

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, November 20, 1985/
Kartika 29, 1907 (SAKA)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBERS SWORN

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR
(Gurdaspur).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Amendments to the Citizenship Act and
Foreigners Act

*41. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to under-
take any amendments to the Citizenship
Act and Foreigners Act to endow certain
foreign nationals staying in Assam for the
last several years with some special rights ;
and

(b) if not, whether any such under-
taking was given to the leaders of the
AASU when they met the Home Minister
recently ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) :
(a) and (b) : In pursuance to the
Assam Accord, a Bill for the Amendment
to the Citizenship Act, 1955 has been
introduced in the Lok Sabha on
18.11.1985.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Sir,
the mountain has given birth to a mouse

2

after much prolonged parleys and the
accord and this Bill has failed in this
respect to allay the fears and apprehensions
or misapprehensions of a large section of
the population of the state of Assam. I
don't want to go into details. What is
more, it has failed to allay the fears of
large section of people who feel that they
are citizens and the position would be
changed because the Union Government
has abandoned them to a section who will
be hounding them out. In the context of
this I want to ask the Home Minister
through you, Mr. Speaker, whether Govern-
ment thinks that no further amendment to
the Constitution or the Foreigners' Act is
called for ? It that the final and considered
view of the Government ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : At least for the
time being we don't think that any amend-
ment is necessary.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : This
calls for the definition of the word 'time
being'.

AN HON. MEMBER : Time-bound.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I
want to know whether it is not a fact that
Mr. A. K. Sen, the Law Minister specifi-
cally suggested in a letter to you on
11-10-85 that Section 2(a) of the Foreign-
ers' Act be amended to include the
definition 'foreigners' means a person who
is not a citizen of India but does not
include any person who is included in
clauses 5.4. and 5.6 of the Assam Accord
and with an Explanatation or a Proviso to
Section 2(a). If so, why is it that the
Home Ministry has turned down this
opinion of the Law Minister ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : What the hon.
Member is saying is not borne out by the
facts. What is the advise which the con-
cerne Ministry gives us is a matter which I
cannot possibly disclose in the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Is he taking the plea of public interest? Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know whether he is taking now the plea of 'public interest'? I want to know. It is very important. The hon. Minister has used earlier the word 'time-being'. Now the hon. Minister says "I cannot disclose" what it is I would have to disclose later. But let us forget that. I want to know whether the Hon. Minister is saying now that it is not in public interest to disclose the opinion of the Law Minister.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I think you are trying to put words which I have not used. That is exactly the position which I am explaining. I have never said that in public interest I would not like to disclose the opinion which is given to us. It is our internal matter as to how many Ministries are to be consulted, what opinions are given and ultimately it is the final decision which is taken in the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Has he given an opinion? That is the question.

MR. SPEAKER : It is an internal matter. I cannot force him to divulge.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is his own interest.

MR. SPEAKER : He should look after his own interest.

Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi, we have got a Bill now. We have a full Bill before us for discussion. The Bill is coming. This is what I am saying. Do you want to put a question now?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether this amendment has come in accordance with the Assam accord and whether it is not a fact that vast number of minorities, almost all sections of minority in Assam, have welcomed this amendment. Every body is welcoming this amendment. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of it.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I am fully aware of it and I am in full agreement with what the hon. Member says.

Manufacture of Atom Bomb by Pak

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***42. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :**
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are of the view that Pakistan is likely to explode a nuclear bomb in the near future ;

(b) names of countries supposed to be supporting Pakistan technically and financially ;

(c) whether the Prime Minister during his recent visit abroad brought to the notice of heads of those countries India's apprehensions and repercussions of Pakistan's move to manufacture the bomb ;

(d) whether the question of exploding nuclear bomb was taken up with Pakistan's President by the Prime Minister during his talks with him in New York recently ; and if so, reaction of Pakistan's President thereto ;

(e) which is the likely site at which Pakistan will probably test her nuclear bomb ; and

(f) what is Government's assessment of the likely effect of the Pakistani Nuclear Bomb on the security environment of the region ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Available evidence suggests that Pakistan's nuclear programme has a non-peaceful dimension.

(b) There have been numerous reports suggesting that Pakistan's nuclear programme has received technical and financial assistance from different countries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Prime Minister conveyed to President Zia India's concern over Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme. Government remains to be convinced about Pakistan's

assertions that it does not have a nuclear weapons programme.

(e) Government have seen reports that Pakistan may test a nuclear device either on its own territory or in another country.

(f) Government are concerned at the likelihood of Pakistan acquiring nuclear weapons which would result in a qualitative change in the security environment in our region. Government will continue to keep a constant vigil on all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : As a new Member of the House, I regret to mention that the answers given to my questions parts (a) and (b) are neither clear nor categorical.

You please look into the question. In question (a), I wanted to know whether Government are of the view that Pakistan is likely to explode a nuclear bomb in the near future. I wanted to know whether Government feels that it is going to be immediately. But the answer is something different.

In my question (b), I wanted to know the names of the countries supposed to be supporting Pakistan technically and financially. When the basic issue remains that Pakistan has acquired nuclear capability on the testimony of US experts and willingness of China, it has not mentioned even a single line. Anyway, I am going to ask two supplementary questions.

MR. SPEAKER : Ask question.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : My question has not been taken proper care. Was there a proposal from America for South Asian nuclear pact? If so, what is our Government's reaction to that? My second supplementary would be...

MR. SPEAKER : One at a time.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We are not aware of the American proposal which the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : My second supplementary is this. All available

evidence suggests that Pakistan's nuclear programme has non-peaceful dimension and many intelligent sources are said to believe that Pakistan is working on the manufacture of an atomic bomb suitable for being carried by F-16, a latest model fighter bomber, which creates danger to our country. Keeping this in view and without any basic change in our nuclear policy of peaceful utilisation, may I know what other option have we to prevent Pakistan from using nuclear blackmail in future?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is difficult to get to the real import of the question when the hon. Member reads out his question. He has to ask a question. So far as I have followed, he wants to know whether there has been any change in our nuclear policy as a result of Pakistan's going in for a nuclear weapons programme. I have said that there is no change in our nuclear policy as a result of this development. But the fact that Pakistan is going ahead with a nuclear weapons programme introduces a new element into the entire security dimensions in this region. We are keeping that in our mind and we are alert and are keeping a constant vigil on this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister. Our prime Minister has made this point very clear during his visit to U. S. A. to the American President, he has also made this position very clear to China when the talks went on in Delhi and he has also made it very clear to the USSR. The reaction of the U. S. President was about the 'nuclear activity in this region'; he reminded India about 'nuclear activity in this region' and not of Pakistan's nuclear capability. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the actual state of preparedness so far as Pakistan is concerned, so far as its nuclear bomb is concerned, we want to know whether they have already exploded this bomb in some other country as our Army Chief of Staff had also mentioned and if so, what is the real position. The House would like to know this and also what was the positive reaction from the USSR and China so far as Pakistan's nuclear capability which is endangering the security of this area is concerned. What was the positive response of those Super

Powers to our point which we made very clear to them ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is very difficult to state precisely on this matter at what stage the nuclear weapons programme is, but it can be said precisely that Pakistan has nuclear weapon grade material and if they want, they can produce a few bombs, three to five bombs, small-sized bombs.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : There has been no answer to my question. Mr. Bhagat is well aware of all these things...

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The procedure is that you have to ask one question. If you jump to so many questions, it will be very difficult for me to answer. I have picked up the main question and answered. You should ask a pointed and straight question and not put so many questions together.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Please let us know as to what is the reaction. Our Prime Minister had six meetings with President Zia...

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : On a point of correction, I have not had six meetings with President Zia.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What is the positive reaction of the Pakistan President himself, that we should know.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : If you permit me, Sir, I can answer, since he has put a seaprate question. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has already given the ruling that more than one question is not permitted. As a former Speaker, he has given the ruling.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The Hon. Member knows the procedure well. Sir, as I said in my reply, the Prime Minister expressed India's concern at the nuclear weapons programme of Pakistan. President Zia, in response denied that and said that

all their nuclear programme is for peaceful purposes. He has suggested that we can go on mutual inspection and various other things. The Prime Minister told him that he is not convinced and in fact the proposal that he has made is not a proposal to us. In fact, it is a proposal to the US Congress where their request for more aid at concessional terms is pending and there he wants to be reasonable that he is not making a nuclear weapon programme ; but a peaceful purpose programme.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Sir, in the recent past, two very important statements have been made on this subject. One has been made by the Prime Minister who has said that Pakistan has acquired the requisite capability to manufacture a bomb and she may manufacture a bomb soon and the second statement has been made by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Ramanna. He has said that as far as his knowledge goes, Pakistan is no where near acquiring that capability. These two are contradictory. They have created a confusion in the minds of all of us. May I know from the Hon. Minister as to which one of these statements is near or the truth ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : That is not what Dr. Ramanna told us. What you have said is not what Dr. Ramanna told us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is what he told the country.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In answer to a question the Minister said that there are reports that some countries have extended both financial and technical assistance to Pakistan for embarking upon nuclear weapons programme. Would the Minister mention the names of the countries which have extended financial assistance and the names of the countries which have extended technical assistance ? Does he have any reports ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Sir, I need not mention the names of the countries. They have been published in our newspapers. They have been published more in the U.S. papers. It is common knowledge.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am asking a question to the Minister for External

Affairs, whether the Government has any reports ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : In future all the Ministers will refer us to newspapers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is a very evasive reply.

MR. SPEAKER : When he says about the papers, you take note of it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In his answer to the question, he did not refer to newspaper reports. He referred to the reports. That means the reports received by the Government. I am here to address the question to the Government and the Minister is here to answer the question. I don't think the question should be taken so lightly.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It would not be in public interest to disclose that in the House at this stage. If you like, I can talk to you confidentially and tell you the fact.

DR. C. P. THAKUR : There was a categorical statement by the Prime Minister that India is not going nuclear ; we are going for nuclear activity for peace. But seeing the activities in this region, we are keeping the nuclear option open. Now, we have to do something if we stick to the first principle and we have to do something else if we stick to keeping the nuclear option open. Because if you keep the nuclear option open, we have to proceed in that direction. What are the reaction and activities of the government in this direction, in the light of these statements ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We keep all these developments in constant review and we have stated our position that so far as our nuclear programme and nuclear policy is concerned, there is no change at the moment but the security aspect of it and the security dimensions as a result of the developments in the region we keep constantly under review.

Exploitation of Tribals by Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies

*43. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Large Size Multipurpose Cooperative Societies set up in Orissa to end exploitation of tribals have turned out to be instruments of draining out resources from them ;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard or Union Government have sought any report from the Orissa Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Large-Sized Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) have been set up in tribal Sub-plan States of the country with the three-fold objective of providing credit, arranging marketing of tribal products and supplying essential consumer goods to the tribal people. No specific instances is reported wherein LAMPS have become instruments of draining out resources from the tribal of Orissa.

(b) and (c) : Does not arise.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : It is good that the LAMPS are operating in the tribal Sub-Plan States and particularly in the tribal dominated areas, to help the tribals. But as it is found in the field, some of these societies, instead of helping the tribals, are exploiting them.

The objective of setting up such societies, especially the LAMPS, is three-fold as stated in the reply by the hon. Minister and out of these three objectives, as stated, only one objective, that is, helping the people by giving them loans is being achieved and is being implemented in the field, and not the other two—that is, arranging marketing of the tribal products and supplying essential consumer goods to the tribal people in Orissa. In respect of arranging marketing of tribal products, marginally in some areas, only one or two commodities are being procured and there too, proper price is not being paid because they take it under the monopoly scheme. For instance, tamarind which is a forest produce. The tribals are supplying and selling it in the open market at Rs. 3 per kg, but these societies are taking it only at

Rupee one per kg. Is this not exploitation, Sir? Further a most glaring and specific instance about this exploitation.. (*Interruptions*) I will put a specific question. This instance was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister in a meeting of MPs...

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a question, it is a dialogue.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : The hon. Minister of State was there at the meeting which took place on 1st October and I want to know what specific steps the Government are taking to end exploitation of poor tribals.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you try to lose all the impact of the question?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Whether this was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister in a meeting?

MR. SPEAKER : Please come prepared. Please don't lecture here. This is question time.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are not a Minister to do that.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Yes, there was a meeting of MPs on October last. Apart from the different points raised by hon. Members, this was one of the points raised—not in this line which the hon. Member is asking. The Co-operative Societies [LAMPS] are there but its functioning depends upon the State Government. The nationalisation of the minor forest produce has to be done by the State Government. It is relevant to mention here that the other activities have increased but the purchases of minor forest produce by the LAMPS are not many. Whether these Minor Forest Produce are to be nationalised or not is for the State Government to decide.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We are unable to follow the Minister ; so we cannot put questions.

MR. SPEAKER : The questioner has already understood the reply.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : They purchase it at Rs. 1 per kg. and sell it at Rs. 3 per kg. Is it not exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : This thing has not come to the knowledge of the Government.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of LAMPS operating in Orissa and the number of tribal people who have been benefit out of it by now. Secondly, what are the commodities which are being procured and how much they have procured so far in Orissa?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : There are 222 LAMPS in Orissa and some of them are tagged with TDCC. Apart from the consumer goods which are supplied through LAMPS, the purpose is that LAMPS should help the tribals. The main purpose of LAMPS was to purchase surplus agricultural produce and minor forest produce and arrange for their marketing. Secondly, to supply essential commodities and other consumer goods to the tribals through fair price shops in the tribal areas.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, similar societies have been set up in Uttar Pradesh with a view to end exploitation of the Adivasis, but unnecessary delay is caused by them in sanctioning loans. As such, they are made to waste a number of days in getting loans. I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of such societies and whether what I have said above is true and if so, what steps are being taken by the Government to check such things?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main question relates to Orissa and not to Uttar Pradesh. In case the hon. Member wants to ask about Uttar Pradesh, he may ask a separate question. The question concerns the tribals.

MR. SPEAKER : Chandrashekharji, how have you entangled yourself in Orissa?

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister out of the

222 LAMPS set up in Orissa how many LAMPS are functioning properly, that is, purchasing forest produce and providing essential commodities to the tribals? As per my information most of the LAMPS are not functioning properly, namely, not purchasing these products and supplying essential commodities.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Sir, it is not correct to say that LAMPS are not functioning.

MR. SPEAKER : What are you referring to? Is it 'lamp' or 'Lamb'?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Sir, LAMPS is a large-sized multi-purpose cooperative society. The LAMPS are functioning in the tribal areas and from the figures you can see that in 1978-79 the marketing figure was Rs. 76 crores which has gone up in 1984-85 to Rs 300 crores. This is regarding the supply of consumer goods. It has gone up from 65.29 lakhs to 850 lakhs in 1984-85. That means they are catering to the needs of the people and they are fulfilling the aims and objectives for which they were established.

SHRI R. P. DAS : How many LAMPS are operating in the country? The objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan was to enable the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to cross the poverty line. In the context of the objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan, I would like to know how many Large-Sized Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies are provided all over the country.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : All over the country, there are 2584 LAMPS have been organised and if you want to know the break up, I can give that also.

SHRI R. P. DAS : How many of them have fulfilled the objectives enunciated in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : All of them are working on the lines for which they were established. The main objectives was to establish special type of Large-Sized Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies in tribal areas. These were special

type of Large Scale Multi-purpose Societies. They were established in tribal areas and they are entrusted to discharge three-fold function of providing credit (both production and consumption), marketing of tribal produce and distribution of consumer goods and agricultural inputs. So, all these are working there. From time to time, Government evaluate the working of these Societies and whatever the difficulties faced, we try to remove them and we feel that with their proper functioning, good work will be done in this field.

MR. SPEAKER : If there are lambs, there must be ramps also.

Ethnic Problem of Sri Lanka

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*44. **DR. G. S. RAJHANS :**
SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any solution has been found to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka ; and

(b) the details of the discussions held with the representatives of Sri Lanka Government during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No Sir. Negotiations to work out a solution to the ethnic problem are still continuing.

(b) The second round of talks at Thimphu was adjourned in mid-August. Thereafter, talks were held between August 23 and 31 with Dr. H. W. Jayewardene and other Sri Lanka officials who had participated in the Thimphu talks. A working paper was prepared by Sri Lanka which could serve as a basis for further negotiations towards a political settlement. A team of three Sri Lankan officials later visited New Delhi and in discussions with senior officials of the Ministry gave some amplification of certain issues which figured in the working paper.

Talks were held with the various Tamil groups in September on matters relating to maintenance of an effective ceasefire and

issues in the working paper. The Foreign Secretary later visited Sri Lanka on September 26 and held discussions with President Jayewardene and other leaders on matters relating to maintenance of the ceasefire and setting up of a monitoring Committee to monitor the ceasefire.

Thereafter, further talks were held with the Tamil group in October, and the views of the groups in regard to a political solution were conveyed to the Sri Lanka President and other leaders by the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary during discussions in Nassau. A further round of talks with the Tamil groups was held from November 7-9.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Sir, I am referring to the last portion of the reply of the hon. Minister. May I know the details of the talks held with the Tamil groups between November 7 and 9, 1985, if it is not confidential?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The whole thing is in a process of very delicate negotiations and, therefore, it will not be possible to give the details. But I can broadly say that this related to monitoring the effective ceasefire arrangement. That is the first thing. And secondly, there were some elements of the political settlement regarding provincial Councils, the Northern and the Eastern Councils, the question of linkage demand by Tamil groups, law and order, some more powers regarding maintenance of law and order in these provinces, land settlement and more powers to be entrusted to the political Councils. These were broadly the areas of discussion.

Dr. G. S. RAJHANS : Is the Government aware that Sri Lankan army is annihilating the Tamils without any discrimination, and if so, what do the Government propose to do to meet the problem?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Various reports are coming, But it is not a fact that Sri Lankan army is annihilating the Tamilians there. But what is happening is that there are violations of the ceasefire and violations do hurt the civilian population. We have been bringing this to the notice of the Sri Lankan authorities that the civilians should not be affected, because they would

suffer the most. Maintenance of the ceasefire is, of course, the top priority in all these negotiations.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : If I may add to that, there have been violations on both sides and we are terribly distressed by some of the actions that have been taken by the Sri Lankan Security Forces and we have requested them to try and refrain from such actions. On the other side, we have also in the negotiations not got a positive paper from the Tamil boys saying what precisely they want, because without that basis it is difficult for us. We have got a paper from the Sri Lankan Government on what they are willing to give. But the ball is in the court of the boys and they should let us know what they want.

AN HON. MEMBER : Tamilian tigers, not boys... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : All right, Sri Lankan Tamil leaders. I stand corrected .. Are you speaking on behalf of Sri Lankan Tamils?... (*Interruptions*)

Are both of them speaking or is only one of them speaking?

MR. SPEAKER : I think, they are both speaking without any rhyme or reason.

Please take your seats.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The word 'boy' should be used for youth Congress boys only.

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the people who are just in the fray.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Prof. Dandavate is always correct, and the unfortunate part is that we have youth Congress boys, but they have got no young people with them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We have young old men.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the efforts made by the Government for solving the ethnic problem

in Sri Lanka are praiseworthy and I congratulate the Prime Minister for that.

MR. SPEAKER : You put your question, do not make a speech.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Sir, I want to know, through you, has an agreement been reached in any way to the effect that the Sri Lanka Government would not use the Armed Forces to suppress the political demands?

MR. SPEAKER : This has already been replied to.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The entire basis of the discussion is that no solution to this problem can be found by suppression through the Armed Forces. Therefore, it should be solved through political negotiations.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : There is an apprehension in the minds of Tamils in Tamil Nadu and also Sri Lanka that by the time we reach the settlement or accord, actually there will not be any Tamil population in Sri Lanka. I suppose so, because I want to put it thus : in the last 7 or 8 months, talks are going on either in Bhutan or Delhi or somewhere. Our hon. Prime Minister has also assured that he wants to take immediate action on this issue, in order to settle the ethnic problem prevailing in Sri Lanka. Even during his recent visit to foreign countries, our Hon. Prime Minister actually might have met the Minister Shri Athulathmudali or Sri Lanka. I want to know from the Hon. Prime Minister what actually they talked, or whether they are going to settle it immediately, because it is an ethnic problem prevailing for the last so many years. Every day, i.e. day by day, the population of Tamils is diminishing. So, I want the Prime Minister to tell us whether is going to settle it immediately, just like Punjab or Assam.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I may, with your kind permission Sir, bring to the notice of the Member that Sri Lanka is an independent country, and it is not just like Assam or Punjab.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The Tamil issue is a part and parcel of this country. You have taken it as a national problem. That is what you have said.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I think there is some difference of views on our outlook on the Tamil problem. We treat it entirely as a Sri Lankan problem, and not as an Indian problem. The Indian problem is the refugees that we have got, any violation of human rights, any actions which may be seen to be counter to normal law and order measures. And on those issues, yes, we are involved. We would like to take them up, as we would in any other country if we saw—like we do in South Africa—and feel human rights are being violated, we take them up. So, on these issues, yes; we will look into other countries. But basically it is a problem for Sri Lanka to solve. We will do whatever we can to help them solve it. We would like the refugees that have come from Sri Lanka to go back to Sri Lanka in honour and security.

People Below Poverty line

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*45 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) Percentage of people below the poverty line in the country in 1980 ;

(b) Present percentage of people below the poverty line in the country ; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce poverty during the Sixth Plan period and steps proposed to be taken in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) : A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Poverty estimates worked out by the Planning Commission are based on the results of the Household

Consumer Expenditure surveys Conducted quinquennially by the National Sample Survey Organisation. Based on the surveys conducted by the NSSO in 1977-78 (32nd Round) and in 1983 (38th Round), the percentage of people below the poverty line are given below for both

1977-78 (Revised) and 1983-84 (Provisional). In addition, based on the distribution pattern of consumer expenditure as revealed by the 1977-78 and 1983 surveys, estimates of percentage of people below the poverty line have also been made for 1979-80 and 1984-85.

Percentage of people below the poverty line in the country.

Year	Rural	Urban	Combined
1977-78 (Revised)	51.2	38.2	48.3
1979-80 (Revised)	55.5	42.0	52.4
1983-84 (Provisional)	40.4	28.1	37.4
1984-85 (Provisional)	39.9	27.7	36.9

(c) The overall strategy of the sixth Plan and the pattern of growth was designed to contribute to a reduction in the poverty ratio. In addition, a number of poverty alleviation programmes like the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) which had been under implementation during the sixth Plan, aim at increasing the income of the weaker sections by the creation of assets or generating employment. Besides, the programmes like Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes, Tribal Development Plan, Minimum Needs Programme, emphasis on Small and Marginal Farmers, Strategies for village and Small Industries etc. also help in the reduction of poverty.

These programme will be continued at an accelerated pace in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I want to raise a point of order. My point of order is that the Ministers who do not know Hindi should learn Hindi. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Overruled, you know there is a provision for both the languages

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: want to know from the hon. Minister

how much money was allocated during the Fifth and the Sixth Five Year Plans to lift the people above the poverty line and how much of that was actually spent by the Government ?

[English]

SHRI A K. PANJA : The question is on poverty line and percentage. If you ask how much money was allotted for this purpose, I need notice.

Various measure are taken up for alleviation of poverty. In fact, the whole Sixth plan and the Seventh plan and the earlier plans are meant for alleviation of poverty. However there are direct assault on poverty with emphasis on selected aspects (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Reply to my question is not forthcoming. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Certainly, the reply is being given.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : If I may just clarify that.

[Translation]

The entire plan is for removing poverty.

[*English*]

100 per cent of that plan is for removing poverty.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : I am not talking of the plan. Plan needs money. What I want to ask is that how much money was allocated during the Fifth Plan and how much of that was actually spent. The figures which have been given show... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You have got reply to your question. The entire Plan is meant for that (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : This is all directed towards that end. The main purpose, the main aim and the main goal is to remove poverty. He is right.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : All programmes are not for poverty alleviation.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : They are for poverty alleviation. In case you did not know, if we put up an industry, it is for alleviation of poverty ; if we make roads (*Interruptions*) Let me specify the question that was asked. The question was how much money was spent for removing poverty. That is what we are answering. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There are certain specific poverty alleviation programmes ; all programmes are not described as poverty alleviation programmes.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That is not the question that was asked.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He wants to know how much money is being spent on alleviation of poverty.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Why don't we let him ask what he wants to know ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He will not be able to express himself well.

(*Interruptions*)**

**Not recorded.

Mr. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : According to the figures that have been given, in 1977-78, 51 per cent of the people were living below the poverty line and thereafter it is mentioned that it increased to 55 per cent, i.e., it rose by four per cent. I want to know how much money was spent on planning in 1977-78 and where that money has gone, after all.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You put the question. These are Revised Estimates. There can be an error in the figures.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : He can at least say that the figures are not wrong.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The poverty had increased during those years. You would remember that at that time our Government was not there. Those who were in power can reply to that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : No, it is not like that. It was their Government in 1979-80. ... (*Interruptions*) Shrimati Indira Gandhi had given the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' in 1971.

(*Interruptions*)[*English*]

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP were started by late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi has visited poorest of the poor in remotest parts of our country, which shows his concern about implementation of these programmes. We know that there are some problems at the implementation stage. What steps have been taken on the implementation of these

programmes and how many people have been punished in this connection? And, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister, how the Government is going to monitor the programmes of this special nature. Is the Government going to give incentives to those who work and also punishment to those who do not work, so that the poor people get the real benefit?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : So far as the implementation and monitoring are concerned, our Prime Minister definitely thought and correctly so in my respectful submission, that programme implementation so far as poverty alleviation is concerned is a must. And that is why a separate Ministry headed by Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury for Programme Implementation has been created.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He is not here.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : So far as monitoring is concerned so long the Planning Commission was monitoring all the projects. But now not only the different department themselves are monitoring the programme implementation and the actual performance, that is what is being done up to Rs. 100 crores and above, or below Rs. 100 crores, up to Rs. 50 crores like that, this is also being monitored by that Ministry. We are trying to augment that and now it is being done by a different Ministry.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will add to that. If I may just add to that answer, during my visits to the tribal areas and other areas I have found a number of problems with implementation of certain plans. As you are aware, most of the implementation—almost 100 per cent—is done by the State Governments. We have taken this up. Certain plans have been modified, but as this question does not relate directly to modification of the plans, and really to poverty, if you put another question I can answer that. If the hon. Member wants, I can send him a note giving in detail all the changes that have come about since I visited all those places.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The hon. Minister in his written reply has

quoted certain figures as to, in various years what was the percentage living below the poverty line. I wish to ask a fundamental question regarding the norms of deciding this percentage. Is it not a fact that as early as 1971, a study undertaken by Dandekar and Rath had defined the minimum intake of energy required by a human being in India as 2,250 calories and at a level of 1960-61 prices the net equivalent in rupees comes to 14.2 rupees per capita per mensem? That is, everyone who got below that is supposed to be living below the poverty line.

Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have changed the norms regarding the calculation of the people below poverty line, and therefore people living above the poverty line, because it is possible that when you say that people have been lifted above the poverty line probably by the new norms the poverty line might have been depressed down-ward and as a result of that people might have come up. That I would like to know and also the norms.

And with your permission, since the Prime Minister referred to the earlier years, and he said, as far as the earlier years are concerned, (*Interruption*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : A small point, Prof. Dandavateji—before the question is answered—he was not the Planning Minister at that time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I did not do planning but I did Family Planning well.

As far as this aspect is concerned, I want to point out to you, that from 1978- to 1979 when there was another Government, the Planning Commission headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi had appointed an evaluation committee to find out how the anti-poverty schemes were working and their report was that the schemes like Food for work, Antyodaya programme undertaken during the Janata period helped the poorest among the poor. This is the reply with retrospective effect.

MR. SPEAKER : With the result or something else?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If I may answer that, the reply to the first part of the question is 'No'. The norms have not been changed. The calorific intake is the same. But the conversion of the calorific intake into monetary terms is still the same. That means, 2,050 calories is now, I think, six thousand and some rupees. I do not have the exact figures with me.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : At which price level ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : At the present price level. That means, we fix the calorific value and the conversion to price takes place on that if it was 1979-80 it was presumably at 1979-80 prices. I do not have the exact figures.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is wrong.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It is not very wrong. But the calorific intake is 2100. We have increased it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In 1971 it was 2250 calories.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : 2400 for rural areas and 2100 for urban areas. There we have not done a change in the system. That may be the aggregate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about in money value ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I cannot find it here.

MR. SPEAKER : We can find it out.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The money value is Rs. 6400 per household in the rural sector (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That can be worked out. It is a question of calculation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I think the definition of household is very clear. I do not know how many households the hon. Member himself has. But in our mind there is no confusion about the household.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do not create confusion in our homes.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Coming to the second part of the question, may be some of the schemes that they developed were useful. I do not deny that. And we are always open to suggestion. In fact, we are still using some of the ideas they had. But the point is that we have the capability of being able to use them whereas you did not.

Strategy for Elimination of Rural Poverty

*47. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the strategy in the Seventh Plan for elimination of rural poverty in the country ;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps in this connection ;

(c) whether Government have recast the Integrated Rural Development Programme and if so, what are the broad features thereof ;

(d) whether Government have estimated the number of people below poverty line residing in the rural areas in the country ; and

(e) what steps are going to be taken for their upliftment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement laid.

(c) Steps are being taken for recasting the Integrated Rural Development Programme. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir. The number of people below the poverty line residing in the rural areas in 1983-84 was 22 crores and 15 lakhs as estimated on the basis of 38th Round of the National Sample Survey.

(c) The answer is covered in (a) and (b) above.

Statement

Removal of poverty remains a central concern of planning in India. Consistent with this objective, the Seventh Plan development strategy and the pattern of growth emerging from it are expected to lead to reduction in poverty. The emphasis on accelerated agricultural growth, increased productivity of rice in eastern India, developing the potential of dry-land agriculture, adoption of special measures to increase productivity and incomes of small and marginal farmers, implementation of the minimum needs programme, and expansion of irrigation facilities will make a substantial contribution to a reduction of poverty. In addition, the Seventh Plan includes a number of anti-poverty and employment promoting Programmes specifically designed to raise incomes and productivity of the people below the poverty line.

(c) The following steps are being taken for recasting the Integrated Rural Development Programme :

1. A higher investment per family including package of assistance to enable proper return on investment, for new beneficiaries ;
2. Supplemental dose of assistance to those families assisted during VIth Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own ;
3. The approach of uniformity has been changed to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence ;
4. Identification of beneficiaries must involve the people's representatives more closely ;
5. Efforts to improve the Linkages through identifying bodies at district level, for this purpose or the establishment of District Supply and Marketing Societies ;
6. Increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries to 30 % ;
7. Initiating a new schemes for the proper coordination of the

training effort through the establishment of Composite Rural Training and Technology Centres. This is under consideration of Government of India and guidelines will be issued separately ;

8. The administrative set up at block, district and State levels should be streamlined and strengthened, wherever necessary. A High Level Committee has also been appointed to review the existing administrative arrangements for implementation of rural development Programmes ;
9. Creating a better climate of awareness of beneficiaries and their proper organisation ;
10. A greater involvement of voluntary agencies will be sought for implementation of IRDP Schemes, including TRYSEM, to enable new types of family oriented projects to be implemented in a most effective manner ;
11. A new system of concurrent evaluation on the basis of taking up 36 districts, 72 blocks and a group of 10 current beneficiaries and 10 beneficiaries who received their assistance two years ago, per month, is being introduced to have a closer monitoring of the programme.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Since it is an open secret that the banks are not coming in a big way to assist the beneficiaries and they are made to run for months, what steps Government is taking for the implementation of these schemes by eradicating problems.

MR. SPEAKER : Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Infiltration from Bangladesh

*46. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to ending constant infiltration from the North East, Government have considered the desirability of sealing the border;

(b) what has been the rate of infiltration from Bangladesh during the last one year;

(c) how many infiltrators could be apprehended and how many were pushed back; and

(d) action being taken to seal the border and by what time this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) : Anti-infiltration measures, strength of BSF battalions and other security measures for safeguarding the borders for effectively dealing with entry of illegal migrants are reviewed by the Government from time to time. This is not a one time process but a continuing one. The rate of infiltration from Bangladesh during the period from January 1984 to September 1985 ranges from 2,000 to 2,700 per month. The number of infiltrators intercepted by BSF as well as received by the BSF from other security agencies in West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and Tirpura was 24,772 during the year 1984 and 24,533 during the year 1985 (up to September 1985). All these infiltrators were sent back.

Concentration of Pakistani Forces on J and K Border

*48. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :**
PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the current massive preparations including the concentration of forces and hoarding of sophisticated weapons and foodstuff for winter months by the Pakistani troops all along the line of actual control in Jammu and Kashmir give a hint of their nefarious designs on the State;

(b) if so, whether during his recent meeting with the Pakistan President in New York, the Prime Minister brought to his notice all these hostile activities; and

(c) reaction of Pakistan President thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There is no evidence to suggest unusual movement or concentration of Pakistani forces, or usual winter stocking, along the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Exchange of Firing Between Pakistan and Indian Troops

*49. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :**
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that heavy exchange of firing between Pakistan and Indian troops have been reported during the last three months near Indo-Pak Border areas;

(b) if so, what were the main causes due to which such heavy firings took places;

(c) the number of Indian Defence Personnel killed in the exchanges;

(d) whether Government have lodged any protest with the Pak Government in this regard;

(e) if so, their reaction thereto;

(f) whether in September, 1985 some Pak soldiers had strayed into the Indian side who after being apprehended were handed over to Pak authorities; and

(g) whether the Indian soldiers in similar circumstances were killed and their bodies were not returned to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) : There have

been some cases of exchange of fire between Indian and Pakistani troops across the Line of Control in J & K in the last three months resulting in some casualties on both sides. The incidents were a result of unprovoked firing by Pakistani troops.

(d) and (e) : Matters relating to such incidents are sought to be resolved at flag meetings at the Local Commanders' level.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) In one incident in the Kargil Sector in J and K on 25.6.1985 one JCO and two Other Ranks inadvertently strayed across the Line of Control and were apprehended by Pak troops. They were returned on 8.10.1985.

In another incident in the same Sector on 4.10.1985, three Indian soldiers were killed by Pak troops on our side of the Line of Control. Their bodies were returned by Pakistan on 6.10.1985.

Allocation of Funds for Central Social Welfare Board

*50. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the allotment of money for Central Social Welfare Board during 1984-85 ;

(b) amount spent by the Board during 1984-85 ; and

(c) allotment for 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) : Rs. 16.98 crores.

(b) Rs. 16.93 crores.

(c) Rs. 20.08 crores.

Grant-in-Aid for Free Distribution of Newspapers in Tribal Areas

*51. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider giving of grant-in-aid to those newspapers who wish to distribute their magazines free for tribals in villages and also to those volunteer organisations which are working in the tribal areas for the upliftment of tribals and other people belonging to weaker Sections ; and

(b) if so, the details there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Violation of Indian Airspace by Pakistan Military Aircrafts

*52. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH
GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the defence sources reported at least five violations of Indian air space by Pakistani military aircrafts during the last three months ;

(b) whether Pakistani combat planes intruded into Indian air space in the Poonch, Uri and Tangdhar sectors ; and

(c) whether earlier, Pakistani Planes overflew Indian territory in the Poonch and Akhnoor areas also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) : There have been some cases of violation of Indian air space by Pak military aircraft during the last three months. It would not be desirable to give further details.

"Khalistan Currency" In UK, USA, Canada and West Germany

*53. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the press reports to the effect that

“Khalistan” protagonists in Western Europe change the “Khalistan” currency and make it a legal tender ;

(b) whether Government have taken up the matter with U. K , United States, Canada and West Germany; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). The Government are aware that in UK and Canada some individuals have been trying to circulate and sell some pieces of printed paper purporting to be “Khalistan currency” However, this “Currency” is not recognized as legal tender in any country. The attention of Governments of UK and Canada has been drawn to this matter. Under the British law printing of “currency” is not a criminal offence as long as the same is not an imitation of any existing legal currency.

Deployment of Army Units in the States and Union Territories

*54. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any regulations or norms have been formulated for the deployment of army Units in the States and the Union Territories for the purposes of law and order; and

(b) whether there are any instances whether the Ministry of Home Affairs did not agree to the deployment of army units at the instance of State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Under the law, the senior-most Magistrate of the highest rank on the spot, can requisition services of Armed forces in aid to civil power for the purposes of law and order. The procedure for obtaining this assistance has been laid down.

(b) No, Sir. Does not arise.

Outcome of Sixth Round of Sino-Indian Talks

*55. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to states :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was discussion at the sixth round of official level Sino-Indian talks about boundary question between India and China; and

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

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

(b) During the 6th round of Official Level Talks held in New Delhi from 4-11 November 1985, the Indian and Chinese delegations held substantive discussion on the India-China boundary questions. Adopting a sector-by-sector approach, both sides clarified their respective positions on the Eastern Sector of the boundary. It was agreed that substantive discussions on the boundary would be continued in subsequent rounds with a view to reaching an early and comprehensive solution covering all sectors of the boundary.

Indian Citizens in Pak Jails

*56. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of Indian origin citizen are still in Pak jails;

(b) if so, what is the estimated number of such Indians who are in Pakistan jails; and

(c) whether Government propose to seek help of any foreign agency to get them back into India and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Around 850.

(c) This matter has been taken up at various levels with the Pakistan Government. This also formed part of discussions at the last session of the Indo-Pak Joint Commission in New Delhi this year. This issue is being discussed bilaterally.

Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary Dispute

*57. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-
SWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) progress so far made to resolve the Maharashtra-Karnataka boundary dispute ;

(b) at what stage the matter stands ; and

(c) time by which the dispute is likely to be solved ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka have been holding discussions on this issue. The Government of India have preferred to await the outcome of these bilateral efforts.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to lay down any time limit in this regard.

Sarkaria Commission

*58. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far by the Sarkaria Commission, set up on 9 June, 1983 to go into the Centre-State relations ; and

(b) within what time its work is estimated to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Commission has indicated that considerable progress has been made in the work and that every effort is being made to see that the report is submitted by its extended term *i.e.* June 30, 1986.

Discussion of Economic Sanction against South Africa at CHOGM

*59. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of Economic sanction against South Africa was discussed at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting held at Nassau recently ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIR (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The question of possible Commonwealth action against South Africa was a major focus of discussion at the Nassau CHOGM. A large majority of Commonwealth leaders supported the imposition of economic sanction against South Africa to pressurise it into ending apartheid and vacating its illegal occupation of Namibia. At the opening session itself PM Rajiv Gandhi gave a call for comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

2. Extensive discussions among Heads of State of Government eventually led to the adoption of the Commonwealth Accord on Southern Africa at Nassau. The Accord calls upon the Pretoria Govt. to :

(i) give a commitment to end apartheid;

(ii) terminate the existing state of emergency;

(iii) release Nelson Mandela and other prisoners jailed for their opposition to apartheid;

(iv) lift the ban on the ANC and other political parties and allow political freedom; and

(v) initiate a dialogue across the lines of colour politics and religion towards establishing a non racial and representative government.

3. To facilitate a process of dialogue involving the true representative of the majority black population of South Africa, Commonwealth leaders agreed to set up a group of eminent Commonwealth persons. The leaders of Australia, the Bahamas, Canada, India, the UK, Zambia and Zimbabwe have been mandated to develop the modalities of this effort with the Secretary General of the Commonwealth.

4. A two stage programme of common action to pressurise South Africa was also evolved. The first stage envisages certain measures against South Africa including *inter alia*, a strict enforcement of the mandatory arms embargo in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions, reaffirmation of the Gleneagres Declaration of 1977 discouraging sports contacts, a ban on new government loans to the government of South Africa and its Agencies, unilateral action to the import of Kruggerand gold coins, ban of sale and import of computer equipment capable of use by South African police, military or security force, ban on the sale and export of oil, ban on new supplies of nuclear equipment, materials and technology and an embargo on all military cooperation with South Africa.

5. In the second stage, to commence after six months, a further set of measures against South Africa should be considered in the absence of adequate progress. These would include, *inter alia*, ban on air links, ban on the imports of agricultural products, ban on all government procurement in South Africa, ban on government contracts with majority owned South African companies and a ban on the promotion of tourism to South Africa.

"Noise Pollution"

*60. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that noise is the greatest pollution and health hazard ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to set up a panel or a committee to consider the enormity of this problem and submit a report ; and

(c) whether any proposal to ban the use of loudspeakers is under consideration of the Government ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) Noise is an environmental hazard but is not the greatest pollutant.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Loudspeaker noise is a public

nuisance and can be controlled under civic laws by local authorities.

Finalisation of Pending Pension Cases]

443. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any orders have been issued for the finalisation of pension cases and the settlement of dues, arrears etc. in respect of retired Government employees ;

(b) if so, the exact orders alongwith the date of issue ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which such orders would be issued and the number of cases which are still pending for disposal for over (i) 10 years (ii) 5 years (iii) 3 years (iv) 2 years in respect of the Department of Railways, P & T, Civil Aviation etc. and the likely date by which all such cases would be cleared ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

A circular D.O. Letter No. 51/13/85-P & PW dated the 29th August, 1985 was issued to Secretaries of all Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India requesting them to review the progress of finalisation of pension cases at the level of Secretary once in six months and at the level of Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary once a quarter to avoid delay in settlement of the retirement benefits of the retiring Government employees. All the Ministries/ Departments were also asked to send quarterly statement of pending pension cases in different age groups. Further, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has also issued instructions to all Accountants General etc. to ensure expeditious revision of pension cases in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision dated 17.1.1982. A copy each of these instructions is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-1509/85]

(c) The information regarding pending cases is not readily available.

