *station roko*, *rail roko* etc.
which made people rather more agitation-
minded, have less regard for law and order,
and then to resort to repeat such agitations.
Peaceful agitation can be a part of democracy.
They are very much there, but not so much
that it comes every six months or every
year.

That makes people now-law abiding it
products terrorists. By and by, it has come
to anarchy and terrorism. What sort of
terrorism ? In 1980, I was there in Canada.
Mr. Narayanan was the Ambassador in
Washington. I was in Ottawa. I was
assaulted unknowingly along with the
Counsel-General at Vancouver. Later on
we came to know who were these people.
Later, I came to know that there was a
strong cell of would be promotor of terro-
rism in India. We saw a picture of those who
attacked us. The picture was by the Reuter

and they were the same people who came to Punjab and committed some murders, murdered police officers and civilians, and then they went back to Vancouver because they were the citizens of that country. I was also there. Mr. Narayanan told me about the secret meeting that was held in New York in Holet Astona between the then Jathedar of Akal Takhat Ajnaha who died later on Torasahib, Didar Singh Bains and some other people there. So, we assessed the position and we came to know it was there that the resolution or the decision about the support of Khalistan was taken. These are the facts that I am telling you. But when I came back to my country as a free citizen, without holding any office, I was faced with a situation which is worse in Punjab and my home District, Amritsar. It was a veritable hell to stay there for some time. I referred to that period when I heard Mr. Ramoowalia's speech. That is why I am happy to say that his done has changed so much. He is the same man. I feel like embracing you, Mr. Ramoowalia.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Without terrorism, he will be finished.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : You are an old Akali. There is no harm in embracing you.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I have never been an Akali.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not possible without my permission.

[*English*]

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I happened to be a member of the SGPC during the British time. I am not so young as I appear to be. We were members of the SGPC. The record is there. I did not seek it. Some people came and got my nomination paper signed when I was a political prisoner in Lahore Central Jail. I was elected. I voted for the Congress Group of Nagokakey. A number of times there were contests between Master Tara Singh and Jathedar Udham Nagokake. We were in the Congress. Don't think like that. You came many years there decades later, Mr. Ramoowalia. You are very lucky to be younger than I. The problem is that

youngsters, who are involved in terrorism; they are not all terrorists; very few terrorists are a hard core people, because, as I have seen from my observation, I spent some days in Punjab last week. My observation is that most of them are misguided young people, unemployed young men; and most of them are robbers and looters. I think, in the case of robbers and looters, it is the duty of the police to deal with them as they should deal with robbers and looters and not as terrorists. In the case of unemployed people, that should be a matter of concern for us. We should really think over this matter and see that most of these youngsters who are unemployed should be provided some employment opportunities either in public sector or self-employment or in any other way. They should not go jobless like that. But there is a hard core; it is neither yours nor ours; that is theirs who live thousands of miles away from us. I can vouchsafe that the directions come to them from overseas and from our neighbours. This is within my personal knowledge. What to do about them we should be concerned about that.

When I talk of Manji Saheb, that is in the Golden Temple complex where Sant Fateh Singh used to speak, Master Tara Singh used to speak, Bhinderanwale and your party men spoke from the same forum a number of times. Now you yourselves cannot enter those premises. I will be happy if you go there and speak from that forum again.

The Gurudwara Act as we had it in early twenties was amended a number of times and is not the same Gurudwara Act now. The Gurudwara Act was meant to administer and manage the Gurudwaras and religious places and to promote the teachings of Sikhism, their Gurbani and other preachings. Now I am surprised that the gentlemen whom you elected for 14 years as the President of the SGPC, Mr. Tohra—none in my memory remained so long; I have seen Master Tara Singh Kamji, Jathedar Mohan Singh and Sant Chanan Singh, Udham Singh, Ishar Singht Majhial; Prem Singh Lalpur, I have seen your men; none remained there for more than two, three years; Mr. Tohra was there for 14 years—was your top leader. When the crisis comes, he leaves the post and hands

[Dr. G.S. Dhillon]

over the Akal Takhat and management to those extremists and terrorists and just left, just deserted. It was your duty, also ours to help you in that, to get that holy place restored to your elected men. Now the SGPC is not functioning. It is a defunct body. Why not declare Gurudwara Act as a defunct Act and go ahead with something new which can be more suitable and practicable in the situation and circumstances than carrying on under the old defunct Act ?

There are a number of Gurudwaras and other religious places in Amritsar where you cannot enter. You had outlawed us. You had made our entry impossible. Now they have made your entry impossible in the same way. It is much better if we join hands together.

Who are those terrorists to come from the borders ? You had foreseen it much earlier. You had indulged in lawlessness for so long and given field to these people who are out of your hands now. That is why, Mr. Kamal mentioned about a new proposals. I do not think that martial law can solve any problem. I am also of the opinion that even the President's rule cannot solve this crises. The only solution is—I wish against my wishes—to help your party, to strengthen your party and Government. It is upto you how to receive our support. We cannot put guts in you. But we can support you.

Regarding dealing with our internal situation and how to face it, I am happy Mr. Arun Nehru and Mr. Arjun Singh went there to Punjab. My only regard is that they went on seeing opposition parties but did not see us. I went all the way to my home district Amritsar. I showed myself to him. He just said OK you have arrived. I thought when he goes to Ferozepur, another district which is my constituency, which is my other home, I will again be present, because when you meet people of other parties, it is your duty to meet Congress men also.

20.00 hrs.

They (opposition) man be happy that they did not meet us...*(Interruption)*.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : At least I am unhappy.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Not so happy, because there is not much of distance between you and us, at least for the time being, and if I embrace you, that embrace will not be short-lived, it will be a bit longer and may last even after till tomorrow. So, now we should take up at the level of our External Ministry very strongly this problem of terrorist activities being promoted abroad, whether it is U.K., Canada or USA. I want to tell you many things but perhaps it will not be in keeping with my experience as a diplomat. But they have to deal with those governments with a stern hand. Look here, on the one hand they are instigating our terrorists, they are financing and encouraging them and all that. On the other hand offering hand of friendship. I attended the Human Rights Commission. Give men with the colour of turbans like Mr. Ramoowalia's appeared there. They were not members of the Commission, they did not represent any State. They just moved in. The Ambassador was there with me. I said, "How you happened to be here ?" They said, "To raid our voice against you." That was outside the meeting hall. And to justify their appearance—I do not know on whose finances they came—when they went back to New York, they issued a Press statement that they spoke in the Commission. The Indian delegation was taken by surprise because nobody was allowed, nobody spoke, no problem for us. The result is that during the last seven or eight days, I have received a number of hasty letters. I do not care for them because they are against the fact and perhaps they are based on terrorist background. I have to die one day and if I die for a better cause, I will be more willing to offer myself. I have a number of things to say but Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to exploit your patience. I will do it on some other day.

MR. SPEAKER : We enjoyed it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House today has risen above the party affiliations in expressing its anguish over the deteriorating situation in Punjab. I do share this anguish with

greater affinity because coming from the State to which I belong, both our State and Punjab went through traumatic experiences for quite a long period. We had movements, difficult situations followed by two historical important accords. After the accord, democratic elections were held and two regional parties in both the States have come to power. Peace and tranquillity have come to our State and I wish that peace and tranquillity should prevail in Punjab also and the regional party which has been put into power in Punjab should succeed. I believe that the problem of Punjab today deserves to be dealt with at two fronts. One is to look it from the point of view of law and order but basically it is a political problem and must be tackled politically. So far as the law and order situation is concerned, the Barnala Ministry should be given all strength because weakening the Barnala Ministry at this particular moment will weaken the law and order machinery, and I am happy to note that the Minister for Internal Security, while intervening in the debate and also outside, has made it very clear that all help will be rendered to Barnala Ministry to tackle the problem of terrorists. This House also unanimously gives its full support to the Barnala Ministry though, as Dr. Dhillon has said, with some amount of unhappiness it has to be done by some. But I believe that on the question of political side, the political problems are to be tackled and one of the things that must be done is that the Punjab Accord must be implemented. I am not saying for a moment that the terrorists will cease their activities if the Accord is implemented but the fact remains that terrorism can be dealt with if it does not have the popular support, because then the terrorists can be isolated and action can be taken against them. If the terrorists are supported by people, if they have the popular backing, if a fertile ground is there, then the tackling of terrorism becomes extremely difficult. A feeling has grown rightly or wrongly in the minds of the Punjab people (as has been stated by Ramoowalia ji) that the Accord is not being implemented. One specific point has been the Chandigarh issue. But apart from Chandigarh, Mr. Arjun Singh has said in his intervention, the Accord is being implemented on a number of points. There are three points to which I wish to make a mention. Number one is

relating to compensation to innocent persons. Now it is not known as to what is the amount of compensations given to persons under the accord. It is known how many innocent persons have been given compensation. Why cannot we publish it and make it presentable before the people of Punjab to show that compensation has, in fact, been given to so many number of people so that they can ostensibly realise that the accord, so far as point No. 1 is concerned, has been implemented if not in full, in greater depth and detail ?