*[Translation]***Dowry Deaths in Delhi**

444. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dowry deaths in Delhi since 1980 to date ;

(b) the number of such cases in which in-laws have been awarded punishment and of those in which they have been acquitted ;

(c) whether Government have taken any stringent steps to put an end to this evil ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The total number of dowry death cases reported to the police, number of cases in which the in-laws have been awarded punishment and the cases in which they have been acquitted are as under :—

Year	Cases of dowry deaths	No. of cases where convicted	No. of cases where acquitted
1980	22	1	9
1981	22	1	6
1982	40	—	9
1983	41	—	1
1984	44	—	—
1985	37	—	—
Total	206	2	25

(c) and (d). The stringent steps taken by the Government to curb dowry deaths in Delhi are as under :—

1. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has been amended by "The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1984 and offences under the Act have been made cognizable.

2. A new section 498-A IPC has been added through the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983 where-

by complaints regarding harassment to women by their husbands and the husband's relatives have been made cognizable.

3. Public is being educated for eradication of the evil of dowry through radio, T.V. and other mass media.

4. Short-stay home has been set up by Delhi Administration for use by women in distress to enable them to tide over the period of distress.

5. A Special Cell under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police has been created in Delhi police to deal with incidents of dowry deaths and bride burning.

6. Instructions for getting the post-mortem conducted by the two surgeons in dowry death cases have been issued to eliminate chances of manipulation.

7. Special Magistrates are detailed for recording the dying declarations of the victim in such cases.

8. In the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 a new Section 113-A has been inserted which deals with presumption by a Court as to abetment of suicide by a married women.

9. It has been made mandatory as per amendment of section 174 Cr. P.C. that inquest shall be conducted by SDM into the cause of death of a woman who dies within seven years of her marriage in any circumstances raising suspicion or there is any doubt regarding cause of death.

(e) Does not arise.

*[English]***Framing of Basic Rules for Coast Guard**

*445. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the basic rules regulating its constitution, governance,

command and discipline have not been framed even seven years after the enactment of the law establishing the Coast Guard;

(b) if so, the reasons of the delay in framing statutory rules ; and

(c) steps taken to expedite the framing of such basic rules etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). 27 sets of Rules relating to various aspects of the Coast Guard Organisation, like recruitment, discipline, etc. have already been notified. 3 sets of rules are under preparation of which one is nearly finalised.

No further requirement of rules is foreseen at present.

Amount Sanctioned by World Bank for Cleaning Ganga

446. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of World Bank visited India recently and held a discussion with Central Ganga Authority Directorate in connection with the scheme to clean Ganga of organic pollution ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the discussion and the amount sanctioned by World Bank for this purpose ?

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

(b) The discussions were exploratory in nature to ascertain how the World Bank can help in providing Technical Assistance for the implementation of the programme.

The quantum of assistance if any, from the World Bank is yet to be determined.

“Import of Technology for Effective Control of Pollution”

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

(a) whether Government have any plans/contracts for the import of technology during the current year for effective control of aquatic pollution ;

(b) whether there are any research institutes presently probing into the indigenous technology for control of aquatic pollution and if so; there findings ; and

(c) steps if any, taken by Government to eliminate aquatic pollution and to maintain water quality standards ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Institutes like National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur, pollution Control Research Institute of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. at Hardwar, Indian Institute of Technology at Delhi and Bombay, Guindy Engineering College, Guindy in Tamil Nadu etc. have been conducting such research activities. Their findings relate to technologies for low-cost waste water treatment, special treatment technologies for toxic wastes, sewage farming, bio-gas, pisciculture and energy generation.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to control aquatic pollution and to maintain water quality standards include the following :

- (i) Industries are persuaded to instal pollution control measures and prosecutions have been launched against defaulting ones.
- (ii) Standards for effluents and emissions have been prescribed and industries have been directed to comply with the prescribed standards.
- (iii) Water quality of the rivers in the country is being monitored continuously to assess the quality status.
- (iv) River basin wise studies for all the major rivers have been completed.
- (v) Tax incentives are given for installation of pollution control

devices and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas.

Production of Electronic Goods

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

(a) total value of electronic goods produced in the country during the calendar year 1984 ;

(b) the growth rate achieved in the production of electronic goods in that year as compared to the previous years ;

(c) target set for the production of electronic goods in 1985-86 ; and

(d) steps taken to achieve the target ?

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 production of electronics during 1984 was worth Rs. 1890 crores.

(b) A growth rate of 39% was achieved during 1984 compared to 12.9% achieved during the previous year.

(c) The production targets for the year 1985-86 are set out to be Rs. 2636 crores.

(d) The steps taken to achieve these targets are listed in the statement given below.

Statement

Government has taken a number of steps to formulate new promotional policy to accelerate the growth of electronics in the country. The basic thrust of new policy is in the following direction :

(1) A general liberalisation of licensing policy, with emphasis on promotion rather than on regulation.

(2) Where controls are unavoidable, as a general rule, resort will be

taken to fiscal controls, in preference to physical controls.

(3) By and large, there will be no upper limit on capacity and no restriction of sectoral nature like large scale small scale, private sector, public sector, etc. except where specific reservations are made on very special considerations.

(4) Volume production at the economic level, with contemporary technology would be the guiding principle.

The following specific measures need to be highlighted :

(i) For certain category of items "broad-band" licences will be issued.

(ii) The electronic components industry has been delicensed. Also consumer durables are delicensed subject to the condition that the units would not draw upon the resources from the financial institutions.

(iii) Import of technology and foreign collaboration will be permitted in all areas of electronics. Units having foreign equity less than 40% will be permitted in all areas.

(iv) For the following items, the technology will be acquired on a centralised basis to achieve economies of scales.

(a) Telephone Instruments.

(b) Electronic PABX systems.

(c) Rural Automatic Exchange.

(v) Development of small scale industry will be encouraged. Approval for a number of items have been decentralised to the level of State DIs. Investment limit for this sector has been revised to

Rs. 35.0 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 45.0 lakhs.

- (vi) For the sake of economies of scale, it is proposed to dereserve some of the components which are reserved for small scale sector.
- (vii) Electronic units will be allowed to establish in any permissible location.
- (viii) In the area of telecommunication, manufacture of telephones, EPABX, teleprinters, facsimile equipment, data communication terminals etc. have been allowed in the private sector. Other items can also be taken up by private sector with Central/State Governments participation of at least 51% of the equity share.
- (ix) In almost all areas of electronics, excluding consumer electronics, MRTP companies have been exempted from clearance under Section 21 and 22 of MRTP Act. This is besides the increase in limit of MRTP investment of Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores.
- (x) A new computer policy has been announced with emphasis on the manufacture of computers based on latest technology at prices comparable with international level and progressively increase indigenisation consistent with economic viability.
- (xi) Import duty on raw materials, components and capital equipment has been reduced. In the case of computers, including software and black & white TV receivers with 36" screen size, there is complete exemption from excise duty.

- (xii) The import policy has been rationalised with a view to increase production.

Comments of Andhra Pradesh Government on the Report of Jail Reforms Committee

449. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the comments on the report of jail. Jail Reforms Committee were invited from the Government of Andhra Pradesh by the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, the comments offered by them on each of the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The comments of the State Government are awaited.

"Pollution in Ganga Water in Patna"

450. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) details of the Ganga water purification scheme ;

(b) the concrete steps being taken to remove pollution in Ganga water in Patna ; and

(c) time by which the work regarding cleaning of Ganga water would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) A programme of works costing Rs. 292.31 crores has been prepared by three State Government of U. P., Bihar and West Bengal. Out of this, Scheme expected to be completed during the 7th Plan Period within a total expenditure of Rs. 240 crores will be taken up :

The types of Schemes are as follows :

—Schemes for diversion of waste waters including renovation/installation of interceptors and pumping stations.

—Schemes for renovation or installation of sewage treatment plants including bio-energy and other resource recovering components as feasible and

—Other Schemes including low cost sanitation, facilities for the river front as necessary and biological conservation schemes.

(b) Detailed project reports for schemes worth Rs. 88.59 lakhs for Patna have been received from the Govt. of Bihar. Out of these the following schemes have been sanctioned :

(i) Renovation of Sewage Treatment Plant at Saidpur—Rs. 35.49 lakhs.

(ii) Recommissioning of Beur Sewage Treatment Plant and renovation of Babu Bazar Pumping Station—Rs. 10.62 lakhs.

(iii) Schemes worth Rs. 42.48 lakhs are being appraised.

(c) The Schemes under the Ganga Action Plan are expected to be completed during the 7th Five Year Plan Period.

Persons affected by Uranium Mines

451. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether plant and mines of Uranium Corporation of India Limited at Jaduguda are causing crippling effect on plants and men residing in that locality ;

(b) number of persons affected by radio active slags being dumped there ;

(c) reasons for not dumping the uranium slags in sea or under deep earth as is done in other countries ;

(d) what is the number of villages and their population affected by the uranium mines ; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to avoid its harmful effects ?

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 (e). A full-fledged unit of the Health Physics Division of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre functions at the site of Jaduguda Plant of the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. This Division studies the effluents from the mines and mill at Jaduguda and continuously monitors all aspects of radioactivity. The barren tailings obtained from the mines after extraction of uranium being of very low radioactive level do not effect the plants and men residing in the locality. Also, for the same reason the wastes need not be dumped in sea or buried deep under the earth. They are disposed off locally in accordance with internationally accepted practices.

Uniform Code for Extradition Laws

452. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a move for a model extradition code to have a uniform law on extradition of narcotic offenders in Asia and the South Pacific and if so, the salient points of the proposed code ; and

(b) whether education programme will form a strong basis for this code rather than punishment ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The Government are not aware of any such move to establish a model code.

Introduction of Computers

453. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) fields/areas/utility services where computerization has been introduced in the country so far ; and

(b) details of plans drawn up to introduce computerization in other services during the Seventh Five Year Plan, and

particularly during the current financial year ?

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 major fields/areas/utility services where computerization has been introduced are : development of computer-based information system for decision making in Government, process control, store and forward telegraph, directory enquiry, telephone traffic monitoring, crime detection, passenger reservation in Air Lines, power production and transmission etc.

(b) The other major areas where details of plans drawn up to introduce computerisation are : Banking, Freight information and passenger reservation in Railways and Meteorology. Use of computers will also be encouraged and promoted during the Seventh Five Year Plan in all major spheres of the national economy to increase efficiency and productivity.

Winding U.P. of Committee Report to Redefine the Poverty Line

454. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee set up by Planning Commission to redefine the poverty line; has been wound up without submitting any report or suggesting any changes in the basis of calculating the poverty ;

(b) reasons for winding up the Committee and details of its recommendations, if any ;

(c) whether fortuitous date of 1977-78 was adopting for working out the incidence of poverty ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to set up another Committee and also adopt another year as the year of survey to arrive at the exact position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K.

PANJA) : (a) to (c). A study Group on Concepts and Estimation of poverty line for Seventh Five Year Plan was constituted by the Planning Commission in 1983 and the Study Group submitted its report in November, 1984. Also an Advisory Committee for estimation of percentage of persons below the poverty line was constituted subsequently. The poverty estimated for 1977-78 (Revised) and 1983-84 (Provisional) are based on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee which has also taken into account the recommendation of the Study Group. In fact, the poverty ratio has declined from 48.3 percent in 1977-78 (Revised) to 37.4 percent in 1983-84 (Provisional).

(d) In the light of the above facts, the question of setting up another Committee or adopting another year as the year of the survey, does not arise.

Financing of Public Sector

455. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total final public sector outlay at current as well as at 1979-80 price levels ; for the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the estimated investment by the private sector ; and

(c) details about the financing of the public sector outlay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan provides for a total outlay in the public sector of Rs. 1,80,000 crores at 1984-85 prices. This works out around Rs. 1,03,000 crores at 1979-80 prices.

(b) Out of the total investment of Rs. 3,22,366 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is estimated that the investment in the private sector would be Rs. 1,68,148 crores at 1984-85 prices.

(c) The details about financing of the Public sector outlay of Rs. 1,80,000 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan are indicated in the statement given below.

	Statement		
	Center (includ- ing UTs)	States	Total (Col. 1+2)
	1	2	3
1. Balance from current revenues (at 1984-85 rates of taxation)	(—) 12,011	6,762	(—)5,249
2. Contribution of public enterprises			
(a) Centre :			
(i) Railway	4,225	—	4,225
(ii) Posts & Telegraphs	1,729	—	1,729
(iii) Other enterprises	31,500	—	31,500
(b) States :			
(i) States Electricity Boards	—	(—) 1,569	(—) 1,569
(ii) State Road Transport Corporations	—	(—) 415	(—) 415
(iii) Others	—	15	15
Total (2)	37,454	(—) 1,969	35,485
3. Market borrowings (net)	20,620	9,942	30,562
4. Share in small savings	6,377	11,539	17,916
5. State provident funds	2,300	5,027	7,327
6. Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	19,809	(—) 7,191	12,618
7. Negotiated loans	—	4,639*	4,639
8. Additional resource mobilisation	22,490	22,212	44,702
9. Net capital inflow from abroad	18,000	—	18,000
10. Deficit financing	14,000	—	14,000
11. Total resources	129,039	50,961	180,000
12. Central assistance for state plans	(—) 29,737	29,737	—
13. Aggregate resources	99,302	80,698	180,000

*Includes loan from Life Insurance Corporation of Rs. 100 crores to North Eastern Council.

Indigenising of Colour TV

456. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how far the efforts of Government have succeeded progressively in indigenising the colour TV with some vital components manufactured by the Bharat Electronics Limited ; and

(b) whether the components manufactured by the BEL are to the international standard ?

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 key components used in CTVS are picture tubes, deflection components, ETHs, tuners, SMPs power supply, ICs and semiconductors which together contribute over 80% in terms of value of the components used in a CTV. At present virtually all these components are being imported except some of the ICs which are being assembled by BEL. BEL has also recently commenced production of saw filters and crystals used in a CTV. Other general purpose components like capacitors, resistors, switches, loudspeakers are being produced locally and most of these are incorporated in the CTV design released by BEL recently. The manufacture of deflection components, EHTs, tuners, SMPs power supply and delay lines are likely to commence in 1986. It is expected that the manufacture of CPTs will also commence in 1987-88.

(b) The components manufactured by BEL namely, SAW filters, crystals, transistors and ICs are upto international standards.

Electronics Industries at Salt Lake, Calcutta

457. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Electronics Industries are being set up at Salt Lake, Calcutta ;

(b) whether Government propose to set up any such industry there in the Public Sector ; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment to Scheduled Tribes

458. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the State-

wise details of the progress made in regard to providing employment to unemployed Scheduled Tribes and in regard to giving assistance to them to set up industries, under the Scheduled Tribes Welfare Programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : According to information received, 21,132 Scheduled Tribes were provided employment through the Employment Exchanges during 1984. State-wise details are given in the Statement I given below.

4.99 lakhs Scheduled Tribes were employed in various Khadi and Village Industries during 1984-85. A Statement II indicating the details of employment is given below.

16,036 Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs were indentified and 8,164 new registrations of Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs were done under the District Industries Centres programme during 1983-84. The credit provided by financial institutions to the Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs amounted to Rs. 556.30 crores during the said period.

Statement I

States		
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	785
2.	Assam	619
3.	Bihar	617
4.	Gujarat	2829
5.	Haryana	7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	303
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	593
9.	Kerala	90
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8059
11.	Maharashtra	2701
12.	Manipur	373
13.	Meghalaya	170
14.	Nagaland	228
15.	Orissa	1368

1	2	3
16.	Punjab	6
17.	Rajasthan	892
18.	Sikkim*	
19.	Tamil Nadu	238
20.	Tripura	97
21.	Uttar Pradesh	292
22.	West Bengal	319
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	
3.	Chandigarh	31
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	
5.	Delhi	296
6.	Goa	3
7.	Lakshadweep	—
8.	Mizoram	211
9.	Pondicherry	2
All India Total		21132

Statement II*Khadi and Village Industries*

*Share of Scheduled Tribes in employment
1984-85.*

(Employment
Lakh persons)

Sr. No.	Industries	Employment (STs)
1	2	3
I. Khadi		
1.	Cotton.	0.13
2.	Woollen	0.05
3.	Silk	0.05
Total Khadi		0.23

1	2	3
II. Village Industries		
1.	Processing of Cereals and pulses	0.12
2.	Ghani Oil	0.96
3.	Village leather	—
4.	Cottage Match	0.02
5.	Cane Gur and Khandsari	0.03
6.	Palmgur Making and Other Palm products	0.05
7.	Non-edible Oils and Soap	1.71
8.	Handmade paper	*
9.	Bee keeping	0.58
10.	Village Pottery	—
11.	Fibre	0.22
12.	Carpentry and Blacksmithy	0.10
13.	Lime Manufacturing	—
14.	Gobar (Methane) Gas	—
15.	Collection of Forest plants	0.49
16.	Shellac	0.02
17.	Gums and Resins	0.85
18.	Manufacture of Katha	0.10
19.	Fruit Processing & Fruit Preservation	0.04
20.	Bamboos and Cane Work	0.37
21.	Manufacture of Household Aluminium Utensils	*
22.	Polyvastra	—
23.	New Village Industries	*
Total Village Industries		—
Total Khadi & Village Industries		4.99

Collaboration Agreement between Bharat Earth Movers and "Komatsu" of Japan for manufacture of Tracks and Diesel Engines

459. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s Bharat Earth Movers Limited have entered into a collaboration agreement with a Japanese firm 'Komatsu' for manufacture of an indigenously designed and developed 20 ton truck and heavy duty diesel engines in the range upto 1600 h.p.; and

(b) if so, the details of the collaboration agreement indicating the cost, capacity and the respective shares in equity and otherwise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) While there is no agreement for the manufacture of a 20 Ton truck, M/s Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) have entered into a collaboration agreement with the Japanese firm KOMATSU for manufacture of heavy duty diesel engines in the ranges between 90 and 1200 h.p.

(b) The collaboration agreement provides for technology transfer and supply of components, for which Licence fee and royalty on actual production are payable. There is no equity participation or provision for cost & capacity in the agreement.

Action taken on Anonymous Complaints against Government Servants

460. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there exist any guidelines issued by his Ministry about the disposal of anonymous complaints or letters making allegations against Government servants and politicians ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in most cases the allegations are of a personal character, frivolous and lack facts and are more in the nature of harassing and intimidating the person involved ;

(d) whether at present any action is initiated on such anonymous complaints either by his Ministry/Central Vigilance Commission/C.B.I./the Ministry or Department and other agencies concerned ; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines on the basis of which enquiries are instituted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). Government have reason to believe that a good many anonymous complaints are false and malicious and that such complaints are not a reliable source of information. Inquiries into such complaints have an adverse effect on the morale of the Services. The Government of India have accordingly decided that no action should be taken on anonymous complaints.

(d) and (e). while generally no action is taken on anonymous complaints by the Ministries/Departments and CBI, the Central Vigilance Commission has not precluded itself from taking cognizance of any complaint containing specific and verifiable allegations on which action is warranted. In the event of the Commission deciding to make any inquiry into any anonymous complaint, the administrative Ministry/Department/Organisation is requested to look into the complaint, make necessary investigation and intimate the result to the Commission for advice.

"Air Pollution from Automobiles"

461. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) steps Government have taken to control air pollution from running automobiles ; and

(b) whether to control this pollution, Government propose to utilise new thermal reactor for automobiles which the Indian scientists have developed recently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Steps taken by the Government to control air pollution from running automobiles include the following :

(i) Inclusion of necessary provisions in the Motor Vehicles Rules for enforcement of inspection and

control measures has been communicated to the State Government.

- (ii) Dissemination of information on ways of better maintenance and driving to reduce pollution and for fuel conservation.
 - (iii) Formulation of emission standards in respect of different categories of vehicles.
 - (iv) Certificates of fitness for fifteen year old vehicles in Delhi.
 - (v) Progressive reduction of lead content in motor spirit.
 - (vi) Public awareness campaigns to sensitize public opinion.
- (b) No, Sir.

Visit of Hungarian Defence Minister

462. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hungarian Defence Minister visited India and had discussions with the Indian Government officials ; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. The Minister of Defence of the Hungarian People's Republic visited India in the first week of November, 1985 and held discussions with Shri Sukh Ram, Raksha Rajya Mantri and officials of Government of India.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose details of the discussions held with the Hungarian Defence Minister.

Implementation of Punjab Agreement

464. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps being taken for the implementation of the various clauses of agreement reached between the Prime Minister and late Shri Harchand Singh Longowal on Punjab Problem ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Government have taken several steps for implementation of the various points mentioned in the Memorandum of Settlement on Punjab Action to make ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of those killed in incidents of mob violence etc. as well as relief for loss of moveable and immoveable property has been taken.

Ministry of Defence are taking steps to absorb 237 discharged army personnel.

The jurisdiction of Shri Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission has been extended to cover the disturbances at Chas (Bokaro) Tehsil and Kanpur. A Commission consisting of Shri Justice K.K. Mathew has been appointed for determining specific Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab which should go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh.

Notifications declaring the State of Punjab and Chandigarh (UT) as disturbed areas under the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special powers Act, 1983 have been rescinded and the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984 has been amended. The Prime Minister has addressed the Chief Ministers of States in regard to protection of interests of minorities. For promotion of Punjabi language, certain steps such as assistance for publication of Punjabi books, assistance for facilitating preparation of text books in Punjabi for use at University level etc. as well as translation of certain books into other languages from Punjabi are being taken.

Ministry of Water Resources is taking steps to constitute a Tribunal in regard to sharing of river water.

Mulla Committee Recommendations on Jail Reforms

465. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
SHRI K. S. RAO :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Justice Mulla Committee on Jail Reforms had made certain concrete recommendations ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of Mulla Committee on Jail Reforms ; and

(c) whether Union Government have advised the State Government to implement those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has made comprehensive recommendations numbering 658 for alround improvement of prison administration. They cover various aspects, including legislative measures, for renovation of present buildings, living conditions, vocational and correctional measures, etc. The Report was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 22.8.1984.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Breathing Ailments in Bangalore

466. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :**
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 20,000 people living in and around J. P. Nagar in Bangalore are suffering from breathing ailments due to inhaling of fumes of hazardous chemicals emanating from nearby factories ;

(b) if so, whether the residents of J. P. Nagar, Bangalore are persistently appealing to the pollution Control Board to look into their problems ; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of CTV Receiver by BEL

467. **SHRI MOHANBHAT PATEL :**
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the receiver used in colour TV sets is being imported;

(b) whether Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) has developed CTV receiver ;

(c) if so, when BEL will start its production and induct it in the market ;

(d) what will be the cost of the receiver manufactured by BEL ;

(e) whether the sets prepared with BEL equipment will be cheaper, if so, by how much ; and

(f) the steps being taken to produce 100 per cent parts of CTV in the country and become self-sufficient in this field ?

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) CTV set is a receiver. CTVs are manufactured in the country.

(b) to (e). Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) has developed a design of CTV receiver. This incorporates BEL developed devices such as Transistors, ICs and Crystals. The design developed by them is available for any party willing to adopt this.

BEL is not licensed to manufacture CTV receivers. Further, since BEL made devices constitute only a small part of the total material cost of the CTV based on BEL design, the impact on the cost of the CTV set is not likely to be significant.

(f) The key components in a colour TV are the picture tubes, the deflection components, tuners, delay lines, SMPS power supply, ICs and semiconductors which together contribute over 80% of the cost of components used in a CTV. Other general purpose components like resistors, capacitors, switches, loudspeakers are being produced locally, though some upgradation of these will be required. Based on the current approvals the production of CPTs is likely to commence in 1987, deflection components, tuners, SMPS power supply and delay lines by 1986 and the majority of the ICs and semiconductor also by 1987. It is therefore, hoped that by

1988 virtually all the components used in a CTV receiver will be indigenised.

[*Translation*]

Per Capita Income

469. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the aims of the plans formulated/implemented in the country was to reduce economic disparity ;

(b) the minimum and the maximum per capita average income at the end of the First Five Year Plan and at present ;

(c) whether it is a fact that during these years the rich became richer while poor became poorer ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Annual per capita income *i.e.* the Annual Per Capita Net National Product, at all India level at the end of the First Plan period and in 1983-84 (Quick estimates for the latest year available) at current and 1970-71 prices are as follows :

Year	Annual Per Capita Income (In Rs.) at all India level	
	Current prices	At 1970-71 prices
1955-66	236	508
1983-84	2201	749

(Quick estimates)

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

[*English*]

Person below Poverty Line

470. PROF. RAMKRISHAN MORE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of people in urban areas living below poverty line

and how does the figure compare with those living below poverty line in rural areas in various States in terms of percentage of the total population of the State concerned ;

(b) whether any anti-poverty programmes for the urban areas have been taken up by Government so far, if so, the details thereof stating the results achieved;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to extend the anti-poverty programmes for rural areas to the urban areas such as IRDP and the like to eliminate urban poverty ; and

(d) if so, steps taken Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has conducted quinquennial Household Consumer Expenditure Survey in 1972-73 (27th Round), 1977-78 (32nd Round) and 1983 (38th Round). The reports on these surveys give consumption level for different items by Expenditure class and also the number of Households with their composition by Expenditure class. The results contained in the reports have been utilised by the Planning Commission for the estimation of percentage and number of people below the poverty line. Based on the 1983 NSSO Survey (the latest available), the number and percentage of people below the poverty line in 1983-84 (Provisional) by States with Rural/Urban break-up are given in the statement at given below :

(b) to (d). There is no specific poverty alleviation programmes being implemented for the Urban Poor. However, there is one scheme, *viz.* 'Environmental Improvement of Slums' in the Stane Sector, being implemented by various State Governments/Union Territories Administrations, intended to improve the quality of life of the slum dwellers by providing electricity, sewerage facilities etc. During the Sixth Five Year Plan about 8.8 million persons were benefited under this scheme and it is proposed to cover 9.0 million slum dwellers in the Seventh Five Year Plan under this scheme.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age	Number (lakhs)	%age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164.4	38.7	40.7	29.5	205.1	36.4
2.	Assam	44.9	23.8	4.9	21.6	49.8	23.5
3.	Bihar	329.4	51.4	36.1	37.0	365.5	49.5
4.	Gujarat	67.7	27.6	19.9	17.3	87.6	24.3
5.	Haryana	16.2	15.2	5.5	16.9	21.7	15.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.8	14.0	0.3	8.0	6.1	13.5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.1	16.4	2.2	15.8	10.3	16.3
8.	Karnataka	102.9	37.5	34.7	29.2	137.6	35.0
9.	Kerala	55.9	26.1	15.6	30.1	71.5	26.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	218.0	50.3	36.0	31.1	254.9	46.2
11.	Maharashtra	176.1	41.5	55.9	23.3	232.0	34.9
12.	Manipur	1.3	11.7	0.6	13.8	1.9	12.3
13.	Meghalaya	3.9	33.7	0.1	4.0	4.0	28.0
14.	Orissa	107.7	44.8	10.4	29.3	118.1	42.8
15.	Punjab	13.7	10.9	10.7	21.0	24.4	13.8
16.	Rajasthan	105.0	36.6	21.2	26.1	126.2	34.3
17.	Tamil Nadu	107.7	41.1	52.6	30.9	200.2	39.6
18.	Tripura	4.6	23.5	0.5	19.6	5.1	23.0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	440.0	46.5	90.6	40.3	530.6	45.3
20.	West Bengal	183.9	43.8	41.2	26.5	225.1	39.2
21.	Nagaland, Sikkim & All Union Territories	17.9	47.4	14.4	17.7	32.3	27.1
All India		2215.0	40.4	495.0	28.1	2710.0	37.4

Note : (1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 49.09 per capita per month at 1973-74 prices corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64

per capita per month corresponding to calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

(2) For up-dating the poverty line for 1983-84, C.S.O. Poverty Consumption deflator has been used.

- (3) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expdr. of 38th Round (Jan 1983 to Dec. 1983).
- (4) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.
- (5) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March 1984.

Outlay for 20-Point Programme

471. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH :
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA ;

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether outlays were provided under the Annual Plans of the States, Union Territories and Central Ministries during 1982-83 to 1984-85 for the implementation of different schemes under the 20-Point Economic Programme;

(b) if so, the details of the actual expenditure by the States, Union Territories and Central Ministries as compared to the outlays for different schemes during the period mentioned above;

(c) the targets and actual achievements in physical terms;

(d) the reasons for shortfall, if any; and

(e) the rank of different States in the matter of implementing the programmes during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A.

GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : (a) Outlays for 20-Point Programme were not fixed separately and specifically under the Annuals Plans of the States, Union Territories and Central Ministries during 1982-83 to 1984-85, as the 20-Point Programme forms an integral part of the plans of the States, Union Territories and Central Ministries. However, outlays for the 20-Point Programme were derived from sectoral outlays under the plans of States, Union Territories and Central Ministries.

(b) Statements giving the outlays and expenditure on the different items of the 20-Point Programme during the three years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 are laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1510/85.]

(c) 38 statements giving the targets and achievements in physical terms for different items of the 20-Point Programme during the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85 are laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1510/85.]

(d) The performance under the different items of the 20-Point Programme has not been uniform and even. Shortfalls have occurred under different items in different States and Union Territories in varying degree, who are primarily responsible for implementing the Programme. The main reasons for such shortfalls are the priorities attached by the States to different Programmes and the pressing need of financial resources for such high priority Programmes which has resulted in diversion of funds to these Programmes. Inadequate infrastructure and administrative arrangements appear to be the other important reasons for such shortfalls.

(e) A statement giving the rank of different States in the matter of implementing the programmes during the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85 is given at Annexure-III.

Plan Outlay for States

472. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the plan outlay for different States and the basis or norms adopted for the same ;

(b) whether Government would consider the desirability of giving special aid on the basis of backwardness and low per capita expenditure with a view to boosting up the States economy; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). A statement showing the agreed outlay for the Seventh Plan of different States is given below.

The Plan outlays for the States are finalised on the basis of States' own resources and Central assistance after detailed discussions with the respective State Governments. Central assistance is allocated for States' Plans on the basis of Modified Gadgil Formula as approved by the National Development Council. Under one of the criteria of this Formula, 20% of total Central assistance is allocated among such non-special category States as have per capita income lower than the national average, so as to provide more resources for the economic development of such relatively backward States.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5200
2.	Assam	2100
3.	Bihar	5100
4.	Gujarat	6000
5.	Haryana	2900
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1050
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1400
8.	Karnataka	3500
9.	Kerala	2100
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7000
11.	Maharashtra	10500

1	2	3
12.	Manipur	430
13.	Meghalaya	440
14.	Nagaland	400
15.	Orissa	2700
16.	Punjab	3285
17.	Rajasthan	3000
18.	Sikkim	230
19.	Tamil Nadu	5750
20.	Tripura	440
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10447
22.	West Bengal	4125
Total States		78097

Assessment of Five Day Week in Central Offices

474. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER;
SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any assessment of the progress of work during five-day week in Central Government offices has been made ;

(b) whether it is a fact that five-day week is causing a lot of inconvenience to the public ; and

(c) in view of the fact that a large number of employees have to travel long distances from their respective offices in big cities after the office hours, will Government consider changing the five-day week system ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :

(a) The five-day week scheme was introduced in the civil administrative offices of the Government of India with effect from 3.6.1985. It has been ensured that employees will work for 37½ hours per week. While no formal assessment of the pro-

gress of the scheme has been made, it is felt that the scheme has been well received.

(b) No serious complaint and no specific instance of inconvenience to general public has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) Government do not consider it necessary to change the five-day week system.

Foreign Participation in Manufacturing of Colour T. V. Sets

475. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to permit Indian companies with foreign participation to manufacture colour TV sets ;

(b) if so, whether recently the Indian Television Manufacturers Association had again protested against this proposal; and

(c) if so, Government's view on foreign multinational linked companies entering the field of consumer electronics ?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

U. N. Resolution for Rationalisation of Extradition Procedures

476. SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the resolution adopted at the Seventh United Nations Congress at Milano on 6 August, 1985 on terrorism calling upon member nations to rationalise their extradition procedures and practices and also to make laws against persons committing terrorist act ;

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

(c) steps being taken to stem terrorism in the light of the resolution ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Seventh United Nations Congress for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, whose theme was "Crime prevention for freedom, justice, peace and development", adopted several resolutions on different aspects of crime prevention including one on the subject of terrorism entitled, "Criminal acts of a terrorist character".

(b) The resolution has the support of the Government of India, since it meets India's concerns regarding the need to bring offenders, particularly, those who hijack aircraft to justice.

(c) The resolution envisages various measures to be adopted by the States for combatting terrorism. In this regard India has taken the following steps :

1. It is a party to the Tokyo Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft of 1963 ; the Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft of 1970 ; the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 1971 ; and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons including Diplomatic Agents of 1973.

2. The Indian Parliament has enacted the following implementing legislation :

- (i) The Tokyo Convention Act, 1975 ;

- (ii) The Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982 ;

- (iii) The Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Civil Aviation Act, 1982. In

addition, the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985, has been enacted to combat terrorism.

3. Further, the Government of India is consulting friendly Governments with a view to evolving more effective measures and procedures for combatting terrorism.

Exchange of Technology during 1985

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

(a) the names of the countries with whom horizontal and vertical exchange of Technology has taken place during 1985 ;

(b) the fields where the exchange can be increased and which are the potential countries for this ; and

(c) the role of National Research Development Corporation 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) During the year 1985 (upto October, 1985) import of technology arrangements have been approved mainly from the following countries : U.S.A., West Germany, Japan, U. K., Switzerland, France, Italy, Holland, Austria, Sweden, Belgium, Canada, Australia, Yugoslavia, Denmark and Korea.

(b) In the area of industrial machinery, electrical, electronics, chemicals, material handing equipments, import of technology arrangements have been mainly from USA, UK, France, West Germany, Switzerland and Japan.

(c) National Research Development Corporation is a member of Technical Evaluation Committee which examines the applications for import of technology.

Border Disputes among North-Eastern States

478. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken to solve the border disputes between the North Eastern States i.e. the outstanding border disputes between Manipur-Nagaland, Manipur-Assam, Meghalaya-Assam, Nagaland-Assam; and

(b) whether Government have any time-bound programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). In the case of Assam-Nagaland border dispute the two Chief Ministers have been in touch with each other to evolve agreed proposals for resolving their differences over this issue. As regards the boundary problem between Assam and Meghalaya, both the State Governments have mutually agreed to refer the question of interpretation of the inter-State constitutional boundary to a constitutional experts for advice and they are seized of further action in this regard. No border dispute between Assam and Manipur or between Nagaland and Manipur has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

Removal of Government Servants from Service on Attaining Age of Fifty Years

479. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the Indian Express Delhi of 15 October, 1985 stating that the Government would ruthlessly remove from service such Government servants who have attained 50 years of age on charges of inefficiency and slothness ;

(b) whether it is a policy of Government as has appeared in the press ; and

(c) whether show cause notices will be served on such employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The review of the cases of Central government employees for retention or otherwise in service after attaining the age of 50/55 years and their premature retirement in public interest is a continuing process. The rules in this behalf have been part of the service conditions for several years. The report referred to in part (a) of the Question was misleading and did not correctly report the statement made by the Deputy Minister at the Indian Institute of Public Administration. This position was immediately clarified through a press note and the Indian Express itself published a partial clarification in its issue dated 16.10.85. The Deputy Minister had made no reference to mass dismissals or to the Supreme Court judgement. He had clearly stated that it was the intention of the government to invest the Civil Service with authority and status so that it would be an effective instrument for implementing governmental policy.

(c) Premature retirement of Government servants under Rule 56 (j) of the Fundamental Rules is not a punishment and no civil consequences follow therefrom. It is, therefore, not necessary to serve a show cause notice on them before retiring them under this rule.

[Translation]

Acquisition of High Technologies

480. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Forces in their defence preparedness are experiencing want of high technology and whatever technology they have is defective; and

(b) if so, action taken by the Government to acquire high technologies and remove the other defects/deficiencies ?

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

(b) The defence preparedness of the Indian Forces is constantly reviewed and suitable action is taken, whenever considered necessary, to acquire high technology

and to remove observed deficiencies in order to upgrade performance, so as to ensure that highest state of defence preparedness is maintained at all times.

[English]

Infiltration of Foreigners from Bangladesh to Orissa

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of foreigners from Bangladesh have crossed over to Orissa in recent years and have mixed up with local people ;

(b) if so, what is their actual number; and

(c) steps proposed to detect these foreigners and send them back to Bangladesh ?

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

“Action Plan on Forests Evolved by the International Experts Panel of the World Resources Institute

482. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the Action Plan on forests evolved by the international experts panel of the World Resources Institute ;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted its recommendations in so far as they concern India ; and

(c) if so, action intended to be taken on these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Government have seen the Action Plan of the World Resources Institute.

(b) and (c). The Plan is being examined.

*[Translation]***Massive Military Exercise by Pak on Rajasthan Border**483 **SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :**
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated 16 October, 1985 under the caption "Pak Dwara Rajasthan Seema Par Bare Paimane Par Yuddhabhayas' (Massive military exercise by Pak on Rajasthan Border) ; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken by Government in view of threat to the national security ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the news report in question. However, there is no information to indicate any unusual movement or concentration of Pakistani troops across the border in Rajasthan. It is normal for Pakistani troops to carry out their winter training exercises every year.

Government keep all development having a bearing on our security under watch and take appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

*[English]***Attending to Distress Calls by Delhi Fire Service**484. **SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Fire Service is able to attend to all the distress calls received by them ; and

(b) details of calls with time of receipt that could not be attended to during the last one year, and reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). During the last one year, the Delhi Fire Service has been able to attend to distress calls in the Union Territory of Delhi promptly. However, 17 fire incidents could not be attended to due to disturbances between 31.10.1984 and 2.11.1984 as the fire service engines were obstructed from reaching the spot. The details of these calls are listed in the statement given below.

Statement*List of 17 Incidents which could not be Attended to :—*

S.No.	Date of Incident	Time	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	31.10.1984	19.30	107, New Delhi South Extension Part I, New Delhi.
2.	— do —	20.13	Andrews Ganj Chowk, Delhi
3.	— do —	20.22	Ring Road, Defence Colony Petrol Pump.
4.	— do —	20.25	Yusuf Sarai, Ansari Nagar.
5.	— do —	20.55	Gurudwara Defence Colony.
6.	— do —	20.55	Mini Market, Naroji Nagar.
7.	— do —	21.45	Sector 1, R.K. Puram.
8.	— do —	21.45	Sector 13, R.K. Puram.

1	2	3	4
9.	— do —	22.35	Perfection Saree House, New Delhi South Extension.
10.	— do —	23.22	B-5, Safdarjung Enclave.
11.	1.11.84	09.50	Netaji Nagar Market.
12.	— do —	10.00	Gurdwara Village Maujpur.
13.	— do —	11.10	Chuna Mandi, Paharganj.
14.	— do —	11.15	Gurudwara Yamuna Vihar, Shahdara.
15.	— do —	12.20	Near C. 1/10, Ashok Vihar, Phase II, New Delhi.
16.	2.11.84	10.50	Hari Nagar Ashram,
17.	— do —	20.15	Milk Booth, Babarpur Road.

*[Translation]***Security Arrangement for VIPs**

486. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that security arrangements for V.I.Ps are not satisfactory;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make some special security arrangements for them ;

(c) if so, by what time and the broad features thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). No Sir. Specific instructions exist for provision of security arrangements of the VIPs. In addition, these arrangements are reviewed from time to time by the concerned security authorities and are strengthened in the light of threat perception in each case.

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

*[English]***Indigenising of T.V. Sets**

487. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether T.V. industry is indigenising the T.V. sets in two years provided Government ensure the supply of components at international prices ;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any schemes in this regard ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). In order to ensure that economically viable capacities for the manufacture of electronic components are established in the country to produce components at as near international prices as possible government has taken a series of measures which includes : delicensing of the industry, exemption under Section 22A of the MRTP Act and majority foreign equity participation in case of closely held high technologies.

(c) The key components used in the CTV are picture tubes, deflection components, EHTs, tuners, switches, SMPS power supply, ICs and semiconductors which together contribute over 80% of the value of components used in a CTV. At present virtually all these components are being imported except some of the ICs and transistors, which are being assembled by

BEL. BEL has also recently commenced production of saw filters used in CTV. Other general purpose components like capacitors, resistors, switches, loudspeakers, saw filters and crystals are being produced locally. The manufacture of deflection components, EHTs, tuners, SMPS power supply and delay lines are likely to commence in 1986. It is expected that the manufacture of CPTs will also commence in 1987-88. By 1988 it is therefore, expected that virtually all the components used in a CTV receiver would be indigenised.

Proposal to Open Namibian Embassy in New Delhi

488. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Namibia has proposed to open a full fledged embassy in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether India has agreed to this proposal of Namibia ; and

(c) whether it will not affect our relations with United States of America ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). An office of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) has been functioning in India from January 1982 with our full cooperation. SWAPO is recognised by the United Nations and the Non-aligned Movement as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, a view to which India fully subscribes. The SWAPO Mission has now been recognised by the Government of India as the Embassy of SWAPO.

(c) No, Sir.

Indo-Nepal Treaty

489. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent Indo-Nepal treaty any stipulation has been made about the construction of Kohalpur-Mahakali road, now suspended ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what is the financial implications so far as India is concerned in construction of 200 kms. road in the Terai region of Nepal by India as agreed upon in the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). An agreement was reached between India and Nepal on 26th September, 1985 for the construction of a road in Terai region of Nepal between Kohalpur and Mahakali. Under this agreement India will provide grant assistance of Rs. 50 crores for this construction. The project shall be executed by Nepal and completed in 48 months. Both governments will mutually cooperate to ensure completion of the project within the agreed time and resources.

Liberalisation of Pension Rules for Employees Retiring after March, 1985

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

(a) whether Government would extend the benefit of liberalised Pension Rules to employees who retired before March, 1985;

(b) if not reasons for the same ;

(c) the number of Government employees who retired before this date and would become eligible ; and

(d) the amount Government will have to pay if this concession is extended to such employees as well ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. In accordance with the C.C.S. (Pension) Rules 1972, pension claims are regulated by the provisions in force at the time when a Government employee retires, or is retired, or is discharged, or is allowed to resign from service, or dies, as the case may be.

(c) and (d). The information is not readily available.

Kalpakkam Fast Breeder

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

(a) whether the Kalpakkam Fast Breeder has gone critical ;

(b) what would be the energy generated ;

(c) the area that can be covered by this Plant ; and

(d) to what extent this has covered the path to self sufficiency in energy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). The Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam attained its criticality on 18th October, 1985. The Fast Breeder Reactor is essentially a test reactor, hence not designed to add to the power generating capacity of the country. However, it will generate a nominal electrical power of 13.2 MWc. Experience with the Fast Breeder Test Reactor will lead to the construction of a proto-type Fast Breeder Reactor by the year 2000 AD. Even so in the year 2000 AD the nuclear power generation capacity will only be 10% of the total power generation capacity of the country.

Protection of Indian Personnel Employed in Foreign Missions

492. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foreign missions in India are governed by any international convention regarding the service conditions of Indian personnel employed in these foreign missions;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to protect the interests of Indian employees in such foreign missions ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to protect the interests of Indian personnel in foreign missions in India ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of External Affairs evolved a Model Contract Form spelling out the minimum terms and conditions of service to be offered to the local employees. This Model Contract Form was circulated to all foreign missions as far back as in November 1985.

The object of the Model Contract Form is to ensure that both sides are aware of their rights and obligations arising under such employment and the Indian employees get a fair deal from their employees. However, it must be clarified that the Model Contract Form is only persuasive and recommendatory in nature. It does not have the force of law.

(d) The circulation of this Model Contract Form has been helpful in that it has provided reasonable guidelines which should govern the terms of employment of the Indian nationals working for the foreign missions. Whenever there have been disputes, this Model Contract Form has provided a basis to the Ministry of External Affairs to intervene with a view to ensuring an amicable settlement. On receipt of such complaints, the Ministry of External Affairs exercises its good offices to secure, as far as possible, a fair settlement.

Dacoities and Murders in Delhi

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

(a) the number of cases of armed robberies, dacoities and murders in Delhi since the beginning of 1985 (till date) and how does the figure compare with the crimes committed during the corresponding period in the previous year ;

(b) how many of the cases reported during the last one year have been worked

out and what are the reasons for the remaining cases remaining unsolved ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to augment the police force at various levels during the last two years to meet the law and order problem of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The number of armed robberies, dacoities and murders during the period from 1.1.1985 to 31.10.1985 and its comparison with crime figure in the corresponding period of 1984 is as follows:

Crime Head	1.1.1985 to 31.10.1985	1.1.1984 to 31.10.1984
Armed, Robberies	179	172
Dacoities	18	23
Murder	191	161

(b) The number of armed robberies, dacoities and murders reported and the cases worked out for the year 1984 are given below :—

Crime Head	Cases reported	Cases worked out
Armed Robberies	210	120
Dacoities	28	19
Murders	279	213

The reasons for the remaining cases lying unsolved are that no positive clues have been found.

(c) Government had appointed a high-level Group to study the Delhi Police administration and to make recommendations with a view to increasing its operational efficiency and overall responsiveness to emergent situations. Based on the recommendations of the Study Group, some of the significant improvements affected so far in Delhi Police are as follows :

(i) Delhi police zones have been increased from 6 to 9. Each zone will be incharge of a Deputy Commissioner of police.

(ii) 37 new police stations will be opened, 12 each in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and 13 in 1987-88. With these additional police stations Delhi will have 100 police stations against 63 at present.

(iii) Mobility of the police Force has been considerably improved ; all Inspectors and 50% Sub-Inspectors in the Special Branch will be provided with Motorcycles.

(iv) 118 additional patrol cars have been sanctioned. These will be equipped with wireless communication and controlled by the police Control Room. For this purpose, staff of 1923 personnel have been sanctioned. Considerable additional staff has been sanctioned for improving the efficiency of the Control Room, manning of the hot lines, teleprinter machines etc.

(v) A special Cell to deal with crime against women has been sanctioned with the staff of 44, which will work under a Deputy Commissioner of police.

(vi) Proposals for improvement of the Traffic Branch and increasing of the strength of vehicles in the Delhi Armed police have also been sanctioned.

[Translation]

Food for Education Programme

494. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) whether 'Food for education programme will be included and implemented in the coming Seventh Five Year Plan with a view to spread education among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children and to eradicate illiteracy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) There is at present no programme of Food for Education included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

**U.S. Request for Permission to Reopen
Cultural Central Centres in India**

495. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether US Government has sought permission for reopening cultural centres in Lucknow and other cities; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Exchange of Fire between Border
Security Force and Pak Soldiers**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press reports regarding the incidents of exchange of fire between the Indian Border Security Force and Pak Soldiers on Indo-Pak border;

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

(c) whether these incidents are taking place repeatedly despite drawing the attention of Pakistan Government towards the same; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d). There have been no exchange of fire between the Border Security Force and Pak soldiers on the Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab borders. However, there have been exchange of fire between BSF and Pak soldiers in J & K border. The Government keeps a constant watch on all developments and eventualities impinging on our internal security and takes appropriate measures from time to time.

[English]

**Joint Inspection of Nuclear Installations
By India and Pak**

497. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the recent talks between the Prime Minister and president of Pakistan, a suggestion emerged regarding joint inspection of nuclear installations in both the countries including nuclear capabilities; and

(b) if so, what was Government's response to this suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The proposal for mutual inspection of nuclear installations is neither practical nor workable.

**Representation of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes in Central Services**

498. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately in Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV services at the Centre;

(b) whether it is a fact that their representation in higher classes of Central Services has not improved much; and

(c) if so, the main reasons thereof and the remedial steps being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A Statement I indicating the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 1.1.84 is given below.

(b) There has been a considerable increase in the number of persons belonging to SC/ST employed in the various services/

posts under the Government of India. The comparative figures for 1965 (as on 1.1.65) and 1984 (as on 1.1.84) are given in statement II given below.

(c) The main reason for shortfall in representation of SC/ST is due to the fact that SC/ST candidates are not available in required numbers for being appointed against the vacancies in various groups/grades reserved for them. Some of the other reasons are as follows :

- (i) percentage of reservation for SC/ST has been increased from 12½% and 5% to 15% and 7½% respectively from 1970;
- (ii) reservation in promotion by seniority subject to fitness has been introduced only in 1972;
- (iii) reservation in promotion by selection is limited to the lowest rung of Group A and that too was introduced as in 1974; and
- (iv) scientific and technical posts required for conducting research or for organising, guiding and directing research upto the lowest rung of Group A have been brought within the purview of reservation orders only in 1975.

As for the remedial measures for improving the representation for SC/ST, various concessions in age, fee, travelling allowance, standard of suitability, relaxation in experience qualification in direct recruitment, and separate interview of candidates belonging to these communities have been prescribed. In case of non-availability of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, the principles of carry-forward of reservation and exchange of vacancies have been provided, as per relevant instructions, thereby protecting the rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. Reserved vacancies are also given wide publicity through Newspapers, All India Radio, Voluntary Associations of SCs and STs and Directors of SCs and STs Welfare in States and UTs. In some cases, Special Limited Departmental Examinations confined to SCs and STs candidates are also held. Examination centres have also been set up in areas having concentration of Scheduled Tribes population. Coaching Centres have also been started to prepare SCs and STs candidates for various competitive examinations. It is expected that with all these measures, the representation of SCs and STs will further improve so as to come up to the desired level.

Statement I

Statement Showing the Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Services as on 1-1-1984

Group/ Class	Total number of employees	Scheduled Castes	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes	Percent- age
A	55,229	3,825	6.92	943	1.71
B	66,607	6,742	10.12	1,196	1.80
C	19,89,013	2,78,133	13.98	75,353	3.79
D	11,91,266	2,40,596	20.20	71,895	6.04
(Excluding sweepers)					
Total	33,02,115	5,29,296	16.03	1,49,387	4.52

Statement II

Statement Showing the Progressive representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government Services during the Period of 1965 and 1984

Scheduled Castes

Group	1.1.1965	1.1.1984
A	318	3,825
B	864	6,742
C	96,114	2,78,133
D	2,01,073	2,40,596

Scheduled Tribes

Group	1.1.1965	1.1.1984
A	52	643
B	103	1,196
C	12,390	75,353
D	38,444	71,395

Atomic Power Plants during Seventh Plan

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

(a) whether any final decision has been taken with regard to the number of atomic power plants to be set up in the Country in the Seventh Plan ;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have requested that an atomic power plant be set up in that State ; and

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

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) Yes, Sir.

(c) Site Selection Committee has examined sites in the Southern Electricity Region of which Kerala is a constituent state. The report of the committee is under consideration of Government.

Compulsory Retirement of Employees of Doubtful Integrity

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

(a) whether Government employees of doubtful integrity are being retired compulsorily.

(b) if so, the total number of employees retired compulsorily during the year under the special drive ;

(c) whether any new machinery has been devised to identify persons of doubtful integrity ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the steps taken to check the possible misuse of the power to retire employees compulsorily ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). With a view to weeding out those whose integrity is doubtful as also those who have become ineffective, the cases of Central government employees are reviewed under the Service Rules for retention or otherwise in service after attaining the age of 50/55 years or after rendering 30 years' service. This is a regular and continuing process and orders are passed in the public interest. As appropriate authorities in respective Ministries/Departments are competent to take a decision for retention or otherwise in service of government employees working in or under them, information about the number of employees who have been retired pre-maturely on grounds of doubtful integrity during the year is not centrally available in this Ministry.

(c) and (d). No machinery has been devised to identify government servants of doubtful integrity. However, criteria and

guidelines already laid down have been reiterated. The review of government servants should be based not only on their confidential record, but material found on their personnel and other relevant files may also be taken into account. For the purpose of preparing a brief on the data available in these files and thereby to assist the Review Committees, Ministries/Departments have been advised to set up Internal Screening Committees.

(c) Detailed criteria and guidelines already exist for reviewing the cases of Government servants under the Service Rules, which provide adequate safeguards against any arbitrary exercise of powers conferred on appropriate authorities.

Allocation of Funds to States for Seventh Plan

501. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed the allocation of funds to the various States/Union Territories for the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

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

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

(b) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(Rs crores)

States Seventh Five Year Plan
1985-90

1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5200.00
Assam	2100.00
Bihar	5100.00
Gujarat	3000.00
Haryana	2900.00
Himachal Pradesh	1050.00
Jammu & Kashmir	1400.00
Karnataka	3500.00

1	2
Kerala	2100.00
Madhya Pradesh	7000.00
Maharashtra	10500.00
Manipur	430.00
Meghalaya	440.00
Nagaland	400.00
Orissa	2700.00
Punjab	3285.00
Rajasthan	3000.00
Sikkim	230.00
Tamil Nadu	5750.00
Tripura	440.00
Uttar Pradesh	10447.00
West Bengal	4125.00
Total States	78097.00
Union Territories	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	285.00
Arunachal Pradesh	400.00
Chandigarh	203.09
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.29
Delhi	2000.00
Goa, Daman & Diu	360.00
Lakshadweep	43.90
Mizoram	260.00
Pondicherry	170.00
Total U.Ts.	3768.28
Total (States & U.Ts.)	81865.28

[Translation]

Pension to Freedom Fighters of Indian National Army from U.P.

502. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central pension has not been sanctioned to freedom fighters of

Indian National Army belonging to Uttar Pradesh so far, though about 100 applications alongwith co-prisoner certificates have been submitted ;

(b) whether these applications have been pending since 1970 ;

(c) number of widows, among the above applicants, for the Central Pension ; and

(d) number of the applicants out of them who have died since the submission of applications and the cases in which pension has not been sanctioned to their dependents so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Under Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme, 1972 now re-named as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, a total of 5191 applications from the freedom fighters belonging to ex-INA personnel (Military Category as well as Civilian Category) were received upto 31.3.1982 from Uttar Pradesh for grant of pension. Out of these, pension has been sanctioned in 3368 cases, 1619 cases were rejected and 204 cases are pending for want of requisite information either from the applicants or from the concerned Army Record offices. No separate records of pending cases where applicants have furnished co-prisoner certificates have been maintained.

(b) No, Sir. The Scheme was started only in August 1972.

(c) Out of 204 pending applications, in 50 cases applications were received from widows in the first instance.

(d) We are aware of only one such case, where the widow has been asked to furnish the death certificate for further processing.

[English]

Closure of Tarapur Atomic Power Station

503. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) number of times the Tarapur Atomic Power Station had to be closed this year, and the reasons therefor ;

(b) the time required to refill fuel in this Power Station and the reasons why steps are not being taken to reduce this time ;

(c) whether the fuel filled this year was based on indigenous technology or it was an imported fuel ; and

(d) the basic difficulties faced by this station and the details of the steps taken by Government to remove 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) During the year 1985 each of the two units of Tarapur Atomic Power Station had 3 forced and 2 planned outages. The forced outages were mainly due to equipment problems and grid fluctuations.

(b) Continuous efforts are being made by the station authorities to out down refuelling time. Refuelling period has been progressively reduced from about 100 days taken in the initial years to less than 70 days at present

(c) Tarapur fuel is fabricated at the Nuclear Fuel Complex of the Department of Atomic Energy from enriched uranium in gaseous form imported from France.

(d) At present no special difficulties are being faced by the station.

Expansion of Railway Facilities to North Eastern Areas

504. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission will allocate more funds for the expansion of and extending Railway facilities to backward East and North Eastern Areas ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). While considering the expansion of and extending Railway facilities to backward areas with a view to

improving the accessibility and opening of areas for development, alternative modes of transport which could be more economic for development are also considered. The objective is to meet the total transport requirements of the area at a minimum resource cost. In the Railways there are a larger number of on-going schemes and priority would be given in the Seventh Plan to the completion of essential on-going schemes. In the North East Region, there are Seven on-going railway projects and priority will be accorded to the completion of these projects.

[*Traslation*]

Issue of Guidelines to State Governments to Check Violent Activities in the States

505. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have issued any guidelines to State Government to check violent activities in the States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the further measures being taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). Law and Order being a State subject, it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to ensure peace and to take all necessary precautions to this end. The Central Government, however, remains in touch with the various State Governments and from time to time, provides such guidance and assistance as is required and asked for. However, in respect of communal violence, Central Govt. have circulated to the State Governments a comprehensive guidelines for prevention and control of communal riots and promotion of communal harmony. Among other things, these guidelines envisage posting of impartial officers of known integrity, strengthening of intelligence gathering system, action under law against those indulging in inflammatory writings etc.

[*English*]

Allocation of Fund for Development of SCs/STs in Himachal Pradesh

506. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Himachal Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) how much of this amount has been specially earmarked for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) The Seventh Plan outlay of Himachal Pradesh has been approved at Rs. 1050 crores, the details of which are given in the Statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1511/85.]

(b) Out of the total allocation of Rs. 1050 crores approved for the Seventh Plan of Himachal Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 147.19 crores has been allocated for the development of Scheduled Castes under Special Component Plan, and Rs. 109.13 crores for Scheduled Tribes under Tribal Sub Plan.

Recommendations of Dubhashi Committee

508. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 4717 answered on 24 August, 1983 regarding Assessment of various programmes by Programme Evaluation Organisation and state :

(a) whether all the recommendations of Dubhashi Committee have been accepted by now ;

(b) if so, details of accepted recommendations item-wise ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. Not all.

(b) However, the recommendations already accepted are given in a statements laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1512/85.]

(c) The reasons for the recommendations not accepted so far are also indicated in the statement laid on the Table.

Amount Sanctioned to West Bengal in the Sixth Plan

509. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANINNG be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount a sanctioned by the Union Government to West Bengal for various Plan projects in the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether the State Government have been able to utilise the full amount on such projects in the State ; and

(c) if not whether the State Government have furnished any reasons for such non-utilisation of funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Details of the outlay of expenditure under the sixth Plan of West Bengal are given in the Statement given below.

(c) The reviews of the State Plans which were undertaken jointly with the State Government at the time of formulation of the successive Annual Plans, have revealed that the expenditure has fallen short mainly because the State Government had not been able to mobilise own resources to the extent envisaged in the Plan. The expenditure would have been still less if additional central assistance of Rs. 81.89 crores and medium-term loans of Rs. 414.43 crores were not given by the Central Government over and above its original commitments.

Statement

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)—West Bengal

Head of Development	Outlay	Expenditure	(Rs. crores)
			Excess (+) Shortfall (-)
1	2	3	4
Power	886.55	589.46	(-) 297.09
Irrigation and Flood Control	603.70	317.40	(-) 286.30
Social & Community Services	912.80	687.50	(-) 225.30
Education	275.00	177.43	(-) 97.57
State Capital Projects	247.00	171.66	(-) 75.34
Water Supply	103.00	61.12	(-) 41.88
Urban Development	70.00	59.66	(-) 10.34
Housing	59.00	49.13	(-) 9.87
Nutrition	25.00	22.05	(-) 2.95
Labour & Labour Welfare	5.00	3.03	(-) 1.97
Special Employment Scheme	4.75	2.95	(-) 1.80
Social Welfare	9.25	7.73	(-) 1.52
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	26.80	37.11	(+) 10.31
Health	84.00	88.43	(+) 4.43
Information and Publicity	4.00	6.49	(+) 2.49

1	2	3	4
Others (Zoo & Public latrines)	—	0.71	(+) 0.71
Industry and Minerals	273.34	134.91	(-) 138.43
Agriculture & Allied Services	226.80	147.02	(-) 79.78
Transport and Technology	285.07	205.81	(-) 79.26
Rural Development	239.00	173.76	(-) 65.24
Cooperation	46.00	20.47	(-) 25.53
Science and Technology	1.50	1.34	(-) 0.16
General Services	23.50	14.66	(-) 8.84
Economic Services	1.74	1.41	(-) 0.33
Grand Total	3500.00	2293.74*	(-) 1206.26

*This includes Rs. 411 crores for 1984-85 assumed in the Planning Commission whereas the State may have a different figure (perhaps higher) of expenditure.

Development of Electronic Digital PABX

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a highly sophisticated multipurpose 128 PORT Digital Electronic PABX has been developed by the Indian Engineers of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) 128 port digital electronic PABX has been developed by Indian Engineers of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT).

(b) C-DOT has developed a 128 PORT Digital Electronic PABX as a bye-product of its main project of developing indigenous technology for Electronic Switching Systems. The EPABX provides modern communication facilities normally required by large commercial, business or Government organisations and is designed for reliable operation under Indian environmental conditions. Feasibility model of the EPABX has been proved and pilot production for field trial is in progress.

Outcome of the Meeting with us President

511. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had a meeting with US President during his visit to New York in October to review the progress made in the resolution on various issues that had come up at their earlier meeting in June this year ; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome of the review in respect of various issues ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir During his visit to New York in connection with the 40th anniversary of the UN, Prime Minister had a meeting with US President Reagan on 23rd Oct. 1985. The themes covered in the talks included Indo-US bilateral relations, situation in South Asia, and international issues such as South Africa and the forthcoming summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev.

(b) It was felt that bilateral relations were going well. India and USA continue to have differences on matters such as Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme and on some international issues like South Africa and the possibility of the militarisation of outer space.

Problem of Refugees in West Bengal

512. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of refugees in West Bengal has remained a vexed problem even after 38 years of the partition of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even now refugees from Bangladesh are crossing the Ichhamdi river by boats into India as reported in Blitz, dated 28th September, 1985 ;

(c) whether Government have taken stock of the situation ;

(d) if so, whether Government sanctioned necessary funds for refugee rehabilitation as recommended by the Refugee Rehabilitation Committee of West Bengal set up in November, 1978 ; and

(e) amount sanctioned in this behalf so far ?

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

The nature and size of the residuary problem of rehabilitation in West Bengal were assessed from time to time in consultation with the State Government, the last of such assessment having been undertaken in 1975 by a Working Group set up by the Government of India. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, as accepted by the Government, various schemes were sanctioned which are now nearing completion.

(b) and (c). Members of minority community in former East Pakistan who migrated to India up to 25th March, 1971 were treated as displaced persons. Persons coming over to India after 25.3.1971 are Bangladesh nationals and are to be governed by the Foreigners Act.

(d) and (e). For "on-going" schemes such as acquisition of land in approved squatters colonies, resettlement of ex-camp sites families and enclave migrant families etc., a sum of Rs. 273.70 lakhs was given to the State Government for implementation of the schemes during the last five years viz. 1980-81 to 1984-85.

Besides, a sum of Rs. 379.53 lakhs, as certified by the Accountant General, West Bengal, was also released to the State Government for expenditure incurred on rehabilitation of inmates of permanent Liability Homes during the period from 1969-79 to 30th November, 1978.

The State Government is also being given funds by the Ministry of Urban Development for development of Displaced persons' Colonies and they have, by end of 1984-85, released Rs. 7.90 crores.

One of the important concessions given to the displaced persons from former East Pakistan is the total remission of relending loans given up to 31.3.1984 to the State Governments for resettlement of displaced persons.

The displaced persons should now be deemed to have merged with the mainstream of national life and any further assistance for their upliftment should now flow from the normal area development schemes of the State Government.

Preservation of Ecosystem in A. and N. Islands

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

(a) whether a study of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands sponsored by his Department and discussed recently under the auspices of the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage in New Delhi, underscores the precarious state of ecological imbalance ;

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn up any long-range plan to preserve the Island ecosystem and their fast disappearing tribes ;

(c) the broad outlines thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The study highlights the threats to the ecology of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) to (d) : Efforts are underway to evolve a strategy for environmental

conservation and integrated development of the Islands.

For the tribal population of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a Tribal Sub-Plan has been formulated, which takes care of their developmental and welfare needs. An Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Lt. Governor looks specifically into the development of primitive tribes. The tribal population of the Islands rose from 18,102 in 1971 to 22,261 in 1981.

Setting up on an Ordnance Factory in Himachal Pradesh

514. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the demand of the Himachal Pradesh Government and the representatives of the people from the State for the setting up of an Ordnance Factory in the State;

(b) if so, the decision of Government and the likely date by which the factory would be set up ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c) : Requests were received in the past from the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh and a few MPs and MLAs for setting up an ordnance factory in the State. They have been informed that while there was no proposal to locate and Ordnance Factory in Himachal Pradesh, the request had been noted and would be given due consideration as and when an occasion arose.

Location of ordnance factories is decided on strategic and technoeconomic considerations. It would not, therefore, be possible to indicate the time by which an Ordnance Factory would be set up in Himachal Pradesh.

Removal of Disparity in the Pension Rates of Ex-Servicemen

515. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the strong demand by ex-servicemen regarding the removal of disparity in the pension rates to those who retired prior to 1 January, 1972 as compared to their counterparts who retired later ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on this demand and the nature of decision ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government is aware of the demand of ex-servicemen for removal of "disparity" in pension. There is no disparity in the application of pension formula to the various categories of ex-servicemen. However; as pension is, *inter alia*, related to reckonable emoluments which have undergone change from time to time, the amounts of pension actually drawn by persons retiring at different points of time, naturally vary.

Government have taken steps from time to time with a view to mitigate the financial hardship of old pensioners, such as, grant of temporary increase, *ad hoc* increase and *ad hoc* relief to pre-1973 pensioners, depending on their date of retirement, and raising of minimum retiring pension (including relief) to Rs. 160 per month with effect from 1.4 1983. Recently, Government also sanctioned *ad hoc* ex-gratia payments ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 per month from 1st September 1984 to certain categories of pre-1973 armed forces pensioners. The Fourth Pay Commission is now examining the pension structure of both past and future pensioners.

Crossing over of Assassins of First Secretary of Kuwaiti Embassy to Pak

516. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the two alleged assassins of the First Secretary in the Kuwaiti Embassy in New Delhi had crossed into Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Investigations conducted so far indicate that the two alleged assassins of the First Secretary in the Kuwaiti Embassy crossed over to Pakistan in June 1982. Further investigations are continuing.

Proposal to Amend Police Act 1861

517. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to amend Police Act of 1861 as recommended by the National Police Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : The National Police Commission which was set up to make recommendations for improving the Police administration in the country formulated a draft Police bill incorporating the provisions to reorient the police duties, powers etc. of the police forces. The details of the draft Police Bill are given in the Eighth report of the Commission. Copies of the reports of the Commission have been placed on the table of the House on 30.3.83. Copies of the reports have been sent to the State Govts. for taking appropriate action. The State Govts. have been requested to convey their views on the draft Police Bill.

[*Translation*]

Filthy Conditions in Danapur Cantonment Area

518. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI ABDUL HANNAN
ANSARI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has received complaints regarding filthy conditions prevailing in Danapur cantonment area and also about pitiable conditions of roads there ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to remove these complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Complaints have been received from time to time from Public including Hon'ble Members of Parliament Roads in Danapur Cantt. were heavily damaged during the flood in 1975-76. Special grants-in-aid of Rs. 7.13 lacs were released in 1980 for repair of the roads. The following ordinary grants-in-aid have been released during the last three years.

1982-83	—	Rs. 8,95,000.
1983-84	—	Rs. 6,56,000.
1984-85	—	Rs. 16,97,000.

In addition, a special grant-in-aid of Rs. 3.74 lacs was released in 1982-83 for sanitation works. At present no proposal from the Cantonment Board for release of funds as grant-in-aid/special grant-in-aid, is pending either with the Central Command or the Government.

[*English*]

Growth Rate in Electronics Sector

519. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the highest growth rate was achieved by consumer electronics sector while the lowest was registered in the case of aerospace and defence during 1984-85 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Growth in the Defence and Aerospace Sector depends on orders placed by Defence and other Ministries. The growth in this sector during 1984 was 18.3%. The higher growth rate in the area of consumer electronics is on accounts of the wide coverage of network of television transmitters, steps taken by Government in respect of industrial and fiscal policies, rationalisation of these policies, and continued interaction with the Industries.

Persons raised above Poverty Line during Sixth Five Year Plan

520. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons raised above poverty line during the Sixth Five Year Plan period in the country ;

(b) sources from which the relevant data have been collected, probessed and complied ; and

(c) whether he is aware that eminent economists of the country have challenged the data circulated by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has conducted quinquennial Household Consumer Expenditure Surveys in 1972-73 (27th Round), 1977-78 (32th Round) and 1983 (38th Round). The reports on these surveys give give consumption level for different items by Expenditure class and also the number of Households with their composition by Expenditure class. The results contained in the reports have been utilised by the Planning Commission for the estimation of the percentage and number of people below the poverty line. Based on the 1977-78 NSSO Survey (Revised) the number of persons below the poverty line in 1979-80 (base year of the Sixth Plan) has been estimated at 347.8 Million. Based on 1983 NSSO Survey (latest available), the number of persons below the poverty line in 1984-85 (Provisional) has been estimated at 272.7 million, which implies that the number of person raised above the poverty line during the Sixth Plan was about 75 million.

(c) The poverty estimates for the year 1984-85 are based on the 1983 NSSO Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure which has been released only recently. The Government is not aware of any eminent economist having challenged the estimates.

[*Translation*]

Central Assistance to Bihar during Seventh Plan

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made a provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan for giving Central Assistance for the implementation of development Schemes in hilly areas of Bihar State as cent per cent grant basis ; and

(b) whether there is a provision in the Plan to relax the present prescribed norms with a view to extending facilities like communication, transport, banking etc. in these areas ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Requests received from some States for introducing the scheme to other areas are being executed.

-[*English*]

“Conversion of Agricultural Land into Social Forests”

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

(a) whether any study has been instituted to ascertain how much of the agricultural land can usefully be converted into social forests ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to give incentives for conversion of unproductive wasteland into social forests ;

(c) wether coobobul is found to be remunerative for industrial use and also for fodder purposes ; and

(d) if so, whether there are any plans to provide incentives for its growth in the sphere of social forests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No study has been carried out to ascertain how wuch of agricultural land can usefully be converted to social forestry.

(b) Incentives in the form of free distribution of seedlings, technical guidance etc. are being provided so that each farmer can identify marginal farmland/wasteland and afforest the same.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Subabul (coobobul) is one of the plants being encouraged under Social Forestry Programme in appropriate localities.

Plan to Tackle the Hazards of Radio Activity

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

(a) whether according to Government Plan 44 nuclear power plants are to be established by the year 2000 AD ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that little is being done to tackle the hazards of radioactivity and for disposal of the extremely dangerous nuclear waste of the existing atomic power units ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government and progress so far made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). As per the present 15 Year Nuclear power Profile the number of atomic power plants by 2000 AD is expected to be 32. The protection of the environment and the safety of the personnel and public at all times have always been the prime concern of the Government at all its nuclear installations. Atomic Waste Management has been assigned high priority from the very inception of the nuclear energy programme. Design of nuclear power plants incorporates multiple safety systems on the fail-safe principle to ensure that effluents from the plant including gaseous and liquid radioactive releases are well within the prescribed limits during normal/postulated abnormal situations. Low and intermediate level radioactive wastes are easy to handle and technology developed for their disposal is already in use all over the world and in all our nuclear facilities. Technology for vitrification of high level wastes has also been developed and proven in our country. Methods of ultimate disposal of vitrified wastes are currently being studied.

Pollution in Jamuna

524. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a long term plan to check pollution in Jamuna in and near Delhi, has been prepared and submitted by Delhi Administration ;

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

(c) the steps taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A long term plan to check pollution in Jamuna in and around Delhi has been prepared by a Committee appointed by the Delhi Administration. The plan has not yet been submitted to the Central Government.

(b) The plan with an estimated outlay of about Rs. 199 crores includes the following components :

(i) flood control and irrigation ;

(ii) water supply and sewage disposal ; and

(iii) installation of treatment plants in Industrial Estates.

(c) The implementation of the plan has not yet started. However, as a part of the on-going programme to check pollution in the river Jamuna, several projects concerning installation of sewerage, as well as its treatment and disposal have been undertaken.

Representation to Court Period of Evasion of Arrest for Grant of Freedom Fighters Pension

525. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the period during which a Freedom Fighter evaded arrest after issue of pension under the DIR for defiance of the Explosives Act, before actual arrest and detention, is also taken into account

to count the period of suffering detention for purposes of grant of Freedom Fighters Samman pension to persons ;

(b) if so, whether any such requests representations are pending consideration and decision for long ;

(c) if so how many ; and

(d) the decision taken with regard to granting of Freedom Fighters' Samman Pension to such persons belonging to Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since the type of suffering referred to against (a) is already taken into account for the purpose of Samman Pension, the question of representations in this regard having been filed to Govt. and pending consideration does not arise.

(d) No Separate record has been maintained, with reference to freedom fighters from Delhi, who have been sanctioned pension due to such sufferings.

Import of Radio Equipment

526. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for import of additional Radio equipment required for TVS Channel between Trivandrum and Cochin is pending with the Department of Electronics ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to expedite its clearance ?

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 Department of Electronics had requested the Department of Telecommunications to furnish the details of the equipment that would be required for the provision of a T.V. bearer channel on the Trivandrum-Cochin-Mangalore route. These details are still awaited and therefore the proposal is not pending with the Department of Electronics.

Crime Incidents in Delhi

527. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :
SHRI R.M BHOYE :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :
DR. CHANDER SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sudden spurt in incidents of crime in Delhi during the past three months, most of them remaining unsolved ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the cases of robberies, lootings, lootings of banks, stabbing and chain snatchings in the Capital during the last three months; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to maintain law and order in Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). As compared to the incidents of crime during May to July 1985, there has been no increase in the crime figures during the period August to October, 1985. A statement on the cases reported and cases remaining unsolved under the heads requested for is given below.

(c) The steps taken to maintain law and order are as under :

- (i) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling.
- (ii) Armed patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor cycles.
- (iii) Intensive checking of hotels, guest houses, pickets and sustained watch at strategic points and hide-outs of the criminals.
- (iv) Checking of vehicles and luggage etc. at public congregations and on roads.
- (v) Anti dacoity drives conducted by the districts and crime branch.

- (vi) Increase in police vigilance and preventive action against the criminals.
- (vii) Stepping up of externment proceedings and inter-districts/inter-State meetings to check the crime.
- (viii) Appointment of Special Police Officers to assist the Police in the detection and apprehension of criminals.
- (ix) Area security plans have been introduced in Delhi with 140 vehicles additional manpower and equipment, in order to curb the incidence of bank robberies, dacoity and to ensure speedier pursuit of and tracking down of criminals

Statement

Crime Head	May to July, 1985		August to Oct., 1985	
	Cases reported	Cases remaining unsolved	Cases reported	Cases remaining unsolved
1. Robbery	64	33	56	28
2. Robbery/looting of banks	2	1	2	2
3. Stabbing	55	14	52	16
4. Chain snatching	40	25	31	16

“Noise Pollution in Capital”

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint a committee of environmentalists and doctors to study the phenomenon of noise pollution in the Capital and suggest measures to control the menace ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has constituted an Environmental Consultative Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Councillor. The committee is to study various aspects of Environmental protection including noise pollution for necessary control measures.

Appointment of Special Police Officers from Members of the Public

529. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in an effort to stem the crime wave in Delhi, the police have decided to appoint members of the public as special police officers who would be given a limited amount of powers ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the statement given below.

Statement

The duties and powers assigned to the Special Police Officers so appointed are listed below :

1. The Special Police Officer of the area will remain in touch with concerned DCP and meet him periodically.
2. The Special Police Officers so appointed are given powers to

arrest any persons indulging in criminal activities under section 41 of Cr. P.C. The action taken by the Spl. Police Officer shall be intimated to the concerned D.C.P. so that necessary legal action can be taken.

3. The Special Police Officer should make himself acquainted with the respectables of the locality and he should have first hand knowledge about the criminals of the area by their photographs and their brief history so that he may take prompt action in case they are involved in any criminal activity in that locality.
4. The Special Police Officer is duty bound to inform the DCP concerned, in case he notices any gathering of anti-social elements, pick-pocket, illicit distillers, gambling den or movement of persons at odd hours in suspicious circumstances in the area.
5. The Special Police Officers so appointed are briefed about the heinous offences like robbery, dacoity snatching, communal riots etc. which have taken place within last one year in that area.
6. The Special Police Officer being resident of that area should inform the DCP about the persons who are keeping illegal fire arms, country made bombs, explosives or other lethal weapons, so that prompt house search can be taken and articles can be seized.
7. The Special Police Officer should keep strict watch over the activities of anti-social element, persons who are indulging in terrorist activities and in case he comes to know that such type of people have gathered at particular place he should immediately inform DCP concerned for prompt action.
8. The Special Police Officer should also keep an eye on the guest houses, boarding houses or other houses/bunglows which are being

used for such purposes without valid licence and on suspicion, he should inform the D.C.P. concerned for prompt legal action.

Purchase of Woollen Blankets for the Use of Defence Personnel

530. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the firms from whom his ministry purchased woollen blankets of different grades during the last two years for the use of the army and other defence personnel ;

(b) whether the blankets supplied by any of these firms were found to be of inferior quality and sub-standard ;

(c) if so, the particulars of such firms and quantum of such blankets ;

(d) whether Government's purpose to stop further dealing with the firms ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) A statement showing the names of the firms from whom blankets have been purchased during the last two years given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Does not arise.

Statement

1. M/s The Haryana Woollen Mills Pvt. Ltd., Panipat.
2. M/s Amba Woollen Mills, Panipat.
3. M/s Shiva Woollen & Textile Industries, Panipat.
4. M/s The Goela Engineering & Woollen Works, Panipat.
5. M/s E. Sefton & Co, Mirzapur
6. M/s Capital Woollen & Gen Mills, Panipat.
7. M/s Parkash Woollen Industries, Panipat.

8. M/s Mahavir Woollen Mills, Panipat
9. M/s Khan Udyog, Panipat.
10. M/s National Textiles Corporation, New Delhi.
11. M/s Andhra Pradesh State Wool Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Hyderabad.
12. M/s J & K Small Scale Ind. Development Corporation Ltd., Jammu.
13. M/s KVIC, Bombay.
14. M/s The British India Corporation, Kanpur.
15. M/s K.K.K. Mills, Ludhiana.
16. M/s Everest Woollen Mills, Ludhiana.
17. M/s Mittal Woollen Mills, Panipat.
18. M/s Swastika Woollen Mills, Panipat.
19. M/s Kunal Woollen Mills, Panipat.
20. M/s B. K. Woollen Mills, Panipat.
21. M/s Agarwal Wool Spng. & Wvng. Mills, Panipat.
22. M/s Sahni Woollen Mills, Panipat.
23. M/s Ashoka Handloom W/S Co-operative Industrial Society Ltd., Ludhiana.
24. M/s Jainson Hosiery Ind. (Regd.), Ludhiana.
25. M/s Wool India, Ludhiana.
26. M/s Apex Sales Agency, New Delhi.
27. M/s Sri Girnar Woollen Mills, Panipat.
28. M/s Natraj Woollen Mills Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
29. M/s Rashtriya Woollen Mills, Panipat.
30. M/s Universal Woollen Mills, Panipat.
31. M/s Sidharata Woollen Mills, Panipat.
32. M/s Amba Fishers, Panipat.
33. M/s J & K State Handloom Devp-Corp. Ltd., New Delhi.
34. M/s Paramount Pioneers, Gauhati.
35. M/s S. S. Dewadi & Sons, Kanpur.
36. M/s Cambridge Woollen Mills, Ludhiana.
37. M/s Suraj Wollen Mills, Panipat.
38. M/s Indian Woollen Mills, Panipat.

Border Issue with China

531. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SARI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN :
SHRI SRI KANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and China have agreed to resolve the border issue as reported in the *Hindustan Times* on 24 October, 1985;

(b) if so, what steps have been agreed upon by both the sides to achieve the objective; and

(c) whether there has been any further liberalisation of relations between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The Chinese Government have stated that they attach great importance to friendly relations and cooperation with India. The Government of India have also expressed the hope that all outstanding problems between India and China should be solved consistent with the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. Six Rounds of official level talks have been held with the Chinese since 1981. The talks have covered all aspects of bilateral relations and have focussed on the crucial boundary question. Our Prime Minister also had a friendly meeting with the Chinese Premier Mr. Zhao Ziyang in New York recently.

(c) Although there has been some improvement in bilateral exchanges in the fields of Culture, Education, Science and Technology, it has been Government of India's consistent policy that genuine normalisation of India-China relations can only be achieved when an overall, comprehensive and full settlement of the Boundary Question is achieved.

Consensus at Thimpu Talks

532. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI P. R. KUMARA-
MANGALAM :
SHRI KALI PRASAD
PANDEY :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any consensus was arrived at the Thimpu talks to settle the issue of the Tamil settlers in Sri Lanka ;

(b) whether attacks on the life and property of the Tamil in Sri Lanka continue unabated ;

(c) whether the inflow of refugees is also continuing and if so, their number till date ; and

(d) Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As a result of violations of the ceasefire arrangements, violence has continued in Sri Lanka and the lives and property of many Tamil people have been affected.

(c) The inflow of refugees is still continuing. According to information received from authorities in Tamil Nadu the present number of refugees is 1,22,243.

(d) Government are seriously concerned with the continuing influx of refugees into India which is caused by the violence inside Sri Lanka and particularly the

indiscriminate actions of the Sri Lanka security forces. Government deplores this continued cycle of violence. Government's efforts have been directed towards ensuring an effective ceasefire in Sri Lanka to create a climate conducive for negotiations towards a political solution of the crisis.

"Afforestation during Seventh Five Year Plan"

533. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for afforestation in 4 lakhs acres of land under the Seventh Five Year Plan and in 45 lakh acres or land under social forestry;

(b) whether apart from the Department of Forests the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has also formulated any plan for afforestation;

(c) if so, in which regions of the country; and

(d) whether Chhota Nagpure, Monghyr and Daltenganj in Bihar are covered by that plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The target for afforestation is 5 million hectares per year.

(b) The afforestation work being done by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is also a part of the target mentioned in reply to (a) above. The Department of Rural Development have issued instructions that a minimum of 20% of the funds allotted under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLGEP) should be utilised for afforestation.

(c) and (b). These Programmes cover the entire country.