Then point No. 4 says about the rehabilitation of those discharged from the army. Obviously the number is known. Have these people who have been discharged from the army been rehabilitated ? The Minister has not said that they have been rehabilitated. Then in that case the accord has not been implemented. Then in that case I feel that the people of Punjab have a genuine grievance. But if they have been rehabilitated, then I don't think there is any difficulty for us to tell the Sikh people of Punjab and the country at large as to how many have been rehabilitated and the people of Punjab and Akali Government and Barnala will be in a better position to say : Look here, the Punjab accord, so far as Item No. 4 is concerned, has been implemented. The propaganda that is being made by the extremists that the accord has not been implemented is a false propaganda. I believe in this context that the entire media policy regarding Punjab should also be reviewed. The media should project as to what is being done in concrete terms for the implementation of the accord. The numbers, the factual position, all these should be stated in clear terms. I am in full agreement with Dr. Dhillon that this problem should not be merely tackled as a Law and Order problem. After all, there must be a channel of communication with the younger generation. Because, I do not believe that all the young people who are attracted to terrorism today are terrorists. We have seen the emergence of youth power in our State. I also know that in my State when the youth movement was there, the youths have been accused right and left that they are all anti-national that they are secessionists and so on. This creates a sense of alienation and people who are in the mainstream drifted away from it. ■

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

believe therefore that while isolating the hard core terrorists, we should try to maintain a channel of communication at the political level with the younger people. Because, I believe that the younger people in Punjab, with the rest of this country, are as national as all of us are. And therefore that channel of communication should be opened. In that context what I am saying is that the media policy becomes very important.

Mr. Ramoowalia was saying that there are 12,800 villages in Punjab; 90% of them have got majority of Sikh population. And at least the communal divide has not been apparent in those villages. The communal divide has been very sharp in the towns. But if we look to the media today, that positive projection we do not see in the media. Why cannot we have a media policy today to project that very positive side that, in spite the fact that tremendous effort has been made by a section of the community, by a section of people who want to re-stabilise this country, and create a communal divide in this country, they have not been able to touch the common people, people in the ground level, particularly in the rural areas. That is one aspect of the thing which at least the people of the rest of the country should come to know from either the All India Radio or the Television and other media. And I believe that a completely new orientation to the media policy should be there. I am fully in agreement with other speakers that on the question of foreign hands, the time has come when we should be very firm in this regard. We should tell Pakistan very clearly that the question of friendly relations of Pakistan is linked up with this question. This training of terrorists in Pakistan soil is a hostile act and the Parliament's view should be conveyed in unequivocal terms to Pakistan. The British Foreign Secretary is here today and in his statements I believe, he has avoided this question of the treaty of extradition and other questions. I believe that the External Affairs Minister should in very clear terms convey to the British Foreign Secretary the feelings of this House. We have got another responsibility and that is to see that this communal divide does not spill to the other areas, from Punjab to the neighbouring States, to the

other regions of this country, because the terrorists would like to see that attacks from Sikhs take place from outside Punjab, because in that case, they will get a further handle to create communal divide, or division in Punjab itself. Then, not only we speak, but we should see also that the other communal element is not given any encouragement in the neighbouring States, or in other States, and I believe all of us have the responsibility to say in this forum that—in my State, at least the State to which I belong, the Government and we will see that at no point of time the situation in Punjab is exploited in another direction, which may create complications in that State.

I believe, Sir, that these feelings of this House should be conveyed in a proper spirit to Punjab, and I believe that this debate itself can go a long way in healing the difficult situation in Punjab, because what Punjab requires today is the healing touch. Thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTAL OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): Sir, if I can just clarify two points which the hon. Member has raised, in terms of the first point in the Punjab Accord, which is compensation to innocent persons killed, this has been fully implemented.

In regard to para 4, which is rehabilitation of those discharged from the Army, that has also been fully implemented. I am just mentioning this because you have mentioned it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I think you should give a better projection.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU: Well, I am sure on point No. 1 the Punjab Government will do it, and on point No. 4, we have already done it thrice, we will do it again.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Publish it early. Don't wait for the 21st century!

SHRI ARUN NEHRU: No, Sir, we published it in the 20th century.

[*Translation*]

What can be done if you have not read it,

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay North West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak in this August House on the Punjab problem. I have full sympathy with my colleague Shri Kamal Chaudhry who expressed his hurt feelings. There are people on both the sides who have been hurt. So, in order to heal the wounds... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a common feeling.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Yes Sir, this is a common feeling. In order to heal such wounds, we all have gathered here and are discussing this matter. I am asked to express my views and especially about Punjab. While listening to the other hon. Members, I was thinking about which Punjab should I speak. Should I speak about the Punjab which was spread from Peshawar to Delhi, which produced a great saint like Guru Nanak Dev, the Punjab where Heer-Ranjha and Sohni-Mahival had sung their songs of love, the Punjab where Bhagat Singh sacrificed his life and Lala Lajpat Rai bore the brunt of lathi charge, where Sikhs made tremendous sacrifices for the country or should I speak about today's Punjab where blood of our own brothers is being shed. This thought made me sad. I was sad because the blood flowing in my veins does not permit me to differentiate between a Sikh, a Muslim or a Hindu. I am an Indian and being an Indian I am here. Shri Kamalji has told a story of his life. I also want to tell my own life story. It will not be possible to tell my story with the same fervour as he did. I have also been a victim of the partition. When Pakistan came into existence, I and my parents had to decide as to which was our country. We thought that India was our country. So, we came to India with the feeling that the whole of the country was our own. The boundaries of our country extend from Bengal to Maharashtra and upto Kanya Kumari in the South. As we were agriculturists, land was allotted to us at Jagadbari near Ambala. The next problem was of my studies and I decided to go to Bombay, which is a part of India. I did not claim any compensation from the Government for my studies but worked hard and continued my study. After completion of my studies, I took a decision about my career. I had learnt from my great leaders that India was one and we should fight for its unity

and integrity. As it is a secular country, the question of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian does not arise.

After my studies, I took to acting as a career in Bombay and fell in love with a Muslim girl. At that time, it did not strike me that I was the victim of partition and many of my relatives were killed by the Muslims. If I had been thinking in that direction, I would not have loved a Muslim girl. My leaders had taught me and had created a spirit that narrow communal feelings and conflicts were inhuman. It was my firm belief that no Hindu would kill a Muslim and no Muslim would kill a Hindu. That was why I loved a Muslim girl and married her.

Thereafter, all my children were born in Maharashtra. When I went to Bombay, Maharashtra State was not in existence. Now, sometimes, I just ponder who am I? My leaders had preached me that we were all one and there was no difference between a Hindu, a Muslim, a Sikh and a Christian. Our leaders had exhorted us to fight for our national unity and integrity. Now it is being said that only those can live in Maharashtra who are born there. I think if it happens, my children will remain in Maharashtra but where shall I go? When the land was allotted to me by the Government of Punjab, Haryana was not in existence at that time. If I return to Jagadhari, Haryana State will not accept me on the plea that it was the Punjab Government which had allotted land to me and they had nothing to do with it. That is why sometimes I think who am I? If I am an Indian and love my country, I have no place here but if I am a Hindu or a Muslim or a Maharashtrian or a Gujarati then I have so many places to live in. This is one thing which is taking roots all over the country and not in Punjab alone. We only talk about Punjab, but now that spirit of nationalism has disappeared from our minds, now we are thinking on communal lines and of regionalism. How is it that now we consider ourselves Maharashtrians, Gujaratis, Punjabis or Haryanvis. Today we are quarrelling over the river waters which flow from the Himalayas to irrigate our land. When the issue of Ravi-Beas waters was being discussed here, some of my colleagues suggested that water could be taken from the river Ganga. I could not understand what was the difference between Ravi-Beas and

[Shri Sunil Dutt]

Ganga. Why should such issues be raised? I feel that such things should not be there. I am of the opinion that all the Members including our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi shares your injured feelings. He signed the Accord and is now implementing it in spite of the hurt feelings. There may be some delay in its implementation but it is not deliberate because a true nationalist considers national interest the uppermost. Therefore, I request you to think with cool mind, leaving aside the feeling of being a Sikh, an Akali or a congressman, because when it is the question of the country we are all one. During the national crises of 1962, 1965 and 1971 wars, we faced them unitedly. Today some foreign powers have realised it that they cannot defeat India through external aggression, so they are creating disturbances from within. It is an internal attack on us and we are not understanding it. We are destroying our own houses, we are not killing Hindus or Sikhs but chopping off our own limbs.