"Naming of Betla National Park Palamau as Indira Gandhi National Park"

534. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will propose to consider the renaming of Betla national park Palamau (Bihar) after the name of late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Palamau has not yet been declared a National Park by the State Government under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

The constitution and naming of a National Park of an area which has not been transferred to the Government of India; is solely within the jurisdiction of the State Government, under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. If such a proposal is received by the Central Government, it will be dealt with in accordance with the rules and procedure laid down in "The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 and in consultation with the Indira Gandhi Memorial Committee.

Internal Screening Committee to Weed out Corrupt and Inefficient Officials

535. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

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

(a) whether Government have set up Internal Screening Committee in various ministries and departments of the Central Government to weed out corrupt and inefficient officials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee have submitted their reports; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND

PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). Under the Service Rules, Government servants who have attained the age of 50/55 years or have rendered 30 years of service, may be retired from service in public interest. Such cases are submitted to the appropriate authority by the Review Committee constituted in the Ministries/Departments for this purpose. To assist the Review Committee, Internal Screening Committees have been set up in Ministries/Departments as an internal arrangement. The Internal Screening Committee are not required to submit any report to this Ministry and the details of such Committees are also not available centrally.

Modern Equipments to Various Agencies Posted in Border Areas of Rajasthan

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

(a) whether to curb infiltration and smuggling in the border areas of Rajasthan, Border Security Force; Central Intelligence agencies and police posted on the borders will be provided with modern equipment;

(b) if so, whether such equipment will be provided to B.S.F. and Central agencies in other States also;

(c) to what extent the new modern equipment will check the infiltration and smuggling on the borders; and

(d) other steps Government propose to take to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). Some night vision devices and hand held search lights have been provided to BSF units deployed on Rajasthan border on trial basis for detecting infiltrators and smugglers from a distance in the night. Apart from this, high-power binoculars will also be provided for user's trial on Rajasthan border. The above equipments will be issued in phases to all BSF units of Pakistan border if the trials prove successful.

(c) It is too early to say as to what extent the new modern equipment will stop

infiltration and smuggling on the border though benefit is logically expected.

(d) Constant vigil is maintained by the BSF. Joint ambuses, radis and patrols with local police and other preventive agencies are organized by BSF. Additional coys have been deployed by BSF on Rajasthan border. Observation towers have been erected to watch movement of infiltrators. Border Wing Home Guards have been deployed in border out-posts with a view to augment the strength of BSF on the borders.

Priority to Strengthen Para Military Forces in Border Area

537. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Internal Security has given top priority to strengthen the Para Military forces and police in the border areas;

(b) if so, the main features of the programme; and

(c) to what extent these measures have already helped and assisted the States in checking the infiltration from across borders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). With a view to checking infiltration from across the border, the Government considers from time to time the question of strengthening the forces deployed on the border. As a part of these measures, a number of border out-posts have been set up, observation towers have been constructed and the BSF and other security forces have been equipped with advanced equipments like night vision devices and hand held search lights and high-powered binoculars.

(c) It is too early to make an assessment of the effectiveness of the measures taken but it is hoped that the measures would help in checking infiltration.

Commonwealth Heads of Governments Meeting

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

(a) whether all the 46 nations attended the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in October, 1985;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held at the conference;

(c) whether a number of proposals from the Indian Prime Minister were accepted; and

(d) whether one of the suggestions for setting up a panel on terrorism was also agreed to ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. 46 Commonwealth countries attended the Nassau Summit, out of which 41 were at the level of Heads of State or Government. The main focus of attention was on the steps and measures to be taken against the Pretoria regime to bring an end to apartheid;

(c) Following PM's intervention at the Executive Session a Declaration entitled the "Nassau Declaration on World Order" was adopted by the assembled Heads of State or Govt. which underlined the need for strengthening multilateral cooperation both in the economic and political spheres. The PM's initiatives and proposals also played an important part in the adoption of the Commonwealth Accord on Southern Africa embodying a concrete plan of action, including application of sanctions, to bring about an end to apartheid and South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

(d) No Sir. No such proposal for a panel was made at the meeting.

Penal Action Proposed Against Central Employees in the Light of Supreme Court Judgement

540. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the light of the recent Supreme Court judgement on the power of the Government to take any penal action against its employees including suspension or termination of service, Government have prepared a list of such employees who are inefficient or unfit for Government Service; c

(b) whether reasons advanced by Government for penal action against the employees are recorded; and

(c) whether such employees will be given a charge to be heard or represent against such orders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Supreme Court judgement referred to by the Hon'ble Member is perhaps the judgement delivered by that court on 11.7.85 in Tulsi Ram Patel's case. This judgement does not relate to the power of Government to take penal action against its employees including suspension or termination of service. In this judgement the Supreme Court has clarified the correct parameters of the Constitutional protection granted to the Government servants under Article 311(2) of the Constitution, and the three exceptional situations envisaged in the second proviso thereto. It does not alter the established law of holding inquiries as a general rule in which the charges are framed against a delinquent Government servant and he is afforded a reasonable opportunity to defend himself. Hence, the question of Government preparing a list of employees for penal action in pursuance of this judgement does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the position stated above.

Bill Charged for Deployment of Central Reserve Police/Army Units in States

541. **SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the bill charged and paid by the various State Governments for the deployment of the Central Reserve Police in the year 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) whether the State Governments are also liable to pay whenever they requisition army units for maintaining law and order; and

(c) if so, the amount charged for the deployment of the army in the State of

Gujarat during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Claims for Rs. 12,42,26,883.18 during the year 1983-84 and Rs. 17,82,88,710.98 during the year 1984-85 were preferred by the CRPF on the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar; Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The payment so far received from the States amount to Rs. 6,06,52,965 92.

(b) and (c). The information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cases Investigated by CBI

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

(a) the number of cases taken up for investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the year 1984-85;

(b) the number of cases in which they have filed charge sheets in the year 1984-85; and

(c) the number of cases of the Central Bureau of Investigation which ended in conviction in 1984-85, and the number of cases which ended in acquittals in 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The number of cases taken up for enquiry/investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation during the years 1984 and 1985 (upto 30.9.1985) was 1196 and 798 respectively.

(b) The number of cases sent up for trial to the Court was 561 in 1984 and 403 in 1985 (upto 30.9.1985).

(c) The number of cases which ended in conviction and acquittal/discharge is as under :

Year	Number of cases which ended in Conviction	No. of cases which ended in Acquittal/ Discharge
1984	215	71
1985 (upto 30.9.1985)	155	49

Personnel Serving in CBI

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

(a) the total number of personnel in the service of the Central Bureau of Investigation in the year 1984-85; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred in the year 1984-85 on Central Bureau of Investigation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) 2,932 (Two thousand nine hundred and thirty two) as on 1st March, 1984.

(b) Rs. 7,34,29,045 (Rupees Seven crore thirty-four lakhs, twenty nine thousand and forty five only).

Visit of Nepal King

544. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the visit of king of Nepal in September 1985 has served as a major step in strengthening Indo-Nepal ties;

(b) the outcome of the main issues discussed;

(c) whether the king made a reference to his old proposal of setting up a Zone of Peace; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction to this proposal ?

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

(b) and (c). Discussions between the king of Nepal and the Indian Prime Minister are confidential. These covered a broad spectrum of subjects relating to bilateral and international relations; among these topics. The king's proposal of Nepal being declared as a 'Zone of Peace' also figured in the talks.

(d) India is already committed to peace and friendship with Nepal under the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed in 1950 which continues to be valid. As with other issues this proposal is also under discussion.

Likely Extinction of "Birhore Tribe"

545. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Times of India dated 25 August, 1985 under the heading "Birhore tribe now nearly extinct";

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps being taken to save the tribe from extinction?

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

(b) and (c). The news item refers mainly to Birhor tribes in Lohardagga district and explains the efforts made by the Bihar Government for their development. The population of Birhar tribes in Bihar increased from 2438 in 1961 to 3464 in 1971. This tribal community is one of the nine tribal groups identified as 'primitive' for according special attention in planned development. The Government of India provides Special Central Assistance for the development of primitive tribal groups. The State Government has prepared a separate project Report for their development during the Sixth Plan a total Special Central Assistance of Rs. 207.08 lakhs was provided to the State Government for development of primitive tribes. During the Seventh plan the scheme will be continued with a higher allocation.

Measures taken to end Apartheid

546. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting (CHOGM) in October, 1985 any further measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken by the Government to compel the pretoria regime to end apartheid; and

(b) steps taken to develop a mechanism by which a political dialogue in South Africa could begin ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Apart from measures envisaged in the Commonwealth Accord on Southern Africa, India shall continue its efforts both in bilateral discussions and in cooperation with other nonaligned countries in multilateral forums, for imposition of mandatory sanctions by the UN Security Council against South Africa under Chapter VII of the UN Charter :

(b) The Commonwealth Accord on Southern Africa has proposed the establishment of a group of eminent persons drawn from the Commonwealth to facilitate a political dialogue involving the true representatives of the majority black population of South Africa with a view to establishing a non-racial and representative Government. The modalities of this effort are to be developed by the president of Zambia and the PMs of Australia, the Bahamas, Canada, India, U. K. and Zimbabwe with the Secretary General of the Commonwealth.

Attacks of Pakistan near BILA, FOND and SIAP asses

547. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has stepped up its attacks near the BILA, FOND and SIA passes;

(b) whether it is a fact that in an attack in September, 1985 even the Pakistan Air Force participated necessitating intervention by Indian Air Force; and

(c) whether Indian Forces had taken Pakistani soldiers as prisoners; if so, number of prisoners taken and whether any important information about Pakistan's sinister motive was given by the prisoners or any incriminating documents were seized ?

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

Agreement with Countries Visited by Prime Minister

548. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of foreign countries visited by the Prime Minister recently; and

(b) whether any agreements were signed during the visit; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) U. K., Bahamas, Cuba, U.S.A., Netherlands and U.S.S.R.

(b) No agreements were signed during the visit.

Afforestation in the Country

549. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government for afforestation in the country;

(b) if so, the total area to be afforested Statewise during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose Statewise; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent deforestation in various States in order to boost afforestation particularly in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Government have various schemes under implementation and consideration for afforestation.

(b) It is proposed to attain a target of afforestation of 5 million hectares per year during VII Five Year Plan.

(c) The VII Plan provisions have not been earmarked State-wise.

(d) Government have taken the following steps to preserve the forests in the country :

(1) Enforcement of the Forest Act, to prevent unauthorised felling of trees.

(2) Enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, to prevent indiscriminate diversion of forest land to non-forest use.

(3) Elimination of the agency of contractors in the working of forests in most of the States/Union Territories.

(4) Issuing guidelines to consider banning the felling of green trees above an altitude of 1000 meters in general and a critical review of Working plan provisions to conserve forests

(5) Undertaking an in-depth study of the problems of grazing and encroachment of forest land, inclusive of "shifting cultivation", with a view to find a long-term solution in regard to forest protection.

(6) Pulp and wood chips have been recently exempted from import duty. Import duty on wood in certain specified forms has been reduced to 10% *ad valorem*.

(7) An inter-ministerial group has been set up to study substitution of wood by other products which would help conserve our forests.

(8) A National wastelands Development Board has been set up with the object of bringing 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantations. A people's movement is being developed for afforestation. Conservation measures are being

strengthened under the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(9) Alternative sources of energy such as bio-gas and fuel-saving devices such as improved *chulhas*, solar cookers and water heating system/water-heaters, solar timber seasoning kilns etc. are being popularised. 7.50 lakhs improved *chulhas*, 3.55 lakhs bio-gas plants, 0.30 lakh solar cookers, 573 solar water-heating systems 19 solar timber-seasoning kilns and 500 solar water-heaters were set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

These measures are relevant to Andhra Pradesh as to all other States/Union Territories.

Exception Report on Central Projects

550. SHRI V TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to submit Exception Report on all Central projects costing over 100 crore rupees to the Prime Minister monthly;

(b) if so, the duration of the reports *i.e.* monthly, quarterly etc. and when first such report is expected to be submitted;

(c) the names of projects and location thereof in respect of which the report is submitted/expected to be submitted; and

(d) the measures suggested/adopted by the planning Commission for the proper monitoring and immediate completion of the projects ?

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

(b) Monthly. The first for the month of September '85 submitted on 19.10.1985.

(c) A Statement showing the List of projects covered by the first report is given below. The location of the projects is indicated against their names

(d) The primary responsibility for proper implementation and monitoring of

the projects and schemes lies with the concerned Ministries, who initiate necessary corrective action after reviewing the progress and performance. The planning Commission have been making suggestions for setting up improved monitoring systems in successive plan documents.

Statement

List of Central Project costing over Rs. 100 crores covered by monthly flash report monitoring system as on 25-9-1985

Sl. No	Name of Project	Location Distt./State
1	2	3
Power		
1.	Singrauli S.T.P.P. Stage-II (NTPC)	Mirzapur/UP
2.	Ramagundam S.T.P.P. Stage-I (NTPC)	Karimnagar/AP
3.	Ramagundam S.T.P.P. Stage-II (NTPC)	Karimnagar/AP
4.	Korba S.T.P.P. Stage-I (NTPC)	Bilaspur/MP
5.	Korba S.T.P.P. Stage-II (NTPC)	Bilaspur/MP
6.	Farakka S.T.P.P. Stage-I (NTPC)	Farakka/WB
7.	Farakka S.T.P.P. Stage-II (NTPC)	Eest Bengal
8.	Vindhyachal S.T.P.P. Stage-I (NTPC)	MP
9.	Rihand S.T.P.P. Stage-I (NTPC)	UP
10.	Vahalgaoon S.T.P.P. Stage-I (NTPC)	Bhagalpur/Bihar
11.	Singrauli S.T.P.P. TR. Lines Stage-II (NTPC)	UP
12.	Vindhyachal TR. Lines-I (NTPC)	MP
13.	Ramagundam TR. Lines, ST-I (NTPC)	AP
14.	Farakka TR. Lines, ST-II (NTPC)	WB
15.	Rihand Transmission Lines (NTPC)	UP
16.	Kahalgaoon TR. Lines, ST-I (NTPC)	Bihar
17.	Korba ST-I (PH-I+PH-II) TR. Lines (NTPC)	MP
18.	Central Transmission Project	
19.	Bokaro B-1 (DVC)	Bihar
20.	Bokaro B-2 (DVC)	Bihar
21.	Salal Hydro Electric Project (NHPC)	J&K
22.	Dulhasti Hydro Electric Project (NHPC)	J&K
23.	Chamera Hydro Electric Project (NHPC)	Chamba/HP
24.	Tanakpur Hydro Electric Project (NHPC)	Ranchi/Bihar
25.	Chukha Transmission Lines (NHPC)	WB/Bihar/Assam

1	2	3
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Petroleum

26. LPG Marketing Phase-III (IOC)		All India
27. Marketing of LPG Phase-III (HPCL)		All India
28. LP Marketing Phase-III (BPCL)		All India
29. Hazira-Bareilly-Jagdishpur Gas Pipeline (Gail)		Gujarat/UP
30. South Bassein Development Pipeline and Platform Complex (ONGC)		Offshore
31. Gas Sweetening Condensate Treatment, Sulphur Recovery Facility (ONGC)		Surat/Gujarat
32. Accelerated Production Programme of Bombay High		Offshore
33. Shano Complex (ONGC)		Offshore
34. LPG Plant at Hazira (ONGC)		Surat/Gujarat
35. Uran Terminal Complex Expansion (ONGC)		Maharashtra
36. Cambay Basin Petroleum Project (ONGC)		Offshore
37. Acquisition of 22 Rigs for Onshore Exploration Drilling- 1985/87 (ONGC)		Offshore
38. Polyester Staple Fibre Plant (BRPL)		Bongaigaon/ Assam
39. Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (BPCL)		Maharashtra

Coal and Lignite

40. Moonidih (BCCL)		Dhanbad/Bihar
41. Block II (BCCL)		—do—
42. Putki Balihari (BCCL)		—do—
43. Amlohri (CCL)		MP
44. Jayant (CCL)		MP
45. Dudhichua (CCL)		MP
46. Bina (CCL)		MP
47. Jhanjara (ECL)		WB
48. Raj Mahal (ECL)		Santal Parganas
49. Sonapur Bazari (ECL)		
50. Neyveli Second Mine Expansion (NLC)		S. Arcot, Tamilnadu
51. Neyveli Second Thermal Power Station ST-I (NLC)		S. Arcot, Tamilnadu
52. Neyveli Second Thermal Power Station Expansion (NLC)		— do —

1	2	3
53.	Mankuaku O.C.,-III (Singereni Colilleries) Steel	Andhra Pradesh
54.	Visakhapatnam Steel Project (RINL)	Visakhapatnam/AP
55.	Bokoro 4 MT Expansion (SAIL)	Bihar
56.	Bhilai 4 MT Expansion (SAIL)	MP
57.	Bokaro Captive Power Plant (SAIL) Mines	Bihar
58.	Orissa Aluminium Complex (NALCO)	Orissa
59.	Captive Power Plant Thermal (BALCO) Fertilisers	MP
60.	Namrup III (HCF)	Assam
61.	Paradeep Fertilisers Project (PPL)	Orissa
62.	Vijaipur Fertiliser (NFL)	Guna/MP
63.	Caprolactam and Ammonium Sulphate (FACT) Agriculture and Cooperation	Cochin/Kerala
64.	Hazira Fertiliser Complex (KRIBHCO)	Surat/Gujarat
65.	Aonla Fertiliser Project (IFFCO) Department of Public Enterprises	Barcilly/UP
66.	Nowgong Paper Project (HPC)	Assam
67.	Cachar Paper Project (HPC)	Assam
68.	Tandur Cement Project (CCT)	AP
69.	Manufacture of Passenger Cars and Lightcatillity Vehicels (MUL) Railway	Gurgaon/Haryana
70.	Calcutta underground (Dumdum-Tollyganj)	Calcutta/WB
71.	New Koraput Rayagada B.G. Line	Orissa
72.	Operations Information System Surface Transport	Delhi
73.	Nhava Sheva Port Project	Bombay/Maharashtra
74.	Acquisition of 12 Bulk Carriers of 5000 DWT each (SCI)	— do —
	Civil Aviation	
75.	Fleet Replacement, Augmentation (Air India)	Bombay/Maharashtra

1	2	3
Communications		
76. Electronic Switching System Project Mankapur (ITI)		UP
Atomic Energy		
77. NAPP-I and II		Narora/UP
78. KAPP-I and II		Kakrapar/Gujarat
79. THAL Heavy Water		Maharashtra
80. Manuguru Heavy Water		AP
81. Orissa Sand Complex		Orissa

*[Translation]***Employment of Handicapped in Central Government**

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

(a) whether Government a few years back had decided to give a certain percentage of job opportunities to handicapped persons in every Central Government Department;

(b) if so, the number of handicapped persons given employment to date on that basis, details department-wise;

(c) whether the target has been achieved, if not, the position in respect of each Department with reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps proposed to achieve the target and by what time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir. 3 per cent vacancies in group C and D posts are reserved for the physically handicapped in Central Government services. The reservation is made against posts identified as suitable for the handicapped.

(b) A statement showing the number of handicapped persons appointed in the Central Government for the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 is given below.

(c) For the first time in 1984 information about the identified vacancies was collected. In 1984 for which adequate information is available, in the Central Government as a whole, 3 per cent of the identified posts were, by and large, filled by handicapped persons.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Employment of handicapped in Central Ministries/Departments and their attached offices during 1982 against 3% reservation quota

Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Department	Total No. of vacancies filled up during the year		No. of handicapped persons employed during the year	
		C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ministry of Agriculture and Attached and Subordinate Offices.	293	187	2	3
2.	Deptt. of Atomic Energy	1430	472	15	—
3.	Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers.	942	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Ministry of Defence and its Attached and Subordinate Offices		475	1582	18	33
5. Ministry of Electronics and its constituents units.		204	52	4	—
6. Deptt. of Economic Affairs.		72	143	1	2
7. Election Commission of India.		17	—	1	—
8. Ministry of External Affairs.		—	17	—	2
9. Deptt. of Food and its Attached and Subordinate Offices.		23	43	5	1
10. Ministry of Home Affairs and its Attached and Subordinate Offices.		321	276	—	1
11. Ministry of Works and Housing and its Attached and Subordinate Offices.		717	346	14	1
12. Ministry of Health and its Attached and Subordinate Offices.		159	342	2	2
13. Ministry of Industrial Development and its Subordinate Offices.		14	40	2	4
14. Ministry of Labour.		—	27	—	—
15. Prime Ministers Office.		—	9	—	—
16. Ministry of Railways, Western Railway.		186	530	—	4
17. Deptt. of Personnel and A. R. and Staff Selection Commission.		—	1	—	1
18. Deptt. of Revenues and its Attached and Subordinate Offices.		256	440	3	1
19. Deptt. of Space		76	46	3	1
20. Ministry of Social Welfare		2	8	1	—
21. Ministry of Tourism and Civil		12	3	—	—
	Total	5297	4564	71	56

Statement

Employment of handicapped in Central Ministries/Departments and their attached offices during 1983 against 3% reservation quota

S. No.	Name of Ministry/Department	Total No. of posts filled up		Actually filled up by the Handicapped	
		C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation.	5	—	5	—
2.	Deptt. of Atomic Energy and its attached Units.	1653	628	27	—
3.	Deptt. of Electronics	65	23	—	5
	(i) Attached/Subordinate Offices.	29	23	1	4
4.	Deptt. of Economic Affairs*	111	112	82	16
5.	Deptt. of Revenue and Attached/Subordinate Offices.	122	175	2	3
6.	Ministry of Defence and Attached/Subordinate Offices.	8487	13743	97	89
7.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	14	8	1	—
	(i) Attached/Subordinate Offices.	31	30	—	—
8.	Deptt. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and its attached/Subordinate Offices.	12	11	—	—
9.	Deptt. of Industrial Development and attached/Subordinate Offices.	63	17	2	1
10.	Deptt. of Civil Supply.	13	9	1	1
11.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and its attached/Subordinate Offices.	408	431	13	10
12.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport and its attached/Subordinate Offices.	197	96	3	2
13.	Deptt. of Space.	685	264	12	8
14.	Deptt. of Steel.	16	12	2	1
15.	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	330	125	6	5
16.	Ministry of Works and Housing	1087	626	6	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Election Commission of India.		8	6	1	2
18. Ministry of Communications.		881	401	15	3
19. Deptt. of Food and its Attached/Subordinate Offices.		64	4	1	—
20. Ministry of Energy.		369	100	9	8
21. Deptt. of Commerce and its attached/Subordinate Offices.		70	21	1	2
22. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.		12	6	—	1
	Total	14732	16871	287	167

*Attached/Subordinate Offices.

Statement

*Employment of handicapped in Central Ministries/Departments and their
attached offices during 1984 against 3% reservation quota*

S. No.	Name of Ministry/ Department	Filled up		Identified as suitable for the handicapped		Actually filled up by the Handi- capped	
		C	D	C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.							
(i) Deptt. of Agriculture and Corporation.		27	16	1	3	—	—
(ii) Attached/Subordi- nate Offices.		125	49	84	25	7	2
2. Deptt. of Rural Develop- ment		27	4	Not indicated		1	—
(i) Attached/Subordinate Offices.		3	5	3	2	3	2
3. Ministry of Commerce and Supply.							
(i) Deptt. of Commerce		39	1	Not indicated		—	—
(ii) Deptt. of Supply		29	29	18	10	1	1
4. Ministry of Defence.							
(i) Deptt. of Defence		1866	774	900	619	27	23
(ii) Attached/Subordi- nate Offices.		1860	1416	1415	688	53	147

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Ministry of Education.						
	(i) Attached/Subordinate Offices.	9	15	—			—
6.	Ministry of Environment and Forest.	—	16	—	2		2
	(i) Attached/Subordinate Offices.	19	13	—			—
7.	Ministry of External Affairs.	113	10	113	10	5	1
8.	Ministry of Finance Department of Revenue (Central Board of Excise and Customs).	954	376	248	55	6	—
	(i) Deptt. of Economic Affairs Attached/Subordinate Offices.	35	150	14	104	—	—
9.	Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.						
	(i) Deptt. of Food.	31	1	1	1	1	—
	(ii) Deptt. of Civil Supplies.	—	1	—	1	—	1
10.	Ministry of Home Affairs						
	(i) Deptt. of Home Affairs	—	14	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Attached/Subordinate Offices.	165	19	11	—	11	—
11.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	—	—	—	—	16	—
	(i) Attached/Subordinate Offices.	11	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Deptt. of Power						
	(i) Attached/Subordinate Offices.	54	40	—	—	1	1
13.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.	4	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Ministry of Science and Technology.	19	13	19	13	—	—
	(i) Attached/Subordinate Offices.	221	3	58	3	4	—
15.	Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare.	—	—	—	—	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8
	(i) Attached/Subordinate Offices.	22	7	—	—	—	—
16.	Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal.	5	—	1	1	—	—
	(i) Attached/Subordinate Offices.	85	1	56	—	3	—
	(ii) Deptt. of Coal	3	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	2	1	—	—	—	—
	(i) Attached/Subordinate Offices.	91	43	13	6	3	5
18.	Deptt. of Atomic Energy.	534	76	269	48	2	2
19.	Deptt. of Electronics	26	5	23	—	1	—
	(i) Attached/Subordinate Offices.	26	3	19	2	—	—
20.	Deptt. of Ocean Development.	—	1	—	—	—	—
21.	Deptt. of Personnel and Administration Reforms.	—	4	—	—	—	—
22.	Deptt. of Space.	239	135	89	44	4	4
23.	Election Commission of India.	3	6	1	—	1	—
24.	Deptt. of Industrial Development.						
	(i) Attached/Subordinate Offices.	61	44	18	7	1	3
25.	Ministry of Law and Justice.						
	(i) Deptt. of Legal Affairs.	29	12	4	—	1	—
26.	Ministry of Labour.	63	26	11	5	—	1
27.	Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs.	22	31	7	5	1	1
Total		6823	3360	3397	1654	154	196

[English]

Crimes in the Capital

552. PROF. RAMKRISHAN MORE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that, of late, there has been rise in the incidents of armed robberies, dacoities and murders in Delhi.

(b) if so, the number of armed robberies, dacoities and murders in Delhi during the last six months (till date) and how does the figures compare with the incidents during the previous six months; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to check the growing incidents of crime in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Comparative crimes figures for the relevant periods under these heads are as follows :

Crime Head	Nov. 84 to April 85	May 85 to October 85
Armed robberies	89	110
Dacoities	15	7
Murder	142	130

While there has been an increase in the number of armed robberies, there is a decline in the number of dacoities and murders.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to check incidents of crime in the capital are as under :

- (i) Increased police vigilance.
- (ii) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling.
- (iii) Armed patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor cycles.
- (iv) Intensive checking of hotels, guest houses, pickets and sustained watch

at strategic points and hide-outs of the criminals.

- (v) Checking of vehicles and luggage etc., at public congregations and on roads.
- (vi) Anti-dacoity drives conducted by the districts and the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.
- (vii) Increase in police vigilance and preventive action against the criminals.
- (viii) Stepping up of exterment proceedings and inter-districts/inter-state meetings to check the crime.
- (ix) Appointment of Special Police Officers to assist the police in the detection and apprehension of criminals.
- (x) Area security plans have been introduced in Delhi under which 140 vehicles, with manpower and equipment have been detailed to ensure speedier pursuit of and tracking down of criminals.

Exploration of Uranium and Minerals in Andhra Pradesh

553. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether uranium and other heavy minerals have been located in the districts of Nalagoda, Mehboobnagar, Nellore and Prakasam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) steps taken to excavate and explore the mines;

(c) the amount spent so far on such excavation; and

(d) whether Government are willing to explore these heavy mineral deposits ?

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).

Yes, Sir. However, investigations carried out so far have not brought to light results which could be considered to be of immediate economic significance for commercial exploitation.

Proposal to Permit Defence Production in Private Sector

554. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given effect to their proposal to permit production of defence items in private sector;

(b) whether this would be a deviation from the defence policy in practice until now; and

(c) whether Government intend to control at least the marketing of the products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) To the extent necessary and possible, Government has been increasingly associating the private sector in the manufacture of Defence items.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Defence controls the Production of items which are exclusively for use by the Defence services.

"Pollution Industries in West Bengal"

555. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information about the grossly polluting industries in West Bengal which are discharging their wastes into the river Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed ?

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

(b) There are 43 major and medium industries on the banks of the river Ganga

which are discharging their wastes into the river without proper treatment.

(c) The State Pollution Control Board is persuading the industries to instal necessary treatment facilities. Recently, the industries have been issued show cause notice by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and asked to file statements before the Court explaining the steps taken for treatment of their effluents.

Flying Training Academy Centres to Train Pilots for I. A. F.

556. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Flying Training Academy Centres are there in the country to train pilots for Indian Air Forces;

(b) whether there is any Flying Training Academy in Bangalore; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to establish a Flying Training Academy at Bangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There are four Flying Training Establishments in the country to train pilots for the I.A.F.

(b) and (c). Air Force Station, Yalahanka, at Bangalore, undertakes training of transport pilots for the Air Force. There are no plans to set up another Flying Training Establishment at Bangalore.

Environment Impact of Kaiga Atomic Power Project Karnataka

557. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain environmentalist groups have protested to the Department of Atomic Energy against locating a nuclear power plant in the rich forests of Karnataka, as a proposed;

(b) if so, whether environmental impact of the Karnataka location was examined before any decision to locate the project at Kaiga was taken; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There will be no adverse impact on the environment including flora and fauna due to the construction and operation of Kaiga Atomic Power Station. Trees to be cleared for construction will be kept to a bare minimum and a much larger number of trees will be planted in and around the site. All effluents from the station including radioactive releases during normal operation or off-normal conditions will be well within the prescribed limits and their environmental impact will be negligible

Proposal to Reduce Price of Colour T. V. Sets

558. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of the assurance given by the Indian TV Manufacturers Association, the customer price for a colour television set in the market with one year guarantee exceeds Rs. 10,000 in respect of certain popular makes; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the price of colour television set, which may not exceed Rs. 7,000 ?

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 Price of a TV depends on the features offered for a particular model. Few manufacturers have introduced economy model of CTV costing around Rs. 7,000. With the measures already taken, more manufacturers are expected to introduce similar economy models.

Atomic Power Project at Kakrapar

559. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an Atomic Power Project at Kakrapar, Gujarat;

(b) what will be its generating capacity;

(c) when the proposed Atomic Power Project is likely to be commissioned;

(d) whether the State Government will be allowed to utilise 100 per cent of the electricity generated at the Atomic Power Station; and

(e) whether any other State is likely to share the electricity generated at the Project; if so, names of those States ?

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

(b) The station consists of two units of 235 MW. each.

(c) The two units are expected to be commissioned during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively.

(d) and (e). The electricity generated at Kakrapar Atomic Power Station is to be shared by states of the Western Electricity Region of which Gujarat is a constituent state.

Delay in Granting Passport by Regional Passport Office, Gujarat

560. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Passport applications to the Gujarat Regional Passport Office at Ahmedabad are unduly delayed and that it takes more than three months to grant a passport;

(b) number of Passport applications pending with the Gujarat Regional Passport Office as on 1 November, 1985;

(c) out of the total number of applications pending as on 1 November, 1985, how many of them are one month, two months and three months old;

(d) reasons for the delay; and

(e) steps taken or proposed to be taken to streamline disposal of Passport applications in time ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B R. BHAGAT) : (a) No Sir. It normally takes 2 to 3 months to grant a Passport

(b) 18,439.

(c) Over 3 months — 1,732

Over 2 months — 3,895

Over 1 month — 5,156

Less than 1 month — 7,656

(d) The agitation on reservation affected the working of the Police authorities who could not attend to the duties involved with the identity verification reports. The work in the Passport Office, Ahmedabad, was also affected as many members of the staff could not attend office during that Period. This led to mounting of arrears.

(e) The State Government has already been addressed to issue suitable instructions to the District Police authorities in Gujarat to expedite Police report on Passport applicants within a maximum period of eight weeks. Due to concerted and energetic action on part of the Passport Office, most arrears have already been liquidated. Only those cases are pending in respect of which Police reports have not come.

Five-Days Week Schedule in States

561. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :
SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of State Governments which have introduced five-days week;

(b) whether Union Government had suggested or would suggest to those States

which have not yet implemented a five-days week in their respective States to introduce five-days week; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government have received any negative response from any of those States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) "State Public Services" figure as an item (Item 41) in List-II—State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, as such, it is for the State Governments to decide whether to introduce 5-day week in the State Governments. The Central Government, however, has sent a copy of instructions about the 5-day week in the Centre for the information of the State Governments. Information about the names of the State Governments which might have introduced 5-day week is not available with the Centre. The Central Government has however received information that Gujarat, Tripura and Orissa have not introduced the 5-day week.

Nuclear Power Plant in Andhra Pradesh

562. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh had demanded the setting up of a nuclear power plant in the State;

(b) whether any expert team had visited certain sites in Andhra Pradesh in this connection; and

(c) if so, the findings of the team and the final decision 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Site Selection Committee has examined the sites in Southern Electricity

Region of which Andhra Pradesh is a constituent state. The report of the Committee is under consideration of Government.

Low Cost T. V. for Every Family

563. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking steps to reach low cost TV sets to the lower income families;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to introduce urgent measures to enable every Indian family to own a T. V. set in the near future ?

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). Government has taken several steps to bring down the price of TV sets. These include :

- (i) Issuing industrial approvals liberally, without any upper limit on capacities so that economically viable level of production could be achieved and competition encouraged;
- (ii) Reducing Government levies like customs duty on imported raw materials/components reduction in excise duty etc;
- (iii) A high power TV coordinations committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Deptt of Electronics is functioning with representation from Indian TV Manufacturers Association, to review and monitor the progress of TV sets;
- (iv) Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET&T), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics under their 'Material Technology Brand Name' (MTB) programme is providing help to industry to

produce quality products at reasonable cost by supplying material procured by them in bulk along with necessary technology.

Special Training to the Members and Officers of Armed Forces

564. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to introduce special training to the members and officers of the armed forces to handle the various kinds of insurgency in the country particularly in the border and backward areas where the root causes of insurgency are educated unemployment, and lack of economic development; and

(b) if so, since when and with what effect ?

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

(b) Training in handling armed insurgency situations was introduced in the late '50s and this has been under constant revision and improvement. The training imparted has helped the security forces to effectively contain insurgency in our border States.

Establishment of Regional Plant Resources Centre Near Bhubneshwar in Orissa

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

(a) whether the Department of Environment has sanctioned the establishment of some Regional Plant Resource Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such Plant Resources Centres sanctioned by the Department of Environment;

(c) the places identified for the location of such Plant Resources Centres;

(d) whether one such Plant Resources Centre has been sanctioned near Bhubneshwar in Orissa; and

(e) if so, the details of the progress of works done at Regional Plant Resources Central Bhubaneshwar ?

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

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

(d) and (e). A Regional Plant Resource Centre has been recently set up near Bhubaneshwar by the Government of Orissa. The Department of Environment has decided to extend some financial assistance to support scientific research at that Centre.

“Approval to Projects for Eco-Development of Eastern Ghats in Orissa’

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

(a) whether Central Government have approved 8 projects in the State of Orissa under a project for eco-development of Eastern Ghats;

(b) if so, the funds allocated by the Centre for those 8 projects; and

(c) the details of the schemes prepared for the eco-development of Eastern Ghats ?

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

(b) and (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

Sl. No.		Total amount approved (Rs.)	1st instalment released (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Project “BIHANG”—Principal Investigator (P. I) Shri U. N. Dev, Working President National Wildlife Conservation Society of Orissa—Bhubaneshwar.	5,38,400	3,21,500 (Project research programme commenced (September, 1985))
2.	A substudy of Ecology, Breeding Pattern, Development and Karyotype Patterns of the <i>Epidochelys delivacea</i> ; the <i>Olive Ridley</i> . P. I. Prof. P. Mahanty—Majmadi, Department of Zoology, Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar.	7,93,600	6,12,100
3.	Survey and Systematic Description of Citrus, Mango, Jackfruit and Tamarind in the Eastern Ghats. P. I. Dr. G. D. Das, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneshwar.	4,36,400	2,21,600
4.	Impact of Mineral wastes on Eco-genetic system of plants in the Eastern ghats, P. I. Dr. P. Das, Chief Executive, Regional Plant Resource Centre, Bhubaneshwar-251012.	8,46,400	4,00,000

1	2	3	4
5.	Chilka Lake P. I. Dr. P. M. Misra, Berhampur University, Orissa.	1,36,000	0,62,600
6.	“Collection and Retrieval of the Available data on Living Resources (Plant and Animal), Wetlands, soils, climate and earth resource”, of the Eastern Ghats. P I. Prof B.M. Sinha—Head-Deptt. Geography, Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar.	6,34,000	3,70,600
7.	An integrated study and assessment of eastern ghats of Orissa for terrain evaluation, Land use, resources utilisation and Eco-development—P. I. Prof. S. Acharya, Deptt. of Geology—Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar.	6,10,100	4,14,800
8.	Erosion assessment survey of the Eastern Ghats-in Orissa, P. I. Shri G. Mahapatra, Chief Executive, Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre, Bhubaneshwar.	4,40,000	2,60,000
Total		44,34,800	26,63,200

Census in Assam

567. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the census of population in the State of Assam was held last;

(b) whether it is a fact that census of 1981 was not done in Assam;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when will the said census be held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P A. SANGMA) : (a) The census of population in the State of Assam was last held in 1971.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The 1981 census could not be conducted in Assam owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in the State at that time.

(d) The question of holding census in Assam is under consideration. No date for the same has been fixed as yet.

Poverty Alleviation Projects

568. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) which are the major poverty alleviation projects being funded during the Seventh Plan period and what constitutes the core of the programme of each and criterion used for deciding the inter-project order of priority;

(b) whether adequate independent appraisal of the claimed validity on scientific

basis of each project was made before incorporating each of these projects as a part of the Plan; and

(c) if so, details of each of these ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The major poverty alleviation programmes being implemented during the Seventh Plan are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Programme (RLEGP). While the IRDP aims at developing self-employment ventures by asset endowment, the NREP and RLEGP provide supplemental wage employment. IRDP and employment programmes (NREP) and RLEGP) are not mutually exclusive. These activities supplement one another and together ensure a more stable flow of incomes to the poor.

(b) and (c). Appraisal is a continuous process and on the basis of experience gained of implementing the programmes in the Sixth plan period, these programmes have been included in the Seventh Plan.

Dowry Deaths in Delhi

569. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of deaths of newly married women under suspicious circumstances in Delhi during the last three months;

(b) number of deaths on accounts of dowry demands; and

(c) in how many cases people have been arrested for burning bride, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). During the last three months *i.e.* from 1.8.85 to 31.10.85, the number of dowry deaths, cases registered and persons arrested are follows :

No. of dowry deaths	Cases registered	Persons arrested
17	20	16

Talks on Improving of Relations with Pak

570. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the talks held between Prime Minister of India and President of Pakistan in the matter of improving relations between India and Pakistan during his recent visit to New York on the eve of 40th anniversary of UNO, besides the talks on nuclear bomb programme; and

(b) whether Pakistan is desirous of improving social and trade relations with India in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT): (a) Discussions took place on various aspects of bilateral relations such as bilateral trade, infiltration across the borders, Pakistan assistance to extremists, and Pakistan's nuclear programme;

(b) Both India and Pakistan have expressed the desire of improving relations in different areas including social and trade exchange.

[Translation]

Power Generation Capacity with the Commissioning of Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam

571. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which power generation capacity in megawatt has increased with the commissioning of Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam which has been designed totally with the indigenous technique;

(b) number of Atomic Power Plants based on this indigenous technique which will start functioning in the country by 2000 AD;

(c) whether Government propose to set up two additional units in Rana Pratap

Sagar Atomic Power Plant at Kota in Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the time by which work thereon is likely to start;

(e) whether these will be based completely on Kalpakkam technique; and

(f) whether the additional power capacity will be for the development of unirrigated and undeveloped lands of Rajasthan ?

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 Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam is a test reactor and is not designed to augment power generation capacity.

(b) One proto-type fast breeder reactor of 500 MWe capacity is planned to be commissioned by 2000 A.D.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The preliminary work on these two units has already started.

(e) These two units will be of the Pressurised Heavy Water reactor type, the same as used in the Madras Atomic Power Plant at Kalpakkam, Madras.

(f) The policy of the Government is to distribute the power generated among the constituent states of the region.

[*English*]

Soviet Offer for Proposing Complete Ban of Offensive Space Weapons and Nuclear Armaments

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

(a) whether Government have taken note of the Soviet offer proposing a complete ban on both sides of offensive space weapons and a reduction of 50 per cent in nuclear armaments, with the ostensible object of stopping arms race between the power blocs;

(b) if so, what is Government's information about the response of the US Government and other nuclear powers thereto; and

(c) what is Government's reaction in the direction of endeavouring to bring about a cessation of arms race ?

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

(b) The US Government is reported to be considering recent Soviet offer in the context of the ongoing bilateral talks between them in Geneva.