All of you are running this country. You are wise and intelligent people and you have to take this country forward. The contribution of each of you counts in the forward march of the country. Therefore, I request you to fight this internal war in the country unitedly. I am not speaking from the congress party platform but from this supreme House of the country and would like to state that our Government have signed the Accord with good intentions and for the unity and integrity of the country. Therefore, all of us should join hands with the Government for the progress of our country.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : *Jis Desh main Ganga Behti hai.*

MR. SPEAKER : There should be no doubt about it. Be true Indians. No power of the world can make us swerve from this path.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, this discussion is going on now for almost four-hours and many speakers have uttered very noble sentiments here for which I congratulate them. Unfortunately, these

noble sentiments will not be publicised because there would not be any press tomorrow. However, it will be on the record of the House. But the point is, this discussion perhaps would not have taken place just at this juncture if we, all of us, had not felt that the situation is really becoming very very serious. Fine words will not help us to avert what I consider to be a threatening catastrophe, if we do not act now in time. I know the great history and traditions of our country and all the crises which we have surmounted from time to time. Quite true. That is something which we can fall back on as our capital. But fine words and sentiments by themselves will not help us to save the country from what I think is quite an unprecedented threat and crisis that is facing us. Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir are border States and we all know what is there across the border on the other side. The break-down of administration and the break-down of law and order in this type of border State as something which cannot be tolerated in the interest of national security itself. I do not want to go into these specific measures which have been here explained by the Minister for Internal Security. He explained some of them to us the other day in the meeting which we had with the Home Minister, because it is very difficult for us to assess actually how efficacious these measures may or may not be. The Police, as far as I can make out, has been totally paralysed up to now. Everybody knows about it. The newspapers are full of it, how they do not go out from the Thanas, even when news comes up of some incidents taking place there. They do not want to go. They remain sitting in the Thana. That is the state of affairs. Call it demoralisation, or call it collusion or call it infiltration or call it anything else you want.

Here this incident took place last Friday at Ludhiana where the terrorists just mowed down about 12 or 13 people at one place in broad day light. All the reports point to this that the Station House Officer of the Police did not go to the spot for well over one hour after the incident took place. So this is one instance by which we can imagine what is going on in the rest of the State. You have sent a new Inspector General of police there who is a person renowned for his efficiency and the firm measures he takes but the force with which he will have to deal requires a great deal of—

I do not know—revival of morale and so on which, I think, is not a very easy task even for Mr. Rebeiro to perform. I do not think even the supply by the Centre of whatever equipments, the modern equipments, weapons, etc. that are required or the deployment of para-military forces will by itself change the situation unless the administration is willing to act firmly and promptly. There, of course, I do not want to repeat all that that has been said about the grave responsibility which rests upon the State Government at this juncture. I think Mr. Barnala has the most unenviable task on his hands. There is no doubt about that. He may not be a very strong character. As a person people say that he is a weak man but he is a good man. He is a good man but he is a weak man. But who is to replace him? There is nobody to replace him. The replacement may be even worse. So he has been elected by the people of Punjab who have given a big majority to his party. Therefore, I think, the main responsibility of the Akali Government in Punjab is to streamline the administration and the law and order machinery and to take courage in its hands and with the full support and backing of not only the Centre but all the political parties which are represented here in this House, to act firmly and quickly now at least and even at this late hour. Otherwise this impending catastrophe cannot be averted. I remember in the old days we used to think at one time when the partition of the country was being demanded that after all it would be averted somehow and that it would not come about. But ultimately it could not be stopped. There is no Gandhiji now. At that time Gandhiji was alive....

AN HON. MEMBER : We have a Gandhi now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am talking about Gandhiji.

So, Sir, I must say one thing now. In all these discussions that are going on now for so long, about the implementation of the accord, whether it is implemented or not, it has nothing connected directly with the terrorist activity. There is no use saying that. It has to be stamped out ruthlessly and mercilessly if you have the capacity to do it. But it is a fact as many speakers have said

that the terrorists are able to get some kind of a passive support of sympathy, whatever it is, from large masses of people who are not themselves terrorists because they do have some sense of a grievance, rightly or wrongly and it is the job of the Government to see that those grievances real or imaginary, whatever they are, are removed. Otherwise sustenance for the terrorists will go on being provided. In this respect, I think the prime responsibility is not of the State Government, the prime responsibility is of the centre and of the Prime Minister who is himself a signatory to the accord. I think the possibility which had arisen of unifying and uniting the entire people of Punjab on the basis of that accord should not be missed. It is not a perfect document. Every sentence and every paragraph that is written in it is not 100 per cent perfect. But we have welcomed that accord at that time because in those circumstances it was the best possible thing to bring about peace and restore normalcy in that State. But now the question is of implementation. It is there I say that we have failed because it says that we must implement the Accord both in letter and spirit. One of the big weaknesses I should say now; but you can say that you are being wise after the event. It was obvious even at that time that it was inevitable. One of the biggest weaknesses, lapses, was that Haryana was never consulted, though it is an agreement.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : May I interrupt, Sir. Haryana was consulted right through before the Accord was signed. It was shown to Haryana. I was with the Chief Minister of Haryana till very late that morning before the Accord was signed. I would like to reiterate that we are committed to fully implemented that Accord both in letter and spirit.

One more thing. Unfortunately, everybody seems to feel that I forgot, what number that point is regarding Chandigarh that the Central Government, for some reason, has defaulted on that. But if you look at the words of the Accord and if you look at the spirit of the Accord, we have not defaulted one bit on that. Yes, there is some delay. We will try and rectify that. There has been a reason for the delay. I would not like to explain that to this House, it is better that I do not. I can, at a later date,

[Sbri Rajiv Gandhi]

But there are also other clauses in that Accord which also need to be implemented not by us and the Accord is one Accord as a whole, it cannot be torn to pieces, nor can we say we will do 9 out of the 11 items now and the 2 items we will look at in 1989. The whole thing must be seen as one, although the items are not related, but it is one Accord.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Some clauses are time-bound. Difficulty has arisen about it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The clauses I am talking about are also time-bound.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am glad to hear that the Chief Minister of Haryana was consulted at every step. I presume you mean by that he has given his tacit approval. If that is the case, you should pull him up now for all his irresponsible utterances and doings. You cannot have it both ways.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : He has not made any irresponsible statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : All right. People can judge for themselves.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact remains that there is a huge agitation going on in Haryana and at least I do not want—I am not a Punjabi nor do I belong to Haryana. So I have no prejudice or in favour of either of them. The point is that I do not want that one year from now or two years from now, we are faced with another problem coming from Haryana. This is a package deal. It concerns Punjab, but it also concerns Haryana and Rajasthan and therefore you see what has happened now, for example. I never said that the Centre had defaulted on the question of Chandigarh. I have not said that. But the fact remains that there was a time-bound clause in the Agreement which said that two things have to be done.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If you read the clause, it says that two things had to be done simultaneously and the Commission had to tell us what to do. Now, the Commission told us, if you remember the

Report, I do not remember the word, but if you remember the Report, the Commission's first suggestion was that some sort of mutual agreement between the two parties should be sought and the second suggestion was that another Commission should be set up to look into the issue.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Was a mutual agreement sought.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Yes, a mutual agreement was definitely sought. It took quite some time to try and get them together and a number of attempts were made to have a mutual agreement, a mutual settlement between the two Chief Ministers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That means for the time being at least the prospects of mutual agreement are bleak. Therefore, we are left with the Mathew Commission which in the first Commission, I suppose, which failed to give any finding at all.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It started late.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Started late, of course. Now we do not know what is to happen. Mathew Commission has said another Commission should be appointed.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Perhaps we will.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have not told us anything you have not told the country anything. Time is being lost. You have not told the country anything. The valuable time is being lost. You cannot afford to be complacent like this. Whatever you propose to do, now that the Mathew Commission turned out to be still-born you have to say what you propose to do. If you want to set up another commission with some terms of reference which are more intelligible, you should do it and not waste time.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If I may just clarify, the one aspect which does come up is that the terms of reference of the new commission cannot be exactly the same as those of the first commission; otherwise we

may end up where we started. To get a new set of terms of reference it does involve talking with Haryana and with Punjab and we have to get a unanimity of views on the new terms of reference.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is why I am saying that because of this delay and the big agitation being worked up in Haryana, it will be all the more difficult now to get mutual agreement. I am not blaming you, I am explaining how complicated the situation is becoming due to the delay.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But he says blame me !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is up to you. You tell the country, you tell Punjab and Haryana what you propose to do now and how you propose to settle this question of the transfer of the territory.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If you allow us, we might even tell you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We will stay here all the night if necessary.

Then take the question of the waters. First of all for eight months no tribunal was set up. The other day we passed a Bill here, *i.e.*, the Ravi-Beas Waters Tribunal Bill. These waters, I hope and we all hope, will be life giving waters and not waters which are stained with blood. It should be waters of life and not waters of death. For eight months no tribunal was set up because of some administrative difficulties. That is the explanation given here during the debate.

Mr. Speaker, one cut-off date has been fixed in the Accord *i.e.*, 1.7.1985 saying that as on that date the three states will get water not less than what they were getting on 1.7.1985. I don't know what is the logic behind that date. I asked this question at that time, I tried to find out what exactly was the basis on which this particular date was selected; but no satisfactory reply has been given except that it has something to do with the monsoon season.

The point is that it is being propagated widely, rightly or wrongly that is the date on which Punjab was getting much more water than it normally gets.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I am clarify that Sir, because I did sign the Accord. The point was raised by Sant Longowalji that water should not be reduced. That means if farmers were getting so much water in any of the States they should not get less than that. because any cut back from water would not be acceptable to any of the farmer and we thought that this was a logical statement. So, this was around the middle of July if I remember rightly. We decided that the last date for which figures would be available was 1st July, so we fixed 1st July. There is no more or less logic.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Was it on an ad-hoc basis ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Well, it was to see that the farmers of the states don't get less than what they were getting. Just as a matter of fact, your information on the actual flows on that date may not be correct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Depending on this, the sharing of remaining waters other than what was available on 1.7.1985 is to be determined by this tribunal. Unless the Sutlej-Yamuna link canal is ready—that is also time-bound, a stipulated date is there—all this exercise, of course, may be quite irrelevant and futile.

It is being said that unless the sharing of the remaining waters is decided, until it is known how much of water will actually be available for Haryana, it is no use digging a canal because we do not know what volume of water is required to flow through it. If more waters is required, a bigger and wider canal is required which is capable of carrying bigger volume of water. If a smaller volume is allotted to Haryana the canal should also be adequate for that. What is to be done ? Haryana farmers are also agitated very much. They need water.

It is argued by some people now. I contested that argument here made by a member of the Akali party the other day that Haryana is not a riparian State because Beas-Ravi do not flow through it. It is a strange argument. So long as Haryana was part of Punjab it was a riparian State. The moment it became separate State it ceases to be a riparian State. This kind of argument cannot be accepted. You will not be able

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

to convince anybody like this. So, there is delay. It is better to make a clean breast of it and say that for the following reasons unfortunately the implementation of the accord is being delayed but we will do our very best to hurry it up as soon as we can. Meanwhile I am afraid the terrorists will go on getting some foothold among the people in Punjab which otherwise they would not get. Therefore the political strategy which, I think, all of us agreed on is that it is necessary to isolate these people. How do we isolate them? How do we isolate them apart from Arun Nehru's modern weaponry and communications and all that? How do we politically isolate these people which much more important? One thing, of course, is that the whole position should be explained clearly to the people through the media and so on. They must understand what has been actually implemented. Here we are being told now that so many things have already been implemented in *toto* the question of compensation, the question of rehabilitate of Army people and so on. But I do not think the country at large knows about it. It has not been published. It should be made known to everybody what is being done.

Secondly the inactivity of police in Punjab is, I am afraid, matched by some excessive activity outside Punjab. That has to be remembered. There are people who are treat as suspects because they are Sikhs—young people and young outside Punjab. I am talking about those who are being dealt with in a way which will only aggravate the feelings more. There should be looked into. Mr. Ved Marwah's report has not seen the light of the day. Mr. Ved Marwah's report on what the police did or did not do during those horrible days in October 1984 has been put into cold storage. The Ranganathan Commission, of course, is apparently making a very very slow headway. This document is there, which is causing grievance, dis-affection in the minds of many ordinary people. Therefore, some steps must be taken to see that these irritants are removed. If they are not removed, these terrorists will continue to get a large measure of support.

Lastly I will say that we have to take our own action. We cannot go on meeting

like this. There was a meeting on the 24th of last month—only a week ago in Chandigarh which was a meeting of all the parties at the State level. That meeting was convened by the Secretary of our party but I am glad to say it was attended by all the parties and in that meeting they decided that all of them, all secular forces, all healthy forces and all peace loving forces must start a joint mass campaign at the grass root and they must go in for a joint approach to the people which we should think about. How we go to do it at our level here? We must work out some programme pretty quickly. We should go together down to the people and carry on a grass root campaign there. Mainly it will have to be done at the State level but we from the Centre can help them and we must lend our fullest support to them. These are the days when Jalianwala Bagh martyrs have also to be remembered this month. Bhagat Singh martyrdom we have crossed. Now Lala Lajpat Rai martyrdom is not very far off. These occasions must be utilised. Let all the forces which are willing to shed all traces of communalism and all communal prejudice because this communal polarisation is threatening to take place...I see a pattern in the terrorists activities which is now spreading out from the border districts of Amritsar and Gurdaspur into the region south of Beas river. There is some method behind this madness and this communal cleavage is being deliberately created in order to produce a backlash outside Punjab. If you can't stop this, it will lead to absolute disaster and therefore I would only say, Sir, that all the parties which have expressed all the noble sentiments here should come together and launch a big campaign in the State among the people so that we can really isolate the extremists and the terrorists. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Mr. Speaker,
Sir, the House is discussing the growing
threat of terrorism and it is natural that
what is happening in Punjab should be
uppermost in the mind of the hon. Members
who participated in this debate. I have
been following the trends of the opening
remarks. The debate has been of a very

high order. It has been defused with a desire to improve things to make the debate as constructive as possible and I am sure what is said in this House as representing our great nation would surely have some effect in putting the healing balm over the situation in Punjab and also demonstrate the concern and the nation feels that the serious problem has to be solved and solved with the cooperation of all parties and persons. Sir, a lot of doubts have been raised about the implementation of the Accord. After our Prime Minister has said, I think there should be no doubt in the minds of anybody in the House, or outside that the Government is not serious to implement the Accord or that it has not done all that is possible to see that the accord is fully implemented. Other Members including Shri Arjun Singh who played an important role in bringing the Accord, has given some details and the way in which the accord has been implemented. I will mention all those points about which some doubts were raised. One was about the rehabilitation of those discharged from the Army and it is said that this not being implemented.

Sir, I would say with all humility, as was mentioned by Shri Arun Nehru, just now, that this has been just taken care of and I would like to say that the Accord was regarding rehabilitation of those persons who have been discharged. But, Sir, those who have been discharged were only 237, out of which 209 have already been recruited into the Defence Security Corps. Not, now Sir. I am quoting from a press release of the Defence Ministry of 17th August, 1985 and in the case of a few who remained for various reasons, some have not turned up or some were medically unfit. So, out of 237 who were discharged, 209 have already joined the Defence Security Corps which is a part of the Defence Ministry. So they have been fully rehabilitated and we have fulfilled the terms as early as possible.

Sir, another relevant question in this is about the recruitment to the Army. All the citizens of the country have the right to enroll themselves in the army and the merit will remain the criteria for selection. It was for a short time, after the 'Blue Star Operation' that the recruitment of Sikhs, only in the Sikh Regiment, was stopped for a short while. Even at that time, the

recruitment of Sikhs in the other regiments of the Army was not stopped. But even this order restricting Sikhs recruitment in the Sikh Regiment was revoked in December 1984, much before the accord was signed. You can see the sincerity and the seriousness of the Government in this particular question and there is no question of distracting the Sikh community as a whole or casting any aspersions on them. It was only for a very short time that the restriction was imposed. Very soon that small restriction was also removed. There was no restriction on the Sikhs for recruiting them in the other army.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was not in the accord. Is it ?