(c) Government of India are extremely concerned about the nuclear arms race. During his recent visit abroad, the Prime Minister held discussions with the leaders of several countries, including the US, the USSR and other nuclear weapon States and conveyed his concern. In addition, he issued an appeal, together with the other participants in the Six Nation Summit held in New Delhi in January this year, to both the US and the USSR to suspend all nuclear tests for a period of twelve months and offered to facilitate effective verification of such a moratorium.

Outcome of the Visit of U.S. Deputy Secretary of State

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

(a) whether the US Deputy Secretary of State called on the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary on October 7, 1985 in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. US Deputy Secretary of State also called on Minister of External Affairs and Minister of State for External Affairs on the same day.

(b) The visit provided an opportunity for continuing high-level consultations between India and USA on bilateral, regional and international issues.

Recognition of Polisario's Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic

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

(a) whether Government have given recognition to Polisario's Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic; and

(b) if so, what specific considerations weighed with Government for recognition of the new Republic ?

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

(b) India's recognition of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) is based on various resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly which recognise the right of the Sahrawi people to independence and self determination, as well as on the stand taken by the representative regional organisation—the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)—which not only admitted the SADR as a full member but which also elected it as one of its Vice Presidents.

Protest on Violence in South Africa

575. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have protested strongly in various international forums about the renewed violence in South Africa against the majority population by the white minority regime; and

(b) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The Government of India, through its representatives at the UN and in other international fora, has consistently condemned the pretoria white minority regime's reign of terror. The recent Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at Nassau, Bahamas, has decided upon a common programme of action designed to exert pressure on the South African Government to dismantle the system of apartheid and to establish a non-racial and representative Government on the basis

of adult suffrage without racial distinction. In addition to the members of the Commonwealth, several other countries have also recently taken political and economic measures against the pretoria regime.

Proposal to bring Employees of Departmental Undertakings under Administrative Tribunals

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to bring employees of departmental undertakings under the purview of the Administrative Tribunals;

(b) if so, whether Government have consulted the organisations of Central Government employees and unions of employees of departmental undertakings on this matter; and

(c) if so, what was their view and what is the Government's reaction to these views ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Central Administrative Tribunal which was established on the 1st November, 1985 has jurisdiction over Central Government employees including those who are working in the Departmental undertakings. However, by virtue of sec. 2 (b) of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, the Tribunal does not cover the Central Government employees who are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in regard to such matters in respect of which they are so governed. The Government have a proposal to bring such employees also under the purview of the Central Administrative Tribunal in so far as their individual disputes in regard to service matters are concerned.

(b) and (c). The Government have consulted the representative organisations of Central Government employees and Central Trade Unions on the proposal above. The representatives are generally of the view that their rights under the Industrial Disputes Act should not be

abridged or taken away. The Government is examining the matter further.

[*Translation*]

Issue of Identity Card to the Citizens in the Border to Check the Infiltration of Foreign Nationals

577. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that foreign nationals are infiltrating into the country by crossing the borders;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to issue identity cards to the citizens residing in the border States to check the infiltration of foreign nationals;

(c) if so, the time by which this system will be introduced and the places/regions/states where it will be introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d). Anti-infiltration measures, strengthening of BSF battalions and other security measures for safeguarding the borders for effectively dealing with entry of illegal migrants are reviewed by the Govt. from time to time. The measures include strengthening of Police of border States wherever necessary, construction of observation towers, strengthening of BSF by Border Wing Home Guards, equipping the BSF and other security forces with advanced equipments like night vision devices, high-power binoculars etc. Apart from these measures, in case it is considered necessary that identity cards to the citizens residing in the border States are to be issued, the Government will consider that aspect of the matter also at the appropriate time.

[*English*]

Review Committee for Modernisation of Delhi Fire Service

578. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any committee was set up in the past with a view to review the working of the Delhi Fire Service and to modernise it; and

(b) if so, details of the same and action taken on various recommendations of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Prior to 1976, expansion of Delhi Fire Service took place in ad-hoc manner. New Fire Stations were opened depending on the availability of the land and the funds. For the first time during 1976, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs ordered a thorough study by a Committee of experts of the requirements of Delhi Fire Service so as to improve its efficiency and effectiveness. This Committee was headed by the Fire Advisor to the Government of India and had among its members Chief Fire Officer, Dy. Chief Fire Officer, Delhi and Secretary (LSG), Delhi Administration. Asstt. Director General (DGCD), Ministry of Home Affairs and Senior Staff Officer Civil Defence were also co-opted as members. The Committee after due consideration recommended that a minimum of 63 fire stations were needed to provide adequate and effective fire cover to Delhi, as against 13 fire stations, at that time. A large number of new appliances were also recommended by the Committee, to be procured by the Delhi Fire Services. The implementation of the recommendations of that Experts Committee had financial implications of about 15.75 crores in terms of non-recurring expenditure in a period of 10 years, while annual recurring expenditure was to be about Rs. 4.76 Crores.

2. Due to paucity of funds, it was not possible to implement the report of the Experts Committee. However, the recommendations of the Experts Committee were kept in mind while opening new fire stations or procuring appliances as and when the fund position permitted. Since 1976, 3 new fire stations have been opened.

Proposals are under consideration for opening 5 new stations in areas where over the years fire risk has increased considerably like Kirti Nagar Ware Housing Scheme, Bhikaji Kama Place, Nehru Place and Rajendra Place Urban areas and Narela where presently the response time is very large. Similarly, additional fire engines were procured. Special appliances like Hydraulic Platforms and Turn Table Ladders for fire fighting in high-rise buildings were also procured. The number of fire engines and other appliances of specialised nature, therefore, increased from 144 to 167 in 1983-84. This further increased to 172 in 1984-85.

Adequacy of Fire Service Stations in Delhi

579. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Fire Service is one of the most poorly equipped Fire Services in the country;

(b) whether there are any guidelines/procedure laying down the number of Fire Stations and tenders that are must for a city;

(c) if so, the number of fire stations in Delhi/New Delhi;

(d) whether this is considered adequate for a city like Delhi; and

(e) if not, reasons for the same and action proposed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At present there are 17 Fire Stations, one training centre and a Headquarters of the Delhi Fire Service.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) A statement is given below.

Statement

In 1976 a Committee of Expert was set up by the Ministry of the Home Affairs to study the requirements of the Delhi Fire Service so as to improve its efficiency and effective-

ness. The Committee recommended that a minimum of 63 fire stations were needed to provide adequate and effective fire cover to Delhi as against 13 fire stations which existed at that time. A large number of new appliances were also recommended by the Committee to be procured by the Delhi Fire Service. The implementation of the recommendations of that Expert Committee had financial implications of about Rs. 15.75 crores in terms of non-recurring expenditure for a period of 10 years while annual recurring expenditure was to be Rs. 4.76 crores.

2. Due to paucity of funds, it was not possible to implement the report of the Experts Committee. However, their recommendations were kept in view while opening new fire stations or procuring appliances as and when fund position permitted. Since 1976 three new fire stations have been opened and proposals are under consideration for opening five new fire stations in areas where over the years fire risk has increased considerably like Kirti Nagar, Warehousing Scheme, Bhikaji Cama Place, Nehru Place and Rajendra Place urban areas and Narela where presently the response time is very large.

3. Similarly, additional fire engines, special appliances like hydrolic platforms and Turn Table Ladders for fire fighting in highrise buildings were also procured. The number of fire engines and other appliances of a specialised nature, therefore, increased from 144 to 167 in 1983-84 and further to 172 in 1984-85.

"Setting up of a Marine Park in Maharashtra"

580. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Institute of Oceanography (N. I. O.) has recommended that a Marine Park be set up at Malvan in district Sindhu drug of state of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to set up the park as per the recommendation of the N. I. O.;

(c) whether the International conference on the wild life has recommended setting up of a Marine Park in each country; and that despite such a resolution India do not have any such park as yet;

(d) whether Government propose to set up such a park in near future if so, the total cost of the project and the time by which this project will be implemented; and

(e) whether sufficient precautions will be taken to ensure that the project does not in any way harm the interests of the fishermen engaged in fishing near the Malvan coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The National Institute of Oceanography had carried out a study at the request of the Maharashtra State Government and recommended to them the establishment of a Marine Park at Malvan.

(b) Under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 action to set up a national park or a sanctuary is to be taken by the concerned State Government, unless the area is transferred or leased to the Central Government.

(c) At present, there are two marine national parks in the country, one in the Gulf of Kutch, Gujarat and the other in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The State Government of Tamil Nadu, is also considering the establishment of a marine national park in the Gulf of Mannar.

(d) and (e). According to information available from the State Government of Maharashtra, the proposal to set up a marine park at Malvan is at an initial stage and a techno-economic report will first be prepared before the project is implemented by the State Government.

Infiltration from Pakistan to Punjab

581. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrests and seizures made so far in connection with efforts of contain and prevent terrorism have revealed that well trained terrorists are being infiltrated

into the country from across the borders from Pakistan to penetrate terrorism in Punjab and other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, what specific evidence of this nature has come to light ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The interrogation of persons who have infiltrated into India and have been arrested has revealed information about their links and training abroad and the supply of weapons and other assistance to them for indulging in violent activities in the country.

500 MW Atomic Power Plant at Tarapur

582. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to instal the first 500 MW Atomic Power Plant at Tarapur;

(b) if so, what are the details of the project;

(c) whether this project is part of a ten-year profile proposed by his department; and

(d) if so, what are the details of this profile ?

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). The Government has in principle approved a 15 Year Nuclear Power Profile drawn up by the Department of Atomic Energy which envisages setting up of 12 units of 235 MWe and 10 units of 500 MWe Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors at various parts of the country during the period 1985-2000. The locations of these future atomic power stations are under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Pollution in Indian Ocean

583. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the salient feature of Ocean development programmes drawn by Government and the measures taken to implement them;

(b) the extent of success achieved in reducing Ocean pollution; and

(c) estimated quantum of fish died during the last one year due to pollution in Indian Ocean ?

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 main features of the ocean development programmes are the survey of living and non-living resources of the Exclusive Economic Zone for their optimum utilisation, deep sea bed mining, Antarctic research protection of the marine environment, development of suitable technologies for harnessing wave energy and ocean thermal energy, development of underwater technology, desalination techniques and development of trained manpower in ocean science and technology. The measures taken to implement the programmes are :

- (i) acquisition of two research vessels for conducting exploration.
- (ii) identification of two sites for deep sea mining.
- (iii) development of suitable technologies for extraction of energy from the sea.
- (iv) development of manpower.
- (v) Expeditions to Antarctica.

(b) Large scale pollution of the ocean is possible only from oil and derivatives. The laws have been strengthened and penalty for violation of pollution regulations has been substantially increased recently. So far no major oil pollution has been reported in the Indian Ocean. The Coast Guards Organisation have geared themselves up to combat any oil pollution that may occur due to spillage from tankers or accidents. Considerable success has been achieved in combating marine pollution from industrial waste, sewage and oil and most of the related agencies are involved in

preparing and updating an action plan for the Control of marine pollution.

(c) No fish mortality due to pollution has been reported during the last one year from the Indian Ocean.

[*English*]

Scheme to Check Water Pollution

584. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALL KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have formulated any scheme to check water pollution and whether they have identified the rivers of the country in which pollution has reached the maximum limit;

(b) if so, the names of rivers in the country in regard to which Government have formulated the scheme for cleaning the water; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Water pollution control activities are pursued by the Central and State Water pollution Control Boards as per the provisions of the Water (prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1974. Though there is no separate scheme to check water pollution, there are on-going programmes relating to monitoring and river-basin-wise study of all major rivers in the country. The river stretches have been classified for various uses based on assessment of their pollution load.

(b) A scheme for cleaning the river Ganga has been formulated and launched.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

"Ganga Authority Scheme"

585. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the schemes to make the river Ganga free from pollution have come to a standstill like the Ganga Authority Scheme which has not been started as yet;

(b) the reasons for which Allahabad has not been able to get so far the amount which was due to that city under this scheme; and

(c) the reasons for not removing the acute pollution at "Sangam" in Allahabad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir. Ganga project Directorate has been set up. Work to clean the pollution on river Ganga has commenced.

(b) and (c). A scheme for renovation and augmentation of the capacity of the Gaughat Pumping Station at Allahabad, prepared by the U.P. Jal Nigam, has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.6 crores. Funds will be released according to progress of work.

The scheme, to be completed in about two years, is expected to reduce substantially pollution near the Sangam.

[English]

**Pollution of Ganga by IFFCO Fertilizer Plant
Phoolpur, Allahabad**

586. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether effluent discharged by IFFCO Fertilizer plant, phoolpur in Allahabad is causing acute pollution in the Ganga and Yamuna water;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the management; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Thorium Research for Nuclear Power
Development**

587. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASINHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of exploiting India's vast thorium reserves for nuclear power development;

(b) if so, the specific steps have been taken by Government in this regard;

(c) the schemes prepared for implementation for nuclear power development; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Mining and processing of thorium from the Manavalakurichi sands of Kerala have been carried on for several years now.

(b) Research and development on the irradiation behaviour of thorium in research reactors and its reprocessing in pilot plant scale has been undertaken. Thorium blankets will be used in the fast breeder test reactor at Kalpakkam.

(c) and (d). The nuclear power development programme would be implemented in the following three stages :

Stage I : Construction and operation of a number of pressurised heavy water reactor units using the natural uranium for production of power.

Stage II : Construction and operation of fast breeder reactors using plutonium as fuel and depleted uranium thorium as blanket material.

Stage III : Construction and operation of fast breeder reactors using uranium 233 as fuel and thorium as blanket material.

**Patrolling Arrangements of the Country's
Vast Coast Line**

588. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA :
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
MARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is a greater need to strengthen the patrolling arrangements of the country's vast coast line;

(b) if so, the steps taken to deploy sophisticated radars and anti-ship missiles;

(c) whether countries like Britain, France and West Germany have offered anti-ship missiles to equip the 24 Dornier 228 aircrafts which are to be deployed for patrolling the country's vast coast line; and

(d) the other steps proposed to be taken by Government to safeguard the country's vast cost line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a), (b) and (d) : The plans of the Navy as well as that of the Coast Guard take into account the need for adequately patrolling the country's coast line and steps are taken to appropriately augment their force levels and by the induction of suitable ships, aircraft, equipment and weaponry to adequately protect our interests.

(c) It will not be in the national interest to disclose the details.

[*Translation*]

Decision to Shift National Academy of Administration to Ghaziabad

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

(a) whether a decision has been taken to shift the National Academy which provides training to I.A.S. Officers from Mussoorie to Ghaziabad; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. The infra-structural facilities available at Mussoorie are considered inadequate and there is not much scope for adding to the facilities at Mussoorie. Besides, difficulties are being experienced in getting proper faculty and quality guest faculty in the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie. Therefore,

the Government have decided to shift the Academy to Ghaziabad.

Accidents of Indian Air Force Planes

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

(a) the number of the Indian Air Force planes which met with accident during the last six months;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the number of such crashes during the last one year; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) . This is classified information which cannot be disclosed in the public interest. However, there has been a marginal increase in the number of accidents during the period First November, 1984 to Thirty-first October, 1985, as compared to the corresponding period last year. This was primarily due to an increase in bird strike accidents.

[*English*]

Interpol Meeting to Curb Terrorism at Washington

591. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Interpol at its general assembly meeting held recently at Washington, decided to curb terrorism;

(b) if so, names of the countries that participated at the meeting and sponsored such a move;

(c) whether some of the developed nations opposed the move, if so, the names of those countries and the reasons for their opposing the move ;

(d) whether separate cells of Interpol for the purpose will be set up in the participating countries or the existing cells will be entrusted with the work; and

(e) the time by which terrorism is expected to be curbed in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The various member-countries affiliated to ICPO-Interpol took part in the discussion. The Secretary General of the ICPO-Interpol, General Secretariat, Paris, moved the resolution on International Terrorism.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) This is for the member countries to decide. Interpol has not made any recommendation in this regard.

(e) It does not seem possible to specify any time limit.

Maharashtra-Karnataka Border Dispute

592. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last session of Parliament an all party delegation including MPs from Maharashtra met the Prime Minister and proposed that the long pending Karnataka-Maharashtra dispute be settled on the lines of the settlement of the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana on the basis of the norms of linguistic majority and geographic contiguity treating village as a unit; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Prime Minister received a communication dated the 13th August, 1985 signed by several Members of Parliament on the subject.

(b) The Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka have been holding discussions on this issue. The Government of India have preferred to await the outcome of these bilateral efforts.

Progress of Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala

593. **SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :**
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage is the work on Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala;

(b) whether there has been any delay in the execution of work on this project;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) by what time the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (d). Detailed planning of work and the services for the Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala is in progress. The civil works are expected to commence after the architectural features and designs are finalised and the approximate estimates are prepared on the basis of the architectural drawings and the soil investigations. The Academy is expected to start functioning in about 6 years.

Practice of Untouchability

594. **SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any reports about practising of untouchability in any part of the country during the past one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up annual national award for those working dedicatedly for the eradication of untouchability ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints are received from individuals regarding the practice of untouchability which are taken up with the concerned State Government for necessary remedial action. The nature of such complaints vary from area to area.

(c) No, Sir.

Resources in the Indian Ocean for the Development of the Economy

595. **SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Ocean contains vast resources of various kinds, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any special effort is being made to exploit these resources for the development of the economy; 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) Yes, Sir. The Indian Ocean contains vast resources of both living and non-living components. Among the living resources, there are shell-fish, fin-fish, lobsters, prawns, etc. The non-living resources in the Indian Ocean include placer deposits of ilmenite, phosphorite, rutile, zircon, monazite etc. and the deep sea deposits of polymetallic nodules. The nodules contain valuable metals like copper, nickel, cobalt and manganese.

(b) and (c). So far as living resources are concerned, a programme of extensive survey of the Exclusive Economic Zone has been drawn up. For this purpose, a newly acquired Fisheries Oceanographic Research Vessel SAGAR SAMPADA is being used. As regards non-living resources, two research vessels namely GAVESHANI and SAGAR KANYA have been deployed for the exploration and mapping.

Preservation of Eco-System in A and N Islands

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

(a) whether the eco-system in the Andaman-Nicobar Islands is being disrupted due to the large scale cleaning of forest there; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to stop the cleaning of forests and preserve the eco-system in those islands?

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

(b) Does not arise.

India's Initiation to Persuade Use to Give up Star War Initiative

597. PROF. P. J. KURIEN :
SHRI K. S. RAO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the non-aligned countries have discussed in any forum the strategic defence initiative or star war being successfully pursued by U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has taken any special initiative in persuading U.S.A. to give up its star war initiative; and

(d) if so, the details and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The non-aligned countries have been concerned about the danger of extension of the arms race into Outer Space. They expressed this concern at the Seventh Non-aligned Summit held in New Delhi in 1983 and in subsequent meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned countries held annually in New York. The Political Declaration adopted at the most recently concluded meeting of the non-aligned Foreign Ministers in Luanda in September this year stated that the maintenance of security through strategic defence is as illusory as the reliance on nuclear deterrence. It also said that such reliance on strategic defence threatens to exacerbate, rather than ameliorate the present global instability based on the threat of mutual annihilation and leads to an unprecedented escalation in the nuclear arms race.

(c) and (d). In his discussions with the US President during his visit to the USA in June this year, the Prime Minister conveyed the apprehension of the Government of India that the SDI would lead to sharp escalation in the already high level of the arms race, besides increasing the danger of outbreak of nuclear war. Government of India continues to be extremely concerned about the danger of extension of the arms race into Outer Space.

"Pollution of Ganga by Industries"

598. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 132 industries and 64 tanneries are responsible for the pollution of Ganga river;

(b) if so, whether Government will force these industries to pay for the Rs. 292 crore project to clean up the Ganga as approved by the Central Ganga Authority; and

(c) if not, the reasons as to why the tax payers of the country will pay for the wrongs committed by these 132 industries and 64 tanneries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes Sir, they contribute part of the total pollution. Domestic waste of the human settlements situated along the banks of the river is the major source of pollution.

(b) Industries are required to clean their wastes at their own cost before discharging into the river. The Rs. 292 crores approved by the Central Ganga Authority are for schemes to control municipal sewage being generated from class I cities situated on the river banks.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure Incurred on Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala

599. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) details of the expenditure incurred upto 30 March 1985 by the Central and State Governments for the infrastructure for the Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala; and

(b) the allotment for the same during the Seventh Plan period and the probable date of completion of work of the Academy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Government sanction was accorded in March 1985 for the provision of wall/security fencing around the site

for the Naval Academy at an estimated cost of Rs. 79.05 lakhs. A special medium term loan of Rs. 20 crores was also released to the Government of Kerala for the acquisition of land.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 26 crores is being reflected in the Draft Defence Plan 1985-90 for the Naval Academy. The work is expected to be completed in about 6 years.

Recruitment Procedure of the Paramilitary Forces

600. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to streamline the recruitment procedure of the paramilitary forces to ensure that only men of merit are taken in the forces; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

[Translation]

Visit of Pope Paul II

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

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether reverend Pope Paul II is paying a state-visit to India in February, 1986 and if so, the details of his programme and the arrangements made by the Government in this regard and the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(b) whether it is proposed to familiarise Reverend Pope with the heritage of India in a dignified way;

(c) whether any programme has been chalked out to take him to famous cultural and religious places of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Pope Paul II is scheduled to pay

a state visit to India at the beginning of February, 1986. The details of the programme for this visit are still being discussed.

(b) to (d). The endeavour will be to make the programme as comprehensive as possible keeping various relevant factors in mind.

Indians in South Africa

602. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people of Indian Origin in South Africa;

(b) whether Government have made any arrangements to receive information about the people of Indian Origin in that country through some agency;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether Government will furnish to the house the information received by them regarding the conditions of persons of Indian Origin in South Africa ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) There are approximately 850,000 people of Indian origin in South Africa,

(b) and (c). As we follow a policy of total boycott of South Africa, we do not have any official agency in that country to provide information to us on happenings there.

(d) Government would always be willing to share with Honourable Members any specific information that it may receive about persons of Indian origin in South Africa from whatever source.

[English]

Investigation of Crimes by CBI along the International Border

603. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered to investigate crimes within specified limits along the international border with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the number of cases pertaining to those areas presently with the CBI and full details thereof; and

(c) purpose for which CBI in handling such cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The CBI has been empowered to investigate crime within specified limits along the international border with Pakistan in the States of Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat. Notifications to this effect were issued by the Government, on 10.9.85, 12.9.85 and 5.11.85 respectively. The offence which could be investigated by the CBI have been specified in the notifications. However, CBI has not yet taken up any case so far.

(c) There is an obvious need to effectively tackle the increased activities of smugglers, criminals/terrorists as well as illegal immigrants all along the border as they pose a serious threat to the internal security of the Country. Having regard to the inter-State nature of the activities of such criminals and the need for a greater degree of thoroughness investigation of cases registered against such persons, it was felt that such cases should be investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Extradition Treaty with U. K., Canada and U.S. A.

604. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :
PROF. NIRMLA KUMARI
SHAKTAWAT :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that extradition treaties have been reached with U. K., Canada and USA;

(b) if so, the nature of these treaties; and

(c) if not, the stage so far reached in the matter ?

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

to (c). No extradition treaties have been concluded with U. K. and Canada.

2. An Extradition Treaty concluded between the U.S.A. and U.K. on December 2, 1931 was acceded to by India on March 9, 1942 and came into force the same day. In exercise of powers conferred by Section 3 of extradition Act 1962, the Government of India directed that provisions of the Act other than Chapter 3 should be applicable to the U.S.A. with effect from 1st April, 1966. In terms of these arrangements, the issues have been processed from time to time.

3. The Government of *Canada* has, by an Order-in-Council, extended part II of its Extradition Act to be in force and effect with regard to India as of October 31, 1985. Now the Extradition can be sought of persons convicted or charged with offences in India committed after October 31, 1985.

4. Further steps to be taken in this direction with respect to Canada and U. K. are presently under examination.

Execution of Poet by South Africa Government

605. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India voiced her deep concern at the execution of the poet Benjamin Moloise by the Government of South Africa at the 40th General Assembly Session of UNO in the month of October, 1985;

(b) if so, what was response and attitude of the developed Nations; and

(c) whether UNO General Assembly has affirmed and resolved that U.N. charter of Human Rights is valued, respected and implemented by the Member Nations ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, India had voiced her deep concern and anguish at the apartheid regime's decision to execute the valiant freedom fighter, Benjamin Moloise;

In her capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned countries, India had condemned the decision of the Protoria regime;

The President of the Security Council also made a statement on the eve of the execution, expressing indignation and concern of the Council and appealing to the South African Government to rescind the death sentence. The Commonwealth Heads of State and Government meeting at Nassau made a similar appeal.

(c) Yes Sir. The Universal Declaration on Human Rights was adopted and proclaimed by the UN General Assembly as far back as 1948 and has provided the basis for the development and elaboration of international cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights since that time.

Death of Labourers in Akhnoor, Due to Collapse of Army Building under Construction

606. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 100 labourers mostly from Madhya Pradesh died or were injured in Akhnoor when an army building under construction collapsed upon them;

(b) if so, details of the said accident;

(c) amount of compensation paid to those who died and to those who suffered injuries;

(d) the reasons for such building collapse; and

(e) reaction of Government to the said accident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (e). A double storeyed Army building under construction at Akhnoor collapsed on 17th July, 1985. During the rescue operations, 47 persons were evacuated and admitted to local Military Hospital for the treatment of injuries. In addition to that 22 dead bodies were recovered. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered on 20th July, 1985 and its findings are awaited. It has been reported that an amount of Rs. 24,000 has been paid jointly as an interim compensation to the deceased and the injured labourers by the Builders Association of India and the

local staff of the Military Engineer Services. The compensation award is under consideration of the Labour Commissioner. On receipt of the report of the Court of Inquiry, further action will be taken based on its findings.

Consumers Registered for E.C. T.V. Sets

**607. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 5593 ECIL answered on 8 May 1985 regarding warranty charges for EC T.V. and 5667 regarding purchase of Colour and Black and White T.V. sets from and state :

(a) what action has been taken on each consumer complaint sent by Consumers Associations (VOICE) regarding compulsory payment of warranty/service charge on purchase of EC TVs giving name of consumer, nature of complaints and action taken in each case;

(b) number of consumers registered with BCIL for B and W/colour TV sets at each delivery centre up to date alongwith consumer price of each model of TV at each delivery centre;

(c) what are the main features of each model of EC TV and how many sets of each model are to be produced in next 12 months and how many sets of each model will be sold at each delivery centre during that time; and

(d) the guidelines issued 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) Following representations have been received at the Head Office of Electronics Corporation of India Limited through VOICE mainly in connection with warranty charges. Names of Customers are :

1. Shri Sumer Chand Choradia, Madras
2. Shri P.R. Kamath, Mangalore
3. Dr. R.B.L. Agarwal, Udaipur

Replies have been sent by Electronics Corporation of India Limited explaining the position to Customers.

(b) Black and White TV is by and large available at most of the Company's outlets off-the-shelf or within a short period and hence a separate list of booking is not maintained. Number of Customers registered for Colour TV sets at each delivery centre is as under :

Centre	No. of Consumers Registered
Hyderabad	2383
Kakinada	64
Vijayawada	403
Tirupathi	40
Calcutta	1669
Bombay	5348
Pune	453
Amedabad	1543
Raipur	599
Nagpur	98
Delhi	4136
Lucknow	1256
Jaipur	1196
Chandigarh	227
Panipat	111
Madras	1228
Government of Maharashtra and others	2116
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	22870
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A statement showing customer prices at different branches for different models effective from 1st October 1985 is given below.

(c) Main features of EC-TV are :

(i) For Colour TV-Multichannel Electronic tuner, 51 CM screen size, quick start picture tube, dual cone loud speaker. Remote control and shutter available as options.

(ii) For Black and White TV-51 CM Screen size for Ajanta and Premier models. 36 CM and 30 CM Screens

for Mini Super and Mini Marvel models respectively.

Expected production of colour and black and white TV sets in next twelve months is Fiftyfive thousand each of Colour TV and Black and White TV sets. Distribution among different models and delivery at various centres will follow demand pattern.

(d) the Company observes first-booked-first-several basis.

Statement

EC TV Customer Prices at Different Branches W. E. F. 1.10.85

Sl. No.	Branch	T-1013 Premier	T-1040 Ajanta	T-1050 Mini Super	T-1060 Mini Marvel	T-2040 Spectra	T-2043 Supper S. P. with Shutters	T-2041 Spectra	(BC) Supper
		Rs. 2100 + 400 + 40 + 200 = 2740	2465 + 400 + 40 + 525 = 3130	1665 + 30 + 150 = 1845	1520 + 25 + 135 = 1680	5490 + 1000 + 40 + 350 = 6880	5800 + 1000 + 50 + 350 = 7200	6670 + 1000 + 40 + 380 = 8090	
1.	B Calcutta	3267-85	3733-15	2199-70	2003-10	8212-40	8542-60	9658-15	
2.	Bombay	3278-00	3744-00	2207-00	2010-00	8229-00	8611-20	9676-00	
3.	Pune	3278-00	3744-00	2207-00	2010-00	8229-00	8611-20	9676-00	
4.	Nagpur	3245-55	3707-50	2185-40	1950-00	8149-40	8528-40	9582-65	
5.	Ahmedabad	3307-00	3780-00	2224-00	2025-00	8339-00	8787-05	9874-00	
6.	Raipur	3153-83	3598-23	2134-75	1947-90	7879-65	8246-00	9252-30	
7.	Indore	3113-83	3558-23	2094-75	1907-90	7879-65	8206-00	9222-30	
8.	Bhopal/Gwalior	3143-83	3588-23	2124-75	1937-90	7869-65	8236-00	9252-30	
9.	Hderabad/ Vijayawada/Kakinada	2882 75	3293-10	2166-80	1973-00	7238-45	7575-15	8511-50	
10.	Delhi	3017-00	3446-00	2032-00	1850-00	7571-00	7923-00	8902-00	
11.	Lucknow	3090-90	3530-00	2082-00	1896-20	7752-55	8112-85	9115-00	
12.	Jajpur	2991-00	3413-00	2021-40	1843-20	7482-00	7830-00	8795-70	
13.	Chandigarh	3019-50	3449-25	2033-20	1851-35	7581-80	7934-40	8915-20	
14.	Panipat	3174-65	3621-60	2148-90	1959-80	7919-40	8286-20	9306-20	
15.	Punjab	3180-55	3625-00	2132-15	1944-05	7903-05	8268-05	9282-15	
16.	Madras	3041-40	3474-30	2047-95	1864-80	7636-80	7992-00	8979-90	
17.	Bangalore	3096-20	3536-90	2084-85	1898-40	7774-40	8136-00	9141-70	

Sale of Advanced Computers by US Government

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

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Government have decided to sell advanced computers to India;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Since August 1985, the US Government has issued export licences for over 50 advanced computer systems for sale to India.

(c) Does not arise.

Activities of Anti-National and Pro-Pakistan Elements in J and K

609. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports recently about unusual concentration of Pakistani forces and hoarding of sophisticated weapons all along the line of actual control besides sport in the activities of the anti-national and pro-Pakistani elements in the J & K state; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reaction of the Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The Government have no reports about any unusual movement of troops/equipments across the line of actual control in Jammu and Kashmir. The Government are aware of the activities of the anti-national and pro-Pakistani elements in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and, wherever necessary, bring them to the notice of the State Government for appropriate action.

Implementation of 15 Point Directives in Protection of Minorities

610. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions had been issued to the State Governments on 11 May, 1983 to take effective steps to implement the 15-Point directives issued by the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) steps taken/proposed by the different State Governments and the Central Ministries to implement the directives regarding giving special considerations to recruitment from minority communities; and

(d) The progress in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The Former Prime Minister had issued a 15-Point directive dated 11th May, 1983 Statement on fuller integration of minorities in all aspects of national life. Directives were communicated to all the Chief Ministers vide Home Minister's d.o. letter dated 23rd May, 1983 and all the State Governments and Union Territories were requested to send quarterly reports indicating the progress of implementation of these directives. In pursuance of the above all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been sending quarterly reports on a regular basis, except the State Governments of some of the North-Eastern States who have reported that their population consists mainly of tribals and that they do not have the kind of minorities problems existing in other parts of the country and the State of West Bengal which has not submitted any quarterly report so far on the implementation of these directives. These directives have been again reiterated by the Prime Minister in his letter dated 28th August, 1985 to the Chief Ministers of the States, requesting them to monitor the programmes at their level.

These directives included among others, measures to be taken by the State Government for giving special consideration to the minorities in the recruitment of Police

personnel and making the selection committee representative for this purpose. The directives also included similar action by the Central Government for recruitment of personnel to the Central Police Forces, and by Central Departments, Nationalised Banks and Public Enterprises etc.

(c) and (d). As regard the Central Departments, Nationalised Banks, and public Sector Undertakings, details instructions were issued to all the Central Departments, Nationalised Banks and Public Sector Undertakings. Action taken by the Nationalised Banks and Central Public Sector Undertakings and also by some of the Central Departments with large scale employment opportunities like Railways and P & T Departments has been reviewed by the Minorities Cell in various meetings held from time to time. During these meetings the general view expressed was that most of the panels sent by Employment Exchanges do not contain adequate names of some of the minorities. This issue was discussed with director General, Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi and detailed instructions have been issued by the Director General, Employment and Training to the State Governments and Union Territories, to ensure that there is no discrimination against minorities in registration of names and formulation of panels to be sent by Employment Exchanges. As regards Central Police Organisations, similar instructions have been issued and Minorities Cell has conducted detailed reviews with Heads of important Central Police Organisations to review the progress in the matter.

As regard State Police recruitment, only a few State Governments have so far issued instructions for making the Selection Committees representative for recruitment to State Police Forces and action is now on hand to direct the State Government to complete the above action according to a Scheduled time bound programme.

Statement

Prime Minister's 15-Point Directive about Welfare of Minorities

I. Communal riots :

1. The State Governments are being advised that in the areas which have been

identified as communally sensitive and riot prone, District and Police officials of the highest known efficiency, impartiality and secular record must be posted. In such areas and even elsewhere, the prevention of communal tension should be one of the primary duties of DM and SP. Their performances in this regard should be an important factor in determining their promotion prospects.

2. Good work done in this regard by District and Police officials should be rewarded.

3. Severe action should be taken against all those who incite communal tensions or take part in violence.

4. Special court or courts specifically earmarked to try communal offences should be set up so that offenders are brought to book speedily.

5. Victims of communal riots should be given immediate relief and provided prompt and adequate financial assistance for their rehabilitation.

6. Radio and TV must also help in restoring confidence, communal harmony and peace in such affected areas.

7. It is unfortunate that certain sections of the Press sometimes indulge in tendentious reporting and publication of objectionable and inflammatory material which may incite communal tensions. I hope that editors, printers, publishers and other concerned will cooperate in finding a way to avoid publication of such material.

II. Recruitment to State and Central Services :

8. In the recruitment of police personnel, State Governments should be advised to give special consideration to minorities. For this purpose, the composition of selection Committees should be representative.

9. The Central Government should take similar action in the recruitment of personnel to the Central Police Forces.

10. Large scale employment opportunities are provided by the Railways, Nationalised Banks and Public Sector Enterprises. In these cases also the concerned departments should ensure that

special consideration is given to recruitment from minority communities.

11. In many areas recruitment is done through competitive examinations. Often minority groups have been handicapped in taking advantage of the educational system to compete on equal terms in such examinations. To help them to overcome these handicaps, steps should be taken to encourage the starting of coaching classes in minority educational institutions to train persons to compete successfully in these examinations.

12. The acquisition of technical skills by those minorities who are today lagging behind would also help in the national development. Arrangements should be made to set up IIIs and Polytechnics by Government or private agencies in predominantly minority areas to encourage admission in such institutions of adequate number of persons belonging to these communities.

III. Other Measures :

13. In various development programmes, including the 20-Points Programme, care should be taken to see that minorities secure in a fair and adequate measure the benefits flowing therefrom. In the various committees which are set up to oversee the implementation of such programmes, members of those communities should be actively involved.

14. Apart from the general issues to which I have referred there are various local problems which develop into needless irritants to minorities. For instance encroachment of Wakf properties and on graveyards have led to protests and grievances in some places. Suitable steps should be taken to deal with such problems on an expeditious and satisfactory basis.

15. Problems relating to minorities need to be attended to on a continuing basis so that apprehensions are allayed and genuine grievances redressed. To facilitate this, a special cell will be created in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with matters relating to minorities.

Participation by VIPs in a Birthday Party at Mehrauli Farm

611. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :
SHRI PURNACHANDRA
MALICK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether is a fact that a birthday party at Mehrauli farm was celebrated recently by an alleged bad character of the capital where some of the V.I.Ps. were present including officers of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the persons who attended the birthday party and the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) A birthday party was held on 6th September, 1985 at the Farm house of Shri B. R. Chopra at Mehrauli. The guests at the birthday party included some senior officers of the Central Government and the Delhi Administration as well as some prominent persons.

(b) A preliminary enquiry has been carried out and the matter is under examination.

Acquisition of New Aircraft Carrier

612. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for acquiring new aircraft carrier of the Kieu class; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard along-with its utility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). As INS Vikrant is due to be decommissioned in the 1990s, the question of her replacement is being examined and various alternatives are

being explored/evaluated. There is, however, no proposal to induct a Kiev class vessel.

**New-Item Captioned "Defence Unit
Defenceless"**

613. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI R. P. DAS :
DR. SUDHIR ROY :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-items appearing in the "Statesman" of 13 September, 1985 under the caption "Defence unit defenceless" regarding certain thefts which occurred in the Lucknow Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited;

(b) whether any enquiry has been ordered into these thefts; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

Enquiries have revealed that most of the statements made in the news-item are either incorrect or exaggerated. The statement that sophisticated items have been stolen, including a D C. generator of the Jaguar aircraft, has been found to be without basis. Similarly, the statement as to the theft of documents containing drawings, diagrams and designs of the fighter aircraft's components, has been found incorrect.

2. It is a fact that a shortage in the small stock of gold and silver, which is held in the plating shop, was discovered on 11th July 1985. The loss is estimated at Rs. 62, 000. The matter was reported to the police and is under investigation. The Manager, Process Shop, was placed under suspension and departmental action has also been initiated against him and the Chief

Manager who are responsible for the safe custody of the precious metals. Charges were framed and communicated to them. As their replies were found unsatisfactory, an Enquiry Officer has been appointed.

3. Apart from the shortage recently discovered in the stock of gold and silver which is being investigated as mentioned above, no cases of major thefts have been reported by HAL, Lucknow, during the past five years. There have been occasional and isolated cases of petty thefts which were suitably dealt with. Appropriate remedial measures to further tighten security and vigilance arrangements were taken to prevent such incidents.

[Translation]

**Cases Pending with Vigilance Cell of
Home Ministry**

614. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of cases pending with the Vigilance Cell as on 1st November, 1985;

(b) whether Government have taken any concrete action for speedy disposal of these cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons why such a large number of cases are pending ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) 17.

(b) Yes, Sir. The following steps have been taken from time to time for speedy disposal of these cases :

(i) The Inquiry Officers have been reminded to expedite the completion of inquiries in respect of cases with them;

(ii) The concerned Departments have been requested to expedite action in cases referred to them;

(iii) The progress of these cases is discussed in D and M Meetings;

(iv) Monthly and quarterly reviews of these cases are also made at higher level,

(c) The pendency of 17 cases of Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) could not be considered as large. Nevertheless all efforts are being made to dispose of these cases at the earliest.

[*English*]

Outlay for Minimum Needs Programme During Sixth Plan

615. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether targets were fixed for various States for achieving the objectives of the Minimum Needs Programme included in the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the State-wise break up of the Sixth Plan targets and the actual achievements under the Minimum Needs Programme;

(c) State-wise break up of the Sixth Plan outlays approved for Minimum Needs Programme by the Planning Commission and the actual utilisation of such outlays by the State Governments during 1980-85; and

(d) State-wise break up of the targets fixed and outlays approved by the Planning Commission for Minimum Needs Programme during the Seventh Plan ?

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

(b) and (c). State-wise break up of targets and anticipated achievements alongwith outlays and anticipated expenditure in respect of each of the Minimum Needs Programme during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) is given in the Statement I laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1513/85]

(d) Outlays for the Minimum Needs Programme during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) is given in the Statement II laid on the table of the House State-wise breakup of targets is yet to be finalised.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1513/85]

12:00 hrs.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : What is the problem, Sir ? Is there any point of order ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Sir, yesterday in the T.V. Programme, parliamentary proceedings were not covered. Only Mrs. Indira Gandhi's programmes were covered.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : They completely boycotted the proceedings of parliament. It is most unfortunate, Sir.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, we have been demanding a discussion on (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed that. What is the problem now ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You have not allowed. You have not given an assurance.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already allowed

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No. Overruled. Irrelevant. I have already done it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, notices have been pending with you for some time (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : For what, Sir ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Today in protest against Article 311 (2) (a) and (b) which affects the Central Government employees (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It has already come, Sir

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, a Bill has already been introduced

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We want to know whether the Government is prepared introduce any safeguard against the misuse of this power (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with that

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Thousands of Government employees are on *dharna* today(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing, I will look into it

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We want a categorical assurance.....

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : What are you trying to do Mr Acharia ? We have already done it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You have not allowed, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : What I have not allowed ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : A discussion on the judgement of the Supreme Court.