MR. SPEAKER : It was before the accord.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is a general observation; all citizens of the country have a right to enroll themselves in the army. May be to remove certain doubts or to reassert certain principles, it was done. It is a general proposition. It does not mention even the Sikhs.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL : What about general recruitment in the general army, not in a particular unit ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This is a very general proposition in the accord, not mentioning the Sikhs at all. That is what I have said. But as far as the Sikhs are concerned, the Government never thought that it should not take the Sikhs into the army and we have never done that.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL : You are perhaps confusing this matter. This is not for a particular unit or regiment or the Sikh regiment. You have imposed certain limits.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have said that recruitment of Sikhs was never stopped, Bluestar or no Bluestar. No percentage was fixed. Even now the percentage of Sikhs is much greater than the proportion of population and it will continue to be so.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL : What was the necessity of putting a clause in the accord ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As was mentioned, it is not regarding Sikhs. It is a general situation regarding recruitment in the army.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It was by way of abundant caution.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Yes, it was put by way of abundant caution, and as a future guidance as to what we can do in the future in this respect. But this should set at rest any doubt that could be raised on this point. I am sure the House would agree and you also, Sir, that we have done everything possible to implement the accord.

Some doubts were raised as to the backlash and what the Government is doing about it. Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned it and Shri Dinesh Goswami also mentioned it. I would like to say that while the news of all the heinous killings were coming in, one day the Prime Minister was in a conference with senior officers and colleagues. One of the things that was uppermost in his mind was that there should be no backlash in the country. I think, I am not giving out any secret, if I say, that he telephoned me immediately and said that while they were looking to the other side of it, I should attend to it and contact all the State administrations and the Chief Ministers to see that this is to be ensured at all costs. His personal concern was so much that he thought of it all the time. We have taken steps and seen to it and I am happy to say that the response of the various State Governments and administrations has been very satisfactory. There has been no backlash and we can assure the House that we will see that nothing of this sort happens and we will have full cooperation of the States which we are having now.

To have it that way would be playing into the hands of terrorists. That is what they want. One of their aims is that Sikhs from other States should rush there and Hindus should be scared to leave Punjab; there should be an exchange of population and that is how they want to go, but the Government and the House is fully conscious of this grave situation. I can once again assure you that we will continue to do all the things that are necessary in this respect.

It cannot be denied that the situation is still serious there. But some very positive and hopeful signs are emerging. We can well say that the tide is now turning. The Punjab Government is gearing itself up to meet the terrorist menace. The Central Government is helping them in all possible ways, details of which were just given. The bluff of the terrorists was called off at Anandpur Sahib. The police and security forces have apprehended there persons involved in the heinous killings. They have had encounters with the terrorists in which the terrorists have suffered casualties. Preparations are being made and all this means that the situation is changing and hopefully the Akali Party is also now rallying round the leadership of Shri Barnala Ji, which process, I hope, will continue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They have also turned the tide.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Certainly. I regard these things as well as this a very positive development which are helping the situation to improve. This process has to be continued with the involvement of masses in Punjab and outside. Unless all classes of people involve themselves in this massive task, the real menace of terrorism cannot be eliminated. But in view of these positive developments and in view of the unanimous feeling of all the Sections of this House that this menace has to be fought, we will be able to do something. The Prime Minister has sought to evolve a national consensus of the situation and I hope that he and his Government will continue to receive the support and cooperation of all the sections of this House so that this distressing phase through which Punjab is passing and the whole nation is passing, will be put an end to.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : The Minister of State for Home Affairs just now reassured this House that the tide is fast turning. We are glad to hear these words from him. But we see reports in the newspapers every day and from people coming from Punjab about the horrendous happenings which are becoming worse by the day.

Sir, I must mention that though the main problem that the State is facing at this moment seems to be a law and order pro-

blem, I think the ultimate solution will lie in solving this problem politically.

Several members have spoken about this problem at length and they gave the background also. I do not want to make a repetition of what has already been mentioned. But I would like to say that I am certainly not one who feels that the implementation of the Accord done would stop the acts of terrorism. Sir, the tenor and the manner in which the terrorists have been behaving clearly show what they have been trying to achieve and their designs are well known to us. They have not only been killing Hindus, but Sikhs also. About a week back, I was told that in a village near Nakodar six Sikhs were killed by the terrorists.

20.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

So, it is not as though Hindus alone are facing the wrath of the rerrorists. Sikhs are also being attacked by these groups of gangsters and free-booters, who want to create a situation of confusion and terror in the Punjab.

Sir, while speaking on this, I cannot but mention about the hasty and impulsive manner in which the Accord was signed. We all welcomed the Accord. The Accord was necessary. But when the Accord was signed, it was signed with Sant Longowal with the presumption that he was the sole representative of the entire people of the Punjab. First of all, I am not sure if Longowal enjoyed the confidence of the Akali Party entirely. Apart from that there are non-Sikhs in the Punjab and there are Sikhs who are not Akalis. I frankly feel that in a situation like that, it would have been fit if all these various sections who might have been minorities in that State, should have been consulted along with the Chief Ministers of the States of Haryana and Rajasthan and they should have been made a party to this Accord.

Apart from that, a time limit has been fixed, in situations which we know are sensitive and which are likely to take a longer time. I do not think that it was a wise decision to fix a time limit like this.

We have to mention these facts now because the non-implementation of the Accord is one of the please taken by the terrorists to gain sympathy from the masses in the Punjab.

Sir, when we are speaking about this political problem, all the members belonging to different sections in this House have said unanimously that we must strengthen the hands of the Akali Government and the Chief Minister, Shri Barnala. I also feel that this should be done. But it should be done not only on the floor of the House, but in practice also. The Congress (I) party today happens to be the ruling party here. They are a party to the Accord. The Punjab unit of the Congress (I) Party speaks in one tone; the Chief Minister of Haryana speaks in another tone and the Central leadership here, speaks in yet another tone. It must be made amply clear as to which is the line of thinking of the ruling Congress (I), which is a party to the Accord. And the Central leadership,

21.00 hrs.

may be the Prime Minister himself, should made it clear; not only make it clear, but also pull up the people who, by making these statements have brought about some disharmony and a kind of suspicion in the minds of the people of Punjab and the Sikhs.

Today there are two main problems on which action is being demanded. One is regarding the deserters from the Army; the second is about the people who are in the Jodhpur jail. I am told that among the people in the Jodhpur jail, many were devotees. Some of them were employees of the Golden Temple. There also may be some terrorists among them.

Even as far as Army deserters are concerned, there was then a kind of emotional euphoria. What one needs at this stage is a psychological appeasement of the Sikhs, of the people in Punjab; and not some solution by means of Accords or statements alone.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister to have a thorough enquiry or investigation to find out if some of the people lodged in jail, or some of the deserters from the

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

Army who were genuinely not terrorists or who do not subscribe to such attitudes, could be rehabilitated, or taken back in some manner or the other. This is a process which would definitely lend some confidence to many of this category of people who might have been lured into doing certain things without actually meaning it.

I would also like to appeal, through you, to the Akali Government in Punjab to close their ranks. Mr. Prakash Singh Badal is there. He was a Chief Minister. I do not subscribe to the views of Mr. Tohra. Madhu Ji himself has mentioned it here, but I would like to reiterate what he said. First, I think the Central Government and also the functionaries from here could help in bridging the gap with in the Akali Party which, I think, would go a long way in bringing about a better situation in Punjab.

Today, right now Mr. Surjit Singh Barnala is not only a representative of the Sikhs, but of Hindus also. I am told that there is no proper Hindu representation in his Ministry. It is quite likely that there were not many Hindus elected from the Akali party. But I was wondering whether, in a situation like this, one could even think of the concept of reviving a Second Chamber in Punjab, a Council to accommodate people from various walks of life, eminent people, so that they could also participate in the process of the Government machinery and administration. This would improve the confidence of the people. It is only a suggestion. I do not know whether it is possible. I do not know about the technical difficulties that you may have. But I think this is also an effort which the Chief Minister of Punjab should be persuaded to make, as he represents not only the Sikhs, but all the other people who live in Punjab.

Most of the other points have been stated. I do not want to take the time of this House and say things which are irrelevant. Many friends have spoken about dangers from across the border. We have heard about the training camps in Pakistan, terrorists being let in and coming in, and given a task and then going back to Pakistan, and things like that. I think

that when we talk to these neighbouring countries whom we suspect, where we have the information that they are encouraging such anti-national activities from their territories, we should also make it a condition with them that unless they stop doing this, we cannot talk about better relations further, because what they are doing is actually indirectly resulting in worsening the situation, or threatening our national security and unity.

With these few words, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity, and before I sit down, I would like again to tell the Home Minister that he should consider this in a firm and yet a humanitarian manner, and ultimately bring about a psychological appeasement among the Sikhs, and the affected people in that State.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it will not be an exaggeration to say that the increasing terrorism in the land of the Gandhi, Gautam and Budha, is a disgrace on this nation. This terrorism poses a great challenge to our country's unity and integrity and specially to the border States, such as Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. The increasing terrorism poses a big question mark before us.

Sir, innocent people are being killed there and the incidents in Jalandhar and Ludhiana are atrocious. Now the question arises, why this terrorism is taking roots in the country. There are some powers behind this terrorism, who want to disintegrate this country. When our leader, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was alive, she had all along been warning us against some powers, who disliked our increasing strength and who wanted to paralyse our administration. But a lot of people did not need her warning. It was as a result of that rabid communalism that our great leader was snatched away from us. Sir, the same powers want to create civil-war in this country. They have *malafide* intentions and they are dreaming of engineering, communal riots in the country. But the patriotic citizens of this country will never allow their dreams to become a reality. It is strange that on the one hand, Pakistan

extends a hand of friendship and on the other hand, instigates terrorists. The arms with Pakistani markings were found at the places where riots took place in Ahmedabad and Verawal. I want to give an instance of Rajasthan.

Sometime back, the tourists from Pakistan had come to attend 'Urs' of Ajmer Sharief, where they unfurled Pakistani flag and also raised slogans. Our Government should take such matters seriously so that such incidents do not occur in any State especially in Rajasthan.

So far as the solution of Punjab's burning problem is concerned, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Longowal have emerged as peace emissaries before us. The Accord signed by them was welcomed not only by Punjab but also by the whole nation. It was only as a result of this Accord that 75 per cent people took part in elections despite incitement by the terrorists and a popular Government was formed in that State. 9 out of 11 clauses of the Rajiv-Longowal Accord have already been implemented. I would also say that Shri Barnala also sincerely wants to solve this problem. The peace loving people of the whole nation are with him. Therefore, he should fearlessly take necessary steps in this direction. The Government of India has also assured him all possible help but I fail to understand why his own partymen Shri Badal and Tohra are opposing and criticising him. I would also like to stress that it is not proper to adopt a mild attitude towards the terrorists. Ever since Shri Barnala took the reins of office, he believed that this problem could be solved peacefully. He, therefore, withdrew 2162 cases and released 1900 people including terrorists. I would say it was a blunder on his part. In my opinion, no responsible Government can employ army deserters in its police department. But he did so, which was a blunder. The present situation in Punjab could have been assessed earlier from the activities of the Damdami Taksal and All India Sikh Federation who declared that they would demolish Akal Takht and then rebuild it. These activities gave a foreboding of the shape of things to come.

I want to ask Akali Dal why action is not being taken to flush out the terrorists

hiding in the Gurudwaras. The dreaded terrorists Sukhdev Singh Sakhira was seen loitering with a Minister of Akali Dal cabinet. Why is it happening? Cannot you curb all this? Sir, today the nation is passing through a difficult phase. The whole nation is ready to cooperate with Shri Barnala in dealing with the secessionists. He should, therefore, take some strong measures.

Sir, just now Shri Incajit Gupta told that failure to transfer Chandigarh to Punjab was the reason of this terrorism. It may be one of the reasons. But 9 out of 11 clauses of the Rajiv-Longowal Accord have already been implemented and there is no hitch in transferring Chandigarh to Punjab. But there is also a condition that Hindi speaking areas of Punjab will be transferred to Haryana and since it was not done, Chandigarh could not be given to Punjab on the 26 January. There is no doubt that Chandigarh will be transferred to Punjab sooner or later. If the terrorists are given Chandigarh there is no surety that they will stop their activities. Instead they will invent some other pretext to continue their activities.

Sir, the question of Punjab is a serious one and has a bearing on the national integrity. It is not only the duty of the Government but also of the people to find a solution to the problem. I appreciate your decision of sending para military forces there, because police have failed to deal with communalism. Police has been demoralized and it was also accused of shirking its responsibility. Therefore, our Government sent para military forces there to help Shri Barnala. I heartily welcome this step.

Sir, the decision to ban the entry of foreigners in Punjab upto 2nd July is also a welcome step. I feel that it will reduce the chances of providing help to the terrorists. I also suggest that our Government should issue identity cards to the residents of border areas, in order to stop the infiltration of foreigners into the country. Besides the Government, all the citizens have a duty to expose the foreign conspiracies and unholy designs. In this way we can show to the world that we are united and if there is terrorism in any part of the country the citizens of this country are not going to tolerate it.

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

21.15 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

No child of this country is going to tolerate it, even if he has to sacrifice his life for it. We take pledge in the name of our great leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who had to shed her blood, that if ever any harm befalls our country, every Indian would be prepared to sacrifice himself. We must check this tendency of terrorism which is taking a huge toll of human life. I think this is not only the task of the Akali Government, but also of all the patriotic citizens who must join hands to help the Punjab Government in solving this problem of terrorism. The steps taken by the Government of India in this direction have been commended by one and all. I also welcome them and hope that Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir will have a golden future when the Government and the citizens together put an end to the terrorist tendencies for ever.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the first instance I welcome the Central Government's decision to co-operate fully with the Government of Shri Barnala. It seemed earlier that the Centre was disappointed with Shri Barnala and would not help him any longer. It is commendable that the Central Government have now decided to assist him in all respects, and we think it would be in the interest of the whole country. Let all of us, all the political parties, come together and help Punjab Government in its difficult period, and assist in solving the problem.

I would like to submit to you that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is bound to be affected by the unfortunate situation prevailing in Punjab. In Jammu, which touches the border of Punjab, some misguided young sikhs armed themselves with weapons and to meet their threat, Shiv Sena party was formed. As a result an atmosphere of confrontation has been built up there. Curfew was imposed in Jammu and there was loss of life and property also.

Unfortunately, the conditions were not confined to that area alone, but spread to the Kashmir valley as well and particularly Anantnag district was affected considerably.

It is to be regretted that Kashmir, which has always been the citadel of secularism, fell prey to this communal conflagration. Our National Conference party, which is the largest party in the state, would not allow such communal tendencies to grow.

The Central Government and all the opposition parties have come together at this juncture to tackle terrorism and to end the present crisis in Punjab. We will cooperate fully with them.

I wish to reiterate that these criminal tendencies were not limited to Punjab alone; it had spread to Kashmir also, but had not been successful there. Of course, it is to be regretted that our Press had exaggerated the situation. But the fact is that not much damage was done and not a single murder was committed. In the villages there was loss of property and some damage was caused to places of worship. But we find that in the country such incidents are on the increase and the Central Government must effectively counter the situation.

Recently, a judgement by the lower court regarding the Babri Masjid—Ram Janam Bhoomi temple case has widened the rift between the Hindus and the Muslims and it has vitiated the atmosphere of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. In Ahmedabad, which was already tense, the situation deteriorated further and there was a great loss of life and property. I think it is the duty, not only of the Government but also of the entire opposition to forestall the rapidly deteriorating situation which might create the conditions of 1947. It is possible that the foreign powers may like our people to get alienated from each other, but we are responsible for the internal situation which we have ourselves created and, therefore, we must counter it ourselves.

A little while ago Shri Arun Nehru had said that the terrorists are receiving help from Pakistan. The Government knows better. I would say if it is so it is regrettable because we are making every effort to improve our relations with this neighbour. It is the duty of the Central Government to take up this matter with Pakistan and do some plain speaking. Has the Centre ever given a piece of its mind to Pakistan, during

the course of its various dialogues, about the grim nature of the situation and the conspiracy behind it, as has been explained here by Government. I would like to ask the Central Government whether the foreign powers can really be successful in their attempts at destabilization and whether our defence, paramilitary and border security forces can resist those attempts? We are responsible for our defence and if our forces are not vigilant enough, it is a reflection of our weakness. If the terrorists trained outside the country are successful in infiltrating into India, if the army deserters, who crossed the borders to get training in Pakistan, are able to return and create terror in the country, we are also to be blamed to some extent. I would request the Government that it is its duty to seal all borders and it is the duty of our defence forces to counter infiltration in every way. The Defence Ministry also must share the responsibility in this regard. The Ministry of Home Affairs is also responsible because our Para-Military forces and Border Security forces are manning our borders.

If we have been a little successful in the past few days, it goes to the credit of the Government, Home Ministry and the Defence Ministry. If we can protect our borders at this juncture, Pakistan or any other nation cannot harm us. It is our duty to prevent infiltration into India.