MR. SPEAKER : Who told you so ? ...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, tell him what we have decided. At least he may be cognisant of what we have decided

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur) : The Business Advisory Committee has agreed that there will be a discussion ... (*Interruptions*) please tell the House when it is going to come.

MR. SPEAKER : I told you that very day that if the Supreme Court can take two years, at least I can take two weeks. Did I not tell you that ? You were never perturbed about two years' absence of justice

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have told you. I am at your disposal. I told you I will do it. Why do you waste your time when I have given my promise to you that I am going to get a discussion ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : During this session, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : My God ! Not in the next session.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Sir, I have raised a question which concerns the dignity of the Speaker. I have given a notice saying that one of the former Finance Ministers has referred to you, the Speaker of Lok Sabha as having said that you were the person who suggested that Rajiv Gandhi should be appointed as Prime Minister. You should not be dragged in this unseemly controversy. ** has referred to you that as far as the appointment of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister is concerned ... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : He is a Member of the other House. His name will not go on record

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : How can I do it ? That is your job.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : What I am concerned with is that your name should not be involved in this (*Interruptions*). You must clarify (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of clarification. Please sit down. I am concerned with the running of this House. That is my duty. Election or appointment of the Prime Minister is in the hands of the party which is in majority. I have nothing to do with it.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : You have not read his statement, Sir. Your name has been involved. The propriety of the House demands that you should be out of intra-party controversy...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I do not read everything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has no business to refer to you and that too on the day of first anniversary of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

MR. SPEAKER : Unnecessarily certain times even papers take unnecessary things into their heads.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They have not taken. He has given a special interview to them. Don't blame the press.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not my job and this is not what I took on me

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please order. Why don't you let me say something ? Firstly, he is a Member of the other House and secondly, I am not concerned with the election or choice of the Prime Minister. It is the duty of the majority group who-soever it is. I have absolutely nothing to do with it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is our contention also. Your name should not be involved.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got nothing to do with it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you not disturbed by this news that has appeared in the Press ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now since you have told me. I think he should not have done so.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can refer it to the other House. It is the greatest impropriety *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU (Madras North) : Sir, 30,000 teachers in Tamil Nadu *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a State subject. I cannot do anything.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU : The Education Minister is here, Sir. There is an agitation *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not take notice of such things

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, you must refer the issue to the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Dignity of the Office of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, has been affected.

MR. SPEAKER : His name should not go on record.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Sir, ...

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you rising again and again ? This is a State subject, we cannot do anything

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Sir, let this Government use its good offices.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : I am on a point of order. I want to know whether he is a Member of this House.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Then how can the statement made by him be raised here ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have already taken note of that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the matter has to be referred to the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. There is an erosion in the dignity of the Office of the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not make mountain of the mole hill. It will not be eroded. Don't worry, we will keep it high.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I must say you have taken it very lightly. Speakers may come and speakers may go, but the Office of the Speaker and its dignity must remain.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right. That is what we will do.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*Notification under Central Reserve
Police Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Reserve Police Force (Third Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 943 in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1985 issued under Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library see No. LT 1456/85]

Notification under Delhi Police Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-sections (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 :—

- (1) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Second Amendment) Rules 1985 published in Notification No. F. 10/45/83-Home (P) in Delhi Gazette dated the 5th September, 1985.
- (2) Notification No. F. 10/60/80-Home (P) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th August, 1985 regarding scale of charges in respect of deputing additional police on payment for private persons etc

[Placed in Library See No. LT 1457/85]

Notification under Administrative Tribunals
Act and under All-India Services Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy of the Central Administrative Tribunal (Staff) (conditions of

Service) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 825 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1985 together with a corrigendum to English version published in Notification No. G.S.R. 843 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1985 under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

[Placed in library see No LT-1458/85]

- (2) 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 :—
 - (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 791 in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1985.
 - (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 792 in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1985.
 - (iii) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Second Amendment Rules 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 813 in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1985.
 - (iv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 832 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1985.
 - (v) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 834 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1985.

- (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 835 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1985.
- (vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 919 in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1985.
- (viii) The All India Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1009 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1985.
- (ix) The All India Services (Study Leave) Amendment Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1040 in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1985.

[Placed in Libray See No. LT-1459/85]

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha.

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Amendment Bill, 1985 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th November, 1985”.

BONDED LABOUR SYSTEM (ABOLITION) AMENDMENT BILL—AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Amendment Bill, 1985 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixth Report

[English]

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharampuri) : Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Seventeenth Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates committee on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs—Reclassification of Transactions relating to Defence Pensions, and Minutes of the sittings of the committee relating thereto.

12.14 hrs.

RE : CALLING ATTENTION

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we take up calling Attention.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I have suggestion. The textile policy is a very important subject and you will find that only three parties find a mention in this calling Attention. I would request you to convert this to under 193 discussion. It is a problem which affects Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, we also discussed this aspect in the meeting. I am not averse to that at all, but there is a question of finding time. You will have to find time.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : It concerns millions of handloom weavers.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy, why don't you understand? Why do you get agitated? We have discussed this problem threadbare.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We have tabled it under Rule 193. What has happened to us, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you understand this thing ? We have discussed it. Your representative was there. Professor Sahib was also there.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Our leader himself has suggested that it should be taken under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't take time of the House unnecessarily. It is only a question of getting things done. That is all. And if you both agree, I have no problem even now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : You will see only four names have come on the paper. That means only four names were there with you.

MR. SPEAKER : But we have to discuss it because it is very important. That is why we have put it down.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I don't want to quarrel here, but I had also given a notice. I don't know what has happened to that.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know, why it should not be there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But you have received only four names.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have got.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : On such an Important subject let us have a discussion under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : Some people might not have felt that this is very important. What can I do ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should agree that there should be a threadbare discussion on it.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't forget Mr. Datta what I have already told you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am sure members of the ruling party are equally

interested in that and that they will agree to discuss it under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : If all members agree, I am ready.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : On other question you did agree for conversion.

MR. SPEAKER : Even now I am ready. It is a question of agreeing with the whole House.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I think the ruling party will not object to it. I think the whole House is agreed on this.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no objection. I am not averse to it. Let them say if they agree.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You ask the Members of the Ruling party. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and others are not hearing.

MR. SPEAKER : That means they are not interested.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : They are conducting their own debate. You call the House to order.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Calling Attention Dr. A. K. Patel.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, please call the House to order. Will you put the question to them, Sir ? Let them say 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER : They say 'No'. You have come today and you want to make up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Let there be a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : No. They are not agreeable.

(Interruptions)

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

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, earlier you had agreed.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Dr. A. K. Patel.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, it is an important issue. So many workers are involved.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be done. You must have given notice. You should have given a notice if you were interested.

Now, Dr. A. K. Patel.

]Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we did not receive the statement of the Hon. Minister till 10.30 or even till 11 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing. Please read it. You do your work.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We have come for work...*(Interruptions)*

We want that the employees of the Lok Sabha as well as those of the Ministry should work. The statement which should have been at the Notice Office or Lobby till 10.30 was not available there till 11.30 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER : You may read it now.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : How can we read it now.

MR. SPEAKER : You should have come here well prepared from home. Now you prepare your points. You may listen to it while he is reading it out before you.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : How can we prepare points by hearing.

MR. SPEAKER : The Hon. Minister is reading it out. Please do not delay it. Pay attention to him.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You please impress upon them that there should be no delay in future.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said that there should be no delay in future.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Reported Crippling Effect of the New Textile Policy on Handloom, Powerloom, Textile Workers and Cotton Growers

DR. A. K. PATEL (Mehsana) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Textiles the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Reported crippling effect of the new textile policy on handloom, powerloom, textile workers and cotton growers and steps taken by the Government in that regard ”

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : Sir, The Textile Policy, which was announced by the Government on June 6, 1985, takes an integrated view of the Textile industry. In any discussion on its impact, one should hence take an overall view instead of a sectional view. It is too early to compute the impact of the textile policy which is being progressively implemented. However, I proceed to place before the House the present position regarding the segments of the textile industry to which the present Motion draws attention.

The average monthly production of yarn during the past nine months has been 119 million kgs. compared to 111 million kgs. last year. The availability of yarn of all varieties has hence been easy. The spinning utilisation has also gone up this year as compared to last year. The prices of yarn have come down and in case of hank yarn the weighted average price at the end of Oct. 1985 was lower by about 11%, as compared to the corresponding period last year. With the better availability and cheaper price of yarn, the handlooms have no problem regarding inputs. The production of handlooms during the six month period between April and September, 1985, has been higher by about 4% over last year. The high production has also been accompanied by higher sales. The allocation of production of janata cloth which constitutes a small fraction of the total handloom production has been increased from 360

[Shri Khurshid Alam Khan]

million metres to 420 million metres. The production of janata cloth has been allocated to States which are keen to find employment for the unemployed semi-skilled weavers. There is no compulsion or coercion to be exercised in the production of janata cloth.

The production of powerlooms in the six month period April-September this year has been 2846 million metres which shows a substantial rise over the production in the corresponding period of last year, which was 2663 million metres. There was a fall in the production of synthetic and blended cloth by the mill sector this year, as compared to last year probably on account of anticipation of price reduction envisaged in the policy. With the reduction of duties on polyester fibre, the production levels have been restored. The polyester filament units faced price resistance on account of high levels of profit margins being retained by the filament makers. With the sharp reduction in price of filament by the filament makers effected on 1st November, the situation in respect of polyester filament weaving units would also be rectified.

The organised industry had welcomed the textile policy, They will, however, have to become more efficient, reduce costs and improve the quality of the cloth. We do not expect all this to happen over-night. But the process of modernisation has started. This process will take care of the entire set of operations from ginning, spinning weaving, processing and marketing stages. This will serve to ensure health of the Textile Industry and increase its productivity; which is the best way to protect the interests of the workers and their employment in the long run.

The last cotton year witnessed a cotton crop of an unprecedented size of over 101 lakh bales. But, the size of the crop was matched by higher utilisation in the industry along with exports of the surplus varieties. The support prices to cotton farmers was effectively maintained. As an overall effect of the textile policy, it is expected that the total cloth production will grow and so will the consumption of cotton in spite of a growing share of synthetics. In any case,

the farmer is assured of a market for his cotton. The increase in the support prices declared for the current cotton season take into account the short fall in the medium staple cotton in the country.

The textile policy places the needs of the citizen and the interests of the country at the centre of its attention. So far, the results have indicated that we are moving in the right direction

DR. A. K. PATEL : Sir, the textile policy was announced somewhere in the middle of this year. Different sectors concerned with textile had high hopes on the outcome of this policy. But for these last few months, the results have been futile. People think that they have not benefited in the way they should have. In short, I say that this textile policy has turned out to be a still-born child.

While introducing the new textile policy the Government announced that cotton growers would be assured of remunerative prices and their interests would be looked after.

12.19 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

It also stated that progressively the man-made synthetic fibres will be made cheaper so as to make them available to the poor and to the middle-class people. It also announced that hand-looms would be more encouraged and a policy leading to more employment would be adopted. It was also suggested that gradually more and more modernisation will be adopted so that cloth requirements of the country may be met by efficient production. Even the Prime Minister said that import substitution will be set aside and the competition will be encouraged in the economy so that we will be able to stand against foreign competition. To encourage more employment, raw material will be taxed less than the intermediates and the final products.

Let me ask the Government whether it has followed these principles or it has done otherwise. Take, for instance, the plight of the cotton-growers. Has the Government given them remunerative prices before taking any steps for the new textile policy? Surely not. The Government started with

announcing tax reduction on synthetic fibre, issued liberally the licences for more and more production of synthetic fibres, allowing under OGL the import of polyester filament yarn and polyester staple fibre liberally; it declared the scheme of cheap Janata cloth in synthetic fabrics by NTC mills by tax-free fibres. But there was no announcement of support prices, no announcement of steps to permit freely the export of cotton, no assurance of having a machinery for effective support prices. And when, hesitatingly, the Government declared the support prices, it was very late. Recently, in Gujarat so many farmers collected together demanding payment of fair prices for cotton. Government must have noticed that. That is why I put these questions to the hon. Minister through you, Sir. We want to know from the Government whether it would allow freely export of cotton, whether it would raise the support prices of cotton at least by 20 to 25 per cent over the last year's support prices, whether it would make arrangement for effective implementation of remunerative prices to cotton-growers by adequate representation of farmers, and whether it would allow the synthetics in a controlled manner so as to safeguard the interests of cotton-growers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Janga Reddy. The Minister will reply at the end after all the hon. Members listed on the agenda have put their questions.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : He will forget the questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will remember. You put your questions.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I can answer now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not now. The procedure has been changed. We have decided that all the questions will be put first and finally the Minister will reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : All the questions should be put today itself and not after one week.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Today itself. This is Calling Attention.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : The new procedure is much better.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Sir, the statement given by the hon. Minister on the textile policy is far from the truth. He is the Minister of Textiles; had the Minister of Agriculture been here, the real position would have been revealed.

I would like to know from you how much cotton has been purchased at the support price by the Cotton Corporation of India till today? How much cotton has been purchased by the Cotton Corporation in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra at the support price declared by the Government? The figures regarding it may be given.

In the cotton market of Warangal and Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh, no one is prepared to buy cotton even at the rate of Rs. 450. The Cotton Corporation is doing nothing. They should have purchased cotton from the market at the rate of Rs. 550 because the traders are not prepared to buy cotton even at the minimum rate. There the rate is Rs. 420. In this connection we had organised an agitation in Warangal and carried out survey in the cotton market. The personnel of the Cotton Corporation pay visit there but they do not meet us and the farmers. They do not purchase cotton from the market on the plea that they have no arrangements for ginning and weighing. The personnel of Cotton Corporation, therefore, do not purchase cotton from the market.

I had said in the House in the month of August that the production of cotton would be more in Warangal and Hyderabad this time and as such arrangements should be made in advance to purchase cotton at the support price from the growers. In spite of that, no action was taken by the Central Government. One centre has been opened only at Warangal but there is no weaving machine there. The Chairman comes from Bombay by air or train but does not meet anyone. 40000 bales of cotton are arriving in the market daily but there is no purchaser. The traders are exploiting the farmers. The farmers cannot take the cotton back home. You have not provided facility for warehousing. The farmer has to sell his cotton at a price of Rs. 420, Rs. 430 or Rs. 450 i.e. at the price dictated by the

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

trader. The agents of the Cotton Corporation just look on like spectators. We asked the reason from them in the Marketing Committee. They said that they had no arrangements and they could not procure. Therefore, how can your cotton policy be helpful to the cotton grower? If cotton is exported, you impose taxes on it. Excise duties should be abolished on the man made fabrics. Can we bring it under O.G.L.? If tax is levied on the cotton export, it will be paid by the farmer or the trader. In the international market.....

At least 15 minutes time should be allowed. How can we do justice in lesser time.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please put question. The rule is only five minutes have to be allowed. You have to be precise.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Sir, grant me the same time which was allotted to the first Member.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For the first Member it is ten minutes and for you it is only five minutes. I cannot allow more time.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : In five minutes it is not possible to deal with three subjects.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What can I do. You have to ask questions. The rule is for all.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Have the rules been changed only in the case of cotton.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am sorry, I cannot allow. The rule is for all.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The farmer is undergoing sufferings. He has nothing to sustain himself. He cries in agony. If such a situation is not changed, the country would be doomed. Show some consideration to the farmer. We are narrating the plight of all the farmers, whether they are cotton growers or the sugarcane growers. But no action is being taken in this respect. That is why the country is passing through such a situation. Please give me some more time.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please put the question. I have to follow the rules and regulations.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Our cotton is in great demand in foreign countries. As such, there is need to change the export policy. Are the Government ready for it or not and if not, what is the reason therefor? The second question I would like to ask. . . .

[English]

Day by day and every year we are increasing.

[Translation]

What arrangements are being made to increase the exports as well as for the establishment of warehouses for cotton. What arrangements are you going to make to start granting credit which was stopped earlier? The import of man-made fabrics like polyester, nylon should be banned. The policy in regard to the cotton export should be changed. We want that Cotton Corporation should be instructed to streamline the procedure in regard to the purchase of cotton in the market at the support price to save the farmers.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, before I start putting questions to the Hon. Minister, I would like to remind him that in the last session of the Parliament, when I initiated discussion on the new textile policy, I had apprehended

certain fears and I would like to know from the Hon. Minister is it a fact that unfortunately I have been proved to be right. Those are the question that I will raise.

Is it a fact that as far as the new textile policy is concerned, on the aggregate you can say, that in an unequal competition, the handlooms are getting ruined? No. 2 : Because of the Polyester-cum-Filament yarn policy, the powerlooms are facing great difficulties.

No. 3—Because of the new type of sophisticated technology that we are importing and inducting in the textile industry, large scale unemployment in the organised mills is taking place

Lastly, because you have given more incentives in the form of excise duty to man-made fibres and synthetic fibre, in comparison, is it not a fact that the cotton fibre, has been relegated to the background and as a result of that, the cotton-grower has immensely suffered?

I will briefly summarise these four questions. I will spell them out very briefly in the time you have prescribed. . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Thank you. You have taken note of the time factor also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : With regard to handlooms, because you have removed all constraints and restraints on the capacity expansion of organised mills and power looms, is it not a fact that as apprehended, the handlooms are getting ruined in the unequal competition with the organised mills as well as the power looms?

Coming to powerlooms, after the fibre policy announcement in this House, You have gone a step further and you have again created a differential as far as duties on polyester fibre and filament yarn are concerned. And as a result of that, is it not a fact that the powerlooms which are required to utilise the filament yarn and since the duty on the filament yarn is not reduced, to a very great extent, the powerlooms in various sectors have immensely suffered? Not only that, I would ask the hon. Minister to take the entire House into confidence and tell us the facts; other-

wise, I will produce those facts. Is it not a fact that because they have reduced the excise duty on polyester fibre and not on filament yarn, there is large smuggling that is taking place from outside the country as far as filament yarn is concerned and since the powerloom owners cannot afford to utilise the smuggled yarn, you will find that many powerlooms are getting destroyed. I would like to know from him whether this is a fact or not. And in order to prevent such large scale smuggling, I want to know whether you will try to correct the aberration that is already existing.

Coming to cotton-growers, there are trends coming from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra—you go to any part of the country where there is cotton growing activity—you will find that there is a tremendous discontent. This discontent cuts across partylines. I want to remind the hon. Minister that last time when I initiated a 10 hour debate on the new textile policy, 70% of the speakers from the Congress Party spoke totally against the new textile policy and particularly they opposed the attitude, the step-motherly attitude taken towards the cotton growers in the country. What has happened? They have given incentive to manmade fibre and the synthetic fibre as a result of which the cotton fibre is relegated to the background. You will be surprised and shocked to know that this year 103 lakhs of bales of cotton are lying there. Large sections of this cotton are not at all being removed. There is no demand for it. As a result of that, the area under cotton crop will fall. This is coming from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Is it not a fact that the quality and nature of the soil where cotton is grown is such that though the cotton growth suffers, they cannot have alternative crops in this land? It is black soil. Therefore ultimately they will suffer in the long run. Therefore, two possibilities are there. One is : will you build up adequate buffer stocks so that cotton growers will be able to find a market? Alternatively, will you be prepared to accept the demand of almost all the cotton growers that more exports should be permitted?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only a few minutes more.

This aspect is there.

Coming to the organised textile mills, I will just incidentally quote from your own report. 13 lakhs of employees work in the organised textile mills. 32 lakhs of workers work in the powerlooms and 75 lakhs of workers work in handlooms. Therefore, 107 lakhs of workers out of a total of 120 lakhs workers work in the decentralised sectors of powerloom and handlooms.

If their interests are not guarded in that case you are in for trouble and content. Coming to the textile mills already from 13 lakhs the number has come down to 11 lakh and from 11 lakh it has come down to 8 lakh and if the greater degree of sophisticated technology is imported in that case in the coming years it is likely to go down to 5 lakh. That will create a large potential of unemployment.

Sir, if suljar looms are introduced in the spinning section in which 500 workers are likely to work that work can be done by 15 to 20 workers and there will be large-scale displacement of labour. Here I would like to say that a new problem is created in the processing section. Each cotton textile mill has a processing department and formerly there was a restriction that only the cloth that is manufactured by that particular mill was allowed to be processed by the processing department of that mill. You have removed that restriction and now according to the new rules the cloth produced in powerlooms and handlooms and mills is allowed to be processed in the cotton textile mills and as a result of that the processing mills are badly affected. In this connection I would like to know from the hon. Minister what concrete action he is going to take.

Sir, recently I have visited some of the processing units in Icha Karanji. I have already written a letter to your predecessor. Unfortunately, the portfolios are so flexible that by the time our letters reach the portfolios get changed and again you have to think afresh. I would like the hon. Minister to think what is happening in some

of the centres like Icha Karanji in Maharashtra and other places. The bureaucrats in their own rights and powers have issued certain directives. I will quote an interesting directive and its consequences in Icha Karanji in Maharashtra and some other centres. The Collector has sent a circular that as far as excise duty concession is concerned on the hand processing there is no excise duty and on power processing there is a duty. Now, what has happened is that a number of cooperative societies which have separate registration for handloom processing and powerloom processing the Collector has sent a circular that these be treated as composite units with retrospective effect. So, for six years they will have, to pay the arrears. These arrears come to Rs 70 crores. All are shouting. I have written to the Prime Minister and your predecessor and I am preparing to send a copy of the same letter to you. Therefore, please see this aberration is completely removed otherwise people will have to suffer.

Sir, I have put specific questions. Unfortunately, all are clubbed together. Therefore, in the end when the fourth Member asks his questions, I do not know, in the vault of your memory how many questions will survive. But I hope there will be survival of the fittest and my questions will be replied.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the textile policy it has been said that the mills which are not viable will be closed down. I would like to know whether the interests of the workers will be safeguarded. What is the guarantee from saying that the mill is not viable. Then, Sir, suppose the mills are taken over by the public undertaking from the private mill owners and if the pre-take over liability is very much of course, the post take-over liability will be taken care of then the performance of the mill is going to be affected. Will the hon. Minister look into this aspect otherwise the mills will be sick again. I am speaking from the experience of a mill in my own constituency, Orissa Textile Mill, which has been taken over by the public undertaking in 1981. It is one of the very good mills but its pre-take over liability is very much and the hon. Minister should look into it.

Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether a high power committee has been appointed by the Government to look into the problems modernising the textile industry and identify the quantum of funds needed. If so, Please also tell us whether the Committee has met any time and what are its deliberations. If it has not met so far, kindly ask them why it has not met so far. When are they going to meet and what are the points to be discussed by them? About the polyester filament policy, government has already decided the procedure. How does the curtailment of TPA and DMT basic raw materials for polyester units and the hike of import duties affect the production? I would also like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in the wake of the apprehension of the duty structure will it enthrone the synthetic fibre industry to utilise broadbanding and other facilities granted by the Government. The Hon. Minister may also clarify whether the duty free polyester fibre to NTC mill to provide low priced fabrics (shirting and trousers) materials, has been encouraged. Why has the Government ignored women population in the country in the matter of producing low priced sarees.

Now, I would like the Hon. Minister to clarify certain points regarding cotton growers. Many members have already spoken on this point. The cotton growers do not get any benefit.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Ask the Hon. Minister why he is mill chauvanist.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Now, may I also request the Hon. Minister to tell us whether the Government have any proposal for setting up a broad-based Cotton Board to balance the interests of cotton growers and trade and the mills? Please also tell us whether some State Governments have demanded electrification of handloom weaving sheds so that this concept of modernisation can assist the weavers' household members in weaving at their spare time. I would also like to know whether the State Handloom Corporations have lost a heavy amount on Janata cloth as the costing formula has not been revised upward making inroads in the share capitals and whether the cooperative society has also lost a heavy amount due to same reasons.

I would also like to know whether the handloom weavers face a shortage of cotton and therefore the spinning mills are badly affected by closure of powerlooms. The stocks have risen sharply and the Government's decision to supply duty-free polyester to mills through the N.T.C. might have adverse effect on cotton output. Sir, now the Government is granting licence to the spinning mills even in the cooperative sector. But the financial corporations like the IDBI do not come forward to sanction funds for this purpose. They are saying that the country has already got enough spinning mills and there is no need to have more. I do not know what is the policy of the Government. How would the government expect the cooperative societies in the handloom sector to function without financial assistance? That is the reason why some mills have not yet started functioning. When the Government given licence, they give them proper assesment only.

Sir, I would also like to know from the Government whether there is any proposal as suggested by the States to share the cost of modernisation between the Central and States Governments on 50:50 basis. Lastly, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that while some of the NTC mills are losing heavily, there are some mills which are doing very well. The Bhagatpur Cotton Mill in Orissa has done modernisation and they have installed spindles. They have been given instructions to recruit workers to run the mills. But now there is a ban on recruitment. What is the use of spending a huge amount of money on modernisation and on other establishments? I would request the hon. Minister kindly to do something urgently in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention that the textile policy was announced only in June 1985 and it would really be necessary to give this policy a fair trial and then only come to some conclusions about it. At this stage, I suppose, it is too early to come to any conclusion regarding the textile policy and, therefore, I would plead with the hon. Members to give this matter

[Shri Khurshid Alam Khan]

a little more serious though and then come out with their suggestions if there are any.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If cancer is detected in time, only then it can, be prevented.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I would assure the Hon. Member that it is not cancer, but it is *amrit*...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No interruptions please; the Minister is not yielding.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : About the Janta cloth, I would like to mention that even in the year 1985-86, we have added 60 million meters for the Janta cloth and this has been given to such States which were asking for additional Janta Cloth Production. It has also been made clear that those handloom weavers who are producing value-added cloth need not take up production of Janata cloth. In fact, there are still about 20 per cent handlooms which are dormant. It is better that they get these additional weaving facilities. In the policy, it has been mentioned that the total Janata cloth will be transferred to the handlooms during the 7th Plan period and this 60 million meters has been the beginning.

As regards cotton, I quite appreciate the anxiety expressed by hon. Members. The total cotton production which is likely during this year is...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : 103 lakh bales

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : More than that. The position was like this. We had about 24 lakh bales in the opening stock on 1st September, 1985. The crop for 1985-86 is estimated to be 95 lakh bales and 75000 bales were imported from Pakistan last year—these were of medium staple cotton. This made up a total of 120 lakh bales. Now, the mill consumption will be 86.5 lakh bales; ex-factory consumption is 4.65 lakh bales and for exports, we anticipate anything between 3-5 lakh bales.

As regards pricing of cotton, I would like to mention that this is done by the A.P.C.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But it is the same Government.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : That is true. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish first.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : One thing that I would like to mention is that our cotton prices are still higher than the international prices today. This is the position with regard to pricing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : How can we compare it with the international price? You tell us what is the rate there and what is the cost of production there?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Either you allow me to speak or you speak yourself.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You tell us what is its rate in the international market and what is the rate prevailing here?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : It is 25 per cent higher.

[*English*]

Now, the Cotton Corporation has purchased about 72,000 bales so far during the current season and the Cotton Corporation has a programme to purchase 15 lakh bales. The reason for delay in the purchase programme was that they were waiting for the new cotton prices, which have now been announced. Now, the purchases have been announced. I would like to mention for the information of the hon. Member that a special team is going to Andhra Pradesh tomorrow and they will be in Warangal tomorrow to sort out the problems of purchase of cotton in Andhra Pradesh. This will be done.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : How many bales are they going to purchase from the Warangal market and what is the rate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request the hon. member to address me. There is no and to it. The discussion cannot go on like this.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : The special team is going to Warangal tomorrow in order to make an assesment of the availability of cotton bales there and work out purchase programme. This team will comprise the Chairman of the Cotton Corporation, a representative of the Textile Ministry, a representative of the Agriculture Ministry and officers of the State Government.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : Are they visiting Karnataka also ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : As and when necessary, they might visit Karnataka also. Special instructions have been issued to the Cotton Corporation to start their purchasing operations immediately on a large scale.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : It is very necessary for them to go to Karnataka.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow Shri Janga Reddy to speak like this. Let the Minister answer first. You may seek clarifications later.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Prof. Dandavate's special reference was about the filament prices. I would like to mention here that the duty on the polyester staple fibre was reduced and the reduction in price was about 20 rupees. But at the same time, the filament makers did not reduce their prices and we did not reduce the duty on that because we felt that their margin of profit was fairly high. Therefore, they themselves, from 1st November, have reduced it by Rs. 15 to 20. So, it has been brought down. No doubt, the difference in the prices of the staple fibre and the filameut is always high. It is not only in our country but in all the countries.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : It is double.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : If you give more little time, I will myself tell you. The price of staple fibre is about Rs. 75 per KG and the price of filament yarn is about Rs. 163.50 per KG.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What about smuggling ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I hope the learned professor knows that I have never been connected with this sort of business.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If I ask you a question on that, do you think that I am connected with smuggling ? This is very obvious. All economic journals have said that smuggling has increased to a great extent.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I am sure that our learned professor will realise that those responsible for stopping smuggling will certainly do that. And I will refer this matter to them. They must do it. I agree entirely with the professor thate it must be stopped.

A scheme for better ginning of *kapas* has also been introduced. This was introduced in order to improve the quality of the cotton and in this I am very glad to say that all the NTC mills, all the leading mills and the East India Cotton Federation and the Maharashtra Cotton Federation have joined. This will enable us to have better quality cotton for the mills and at the same time, the revenue for the ginning mills will also be slightly improved.

I would like to give the figures here for the production of cotton cloth in million metres.

Year	Mills	Powerlooms	Handlooms
1985	1307	1700	1560
1984	1306	1599	1496

So it would be obvious from these figures that the powerlooms and handlooms have produced more fabric during this year from April-September.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is a lacuna here. When you compare them with the capacity that is there, you will find that with better facilities and less competition with the organised mills and better policy of the Excise Duties, they would have produced for better.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I am sure that this is the beginning and I think that the results will be still better. Hon. Prof. Dandavate has also made a suggestion, that is buffer stock for cotton. I think it is a good suggestion and certainly it will receive our consideration.

As far as the interest of the workers are concerned, I can assure this House, that it will be taken care of in every way and even a special scheme is under consideration when it would be possible to provide rehabilitation grant to the workers in such a fashion that even if they are retrenched, we would try to ensure that the retrenchment is without tears as has been done in Gujarat very recently.

DR. DATTASAMANT : Sir, already 1.5 lakh workers are out during the last 6-7 months. They are begging. There is no gratuity for them. Now, you are talking of compensation and everything. When it would be given? Is it after their death? The organised sector is benefited, The workers are retrenched and they are thrown out of the organisation

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Samant please sit down.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : As regards the closing of the non-viable mills, action has been initiated to set up special group. A nodal agency will examine every case and then only it will take the decision into which mill has to be included. At the same time, if any mill is to be closed because of industrial troubles, then as you know it has to be referred under the Industrial Disputes Act to the State Government and then the State Government will have to take a view after examining the whole question whether there is any justification for closing it or not.

The hon. lady Member has mentioned something about the PTA and DIT. This is something in which neither my Ministry is concerned, nor have I to do anything because it is either the Petroleum Ministry or the Industry Ministry which has to take the decision, if at all any decision has to be taken.

The hon. lady Member has also mentioned that new spinning mill are not allowed to be set up. Here I must mention that the Planning Commission's view is that there is adequate capacity already available in the country for the spinning mills and therefore they are not in favour *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : But licence has already been given that is the case. If you have not assessed, then why you have given the licence? That is the thing.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Licence has been given. It is for you to tie up with the financial institutions and get the money and put up the mill.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : The IDBI is not giving money.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Chief Minister of Orissa had already assessed the position and made the recommendation. She is feeling shy to tell you that.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : I am here as a Member, not as the wife of the Chief Minister *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I think, I have explained all the points raised by the hon Members. Now we will go for lunch and we will meet again at 2.00 P M.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled, After
Lunch, at four Minutes Past Fourteen
of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Matters under Rule 377. Shri Ram Pyare Panika

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA RADDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we wanted to seek clarification because we did not get full reply to our questions.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is finished. At that time, the Minister was asked whether he had finished his reply. He had said : yes. The discussion was to be only for half an hour. But we took more than 45 minutes. (*Interruptions*) You had put in a lot of questions. Apart from that, you put in a lot of supplementaries also. In spite of that, you are doing this now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Please listen to us. We have not received reply even to a single supplementary. Our questions are in regard to the farmers.

(*Interruptions*)[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Under the rules we have discussed it. It was to be discussed for half an hour only.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I had asked two-three questions about the farmers but he did not reply to them. You also have to think about the farmers.

(*Interruptions*)[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why I had asked the Minister whether he had finished his reply. That is all.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We are raising the issue of the farmers here who are facing hardships.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What do we do ? You have already finished it.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We are protesting against the Minister and also against

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the answer was incomplete. We are not satisfied. You have not given us time to seek clarification. You had promised to give sufficient time to us. As you have not fulfilled your promise, we are protesting. The farmer is suffering today due to the anti-farmer policies. Therefore, we walk out from the House in protest to show sympathy with the farmer.

At this stage, Shri C. Janga Reddy and Dr. A. K. Patel left the House.

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MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now shall take up matters under Rule 377.

[*Translation*]

- (i) Need to instal relay transmitter of declared Capacity in T.V. Centre Varanasi for the benefit of the People of Renukoot and other nearby places,

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people residing in the industrial area of Renukoot and areas around it falling in the Robertsganj Parliamentary constituency are agitated over failure to instal a transmitter at the Varanasi T.V. Center of the capacity which was originally declared. In fact it was proposed to instal 10 kw transmitter at Varanasi T.V. Center which would have covered the industrial area of Ranukoot of Mirzapur but, as 7 kw transmitter has been installed there, the poeple residing in the industrial and tribal areas of Renukoot are not fully covered by it. The Government had assured a number of times that a 10 kw transmitter would be installed. It is quite natural that there is a feeling of discontent and mistrust because the Govern-ment have not installed a transmitter of that capacity. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to the need for installing a transmitter of the earlier announced capacity immediately at the Varanasi T.V. Center so that the disco- tent among the people is removed.

[English]

- (ii) Need to lift ban on creation of new posts or filling up existing vacancies in Government Departments, especially the worst-hit P and T Department.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : The continuous ban on the creation of new posts and on the filling up of existing vacancies in the various Government Departments has caused extreme hardship to the people in general and various public offices in particular. The worst hit in this respect are the Departments of Posts and Telecommunications where expansion has resulted in the deterioration of the quality of service, as these Departments have to manage with the existing personnel in spite of the manifold increase in work load. I, therefore, request the Minister of Finance either to lift the ban or to exempt the recruitment to operational posts in these Departments from the purview of the ban as was the case with the ban imposed in 1974-75.

- (iii) Need to re-start work on the suspended Darbhanga-Samastipur broad gauge line-project and to take up construction of Sakri-Hasanpur line also.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Railways in North Bihar need special attention because of the fact that it is one of the most backward areas of the country. More than ten years ago the former Railway Minister late Shri L. N. Mishra had announced that Darbhanga-Samastipur metre-gauge would be converted into broad-gauge. This was reiterated by another Railway Minister late Shri Kedar Pandey. In fact, he laid the foundation-stone also. People of North Bihar, particularly Mithila, heaved a sigh of relief when the work started on this project. But, to our great disappointment, the work has been stopped and there is no progress in this regard. It has only added to the miseries of the people of Mithila because even the road transport is negligible there and the roads are in a horrible condition.

Besides, Darbhanga is very close to Nepal and passengers for Nepal disembark here.

In view of the above, it is requested that the suspended work on Darbhanga-Samastipur broad-gauge should be started

immediately. Along with this, work be started on Sakri-Hasanpur line also so that people of Mithila feel relieved.

- (iv) Need to ensure reasonable price for cardamom and take all necessary steps to increase its export.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : The Cardamom industry is in real and serious crisis due to the steep fall in prices. Cardamom is the queen of the spices, which earns us considerable foreign exchange. Last year, we exported cardamom worth Rs. 70 crores in foreign exchange. This year the total production in the country may be to the extent of 5000 tonnes and unfortunately there are no buyers for cardamom in the country.

The cost of production of one kilogram of cardamom turns out to be about Rs. 200 per kg. But the domestic price is now less than Rs. 150/- per kg. and hence the growers are forced to give their cardamom at throw away prices. This will affect the industry and the growers may abandon cardamom and switch over to other crops, which ultimately will be detrimental to the interest of the country, in that, we will lose valuable foreign exchange earning item.

I therefore urge upon the hon. Commerce Minister to immediately intervene in the matter and direct the STC and Cardamom Trading Corporation to enter the market and buy cardamom at a reasonable price, so as to sustain the industry in this difficult period. I also request that a floor price of Rs. 300/- per kg. may be announced on the basis of which STC and CTC may enter the market. The Government should also take all steps needed to export maximum amount of cardamom to our traditional buyers namely the Gulf countries and also explore the possibility of finding new markets.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Saifuddin Soz. Only the approved text will go. You please read only the approved text.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : I agree with you, but I should have the option to discuss with you. I can raise it tomorrow in the Zero Hour.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Why are you telling him what you are going to do tomorrow ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He has cautioned me, that is why I am telling him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Do not divulge your strategy.

(v) Need to develop electronics industries in the more backward areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : It is a known fact that Jammu and Kashmir state is a backward state so far as Industrial development is concerned. There is hardly any public sector industry worth the name. Even the cottage and small scale industrial sector has received a jolt due to the worst slump that the tourism industry suffered during the past three years. Apart from making sizable allocations for harnessing hydraulic potential in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, there is need to set up electronic industries there. Electronics industries are capital light and can be widespread without causing any harm to environment as these industries do not cause pollution. The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, some time ago, stressed the need for setting up electronics industries in hilly states

I would make a strong plea that electronics industries be established in comparatively more backward areas in the state, such as Baramulla, Kupwara, Leh, Kargil, Doda, Rajouri, Poonch and Reasi. This measure will go a long way to ameliorate the lot of the people of the state.

(vi) Need to impose ceiling on urban property and maintain parity in value of properties of urban and rural dwellers.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Ceiling on lands in rural area has been imposed in 1971 and the land holders were left with land ranging between 10 to 54 acres depending upon the type of land. Thus all the property of land holders, other than a few lakhs worth of lands has been taken away by imposing ceiling on lands in the rural areas since 1971.

Unfortunately urban property has not been subjected to any ceiling whatsoever. Urban dwellers are owning property worth crores of rupees deriving huge income from them. It is high time that Government should impose ceiling on urban property to

achieve a socialistic pattern of society. Imposing ceiling on rural property and not touching the urban property speaks of discrimination between rural and urban sector. It is highly unjustifiable to reduce the economic power of the villages and allow the urban dweller to retain his power of purse strings.

Hence the Central Government may bring forth suitable legislation to impose ceiling on urban property and maintain parity in value of properties of the urban and rural dwellers.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to provide subsidies for setting up industries in undeveloped hilly areas of U. P. particularly in Almora, Pithoragarh districts, etc.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government are providing many kinds of subsidies to the entrepreneurs for the industrial development of the hill areas. In spite of this, these areas have not at all been industrially developed. The glaring examples of this, fact are the Almora, Pithoragarh, Uttarakashi Chamoli, Tehri and Pauri districts of Uttar Pradesh. The entrepreneurs in these districts and the districts of Nainital and Dehradun get facilities such as 75 per cent transport subsidy, 25 per cent investment subsidy, exemption from power cut, etc. In the 6 districts, which really form the hill area, not even a single big or medium size industry has been set up since 1982. On the contrary, certain existing industries have been closed down. I, therefore, suggest that the present rate of investment subsidy should be increased to 40 per cent in the case of the industries set up at places situated at more than 2000 ft. height.

In each district at this height, a growth centre should be identified and infra-structure should be developed for setting up industries there.

For transportation of the raw material from the identified rail head to the factory, 90 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent subsidy on freight from the Centres, which supply the raw materials, to the identified railhead, should be provided.

From the date of the setting up of an industry, for ten years the power should be

[Shri Harish Rawat]

supplied at concessional rates and industrial products should be exempted from local taxes.

To create an industrial atmosphere in these areas, one big industry should be set up in every district.

For the electronics based industries these region should be declared as electronics zone.

14.15 hrs.

CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) :** I beg to move*

“That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955 be taken into consideration”.

As the House is aware, on 15th August, 1985 Memorandum of settlement was signed between the representatives of the Government and the leaders of the All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad, which I had the occasion to lay on the floor of the House on 16.8.1985. The core of this Memorandum of Settlement are the clauses relating to the foreigners issue Assam Accord being a political settlement, legislation is required to give effect to the following clauses amongst them :

“5.1. For purposes of detection and deletion of foreigners, 1.1.1966 shall be the base date and year.

5.2. All persons who came to Assam prior to 1.1.66, including those amongst them whose names appeared on the electoral rolls used in 1967 elections, shall be regularised.

5.3. Foreigners who came to Assam after 1.1.1966 (inclusive) and upto 24th March, 1971 shall be detected in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act

1946 and the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964.

5.4. Names of foreigners so detected will be deleted from the electoral rolls in force. Such persons will be required to register themselves before the Registration Officers of the respective districts in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939.

5.6. On the expiry of a period of ten years following the date of detection, the names of all such persons which have been deleted from the electoral rolls shall be restored.

5.7. All persons who were expelled earlier, but have since re-entered illegally into Assam, shall be expelled.”

Accordingly, it is proposed to enact the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1985. The proposed legislation which is by way of amendment to the Citizenship Act, 1955 and seeks mainly to insert a new section 6-A in the Principal Act deals with the following two categories of persons of Indian origin who came from east while East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, to Assam :

(i) Those who came prior to 1.1.1966 and

(ii) those who came between 1.1.1966 to 24.3.1971 (both day inclusive).

3. The salient features of the proposed legislation are as under :

3.1. The Act shall come into force with effect from such date as Central Government may notify.

3.2 For persons who came before 1.1.1966 to Assam from Bangladesh, it has been provided that all persons of Indian origin (including those whose names were in the 1967 electoral rolls) and who have been ordinarily resident in Assam, since the dates of their entry into Assam shall be

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

deemed to be citizens of India as from 1.1.1966.

3.3. For every person of Indian origin who came to Assam between 1.1.1966 and 24.3.1971 from Bangladesh *and* who has been ordinarily resident in Assam since then *and* who has been detected to be a foreigner, following provisions have been made :—

- (i) he shall register himself in accordance with the rules framed for this purpose;
- (ii) if his name is included in any electoral roll in force on the date of detection, it shall be deleted from the electoral roll;
- (iii) every person so registered shall have all rights and obligations as a citizen of India (including the right to obtain a passport), *but* shall not be entitled to have his name included in any electoral roll before the expiry of a period of ten years from the date of his detection as a foreigner;
- (iv) after the expiry of a period of ten years from the date of detection as a foreigner, every person so registered shall be deemed to be a citizen of India for all purpose;
- (v) It has been expressly provided that in determining whether a person seeking registration fulfils the requirements of registration as indicated above, the registering authority shall act in conformity with the opinion of the Tribunal.

It is possible that Foreigners' Tribunal's might have given their opinion in respect of some persons in the past without specifically mentioning their date of entry into Assam and the fact of their being ordinarily resident in

Assam. With a view to enable the registering authority to deal with such cases, it has been provided that the registering authority shall make a reference with respect to such points to the Tribunal in accordance with the rules framed by the Central Government and shall act in conformity with the opinion of the Tribunal.

3.4 The proposed amendment will not effect any person who prior to the commencement of this enactment is a citizen of India.

3.5 The benefits of the proposed amendment will not be available to such of the persons who have been expelled from India under the Foreigners Act prior to the commencement of this Act.

4. It may be pointed out that only those persons of Indian origin who entered Assam during the relevant period and who have been ordinarily resident in Assam since then are being covered under the proposed legislation. Proper records will be maintained of persons who came between 1.1.1966 to 24.3.1971. To inspire confidence, judicial element would be associated, to determine eligibility in each and every case under this category.

5. The Bill *inter alia* stipulates that persons of Indian origin who came to Assam from erst-while East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, between 1.1.1966 to 24.3.1971 (both days inclusive) shall be detected in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act and Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964. Following detection, these persons will have to be registered in accordance with the rules to be made by the Central Government in this behalf. This will require strengthening of the governmental machinery, which will involve some expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. For various reasons it is not possible at this stage to precisely quantify the expenditure likely to be incurred on this account.

6. With these words, I commend the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1985 for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955 be taken into consideration.”

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill because our party has taken a decision to support this particular accord between the agitating groups of Assam and the Government of India. Prior to second February 1980, the people of Assam had expressed their deep apprehensions about the demographic balance and also a fear about the cultural, economic and political life in the State. Therefore, on 2nd February 1980 they submitted a memorandum to the then Prime Minister expressing their fear in unequivocal terms. Thereafter, the then Prime Minister was pleased to have a dialogue with these agitating groups in the State, which ultimately culminated in bringing about this particular accord or settlement, whatever it may be. The settlement, as the hon. Minister has said in his speech, contains only two categories of foreigners who have come to Assam, but actually there are three categories. The first category is of those persons who came to Assam prior to first January 1966. These persons also enrolled themselves in the voters list of 1967. So far as this category is concerned, these people are to be regularised. The controversy is only with regard to the second category. Those persons who came on or after 1st January 1966 but before 25th March 1971, are covered in the second category. The third category of persons are those who have come to this particular State-Assam-on or after 25th March, 1971. So, it deals with three category of persons.

At the very outset, I may be permitted to ask the hon. Minister why this piece of legislation has been introduced in this august House at this particular point of time. It is not for the purpose of gaining undue importance in the elections that are to take place next month? Why was this particular piece of legislation not introduced in the last session itself? Therefore, I must say that the very introduction of this particular Bill is politically motivated.

That apart, there is another aspect that is provided in the Accord itself. The Accord has provided certain safeguards to the people of Assam. According to the Accord, Constitutional, legislative, administrative safeguards as may be appropriate will be provided to protect the cultural, social, economic and linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people. This has not been taken into consideration here. Only that part of the matter which is not very much relevant to the people of Assam has been taken into consideration and the Bill has been introduced.

Besides the Accord also spells out the commitment to the speedy and all round economic development of Assam so as to improve the standard of living of the people. ‘It says : Special emphasis will be placed on education, science, technology and establishment of national institutions in Assam.’ When such important safeguards and important matters are provided in the Accord itself, why these have not been adverted to by the Government of India? Only a portion of this particular Accord has been adverted to in this. This shows the purpose is only to gain some importance in the coming elections. This is very unfortunate.

I would now like to analyse the provisions of this Bill. As I have already pointed out the Bill provides three categories of persons in Assam. As regards those who have come prior to 1st January, 1966 there is no difficulty with regard to these people and they will be regularised. So far as the second category of people are concerned, I may submit that following legal consequences should be taken note of. The foreigners are to be detected in accordance with such procedure as prescribed under rules. After detection their names should be deleted from the electoral rolls. Thereafter they are eligible to register themselves. On such registration, they are entitled for the similar rights and obligations as the citizens of India except that they are not eligible to be included in the electoral rolls for any Assembly or Parliamentary Constituency. Fifthly, this disability will expire after the expiry of 10 years from the date of detection, not from the date of coming into force of this Bill,

which will be converted into an Act From the above mentioned announcement, a curious and anomalous consequence would arise. Is it in consonance with the provisions of Article 326 of the Constitution? That is the question now. I would like to quote Article 326 of the Constitution. It says :

Elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage; that is to say, every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on such date as may be fixed in that behalf by or under any law made by the appropriate legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under the Constitution or any law made by the Legislature on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice, shall be entitled to be registered as a Voter at any such election.

This is article 326 of the Constitution. But now the procedure that is laid down under this particular Bill is in conflict with that of Article 226 of the Constitution. I suspect the validity of the Bill in so far as the second category of persons are concerned in this behalf. So far as the third category is concerned I may be permitted to submit this: In respect of those persons who came to Assam *on or after* 25 March, 1971, what is their legal status? They are to be deleted and expelled. That is what is stated in the accord itself. The Bill provides for the expulsion and the deletion. Presumably, this particular expression 'deletion' refers to deletion of their names from the voters' list. Whatever I say is subject to correction. If that be the case, it is not indicated as to how they are to be expelled from this particular country and from this particular State and where they are to be accommodated. The Bill is also silent as to the steps that are to be taken to expel them. Anyway, an important feature that is to be noted is that the Bill speaks of expulsion of foreigners. But it does not speak of Indians. This is an important factor that has to be taken into consideration by my learned friends in this august House. It refers only to those persons who have come or who are likely to come on or

after 25 March, 1971. This is one of the good features of this particular Bill and therefore this accord is a good one, according to Telugu Desam party. With these reservations, I stand to support the Bill.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN (Calcutta South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I remember and also most of the Members of the House will remember the time when the Bangladesh War was going on. Our former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, one of the leaders of the world, was fighting for human dignity. She was fighting for human values. She was fighting in order to save many people who had been in trouble there and when many murders, rapes and slaughters were going on there. At that time, millions of people came over to this country just for the sake of taking shelter from our late Prime Minister. She gave them the shelter. Many people went back and some people did not or could not go back for some reason or the other. It was decided under an agreement that 1971, the particular date, will be the cut-off date and they will be given the protection and they will be made the citizens of India but not anybody who had come after that date. Now, just because there is an international agreement, it does not form part of the law of the land and naturally a law had to be made and this is that law by which some protection is being given to those who had come before a certain date in 1971, Now up to 1966, there is no problem. They are deemed to be citizens. There is no problem there. The problem that has arisen now has been made clear and it is for the benefit of all. We have been seeing trouble, dissensions, bandhs Janata bandh, this and that bandh. Life had come to a complete halt, Sometimes suddenly without any notice. Some incident takes place in some town and the State and some persons declare bandh. That is not a desirable thing. So, Assam accord was reached with the cooperation of all and for the benefit of everyone concerned. Now, how are they going to be made the citizens of India? That has been given here. It is true that those who had come here in 1966, that is between 1966 and 1971, are not automatically declared as citizens as those who had come before 1966. But if this law was not there, what would have happened to these people? What were their rights? Everything was uncertain.

[Shri Bholanath Sen]

They were not recognised as the citizens of this country. They were foreigners for all practical purposes. They did not know what their rights were. Those persons who had come to this country before 1966 or after 1960, they did not know what their rights were and we do not know what their rights are. It was found in 1967 that some of them were voting and taking part in the matter of election in that State. My hon. friend has mentioned about Article 326. But one thing must be noticed that Article 326 deal with the law regarding the election in our country. It is only a citizen of our country who can cast a vote and not an outsider. A foreigner cannot cast a vote. A foreigner cannot have a say in the administration of our country, as to who will be his representative, who should be an MP or who should be MLA or Prime Minister. This is a fallacy. Though they were not declared as citizens, though they had admittedly come from outside, though they were totally foreigners in the eye of the law, they were casting their vote. In 1967 in the voters list, their names appeared and they cast their votes and we did not know that foreigners came and cast votes and made the Government in our country. How can we agree to that? Now it is being regularised. The Government has taken a policy decision to regularise upto 1966. There is the problem after 1966. What is happening? Just see those people who had no power, whose rights were not known in this country, they were being given certain rights. It is really something which is unique.

I will just read p. 3 sub-clause (4) of Section 6A :

“(4) A person registered under subsection (3) shall have, as from the date on which he has been detected to be a foreigner and till the expiry of a period of ten years from that date, the same rights and obligations as a citizen of India (including the right to obtain a passport under the Passports Act, 1967 and the obligations connected therewith), but shall not be entitled to have his name included in any electoral roll for any Assembly or Parliamentary constituency at any time before the expiry of the said period of ten years.”

Now protection of the law is there. They had no protection previously. A foreigner was not recognised. Now they are being given the right; they can say, “I have been given, by this law, the same right as any other citizen; my business cannot be taken away; I shall carry on my business; I shall have my living here; I shall earn money here because this has been recognised by this law”. All those who had come between 1966 and 1971 had no such right before. No such law was there in this country which could have given them this protection. This protection is now being given. Many people go to Haj for religious reasons and they need a Passport. They will be given Passport. They might like to go even to Bangladesh to see their own relations. They will be given Passport. Passport will be given to them and that is recognised by this legislation clearly. The only thing that is being taken away from them is that they will not be able to cast vote for ten years from the date of detection as foreigners. This is not contrary to article 326 of the Constitution because they have not been declared as citizens till today, but they will be declared as citizens through a process, through the machinery of law and Tribunal. I do not find anything wrong in this. In fact, I find that there is a little bit of heart-burning. First when the Assam Accord was reached, there was a little bit of heart-burning. They had been playing politics with this saying, “Assam is in danger; the minorities are in trouble”. All kinds of things were being said. Now that has been put an end to. This is the real anger. If anybody has any feelings for those people who are going to be recognised as citizens of this country, he has no reason to complain now—now that the law is being passed. Accord is an Accord; the law had not been passed. Now the law is going to be passed.

So far as the persons who had come after 1971 are concerned, obviously there are laws. Don't we deal with foreigners? Is there not the Foreigners' Act? Is there not the Police? What do they do? The foreigners are just thrown out. It does not require any other legislation because the law is there that, in India foreigners will not be allowed to stay if one is a foreigner, if he does not choose to become a citizen of this country, if he does not choose to

have lawful entry into this country; the Government has the supreme power to throw them out. That law is still there. Those who have come after 1971 are not going to be protected by this law. It is, absolutely clear. Let it be Bangladesh or any other country; let those people realise that they cannot keep on coming here and create problems with regard to the politics of that State or the politics of India or even their culture and other things. Nobody will be allowed to do that. This is a firm commitment, this is a firm pronouncement, this is the law which is being passed. I do not think anybody can have any grievance. Yesterday I heard people saying that there would be two types of; citizenship and all that. This is rather a unique proposition. Citizens are not of two types. One has to read every line, every word, in this particular legislation which has been very carefully drafted. Deemed citizens are those persons who have come before 1966. This is all right. Those who came between 1966 and 1971 have to go through the process of getting themselves declared as foreigners and thereafter getting themselves declared as citizens—that will be through a process, through a method. The method is being prescribed here and through that method, every one has to go. Suppose you go to Europe or England and you want to become a citizen of that country. What do you do? You have to wait for five years or seven years, then apply, then you get your recognition as a citizen of that country. That also depends on the Government. The Government is the supreme judge. It is not justiciable; you cannot question that decision. If you go to Heathrow Airport, you may be turned out; then you have no remedy at all because you are a foreigner. Every government worth its name, every Government which rules, has to protect that country from invasion by outsiders and foreigners. This is being done. It is clearly pronounced here that after 1971 anybody who had come here, will not be there. Therefore, there are three classes and so long as the classification are reasonable, there is no bar.

One clause says that upto 1956 those who have come stand on a different footing. Another clause is for those who have come between 1956 and 1971. There is no discrimination amongst them amongst per-

sons of that group. It that group all of them will have to pass through the procedure that have been announced here.

With regard to those who came after 1971 there is no discrimination. The third category has been rationally classified. Nobody will be allowed to call himself a citizen of this country and they are liable to be thrown out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, after a long time, after years, the Government has chosen this particular time. When our Prime Minister had come he acted and it has been on claimed throughout the world; I have seen in the papers abroad, in international papers like the Guardian, the Times etc. Everywhere, there was praise in America. There was praise because the Prime Minister had not only settled the Punjab problem, but also settled the Assam problem.

It is only in this country, sometimes I think that the opposition feels that their weapon has gone and they cannot go any further by exploiting the situation which previously existed. If they could not take advantage of the unhappy situation which existed in the past, they won't have it any more.

I have talks with many persons belonging to minorities. You may have seen in the papers also, the minorities and those who have come before 1971 are satisfied. They know that their interests will not be adversely affected in any way and they will be protected according to this law. These are my submissions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill brought forward by the Government. At the same time, I want to submit that the methods adopted for identifying the foreigners are resulting in injustice to this section. There is need to bring about improvements therein.

There is no arrangement for issuing birth certificates in the Government offices in Assam. Also, there is no arrangement in the offices in regard to N.R.C. Those areas have also been affected where the

[Shri Abdul Hannan Ansari]

names of the people have been included in the voters list. There also the people queue up but voters' lists are stated to be missing. They have to face difficulties as a result of this.

The people take voters list with them but no recognition is given to that. I would, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister to pay attention to these things. These things should not happen there. Those people who are eligible to be citizens as per the rules framed by the Government should not be deprived of the citizenship. This aspect must be looked into.

With these words, I welcome the Bill.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know that when the Assam Accord was signed, we opposed certain provisions of that Accord. When this Bill was introduced we opposed that also. I may make it clear that our opposition is not for the good intention of the Government where they are trying to give certain rights to those persons who entered Assam during 1st January, 1966 till 1971, 25th March, 1971 but we opposed the Timing away of voting rights from these people. As Mr. Bholanath Sen has also referred that our country has a commitment. During Bangladesh war it was made clear that as a result of the war and the disaster that had taken place there the lakhs of refugees that came to India will be sent back and others who came before that will be naturalised as citizens and their names in the voters' list came not due to any fault but that was the accepted policy of the Government then. He has referred to international commitments. We had that commitment and people came from Bangladesh. Now here it is said that the people of Indian origin who have entered Assam during that period will be excluded from the electoral rolls. So, why are you so allergic to the people of Indian origin? What will happen to the people who are not of Indian origin? We are one country and you can well remember what your leaders did at that time. The country was divided. These people were not in fault

for that. They are the suffering people? Those who had to come. The country was divided on communal lines. Communal riots took place. They came here and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru told on 15th of August 1947 in a message to the people of the country, 'They are our brothers. We have to share their feelings and sorrows.' Despite the fact that we have one Foreigners Act to which Mr. Sen has referred to, our Government chose to allow those people to come and to give them shelter and to take them as citizens. Now what happened we do not know. You are going to take away from them their voting rights. When they started the movement, when the AASU leaders started it we opposed them vehemently. At that time, Mrs Gandhi was the Prime Minister. She called a meeting of all the opposition parties and the Government of West Bengal also was represented there and a consensus was reached. It was to make 1971 as the cut off year. That was the consensus. Now what happened? You have surrendered that position to the leaders of the Assam movement who came to be known as the secessionist protagonists in our country. We all vehemently fought them. But now through this Act, you have let down the minorities there. That is a separate question. Now, let us see what has been the movement there. In the name of driving away the foreigners, movement was launched to attack and drive away genuine Indian people from Assam on the secessionists line and on the communal line. That is the history of the movement there. The people of Assam are not in fault. They have their genuine grievances and we take the share of our failure also that—we have not been able to organise the people there on a massive scale so that a movement of this kind cannot be organised there and cannot come out there, what we could very well take care of in West Bengal. But in Assam it is different, secessionist movement was there off and on (Interruptions) You don't laugh, Mr De-factor Defence Minister. Please listen. Now that is our position....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH): I am entitled to laugh I think.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : If you laugh, I am very happy. If you laugh, you laugh at the cost of the people. You are going to throw and dump them into the hands of the people there. Anyway, you have every right to laugh.

Now the position is that. What prompted this Government to go back on that promise that was given to them, and that was the consensus also? The minorities have faced certain onslaught and they tried to resist it. But the other point was very important. That is, that though the movement had continued for more than 5 years, that was receding—not as a natural course of death but due to resistance that was coming from the Assamese people also. So many Assamese people laid down their lives. Their heroic deeds are there and they laid down their lives to stick to 1971 on the cut off year and to keep intact the harmony among the people in the State. Now what will happen to that? I had been there during the elections and I stayed there for one month. So many of our people could not stay on their own. They came out in the field and they made something of straw and they stayed there for months together. They have made enormous sacrifices. Now you have let down everything. You have let down those who stood by this country and by this government and for the unity of the people and for the international commitment. Those who lost their lives and those who have lost everything—they are no matter for you?

You are taking away voting from them. I am not in favour of allowing foreigners to come and stay there and disrupt peace. This is the responsibility of the Government to check influx of foreigners. When you could not do it with friendly approach now you have to erect barbed fence. We have supported you on that. At that time when war took place you committed yourself to certain human values and said these who are coming as a result of the war will be sent back but before that who came will be naturalised as citizens. Now, we cannot go back on that what we have already committed. So, how are you going to justify this separation of voting rights with the citizenship rights. I want to know

from the Home Minister if one suit is moved in the court that they will have to be given voting rights also then what will be his reaction to that? These are very vital questions.

Sir, the movement was dying out Assam accord has given a boost to the secessionist movement and as a result of that in different parts of North East area secessionism is coming up again. When we opposed this accord on certain grounds on 20th August the Hindustan Times also wrote that the position taken by the Left Front is that they have a real apprehension about the resurgence of secessionist movement in North eastern area and that has to be taken into consideration. I thought when after so many reactions and so many criticisms they were thinking of bringing in the Bill the voting right will be included there.

You are taking away the voting right. We cannot just support that. We feel strong that in this accord you have let down these who stood for the integration of the country, for the unity of the people, who opposed secessionism and Imperialist designs in the North eastern area. You are arbitrarily applying your powers to take away the voting right from the citizens whose names were there and who will be enjoying other citizenship rights. How you are going to separate it is beyond our comprehension and, I think, it is totally un-constitutional.

With these words I oppose the Bill.

15 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 2nd February, 1980 a memorandum was submitted to the late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi on behalf of AASU : They had demanded in that memorandum that the foreigners who came to Assam in and after 1971, should be expelled. Some of those foreigners went back but some settled there. This created a situation wherein the AASU thought that a time would come when their identity, culture and language would be in jeopardy. You all know about the large scale agitation that took place there as a

[Shri P. Namgyal]

result of this, but our late Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi continued her efforts to bring the agitationists to the negotiating table and to hold dialogue. The dialogue was held but they could not reach any conclusion. More rounds of talks were held. Unfortunately, Mrs. Indira Gandhi is not with us at this moment but the hard task she had left has been picked up very efficiently by our present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and on 5 January, 1985 in a broadcast to the nation, he made an announcement, which I shall quote in English because I shall not be able to translate its exact meaning :

[English]

“earnest effort will be made to settle the foreigners issue in Assam and that the give and take of the conference table can yield victories which confrontation cannot.”

[Translation]

He said this on 5 January and continued the dialogue. Ultimately, on 15 August, this year on the Independence Day, a settlement was reached with AASU and others including Assam Gana Sangram Prishad. The Bill brought forward today is the result of this settlement to which everyone had agreed. Now they have all formed one party-AGP, i.e. Assam Gana Parishad. I am not a legal expert. But as a layman I do not see anything wrong in this Bill. It is not going to create any new difficulties. There are many good things in the Bill and, therefore I support it.

My esteemed colleague Shri Sen has made the things clear in detail. The controversy regarding the period between 1966 and 1971 has also been cleared. I do not want to repeat all that.

Recently, when I went to Assam I observed an apprehension in the minds of the people. This apprehension does not relate to those who have been covered in the Bill. That is also not related to the problem of the period between 1966 and 1971. Rather it relates mainly to those who are in fact Indian Nationals—Some of them are Bengalis, some are from Bihar,

U.P. Rajasthan or from some other State. These are the people who had settled there long ago and are engaged in business, agriculture or in other vocations. Some of them are labourers in tea gardens. They had come to Assam and had settled there long ago. Their parents and grandparents were born in Assam and since then their families have been residing there. But unfortunately recently the representatives of AGP have created a misunderstanding there and they have started saying that the Accord applies to those persons also who had come from outside Assam and had settled there. This situation has been exploited there.

As a result of the exploitation, an apprehension has crept in the minds of those people. At the time of scrutiny of the electoral rolls, the AGP people handed over those rolls to the students of sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth classes. From those lists, they started deleting those names which did not appear to be Assamese. For example, if they saw Mukherjee or Banerjee against a name, they deleted the name thinking that person would be a Bengali. Similarly, they could guess from the names of others that they were from Bihar, U.P etc. On this basis the names of these persons have also been deleted from the voters' lists without any scrutiny. This has caused anger and resentment among the people. This way complaints have been filed against about 22 lakh people.

The names of even those persons who are low ranking employees like clerks and others, who had caste votes before 1966-67 have also been deleted resulting in a lot of difficulties to them. They are being asked to produce their birth certificates. Others are being asked to prove that they had cast their votes earlier. Wherefrom the people belonging to the far-flung tribal areas can produce these things? They reach there after three or four days' journey and when they do not get such certificates they, go back dejected. Some people manage to get the certificate but some do not get. The names of even those persons, who have been living there originally, have been deleted and they have not been ratified yet. Government should look into this aspect and ratify their names.

There is a constituency, Diphu whose sitting member was Mr. K. Gutti. His

name has also been deleted. From this it is evident that the names of those persons who have been living there originally have also been deleted by the school children. I would, therefore, request the Government to look into this. The names of the local tribals who might have been living in Assam since its formation have also been deleted.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Was he a sitting Member of Parliament ?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : No, he was a sitting member of the Assembly. Anyhow, his name might have been restored without any difficulty but what will happen to others. Therefore, I feel that the Government should look into it.

Besides, there is need to give publicity to this Accord. There is a lot of confusion in the people about the issue of 1966 and 1971. Wide publicity should, therefore, be given to this issue on T.V. and radio. The local officers there do not deliberately give it proper publicity. Therefore, I request that the media should be strengthened there.

The work relating to sealing and fencing of the borders should be completed early in order to check infiltration of the people. This process will continue because of the availability of food and clothes in our country. Hence, the fencing work should be completed early. Unless you do so, infiltration of the people into the country would continue.

With these words, I thank the hon. Home Minister for bringing this Bill. I also want to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, that he has solved the Punjab issue and also the Assam issue. We hope that the remaining petty issues will also be solved early.

With these few words, I again thank you and congratulate you.

15.10 hrs

[**SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI**
in the chair]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while pondering over this Bill I recalled the day when

Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had formulated the policy of non-alignment and at that time both the Eastern Bloc and the Western Bloc had blamed India. They levelled the charge against us that we were in league with one or the other Bloc.

The same thing is true so far as this Bill is concerned. Neither the minorities nor the AASU people are happy with us, as has been said in this house just now.

Recently, I was in Assam for many days. I stayed at the place where the minorities were subjected to utmost victimisation and harassment. I went from village to village and met the people there. They said that they did not want voting rights, they wanted bread, clothes and shelter which should be ensured to them. I can say that the minorities are quite happy with the introduction of this Bill. I would like to ask my opposition friends

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Then abolish voting rights.

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : It has been done in Bengal.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Sir, under the prevailing circumstances, a better solution could not have been found to the problem of Assam. Besides Indian newspapers, I read many foreign newspapers also. All the newspapers of the world, except a few of West Bengal, commended the Hon. Prime Minister for solving the Punjab and Assam issues. The people all over the country commended the Hon. Prime Minister. No solution better than this was possible.

My friends, who are agitated over it, should understand the reality. Government have adopted the most suitable course. People who came before 1966 have been absorbed and those who came after 1966 and before 25th March, 1971, will not get citizenship for 10 years only. They can enjoy all other rights.

The minorities told me that they did not want voting rights as they were not much interested in them. But a person who was working in a school was removed from service on the plea that he was a foreigner. He wants to be reinstated in

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

service. He owned land there. AASU people come and try to blackmail him with the threat of eviction on the ground that he could not own property there. They have no right to cultivate the fields. That is way I say that the people there are very happy over this Bill and no better solution than this could be there for them

Some people say that undue rights have been given to the minorities and they have been given preferential treatment in this country. I would like to say that humanitarian aspect is also important. They came here and have become one with our culture. That is why those who came before 1966 are part of us and we shall continue to provide all the facilities, barring citizenship, to those who came between the period from 1966 to 1971. But we shall detect those who came after 1971 and expel them.

There is not much to say about this Bill. In the end I would like to repeat what I have said in the beginning that no better solution was possible to this problem. I would like to say that those who are pleading for some other solution, are taking a unilateral view and are not facing the truth.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Madam, I support the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill introduced by the hon. Home Minister. The main reason for supporting this Bill is that the eyes of the people of India were focussed on two problems i. e. the Punjab problem and the Assam problem and they had been waiting for their solution for a long time. Both these problems have been solved by the Hon. Prime Minister.

Madam, I am an Opposition Member but the purpose of opposition should not be to oppose a good step and commend a wrong step.

Most of the 'AASU' people had said that the agitation had come to an end, but the problems had, however, become very complicated. When Congress (I) formed the Government in Assam and Shri Saikia become the Chief Minister, some Assamese had felt that the agitation had fizzled out,

but the Hon. Prime Minister looked into the matter afresh and solved this problem.

Many Assamese live in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. I got an opportunity to meet them. All of them have welcomed this accord. Being an Independent Member, I welcome this Bill impartially.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Madam I rise to support this Bill, but I am surprised to listen to my friend on the opposite side who said that this Bill is politically motivated. I would like to take him back to the year 1978 to show that Assam agitation is the creation of the Janata Party. It is one of the wrongs done by the Janata Party because it started in 1978 from Mangaldoi. Then by-election was due. I do not want to go into more political details. But this is a timely presentation of the Bill in the parliament and on this point, I want to emphasise because it has come after the accord. Madam, we have to see the peculiar situation in Assam Bangladesh is bordering both Assam and West Bengal but the economic and political conditions in West Bengal are not so suitable for the border people of Bangladesh to migrate to West Bengal. The Bangladeshis were invited by the landlords for working in their fields, in their tea gardens because these people were very hard workers. Gradually they started acquiring land there. Their number started increasing, especially in the border areas of Goalpara, Barpeta etc., and even upto Kudalgaon in Mangaldoi these people went. So, the original Assamese started feeling bad about their influx in large numbers; and the agitation started.

This Bill provides different treatments for the three categories of persons; and it is rightly done so. We also see that in different countries, even in countries like the USA, certain restrictions are being put on the foreigners. Some years ago, many of our Indian friends used to go there, and acquire citizenship and property in the USA and other countries. Now we find that in many developed countries also, Citizenship Acts are being amended, and foreigners are being prohibited from acquiring citizenship there, because of economic reasons. In Assam also, if we do not stop the influx well in time, the

results will be disastrous. It is not a question of one minority community. It is a question of influx from another country, where the density of population per square mile is too high as compared to the one in Assam, whose green fields lure the people from Bangladesh. I would urge upon the Home Minister to implement the decisions taken by the Central Government about putting barbed wire fencing across the Bangladesh border.

As regards minorities, I would like further to say that when some foreigner comes to this country and tries to acquire land, it is not a question concerning one religion. Suppose a man from Nepal decides to enter into Bihar, and then stays in Bihar, which is a border State. Is the same treatment as the one given to Indians, expected to be accorded to him? Because of the peculiar geographical situation in Goalpara and Bārpeta, and because of the invitation of the landlords to the Bangladeshi people some years ago, this situation has developed. We must congratulate our young Prime Minister for being successful in achieving this result, viz. the accord with the AASU. At the same time, I would like to warn the Central Government and all the Opposition leaders also, that in this country, a new trend is developing among the younger generation. They are becoming conscious of their economic rights, and adopting the idea of sons of the soil. That is why different types of agitation start. Mostly, young people are involved in those agitations whether they are in Gujarat, Punjab or by AASU in Assam. So, whenever an agitation starts, timely steps should be taken, before the agitations develop dangerous proportions. Otherwise we will find that loss of life and property occurs.

I once again congratulate the Home Minister for bringing in this legislation in time, and I support this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Madam, I think it would have been better, more appropriate if this Bill had been entitled "The contraction of loopholes Bill". That is all this Bill seeks to do. A great big gaping loophole was left in the accord, and after a long delay, this Bill is seeking to plug that loophole to some extent. To that extent, of course, it is a salutary Bill. But is that enough? That means the

only point, an important point is, I think, that it did rouse genuine apprehensions in the mind of many people in Assam, particularly belonging to the minorities that those who are to be disfranchised for ten years, will they be treated in all other respects as citizens or not. This question was being raised in Assam by many people also who are saying that once you are deprived of the right to vote, will you cease to be a citizen and, therefore, whether you can claim to hold property in Assam, or whether your children can have the right to education there or whether you can get employment there or not, all these questions are linked with it. This is not a question in the vacuum because, after all, there is some background to all this; there is a history. I do not want to go into all that now. So, there was a ground for apprehension. To that extent, this Bill, of course, has made it clear that this category of people, unfortunate category, I should say are being assured that, apart from being struck off from the electoral rolls for ten years, they will have the right of citizenship. Though I must point out that the accord says and it is being repeated here just now by the hon. Minister that after ten years, their names should be restored, there is no such provision in the Bill. Restore means what? It is not being pointed out to me. Restore means something different to say that after ten years, these people will be eligible again to apply for inclusion in the electoral rolls. It is not the same thing. I do not know. Perhaps my knowledge of English is little bit defective. But restore has a particular meaning; it means that your name is cut off from the rolls now and that your name will be put back in the rolls again. But, that certainly is not provided for in the Bill. It is very much there in the accord.

SHRI H. A. DORA : You see here in the Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That means at the end of ten years, these people have to again seek enrolment. Now, they cannot even seek enrolment. After ten years, they will have to seek enrolment. That is not called restoration, as though automatically they will be restored; their names will be restored. It does not mean that. Of course, my own feeling is that time and

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

attention which was given to the drafting of this accord had an element of haste in that it was not given as much attention and care as was done in the case of Punjab accord. There was an element of haste and, therefore, these loopholes have remained, and at dead of night of August 15, 16, somehow, it had to be signed, even in the early hours of the morning.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : You see on page 3. Clause 5 reads as follows :

“A person registered under subsection (3) shall be deemed to be a citizen of India for all purposes as from the date of expiry of a period of ten years. ...”

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have missed my point. In the accord, you have written they will be restored, their names will be restored.

SHRI H. A. DORA : They have not got the right; they will be deemed as citizens. You see in the Bill No, citizens do not have to apply.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is in the city of Calcutta where I have been living for years and my father's house is there. I am paying taxes to the Calcutta Corporation, but my name is not included in the voters' list.

SHRI H. A. DORA : Thanks to marxist Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Do not claim, Mr. Minister, that the electoral rolls which are prepared in this country are without any defect and are very correct and accurate; they are not, as you know that. Anyway, my point is that this accord which was signed in the early hours of morning only because there was some decision taken previously that it must be announced from the ramparts of the Red Fort, I think it is not a proper way to set about these things. It concerns the future and the lives of so many millions of people.

Anyway, now I may say that one Member—I am not making generalisation out of

this—a Congress (I) Member of Rajya Sabha Shri Asad Madani has said as follows: I am quoting verbatim what he is supposed to have said in Gauhati :

“I am convinced that the Assam accord is contrary to the expressed policies of the Congress, violative of the Constitution of India, disruptivs of national unity, contrary to India's international commitments and disastrous for hundreds of thousands of Indian citizens.”

He had said that he would not leave the Congress (I) unless forced to do, and so on.

He is a prominent member of a minority community. This is the way he reacts. I do not share his opinions, of course.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : That was before the Bill was introduced.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Of course; everything was before the Bill was introduced.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C JANGA REDDY : Have the Government kept their demands in view ?

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Now, it is welcome Madam, that for the time being as he said earlier and in another context this morning during the Question Hour, that for the time being at least the movement and agitation that have been going on for so many years have died down and things there are comparatively peacefull. We welcome it. It is not enough. Settlement and the attendant legislation must provide a basis so that similar type of agitation or movement is not raised again in the future. That is why, it was first of all very necessary to plug this loophole. You have taken several months to do it. Anyway, better late than never.

I would just like to know one or two things. Since the days Shrimati Gandhi came back to power and she called a very big meeting here of all the different parties and interests involved in this question, a consensus was reached. Ever since that time nobody had—except the agitators—in

Assam—quarrelled with this consensus idea, that March 1971 should be taken as the cut off year. And as far as the agitators are concerned they have sometimes been talking about 1951 to 1971; sometimes taking about 1961 to 1971 and all those people who have come during that period or periods must be detected and so on. I was associated, Madam, with those long, prolonged discussions which took place in Delhi between the Government and the representatives of AASU and the AGSP and some party leaders were associated with those talks. I know their particular stand. Since then the Government had stood quite firmly that 1971 should be the cut off year.

Now, another concept has been introduced. 1971 is still taken as the year which will be the basis for preparing the voters lists, when the elections are to be held. That is there. But another concept has been introduced that 1966 will be taken as the base year for the purpose of detection, as far as the foreigners are concerned. And whether they will be deported or not, I do not know. That is for the Minister to clarify. There will be people who will be detected as foreigners by the tribunals. They will continue to remain in Assam and they will enjoy the full rights of citizenship and after 10 years their names will be restored. Then *inso facto* by the provisions of this accord itself they are not being treated as foreigners at all. How can a foreigner be allowed to continue to live here, without citizenship? And you are now giving him advance assurance in this that his rights will be protected; he will be permitted to stay. That means they are not foreigners at all. The Government is prepared to treat them as citizens, but is subjecting them, without any justification whatsoever, to ten years of disenfranchisement. Why and for what reasons? This is nothing but a concession which was made under certain pressure not doubt. Perhaps, during that fateful night of August 14/15 because those agitators' leaders had not agreed to 1971 being the cut off year, therefore, some concession had to be made to them and this new concept was brought in—a new category of people from 1966 to 1971. I want to remind Mr. Bholanath Sen, who hails from the same State as I do,

that in 1965 there was an Indo-Pak war and in the aftermath of that war and the conditions which were created in East Pakistan, crowds of people came away as refugees into West Bengal and other States. They were bonafide refugees. It was not possible for them to live there. They had to leave their hearths and homes and come away. There was a time when our Government stood up and said that for humanitarian reasons we could not send such people away; we had to give them succour and shelter. It was in this period after the 1965 war that there was a wave of bonafide refugees coming into our country. It was not possible for them to go back also. Now, for no fault of their own, they are subjected to disenfranchisement for ten year in order to satisfy somebody or the other. And you are saying that ten years hence your names will be restored. That means that they are not foreigners. Why is this liability being put on them and for what reasons? Please explain this.

There are other people who have been detected as foreigners already. There are people against whose names for inclusion in the electoral rolls, huge number of objections were filed, as we read in the papers, and out of those objections, quite a large number of objections have been sustained. That means, their names are not being allowed to be entered into the electoral rolls, because it is said that they could neither produce their birth certificates—I cannot produce my birth certificate; I do not know whether you can Madam—nor their citizenship certificates—I do not know how many of us sitting in this House have got citizenship certificates; I have not got one; you can deport me tomorrow if you like—nor their names had been found in the national register. As far as national register goes, we were told during those negotiations, by the representatives of the Assam administration who were present, that the national register had not been updated since 1951 and large chunks of it were missing and they were not just available in the records. You should not take such a harsh and rigid line about this. The kind of people who have come here from there particularly as refugees, are poor people. They are not that much versed in the law and all that. Many of them are

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

illiterate. They do not know exactly how to get hold of these papers, certificates, and all that.

Now, other foreigners, apart from 1966 to 71 people, who have been identified as foreigners and who do not fall in the category of sub-clause (4) of the Bill, what are you going to do with them? Are you going to expel them or deport them or what? I am not convinced because I find that one Cabinet Minister, who was sent to Assam, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhury, visited Barpeta on October 9 accompanied by Sri Dharani Dhar Basumatary, Assam Congress (I) Chief and Sri Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar, Minister of Assam. Addressing a public meeting there he declared that no one from Assam would be deported even if he was declared as foreigner and if necessary the Constitution would be amended in this respect. It appeared in *The Assam Tribune* of October 13. I do not know whether he was authorised by you to say all these things. It is all rights that you sent him there to try to placate the mood of the minorities and try to get some votes for the Congress. But this is a very irresponsible statement.

SHRI BHOLH NATA SEN : That may be the contribution of the reporter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhary should come here and contradict this and say that he has never said this. Let those people of Assam know about it.

The other point is—I do not know whether the Minister said something about it because unfortunately I had to go out to see somebody in the hospital—who is going to be made responsible for all this administrative exercise which is going to be carried out. Is it to be left completely to the State administration or is the Centre going to be associated with it in any way? The Centre has already, in the accord, taken upon itself the responsibility, sole responsibility, of issuing citizenship certificates because the agitators have said that they would not accept any citizenship certificate which is not issued by the Centre. But then the Centre must also involve itself in

the responsibility for this whole exercise if they are to instil any confidence in different sections of the people. What about that? I do not know what they have proposed to do. I do not wish to take more time but this is the first piece of legislation which embodies the essence of the accord also. That is my difficulty. If it was limited only to this one point, well, I do not object to it at all, but the basic thing in the accord, to my mind, is totally illogical and unjustified and not supported by any law or any article of the Constitution. Just as our Finance Minister has been saying that in future we must have a long-term fiscal policy and no budgeting should be there from year to year, here also we have a long period of ten years. Beforehand we are assuring these people that though they have not been detected as foreigners now, but ten years hence their names will be restored. It is a contradiction in itself. You are a very eminent lawyer Mr. Bholanath Sen but I am not.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : It is ten years after detection of foreigners.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What are you going to do during these ten years? Will they become citizens?

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : No. Ten years after detection.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How will they acquire citizenship at the end of ten years of they want? They will have to apply for it. Their names will not be restored automatically as the idea has been thought to be given in the accord and by the Minister. There is no such thing as restoration. Every individual will have to go through the whole process of applying again. So, please tell them this thing. Are the names to be deleted en bloc now and then to be restored en bloc? And if so, please put it in the Bill. It is not in the Bill at all.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Yes, it is there in the Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Before I sit down, I insist that the hon. Minister must explain to the House and to the country as to what were the considerations on

which they had retreated from the agreed consensus of 1971 as the cut off year and introduced this new category of 1966 to 1971 which is a complete hatchpotch of things and can, I think, be successfully challenged in the court if anyone choses to do so.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly. This matter had been pending since the time of late Indiraji. She had also tried her best to solve this problem. In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that India has been a great country from time immemorial where ideals like patriotism and respect for all communities and religions have always been held high. We had conquered the whole world. India had earned the name as the world conquerer. Our country remained under the foreign yoke of slavery for some time, but we continued our efforts to achieve freedom. When everybody from a child to an old man entered the freedom struggle and when people started sacrificing their lives for achieving the country's freedom, unity and integrity, we got freedom. We laid the foundation of independent India with our blood.