Thirdly, the Accord has received support from every quarter. The Congress Party and the Prime Minister had signed the Accord with Shri Longowal who are killed by the terrorists for the same reason. It was an error on the Government's part to declare immediately after the Accord that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab as early as possible. The same was published in the newspapers not only within the country but also abroad, and an impression was created that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab on the 26th of January. The Fazilka-Abohar issue was not given much importance and Chandigarh received all the attention. But when the transfer did not take place on the 26th of January, I think it was a setback to the credibility of the Barnala Government. Either the two issues ought to have been linked or declared as separate from the very outset.

Secondly, I would politely submit, that your policy of conducting a census in Abohar and Fazilka was not right. In 1947, Punjab was partitioned on the basis of the number of Hindus and Muslims in each area, and I think that we must concede the fact that the census conducted recently was not done on the basis of language but on the basis of religion and both Punjab and Haryana got involved in the issue. Punjab, is a Sikh majority state, and in Haryana, the Hindus are in majority. As a result, emotional feelings in both the States were inflamed. Their confrontation led to the emotional upheaval of the peoples of the two states. The Mathew Commission, which had the Centr's full co-operation failed to rectify the situation. Neither did they present any report nor did they take any initiative regarding the Fazilka-Abohar issue. In fact, they were responsible for a lot of damage, as their action precipitated the tense communal situation already prevalent in Punjab I would, therefore, say that the census held earlier in Punjab was better. If we really wanted to decide something about Fazilka and Abohar, then to hold a census was not the right way. The proper thing would have been that the representatives of the Governments of Punjab and Haryana should have discussed the matter with the Central Government and a solution found out. And that is what we are going to do at present. Your Government is now going to decide about the villages of Abohar and Fazilka through talks with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana. But that is a belated step now. In what way holding of census there has benefited? Rather, atmosphere has become more tense and the situation has deteriorated.

Secondly, so far as Punjab is concerned, at present the terrorists are not discriminating between Hindus and Sikhs. Many of the Sikh intellectuals and honest and patriotic Sikhs have been killed and are being killed. To my mind, in the present violent atmosphere, mostly Sikhs are being singled out. Shri Barnala and his party leaders are being made the target. So far as the question of improving the situation in Punjab is concerned, you have taken a very good step of helping the Barnala Government. I would submit that the population of Punjab--whether Hindus or

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

Sikhs—has not been alienated. The Hindus have been hurt a little and the Sikhs have also been harmed but Barnala Government can play an important role in your efforts in assuaging their feelings. I would like to remind you about the happenings in Bangladesh. In the 1971 Bangladesh war, one of the main reasons for the defeat of Pakistan was that the people of Bangladesh had fully supported the 'Muktivahini'. Therefore, Pakistan could not face the challenge and had to retreat. Pakistan was humbled in the war. Therefore, in a democracy the important thing will be to gain the support of the people. I want that you should play a vital role. In Punjab, Hindus and Sikhs both are being killed. Both are in difficulty and victim of political uncertainty. I would like that you should take cautious steps in this regard.

Regarding Fazilka and Abohar, a round table conference should be held. The earlier it is done, the better it will be for the country, Punjab and Haryana as well. I think there should be a feeling of give and take. You may decide the issue after holding discussions with the Chief Ministers. I feel sorry that whereas the Barnala Government is fully cooperating, the attitude of the Chief Minister of Haryana is not helpful. It looks like a war cry. With this attitude he has harmed himself and the Accord as well. I would, therefore, like that the people of Punjab who have suffered and those people who suffered due to the events that took place in Delhi and in the entire country after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi should be rehabilitated. No delay should take place in paying compensation to them. Win the hearts of the people; only then this menace can be combated.

Lastly, I would submit that Jammu and Kashmir is also being equally affected. I am particularly addressing Shri Arun. The hon. Minister is aware that Punjab is the life-line of Jammu and Kashmir. We have been facing difficulties for the last 4 years. Our tourism has been affected for the last 4 years. Resolve the problem of Punjab because the maximum benefit of this will go to Jammu and Kashmir. I assure you that whatever steps you take, the National Conference will give its full support to that.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanam-

konda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, how the extremists and terrorists can be got rid of, this is being discussed in the House by all the hon. Members of all the parties. The water disputes, Chandigarh problem or other problems being created in other States are basically the result of forming the States on linguistic basis. One more chance has come our way to think on this problem. I came from Andhra Pradesh three days back. There also arms are being supplied from here..... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : Wherefrom ?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : From Punjab to Andhra Pradesh... (Interruptions) Shri Madhav Reddi should not know but he is aware. There also arms supplied from here have been recovered. There is intense activity on Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra border. The terrorists and extremists are planning to kill us. Otherwise this would not have happened. They are organising this secretly and sometime or the other it will take the shape of rebellion. The same situation is developing on Andhra Pradesh-Orissa border and in the forests of Madhya Pradesh. Many big journalists have reported about it. Para Military forces are receiving training there. One or two days back a statement by PUCL was issued that the method of killing the terrorists is not proper. Life is dear to every one. I want to ask Shri Tarkunde that if PUCL has any objection to the killing of the terrorists, what was it doing when innocent people were being killed ?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur) : Why do you drag in Shri Tarkunde.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Reports of such killings are received sometime from Andhra Pradesh also. It is only when one suffers personally one knows the pinch. Recently, when the father of our friend died, how much hue and cry was raised in Lok Sabha. We know in Andhra Pradesh also terrorists are killing people. They are coming from here and terrorism is not confined to Punjab only. I feel it will spread to all the States. We are supporting Shri Barnala because Punjab is a border State. Had it been a State like Andhra Pradesh, instead of being a border State, President rule would have been imposed in the State

after dismissing the State Government. I went to ask whether Shri Barnala's statement in the Legislative Assembly about canal was not against the Accord? If Chandigarh has not been given to them or its handing over has been delayed, how can he say that not a single drop of water shall be given to Haryana and Rajasthan. It is not being done with the intention of driving a wedge between the two States and taking advantage of the situation? I want that the Barnala Government should implement the Accord fully on which Shri Longowal had signed.

I want to say one thing more. Just now Shri Indrajit Gupta had said that the police did not reach the spot even one hour after the murder of four persons. How can it be called a police force? People are afraid of the terrorists but police too is afraid of them. Why is it so? If the police personnel are so afraid, they should leave the police force... (*Interruptions*) It is said that the police is hand in glove with them. Even then the Central Government is helping the State Government because it is a border State. Had it not been a border State, the Central Government and the opposition parties would have collectively demanded dismissal of the State Government and would have asked for Presidential rule there. The activities in the border State affect the country and also being a non-Congress Government people are supporting it. If in spite of so much help Shri Barnala is unable to deal with the situation then some other method will have to be thought of. The Congress Members have appealed that the factionalism in the Akali Party should be ended and they should all come on one forum. We want that Shri Bhajan Lal should also be checked... (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : How do you rebuke Shri Bhajan Lal? He has committed no offence.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No. He is praising.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You should end factionalism in your party also. If Shri Rajiv Gandhi has signed the Accord then

Shri Bhajan Lal should extend his cooperation in implementing the Accord. Similarly, when Shri Longowal has signed the Accord, all the Akali leaders like Shri Barnala, Shri Badal and Shri Tohra should implement the Accord collectively. When these three talk differently then the people think otherwise, and as one hon. Member has said, this can encourage the extremists to achieve their end. Therefore, all these three leaders should run the party unitedly. If they cannot run the party unitedly and instead, put the responsibility on the Government, then it will make them weak. Therefore, the problem will have to be dealt with by the Akali Party. From security point of view and also Punjab being a border State, para military forces should be alerted. People are saying that these extremists are being trained in Pakistan. They are getting training in Kashmir also. The Government of India should stop this... (*Interruptions*).

21.41 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER : You were referring to me or anyone else?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We will give full support to the Government in dealing with the extremist... (*Interruptions*) Whatever assistance the Central Government wants to deal with the extremists, we are ready to provide.

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : We have come into this House with the hope that we can discuss and find out some solutions for the economic problems facing us like poverty, unemployment, the problems of the textile workers, etc. But it is really surprising and shocking that we had to discuss such type of communal, religious and provincial problems in the last 1½ years. Anyhow as workers we are not for caste, community or State and, therefore, we are not much concerned. But definitely as far as the national unity and integrity is concerned, I do support on behalf of our workmen such type of common solutions they are going to find out.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

What is happening in the last 3 months? About 82 people have died. Double that number have been injured. There were indiscriminate killings. Not only Congress (I) people but also CPI leaders and MLAs, migrated labour and police officers were killed. Some of the incidents I have heard. Of course, I have not gone there. In Kapurthala about 9 to 10 people were killed, double that number were injured and all happened in 22 minutes. They were operating indiscriminately in that area just opposite the house of the DSP. I do not know whether there is any Police force worth the name.

Mr. Barnala, the Chief Minister—I have all the respect for him. He is a good man, a religious man, respecting everybody. But he has taken it so lightly and he thought will all his good wishes, by kindness and by persuasion he could wean away the extremists. I think the steps which the Government are now taking should have been taken three month back. Had they taken these steps, all these things would not have happened.

Sir, I will not take much of your time. I am told people in Punjab live in perpetual fear. When the door bells ring, I am told, nobody opens the door. By 5 p.m. the shops pull down their shutters. Nobody sends their children to school without the parents. Outside the Golden Temple the paramilitary forces are operating. That is why it is good now that the Central Government is making all these things.

I have come across some of the articles of Frank Camper. They have appeared in the *Penthouse*. He has given the names of the States and the Sikhs who have approached him for training. They say that they have been trained and financed by Pakistan and China. That is the statement. I quote their names. Sukhdev Singh, Balraj Singh and So on. He further says that these people approached him and his wordings are—and I would like to state some of his wordings. "They say that they wanted to blow up all the three nuclear plants in India. If we can create another Bhopal, it will be very perfect." Then he asked him 'Have you interfered in Bhopal?' He says 'No, we have not done it. But we want something like

that. That is why we are trying to take this training.' It is a big article which he has published. If the Government is not having it, I can give him this article. I do not know—it maybe the Intelligence approach to keep the USA away from such incidents that they may be giving the names of China and Pakistan. Anyhow it is a fact that all these three States are involved and it is left to the Government—we are simple people—to find out which are the outside forces and how they are interfering....

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Only two minutes more. I will not take much time. It is not for the Sikhs. They are everywhere. In Bombay alone there are five lakhs Sikhs. They are well-placed and well-established. They got assistance from the Central Government. They are big people, they are controlling the transport, they are controlling big hotels. I am asking them in Bombay : 'Why do you want a separate Punjab or Khalistan when you are so much well placed?' Fifty per cent of Punjabis are all over India. I do not know what madness some people are having. I do not know what is the fraction that they are insisting. Of course it is a big joke, I don't like to quote. I told my Bombay friends, 'All of you go to Punjab and you can learn all these things.' Of course, I never mean it. But, Sir, the people are saying such type of things. Sir, I do agree on what traditions you have got. (*Interruptions*). This is very important. Because of such pressures coming in the Punjab the other people are dominating under religious and provincial pretence and we are blamed for it. I am for the economic problems, but I don't like to mention here, all political parties including the Opposition also are taking advantage of this and holding the rallies in Bombay or somewhere and creating the counter-pressure there.

Sir, I only propose one thing that ultimately politicians are to be blamed for what is happening, for such types of things in this country. But one more point I would like to insist on, and which you have suggested, is that... (*Interruptions*) I am not against religions training, but religious trainees are now becoming fanatics for political gain and I have seen that children

of 2 years and 3 years and 4 years are trained. Now, I am not going into what religions are doing, you know it very well, Sir, and they are using youth. From 3 to 4 years the child's mind is moulded for fanaticism and political use. The Government should ban such type of fanatic training. At least after 12 or 13 years they can go for religious training, but the small children are sent for such a type of training which is creating fanaticism and politics. It should be banned. Such a type of Bill has to be brought. Thank you.

21.47 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have had another very high level, very much restrained, discussion on a very sensitive situation. I am grateful to the Members who have participated in the discussion and made valuable contribution.

Sir, I shall not make a long speech, it is not at all called for because when the entire House is united on one point, one conclusion, there is hardly any room or any justification for going into details which are in any case known all over the country. The message that is going from this august House is loud and clear. No. 1 is, fullest support of the Parliament of India and therefore, the people of India to all the measures taken or to be taken by the Central and State Government to root out terrorism in Punjab. This has come out loud and clear. For a broad-based united effort on the part of all political parties to be made in whatever manner we consider necessary from time to time, consultations have been going on and we have actually intensified consultations amongst ourselves so that we come to a plan of action, actual plan of action. This is another conclusion which we have come to. We have demonstrated that the whole nation is one on this question and let no one entertain any doubt on this from across the border particularly.

Sir, having said this I must add, no one pretends that this is going to be easy, no one pretends that this can be achieved overnight. But then a nation like ours cannot and should not expect that at any

point of time in its history it is going to have a smooth sailing on all matters. We have to be ready to face situations as they come. As a matured nation we have to take them on as they come and with this unity which has been exhibited here I have no doubt in my mind that ultimately the triumph will be ours. The forces of destabilisation, the forces of terrorism which, I think, are in a desperate mood are not able to make any headway with the people. They know that and therefore terrorism is the last resort of such forces. It will not stand, it will crumble. But, perhaps, some price will have to be paid. We shall have to see that that price is the least possible and that is what we can do, all of us put together, the whole nation put together.

Sir, much has been said about the Accord. The Accord is the point on which all of us are united. The Accord is a Magna Carta, the Accord is a sacrosanct document for all of us and we are all committed to its implementation in toto, in letter and spirit.

The Accord is not just one; there are several items. My colleagues have already appraised the House of what is being done on most of the items. The one item which arises out of an item in the Accord, I would like to inform the House about what is being done on that particular item *viz.*, the off-shoot of Justice Mathew's Report. The Prime Minister has just told the House that efforts have been made for bringing about a settlement by mutual consultation and so on. Since that attempt did not yield results, I shall now place before the House what has been decided further in the matter.

Sir, the House is aware that pursuant to Paragraph 7.2 of the Memorandum of Settlement on Punjab, Government had constituted a Commission consisting of Shri Justice K.K. Mathew, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court. The Commission was to determine the specific Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab which should go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh.

The Commission found that the villages and towns in the Fazilka-Abohar areas of Punjab identified by it as Hindi-speaking do not satisfy the criterion of contiguity. The Commission, therefore, could not recommend transfer of any of these areas of Punjab to

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

Haryana. In this context, in presenting its conclusions the Commission observed that it is for the Government of India to take such suitable steps as it deems fit including the appointment of a Commission.

Government of India, taking into account recommendations and observations of Shri Justice K.K. Mathew and paragraphs 7.2 and 7.3 of the Memorandum of Settlement, have decided to appoint another Commission consisting of Shri Justice E.S. Venkataramiah, Judge of the Supreme Court of India. A resolution constituting the Commission is being issued today. I hope it has been issued already.

The Commission will take into account the report of Shri Justice K.K. Mathew and will determine and specify the other Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab which shall go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. It shall follow the principles as laid down in Paragraph 7.2 of the Memorandum of Settlement. The Commission is to make its recommendations to the Government of India not later than 31st May, 1986.

It will also be provided that in terms of provisions of para 7.3 of the Memorandum of Settlement, the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and the areas in lieu thereof to Haryana will take place simultaneously as early as possible, and not later than three weeks of the Commission submitting its recommendations.

In taking this positive step towards the fulfilment of the Accord, I would request the House to recall the background in which the Memorandum of Settlement on Punjab was signed on July 24th last year. The Akali Dal raised a number of issues whose settlement was calculated to bring peace to Punjab and establish cordial relations between different sections of people and between Punjab and Haryana. An earnest effort

was made to adopt an integrated approach to the issues raised. Sir, the Prime Minister has just referred to this respect. The settlement is thus an integral whole which is cohesive and comprehensive. Its implementation has to be in its totality and not piecemeal. It is in this background that it has been reiterated that the Accord shall be implemented in letter and spirit.

I hope I have responded to whatever lurking doubts or question marks that were in the minds of the Members. I wanted to make a *suo motu* statement earlier in the House but certain consensus etc. had to be taken. So I am taking this opportunity to apprise the House of the decision taken by the Government and what is being done in pursuance thereof.

In the end I would again like to thank the Members and particularly you, Sir, for having given the main guideline of how the discussion should take place. I hope that with this unity, with this purposefulness, with this determination and with the goodwill that we have shown in the House and we are going to show everywhere in the country hereafter the problem of terrorism will be solved at the earliest although I cannot say that it will be solved within such a specified time but it will be solved as early as we can. The notification appointing the Ravi-Beas tribunal is also issued today. This is another piece of information which I would like to place before the House. Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much. The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

21.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 3, 1986/ Chaltra 13, 1908 (Saka).