After independence, India earned a name and prestige among the comity of nations during the regime of late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She was elected unopposed as the Chairperson of 105 NAM countries and she raised India's name still high among the comity of nations. We launched satellites. Our borders were strengthened. We became self-sufficient in many fields like foodgrains, science and petroleum. In the past, India used to go to other countries with a begging bowl, but now that era has come to an end. We have not only become self-sufficient in all the fields but also reached the stage where we can help small countries. Certain foreign powers became jealous of our progress and they hatched a conspiracy and started inciting some people here. First, this fire spread to Assam and then gradually to the Punjab. The misled elements started agitations at many places. You might be remembering that thousands of persons had

sacrificed their lives there. Our late Prime Minister established peace after holding fresh elections there. As some hon. Members have stated here, foreign powers had misled some students and organisations in Assam and they launched an agitation which posed a danger to our democracy and to the independence, unity and integrity of India. The impact of that conflagration was felt in Punjab as well and as a result our late Prime Minister had to sacrifice her life. If we recall rightly, she had said in her last speech that her last wish was that every drop of her blood might be shed to strengthen India's freedom, unity and integrity.

In a bid to fulfil that wish, our young Prime Minister signed the Assam accord on the 14th August and prior to that he solved the Punjab problem and established peace there. Recently, elections were held there and hon. Members from Punjab are present in the House. Their absence was felt badly some time back. We are happy that now peace prevails in the Punjab after the elections and some misled people who had created disturbances are inactive and are forced to think that the victory of ballot over bullet was most essential for the progress of the State in particular and the country in general. Similarly, our young Prime Minister took a step in the right direction by establishing peace in Assam. This Bill is before us due to those efforts. Elections would be held there in the near future. We welcome it wholeheartedly and hope that all possible efforts would be made to restore democracy in the State and elections are a must to achieve that end. We now hope that the State which was burning for the past many years, where progress had stopped, where the people had lost all hopes and the industries were on the verge of collapse, where the educational institutions had closed down, would be put on the road to progress by holding elections and restoring democracy there. We also hope that their demands which are essential for the progress of the State would be fully met.

With these words, I appeal to the people of Assam to participate peacefully in the coming elections and make it a success. We shall welcome the representatives who would be elected. I welcome the Bill and thank you.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Madam Chairman, we are seriously discussing the Assam issue. India has faced many problems from time to time. This august House, of which we are the Members, has led the country through its critical days and during the freedom struggle. Eminent leaders of this House have played an important role in eradicating poverty, in realising the dream of freedom, in the advancement of the country and in maintaining its integrity. Therefore, we should seriously think over the problems in this august House.

Why did the Assam issue arise? In the Bill a provision has been made to debar some people from exercising their franchise for 10 years. We must consider whether it is proper to think in such terms in this House where we represent 75 crore people? What is the basis of representation in our country? It is the elections which empower us to represent the people, Will it be proper to disenfranchise some people of a State for ten years? Will the people of the world praise Indian Parliament and its Members for disenfranchising the citizens of one of the States? It should be considered carefully.

Those who have been debarred are the people who came to the State between 1966 and 1971. Does that mean that you are providing dual citizenship to the people in this country? Will it improve our image? Certainly not. Our ancestors, Mahatma Gandhi, Guru Nanak Devji, Guru Govind Singhji, and other warriors laid down their lives for only one thing. Sardar Bhagat Singh, Lala Lajpat Rai and Subash Chandra Bose lived and died for the cause of equal human rights and equal opportunities to all. It is our primary duty to ensure it. The hon Minister should, therefore, give a thought to it whether we are providing equal opportunities and equal rights to all? We are in fact snatching them away. This will be against the dignity of the country as also of the House, when the Government had already promised equal rights to the people. I am against using harsh language on the very first day but I would like to point out that it does not behove you. They will be issued passports; they will be given citizenship rights and the right to follow their vocations but they

will not have the right to vote. It is a paradoxical situation. Do not go back on your words. Guru Gobind Singhji had written to Aurangzeb that he did not keep his word. I would like to remind you that you are going back on what Shrimati Indira Gandhi had promised to the people of Assam. This should not happen.

Similar things are happening in respect of Punjab. Everywhere you are going back on your words. How long will it continue? An agreement was reached with Sant Longowal—I am merely referring to it and not raising the Punjab issue. We are happy that the Punjab tangle has been solved. An accord was reached between the Hon. Prime Minister and Sant Longowal which was signed by both of them. The text of the agreement is well known to all. It was laid on the Table of the house and the contents thereof have become the property of the House. The agreement categorically stipulated that Chandigarh will go to Punjab and in lieu thereof Haryana will get some Hindi speaking areas subject to three conditions, *i.e.*

[*English*]

Linguistic affinity, geographical affinity and contiguity and unity.

[*Translation*]

The third condition was 'village as unit'. This was agreed to and it formed one of the terms of reference of the Commission. Just as in the case of Assam, you did not stick to it, and added one more word 'other instructions'. Later, the Hon. Prime Minister stated in a press conference that there was an error in issuing the notification. When the error has been admitted why is it not being rectified? Will God descend from heaven to rectify it? Only you have to rectify it. Why do you not rectify it? What will the people abroad think of the agreement made with Sant Longowal to maintain the unity of the country and for which he had to sacrifice his life? I condemn Khalistan here and now and the Akali Dal has never supported it nor will it do so in future. We have never been for it, but why are you going back on the agreement which has been signed with the blood of Sant Longowal? What will be the verdict of history in this regard? If

even after signing the agreement, the Government tends to play clever, no Akali leader will come forward for negotiations in future. We have been elected because we defied the extremists and we are here to serve the country and the people. We are here for the integrity of the country and, therefore, I would request the Government not to retrace its steps. I am in favour of giving voting rights to all and, therefore, I think that this amendment is not proper. I would request the hon. Minister not to retrace steps and avoid playing one section against the other and work for the development of the nation and for the development of Assam. Rs. 500 crores should be sanctioned to Assam to improve the lot of tea plantation workers there. We shall support you in that endeavour but we do not support this amendment. With these words, I oppose this amendment.

16.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam): Sir, during this limited time available to me, I would like to make a very brief reference to such important issues which have come up in the course of the discussion. While doing so, I may have, once again, to reaffirm that our Party solidly supported the Accord which was reached on August 14, which was announced on the morning of 15th August, and we stand by that. At the time when the Accord was signed, we had supported it and, therefore, at the time of implementing the various provisions of the Accord also, we have to support it. We cannot go back. This is a moral commitment. We cannot support the Government at one stage and then retrace our steps at the next stage. So, from that point of view, it is not for us to reopen the entire thing. Therefore, what could have been a proper Accord, what could have been the provisions of the Accord, all those things we are not re-examining now. My only point is this. The Bill seeks to bring into effect the various provisions of the Accord, nothing more, nothing less. It will not take away whatever is contained in the Accord and it will not additionally give something more than what the Accord contains. Therefore, whether the Accord was proper or not, that is not a matter for discussion at the

moment. At the time the Accord was signed, we were committed to that, we had hailed it along with various other sections of the people, we supported it, we welcomed it. Therefore, now we do not go back on that. I want to make this very clear. But now the point which has been made out is this: there are certain issues; for instance, a stream of immigrants, some people, will be disenfranchised for a period of ten years. Objection was taken to this aspect, particularly on two grounds, on Constitutional and legal grounds, and also to various other aspects. As far as we are concerned, it is not open to us to re-examine the matter from a fresh point of view. It was agreed to at that time. It was part of the Accord. Therefore,

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair.*]

We are not reopening the issue. The only point is whether it is legally tenable, whether it is Constitutionally valid, whether it stands the test of the court's scrutiny. This is all the matter that is of importance or relevance as far as we are concerned. From that point of view, our friends have said that this bristles with all sorts of legal incongruities and contradictions, they are untenable from the Constitutional point of view. I have got here with me one or two provisions to which I would like to invite the attention of the House. This is article 11 of the Constitution;

“Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law.

Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part shall derogate from the power of Parliament to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to citizenship.”

On all matters relating to citizenship, Parliament is the competent authority. They can legislate; they can make enactments; they can pass any Act. So, there is a constitutional provision to that effect. But the point which was raised is whether it is in consistent with Article 326 of the Constitution.

As far as this is concerned, I would also like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to Article 327. It says:

[Shri S. M. Bhattam]

“Power of Parliament to make provision with respect to elections to Legislatures : Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may from time to time by law make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, elections to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State including the preparation of electoral rolls...”

they can pass a legislation. This is what is contained in Article 327.

As far as the preparation of electoral rolls is concerned, the Parliament is competent to make an enactment, to pass a legislation. Therefore, the competence of the Lok Sabha, of the august House, to pass a legislation of this kind is beyond doubt as far as we were concerned. But the propriety or otherwise from another point of view is open to discussion and debate. It can be contested; it can be disputed. The only point that is not open for us to discuss from a different point of view is the terms of the agreement. It is because we are bound by the terms of the agreement that was reached on 15th August. Therefore, from that point of view we support this. There is no other go for us.

Now this seeks to draw a distinction between the citizens of this country and the immigrants from Bangladesh. The question of Assamese, non-Assamese and, of course, of minorities was also raised. So far as I understand, the question of Assamese, non-Assamese does not arise at all because everybody is an Indian citizen and whoever is an Indian citizen, in respect of them no objection is there, no dispute is there and no controversy is raised. This is with regard to immigrants from a different country. I mean that part of the country which is now Bangladesh. It refers to them only. It is only a question of immigrants. Otherwise, with regard to minorities also the matter does not arise because it is not against the citizens of this country, it is not against the minorities. The minorities who originally belong to Assam, for instance, Tamil population is there, Telugu population is there, Biharis are there, nobody has

any objection to them. The question that arises is with regard to immigrants only.

That is how we have to look into it from a limited point of view viz., the distinction is drawn now between the citizens and also the immigrants. That is how it was conceived at that time. Now, the important point of objection is the timing of this Bill. On 15th of August this accord was reached and the Parliament was in session. A Bill could have been brought before the Parliament and then passed. It has not been done. After the election notification, this Bill has come forward with an eye to get some electoral advantage. That is my feeling about this. This is not proper.

In the accord also no mention was made about the possible legislation which will be brought forward in course of time. It was later thought of, I have no objection to the subsequent thought. But what is important is that these words are there in the accord itself, for instance, safeguards and economic development. These are the things which are contained in the accord. As far as the safeguards are concerned, nothing is done as for. For instance, the Government promised an oil refinery to Assam. It is not there even in the private sector in the Seventh Plan, let alone the public sector. So a promise was made and that is not being fulfilled. Again they were demanding that an Institute of Technology should be started in Assam what happened to that? That was also given a go by and they have not made a reference to that. Similarly anti-infiltration measures—the Government proposed to take them and they promised to do certain things and with regard to that also we are not sure where the situation is. Even the survey and construction of wire fencing which was started in March 1984 has been suspended. What happened after that? Are they going to restart the work? About Rs. 250 crores, I am told, is the amount that is said to be required for the purpose. Similarly, intensification of patrolling the international border. For that an amount of Rs. 250 crores is said to be required and the amount was provided originally, but then it was not sanctioned and it was not released and no steps were taken in this regard.

Therefore, the point is that the other aspects of the Accord, the other portions of the Assam, Accord because they safeguard their interests, they promote their economic interests and cultural and social interests were not given due attention. As far as this is concerned, the Minister will have to properly recollect and see that something is also done.

Before I conclude, I would like to once again mention that we are not re-opening the issue. The Accord which was signed on that day we welcomed it. We have to once again welcome it and support it and stand by it. Of course, it is open to all sorts of doubts, misapprehensions and differences of opinion. For instance, when the Punjab Accord was signed we supported that and subsequently some people went back. Some sections of the people from different areas questioned it. We have not questioned it anywhere. Once we supported at one stage, we have to stand by it. That is how once again we support the Bill and wish that the Government also should necessarily give due attention to the promotion of economic, cultural and social interests of the people of Assam also with a view to fulfil and implement completely the spirit of the Accord that was reached.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : First of all I would like to remind the Home Minister because that is the declared policy of the Government, that India is a secular, democratic, socialist republic. I am an Indian and I can move anywhere and have job anywhere in India. But in Assam the movement was that Assam is for Assamese and they were thinking that they can decide the citizenship of India especially in Assam and in that movement, the Union Government has derailed and surrendered to that movement. That movement was mainly to drive out all the other Indians, whoever he be and however long he may be staying there and whatever work they are doing there. So that movement is something special where the Union Government has surrendered because no State Government has been given the authority to decide the citizenship of India because it is the duty of the Indian Government. So here the minorities are now in a majority. The question arises there Why are you not allowing these people to vote? Because Assam Government is saying that will get

imbalanced. What do you mean by that 'imbalance'? So, this should be clarified because already Assam is a peculiar State. It has been bifurcated many a time because of communal and sectoral considerations. Once Nagaland, Arunachal, Meghalaya and Mizoram were all in Assam. Why have these people got separated? Then how can the minorities have a faith that after ten years they will be recognised as citizens of India and they will have their voting right. After this Bill the fear is there among the linguistic and religious minorities.

You have to decide who are Assamese? Are people with Mangolian face only become Assamese and have the right to live there for some other people or Indians can live there? That should be defined otherwise you are going to create a civil war. The other States can also say that linguistic minorities are foreigners and they should leave or remain as second-class citizens. Now, where will the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes go because they have not got their own State? If Assamese want to keep their culture and because of other Indians going there they get imbalanced then Indian Government is supposed to protect the culture and language of all the people and minorities also. If we accept the present position then every State will face a trouble and more and more organisations will come up to save their culture, language and soon. So, this very concept of linguistic State which has started in Assam will bring lot of trouble in future. By the present step you have created two types of citizens.

What do you mean by protection? Are the minorities second class citizens and they must be protected? Who will protect them? Have they not got equal rights for their own protection or they will remain a beneficiary because they are minorities or because they have not got the States of their own? There are so many castes, tribes, languages and cultures in India. Can you have for everybody a State or something like that so that they can keep their culture, language and whatever they like to have it? Can you do it?

Secondly, now composite population is coming up everywhere because of industrialisation. Therefore, will a man coming

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

from Kerala be a second class citizen in Assam or any other State because he needs protection? Does he need protection? Since the population is coming up in a composite manner you must assure them equal rights and opportunities wherever they want to live. That must be the condition of the Government and Government should declare that.

Further, in Assam itself tribals from Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are working in tea gardens. They are forty lakh in number. They are not recognised as tribals because if they are recognised as tribals and reserved seats provided for them then the government gets imbalanced. Government must realise the impact of such thinking otherwise you are calling for a civil war.

Lastly, I would like to say that just now in my constituency Alipurduars four thousand people are still in camps. What to do with these people? Where will they remain in the campus for ten years? After remaining for ten years in the campus, they will have to go back to Assam. But what will be their future? This should also be clarified by the Government. From Assam, many people have come to West Bengal because they also speak Bengali. Supposing a person speaks certain language which is not the language of the State where he lives. That means in the case of people other than Assamese living in Assam, are they prohibited to reside there? Government should give clear decision on this point. The Indian Constitution provides following of any religion, culture or speaking of any language and all of them are treated on equal basis, no matter wherever he lives. They should not try to change it under the pressure of agitation and movement in Assam. The Government should not surrender to it. Therefore, a deep thinking is required before this Amendment Bill is passed. The Government should think over it. Otherwise, you will be inviting more troubles for India and other people also.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the citizenship Amendment Bill brought forward in this House

by the Government is highly retrograde step in so far as it tries to delink the right of citizenship, the right of voting from other rights of citizenship that the person would be entitled to nathely to own property, carry on business, so on and so forth. But he shall not be entitled to vote. I submit that such a provision may befit a country ruled by a king. But certainly it does not befit a severeign Democratic Republic where right to vote is the fundamental right for which we have the entire history of humanity before us. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have here in this Bill a very clever political innovation, I must say. Now, it has been said that those of Indian origins who came to Assam and settled down there between the 1st January 1966 and the 25th day of March 1971 from specified territories, shall have all rights of citizenship, but not the right to vote. So, this particular point— I was saying—is a political innovation. I must respectfully submit to this House that this political innovation represents an abject surrender to the agitationists who were branded even by the ruling party as secessionists and as having danced to the tune of foreign powers and today we find the same Government has indulged in this responsibility, for this ignoble and abject surrender to these agitationists. The Government has come forward with an apologetic attitude saying “what to do, there was an agitation and the entire State was in turmoil, please forgive us for our inefficiency and we could not do anything. Therefore we have surrendered to them and now the right to vote of such people will be buried, will be buried sans everything.”

This surrender that a Government has to come forward with such an apologetic attitude, I must say, is highly detrimental to our national unity.

Sir; this Bill represents the negation of all legal positions taken by this House hitherto. We have the citizenship Act, 1955, not to mention the Constitution. According to this Act, all these people upto a particular date of 1971 about which we are talking were entitled for the citizenship to be regularised and upto now the idea was that the base date that will be taken will be that date of 1971: because that is the only practical date. But we find now that

today all these persons of Indian origin, who came to Assam and settled down between 1966 and 1971 are being deprived of their right under Section 5 of the Citizenship Act including the right to vote. You take away the rights and then at the top of it come to this House and say as if you are giving certain concessions and bestowing certain rights on people.

The Bill presents a negation of the attitude that was taken, of the principle that was understood as the underlying principle of the Illegal Immigrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983. At that particular time, this House understood that 25th March, 1971 was the date being accepted and those who came after that date will be turned out or will not have the rights including the right of citizenship, but today a negation of that legal position is also there, negation of all assurances that have been given to the nation. What a casual attitude has been taken. We were all along told that any agreement; any compromise, any accord will not be arbitrary in nature, but will be based on certain sound principles. Those principles have been very often enunciated in this House itself, namely the provisions of our Constitution, the provisions of the various enactments that we had upto now, the provisions of the international agreements, consideration of humanity etc. So many times, Sir, you also sitting in this House would have heard that there would be an Accord, but the Accord would not be arbitrary, but would be based on these principles. But today all these assurances have been thrown to winds and a casual attitude taken towards international agreements. After the Bangladesh war, you had certain commitments and you are retreating today from those commitments. I do not know, what face our country—it is with a very sad heart that I say—will have in the comity of nations, when we back out from our international agreements in this casual manner.

I must say that this Bill creates a very serious discrimination, a discrimination between those of Indian origin who came from specified territory, that is, East Pakistan and settled in Assam and those who came from abroad and settled in Assam or any other place. There is discrimination

between the two classes. Persons of Indian origin who came from specified territory, that is, East Pakistan during the years 1966 to 1971 is one class that you have created. Till ten years after their detection, they will not have right to vote. Then there are others, those who have not come from specified areas. What is the definition of the specified areas in the Bill? These are the places which are today in Bangla Desh. But what about those who have come from Nepal? The Bill is silent on this. Are they being thrown to winds? What a discrimination between people who have come and settled in Assam from one territory, from some other territory and so on and so forth? Then there are others who may have come from the specified territory and settled not in Assam but in other places; they still retain the right to ask for full citizenship with the right to vote under Section 5 of the Citizenship Act of 1955. How many classes of people are you creating? Discrimination upon discrimination is being piled up and we are told that a progressive step is being taken. Therefore, on an evaluation of the various provisions of the Bill, you will agree with me that the provisions represent a betrayal of all assurances that have been hitherto given and a betrayal of minorities also. There was the Nellie massacre and today you want a political massacre also to be re-enacted. Look at the Assam Accord and look at what has been happening after that Assam Accord. Agitationists are being told that a lenient attitude will be taken about them. But then, what attempt has been made by this Government to bring to book the perpetrators of the heinous crimes that we witnessed when Nellie massacre and other incidents were there?

I must say that a casual attitude has been taken to international agreements. I must also say that a very casual attitude is being taken to the right to vote as if to say: It is nothing. Only the right to vote has been held back." In a sovereign democratic republic such a casual attitude that is being taken towards the right to vote is destructive of the nature of a republic and does not enhance its concept any further.

Sir, I must say that this entire thing, this entire exercise is being done because of

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

a Government with a weak-kneed policy. And this exercise is being done for the purpose of appeasement of the agitationists there in Assam. After all, there is an arbitrary basis. We were told that upto now nobody knew as to what were the rights of these people. You say you never knew them. You took away their votes and formed the government and now you have the audacity to come to this House, all along carrying their votes with you, all along assuring them that you shall stand by them, forming governments on their votes, forming governments even on their blood, and today very innocently you come to this House and say: "We never knew what were the rights of these people. Forgive and pardon us for our ignorance on the basis of which we have ruled Assam upto now." What an attitude is being taken after flouting all the assurance that have been given. I therefore, say that the provisions of this Bill are nothing but an appeasement of the agitationists there in Assam. How many more examples am I to go on citing before this House to explain and to support my contention that appeasement is going on?

We find in Assam 'indiscriminate striking out of names from the voters' list. Lakhs and lakhs of names are not found in the voters' list. The matter went to the Court and then the Court held the opinion that since the electoral process has started, it could not intervene now. It was this appeasement of the agitationists, of a very third rate, even of communal nature, I must say that immediately after the accord year what happened in Assam was, there were groups and groups of people moving about in Assam shouting.

Hatha bidi mukha paan, jao mian Pakistan.

That is *Beedi* in hand, *Paan* in the mouth, *Miyan*, that is muslims, will go to Pakistan. You have given encouragement to such elements in our country, which are detrimental to the concept of national unity. We have on the top of it the claims being made of protection of the concept of national unity. I must therefore, Sir, express my indignation, righteous indignation and protest against such a provision,

such a political innovation that has been found out with respect to persons of Indian origin who settled in Assam between 1966 and 1971. There are still so many things that could be said, but then I must even at this late stage appeal to the Government to review the entire matter. Do not hurry up and do not think of political considerations here. It is a serious matter. It has serious repercussions and must be seriously taken note of and not the very casual and cavalry attitude that is being shown.

With these words, I must oppose this Bill, such provisions of the Bill which have brought about these political innovations to which I have referred.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to oppose this Bill. It is against the concept of national integrity. This Bill is nothing but surrender to the chauvinist forces in Assam.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad) : Chauvinist forces... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : You can deny it. This Bill is unconstitutional and undemocratic. This Bill is coming up, it is known to the Home Minister clearly that it is for the election which is going to be held on 16th of December. Because of the fact, that this Bill may be called as 'Vote catching net Bill'. Not much more than that. We know it very clearly and the people particularly, the minorities, whether it is linguistic minorities or the religious minorities know it better that just after the elections, just like a fish, they will be put to the frying pan and they will be fried and the chauvinists will eat them. This is the condition. This is the chauvinist force of Assam not Chauvinist. Before I go to the Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to part (a) of my question No. 365 of yesterday, addressed to the Minister viz whether electoral rolls for Assam State have been completed". His reply was :

'Yes, Sir. Electoral rolls for all the 126 constituencies in Assam were published on the 7th November, 1985 after intensive revision and with 1.1.1985 as the qualifying date'.

My learned friend Mr. Bholanath Sen had referred to Article 326 of the Constitution and put the question whether those foreigners cannot cast their vote. According to the Constitution, you cannot deprive a citizen from casting his vote, and exercising his franchise. In this case what would be the fate of a person who, after 16th December becomes a Member of this House? He may be a foreigner. Subsequently, if he is found to be a foreigner, will his case be all right then? Will he be expelled from this House?

In the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill, you have not been able to mention even a single name or exact figures as to how many people will be affected *i.e.* I speak of those to be registered as having come to Assam between 1st January 1966 and 25th March 1971. In the Financial Memorandum you have said :

“As no precise information as to the number of people who came in during this period is available, it is not possible to estimate the volume of work of detection and registration.”

On 24th January 1980 I had asked the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi in this august House as to what she meant by foreigners in Assam, and what was their number. She was not able to give the figures at that time. But the AASU and AAGP people gave a certain figure. But that is not a fact. We have forgotten all these things.

You are indulging in discrimination now. Through this Bill, you have created three types of citizens of India : one is citizen of India; two, those who are of Indian origin; and the third; those of the origin of another country.

With due respect to the spouse of the hon. Prime Minister, May I put a question to the Home Minister? How much time did it take for her to become a citizen of India? How much time will it take for people of Indian origin from Bangladesh to become Indian citizens? Why this discrimination and differential treatment? Under Article 14 of the Constitution of India, the right to equality before law is there. Does it prevail here? It is something for the

Prime Minister and something else for others.

Shri Indrajit Gupta tried to raise the point, viz. that after the 1965 war, lakhs of refugees had come to India and they are staying in Dandakarnya, and Andamans. What would be their fate? Can you reply? No. Then what is the use of having this Bill? (*Interruptions*) You have said that so many foreigners have been staying in Assam. I would like to refer you to what the President of Bangladesh Gen. Ershad said. It has come in the Press. Gen. Ershad has categorically said during a Press meet : It was stated in the Press on the 10th September that not a single Bangladeshi was living permanently in India. Then where are those foreigners, Indian origin foreigners, can you tell us? Not a single one. This is the position. There is so much controversy in the Bill. We have totally forgotten what is our commitment to the nation and our leaders at that time. I would like to quote because of the fact that it should be known to you the promises made 38 years ago by the national leaders—Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi, I think, you have heard his name. It is a post prayer speech on July 21st 1947. It reads as follows :

“My friends, whether those who be mortally afraid or otherwise leave Pakistan will get shelter in the Indian Union. My opinion is emphatic on this point. Such refugees should get proper shelter in the Union.”

Now, it is the commitment of the first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the grand father of the present Prime Minister, on August 15, 1947. He said as follows :

“We think also of our brothers and sisters who have been cut off from us by political boundary and who unhappy cannot share at present in the freedom that has come. They are of us and will remain of us. They are our brothers and sisters. They have got the right to come over India, stay in India with full dignity and honour.”

Is this the position? We forget totally what Jawaharlal Nehru said, what Mahatma

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

Gandhi said; even what Mrs. Indira Gandhi said. It is certainly against this Bill. We have forgotten even Indira-Mujib Pact. This Bill itself is against this Pact. Under all these circumstances, this Bill will not help us. It will not only create confusion but ultimately it will question national integrity and will divide the people in different manner in religions, in languages.

This should not be allowed to happen, as was mentioned by Mr. Banatwalla.

Those people who are staying even now, about 6000 people just on the border of Assam, they are Muslims and Hindus. You will be astonished to know that they have got registered deeds, 57 years ago, not to speak of 1947. But you are telling that they are foreigners. Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi is also a refugee from East Pakistan. Will he be able to show his citizen certificate or birth certificate?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Please enlighten us about your party proposals on Assam's problem?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Is this the way to determine foreigners? This is the way to divide and rule. We know that it is only a vote-catching Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the Minister.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I also want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can speak after the Minister. I will call you at the end.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Sir, I want to speak just now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkond) : Mr. Chairman Sir, prior to the Bill on Assam accord was moved, the Congress M. Ps. issued statements against it in the local newspaper and magazines to appease the minorities. This accord could have been reached three years earlier. But prior to this, there was blood-bath and those who got elected on 200-150 or even 50 votes

managed to from the Government. On the polling day, the voters instead of casting their votes met their doom. At that time, Assam witness mass massacre. This is the practice followed by the Congressmen.

This Bill was brought only after creating an atmosphere which was favourable to them and they could come to power in the State. Though it is late yet it is a good deed and we support it. They are being given citizenship but citizenship without voting rights. How is it possible? No amendment to this effect has been made in the Constitution and there is no such provision in it so far. How is it possible that one may be a citizen without figuring in the voter's list and having no right to vote? We have come to know that this has been done under some pressure. Serious thought will have to be given to it in case someone challenges it in the court.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : We have many such people in the country who would like to do so.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Shri Munsi speaks in a different way while Shri Abdul Ghani Khan Choudhary has his own views about it. The Muslim and the Hindu Congressmen have their own different views.

I would request the Cabinet to seek legal opinion on this matter. Provision should be made that along with citizenship rights, their names should figure in the voters list. Once the matter is challenged in the Court, the Act will be struck down. Then, another amendment will have to be brought to rectify it. It would be better if the Law Ministry is consulted and the Bill is brought before the elections.

[*English*]

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must express my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and expressed their views. Unfortunately the tenor of the discussion which we expected on a measure of this nature got totally distorted. I know that some of the political parties were trying to vie with each other to have some kind of an understanding with the A.G.P. But

somehow they could not succeed in the understanding and that is why I feel that most of the people seem to be having some kind of a misapprehension that since they were at the crest of public opinion and if they are not with us, what to do? So, I am sorry, but this is the impression that I got.

Sir, a point has been repeatedly raised. I would not have liked to reply to this point at all, but for the fact that some hon. Members who consider that they are very eminent parliamentarians, are very serious in their views, and we have to take note of what they are saying. That is why I consider it necessary to clarify that point at the very beginning.

You have to accept the fact that this is giving a legal shape to a political understanding which was reached. If we try to go beyond this, then, of course, you will find some lacunae in the Bill which is at present before the House. I would like to request the hon. Members that within the ambit of the Accord try to find out whether the legal shape which has been given to the provisions of the accord, lacks in details or goes against the accord. That will certainly be welcome.

The Akali Dal Member who participated for the first time in the discussion, was very empathic that whatever has been the understanding, that has to be totally honoured. If that be his position, I would request him to refer to the accord. The Bill is nothing but a total translation of the provisions of the Accord in a legal shape. That is what we have attempted. So on that basis I must say in fairness to the hon. Member, that if it is properly translated into a legal document, he has no objection to it. If we go back on the Accord, then, of course, what he says, might hold good. I do not think, he subscribes to that view.

Some hon. Members have said that the statement of the Accord is all right, but there are legal and constitutional issues which are involved. There are some infirmities due to which if the Bill is challenged in a court of law the question is whether it stands the scrutiny of the judiciary. Some hon. Members especially relied on Article 326. My esteemed friend, Mr. Bhola Nath

Sen, tried to explain the whole thing about Article 326 read with Article 327.

(Interruptions)

I would like to refer to another Article of the Constitution which I am sure hon. Members have in view. Their main point is whether Parliament is competent to pass such a Bill. If you go through the citizenship Act of 1955 there are Sections 11 and 12 provided in the Act. I would not like to take the time of the House by reading them. But I am referring to them. You can go through them and verify them and tell me if I am wrong. I would like to refer to Article 11 of the Constitution. It says :

“Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part shall derogate from the power of Parliament to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to citizenship.”

It is not only that Articles 326 and 327 are there but Entry 17 also clearly lays down as to what are the powers of the Central Government so far as the legislation part is concerned. I am also referring to Article 11 of the Constitution which clearly lays down that Government is within its own powers to enact legislation conferring or terminating the citizenship any of the rights which a citizen can possibly have. So, this is a very wide power which has been provided for. There is no question of any infirmity under the Constitution or any other law for the time being in force. This morning during the question hour, some issue was raised and I did say that for the time being there is no question of amending the Constitution, which is being interpreted by some hon. Members that this seems to be a very convenient way of saying that now we do not propose to do it but later on we will have to do it. In fact, I should make my position absolutely clear that there is no question of amending the Constitution so far as this matter is concerned. We have satisfied ourselves after consulting the Law Ministry as also the lawyers in this field, and we are more than satisfied that there is no infirmity so far as this Bill is concerned and I do not think that this can be challenged in a court of

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

low. There are a number of other enactments also which have been challenged in the court of law but that cannot be a reason for saying that since we feel that there is some infirmity, so we had better consider very seriously about it. What we can possibly do is we can consult the Law Ministry and we have done it. Eminent people have also expressed their views and I do not think there is any scope for any misunderstanding so far as the terms of the Accord and the present Bill are concerned.

17.00 hrs.

Some hon. Members, I note, are trying their level best to provoke me to say something which normally I would not like to say. I know that they would like to take full advantage for electioneering if I would say anything, and that is why I have to be very cautious before I make any statement. So, they would not succeed in getting anything from me which they can possible use for their electioneering by saying that this is what I stated on the Floor of the House. I do not think that will be a very correct proposition.

There was another point which I would like to clarify at this stage. Where is the question of Bengalis and Biharis being treated in a different manner? That is why I said that in the background of the elections things have been distorted in such a manner that one section of the people goes against the Accord and they take advantage of it. For the information of the House I might say that though very precise figures of those who have crossed over from East Pakistan or Bangladesh to India are not available, but on a very broad basis I can tell you that it is not only the minorities who have crossed over, there are others also who have crossed over. On the other hand, the majority happens to be of people who are not minorities. Everybody should also have this in mind. But foreigners are foreigners. There is no question of one community or the other. Whether they are Hindus or Muslims, they have been status less people so far, and that is why we thought that a legal status has to be provided to them... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Can you tell us how the question

came that something has to be done to protect the minorities? It is a question related to foreigners only.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : This is how it is being distorted. Actually, minorities, in the context of the total Assamese population, is a totally different matter, but among the foreigners also, to consider that he belongs to majority or he belongs to minority, is not a correct interpretation of the facts. Correct position will be that irrespective of whether he is a Hindu or a Muslim. So long as he is not given a legal status, he is a foreigner. We cannot make any distinction between one and the other. The question was to give some kind of a legal status to all these people and I can say, without any fear of contradiction, that the major part of the people are covered up to 1966. It might be that very correct estimates of those who came there between 1966 and 1971 are not available, but at the same time I can say that their number is not very large compared to those who came upto January 1966. It is the bulk which in fact is involved and get total protection and full citizenship rights. So, the question of all others being created in a different manner should not normally worry anyone. But still there was another point which was raised by the hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta that there was going to be an *en masse* deletion and thereafter some kind of *en masse* restoration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is not what I said. It is what your Accord said, but is not in the Bill.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I would request you kindly to go through the Bill again. It very clearly states who are the people who are going to be disenfranchised. This is a total misunderstanding that I find in most of the people who came from Assam. If the names are deleted from the electoral rolls, everybody considers as if he is losing his citizenship right. I must tell you very frankly and let everybody understand it, even if his name is deleted from the electoral roll, he does not lose his rights as a citizen. He will lose the right or he will become a stateless person or a foreigner if, under the Foreigners' Act and as per the Foreigners Tribunals, Order, finding is given by the tribunal that after having followed

the procedure we have come to the conclusion that he is a foreigner. Unless the competent authority were to declare that he is a foreigner, nobody is going to deprive one of the citizenship right. But this is a common misunderstanding that I found with most of the people. Those whose names were either deleted or even the other side also, whose names are included, do not automatically become citizens or do not automatically lose their citizenship right. So, this is the position which everybody has to understand.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Excuse me, you are making things worse confounded by virtue of what you have said just now. You have said that only in the case of a person who is finally identified and detected by the Tribunal to be a foreigner, the question of his losing citizenship rights comes. But here you are saying that a person registered etc. shall have, as from the date on which he has been detected to be a foreigner, the same right and obligations as that of the citizen of India. I welcome this statement, but you are trying to say that if he is detected to be a foreigner, then alone he will not have the other citizenship right. My point is that in the Accord you have said in black and white that after a period of ten years the names of these persons who have been disenfranchised will be restored to the voters' list. But this is not what the Bill says. The Bill says : "He shall not be entitled to have his name included in any electoral roll for any Assembly or Parliamentary constituency at any time before the expiry of the said period of ten years." That means during the period of ten years he cannot be enrolled as a voter. After the period of ten years his name is going to be automatically restored. Why don't you put it beyond doubt by putting it in black and white? Every individual will have to go through the process of thinking as to when he will be a voter again.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : You have to have some patience. Let me finish the explanation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Now, you have said he will be registered as a foreigner. After ten years when his name is restored, he will have to be registered as an Indian citizen.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : It is a totally different register that we have prescribed. His name will be entered into that register. The procedure will be that of the Foreigners' Act and the determination of Foreigners Tribunals order of 1964. Following that procedure a separate register will be maintained and all the names will be entered into this register. After the date of detection, 10 years there after or after the expiry of 10 years, all those whose names are in the register, are deemed to be citizens.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
(Bankura) : They will not have voting rights. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : It is total misunderstanding. It is there. You read it. You go to sub-section (5). It says, after the expiry of so many years, all those whose names have been entered in the register are deemed to be citizens thereafter. (*Interruption*) For all other rights they are citizens. It is merely the voting right. Whether we are competent to have such a legislation or not, I have explained. That is why I read this merely because everybody should know that barring the voting rights, all other rights are going to be enjoyed by those who are there between 1966 and 24th March, 1971.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will they vote on 16th December?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : So long as their names are not deleted they have a right to vote.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They have voted in 1971. They have voted in 1967. Now they are voting in 1985. Thereafter for a period of 10 years they will be deprived of their right to vote. Then after the end of 10 years they will come. What is this?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : That is the provision.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is done only to appease some people. Nothing else.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : There is a point which was made. It is said that some international commitments were made etc, as if we are trying to go back. It is not a fact. I have the copies of the agreement with me. It is a humanitarian problem. Large number of people had to cross over. Some people went from India to Bangladesh. Some people from Bangladesh came over to India. They have been coming thereafter also. Some shelter had to be provided to them. Every effort has been made that they are not disturbed. I don't think that any such stipulation was there that, those whom we accept as refugees are also entitled to all the right of franchise which were promised to them. You cannot show me anything that even franchise was also promised to those people who came to us as refugees; Now the refugees are being converted into citizens. In fact everybody should be happy that such a large number of people who otherwise would have been...*(Interruptions)*. I have never interrupted you. There is no point in interrupting me. Please don't do it. I have to complete my speech. After I complete my speech, certainly by all means, you can raise the point and I will try to explain it to the extent it is possible.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : There is the time limit also.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : There is no infringement or violation of any of the international agreements. There is no violation of any assurance given by late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. I don't think so. Indiraji merely said that 1971 can be a starting year; with negotiations you try to see that there is an amicable settlement. Our present Prime Minister, as soon as he took office in January, 1985, Made the policy statement in which he said that by conforotation no solutions can be found; it has to be discussed across the Table in a spirit of 'give-and-take'. From 1961 they came up to 1966 and even 1967. You will be surprised to know that they were not even prepared for 1971 electoral rolls. Now they have also accepted 1971 rolls. I don't think that any better understanding could have been reached with any of them.

Mr. Banatwalla was very emphatic when he said. 'You are trying to succumb to political pressure'. I hope he will take the same line in some other matters which come before this House. I you try to rouse the sentiments of the people on the basis of agitations...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I mentioned about secessionist forces. I was very clear in what I have said. Don't distort what the Members have said in the House.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I understand what you mean. Mr. Banatwalla. This is not the first day that we have seen each other. For the last 25 years we know each othe very well. You need not tell me. I am not going to distort anything. I know the facts and on the basis of the facts I am telling you that ultimately the realities of the situation have to be considered. You cannot possibly take a very rigid line and say "We will stand by this and nothing else." As we cannot possibly take that kind of stand, some kind of a negotiation and spirit of give and take has to be there. The situation had become very complicated specially at the border of our country. How long are we going to continue with this kind of problems which are agitating the minds of the people ? The best course is to find solutions by a spirit of give and take and not go merely by sentiments and be rigid. I do not think that ultimately this kind of a situation is going to help. It is not the question of AASU. It is a very wrong thing. AASU or no AASU, it is the sentiment of the Assamese people that we have to take into account. I do not think that anybody can possibly ignore the feelings of the Assamese people. It is the Assamese sentiments which they exploited and nobody dared to start any counter agitation against this movement, neither Congress nor any other political party which is a reality which we have to understand. I finding a solution, this is the amicable settlement which was arrived at and what we are trying to do is to translate into legal shape the Accord which was reached.

I do not think that I need clarify any other points. There may be some minor issues, specially electoral officers and the

kind of procedures that they have followed. I do not think that the Home Ministry is competent to give any guidance to electoral officers. It is entirely for the Election Commission and their officers in the field to follow particular guidelines and to finalise their electoral rolls.

It is totally wrong to consider whatever slogans and other things which are being raised by AASU and other people as the policy of the Government. We are totally opposed to any such forces which will create disunity among different sections of the people. For that matter, not only ASSU, but there have been different forces working on fundamentalist lines and trying to divide a large number of people. We should not create a situation where in these fundamentalist elements would succeed in their designs to create dissensions among different sections of the people. On the one hand, we give full assurance to Assamese people that Accord is going to be implemented in word and spirit. There is no question of going back on that account. We have made a commitment to stop a large number of infiltrators who have been crossing over. Only this morning we had the question. Unfortunately, the Member is not present. The average rate comes to about 2,400 per month. All these people have been trying to cross and we have been trying to push them across the border. There is no denying the fact that these people have come. Whatever Bangladesh Government might say, I can say without any fear of contradiction that, in fact, a large number of people have come. But they had come in very peculiar circumstances and that is why we could not possibly afford to take very harsh attitude and that is why conciliatory attitude had to be taken and that is why legislation if there. I have tried to explain the points which have been raised.

I think hon. Member Shri H. A. Dora and his other friends have raised the issue "Why is it that this Bill has been brought so late?" They say it is in order to take political advantage of the situation prevailing in Assam. I must make it absolutely clear that is the first Session after the accord. On 14th August we signed the Accord. Thereafter, there was hardly any time for preparing the Bill. After all, it

takes a considerable time for discussion, drafting the Bill, correcting it and going through it. It is a very laborious and long process. I do not think you can attribute any political motive to preparation of this Bill...

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): You could have brought an Ordinance.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I am happy that Mr. Amal Datta is saying this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: If you were really serious about what you were saying—this is what I mean. (*Interruptions*)

(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I never thought that Mr. Amal Datta could go to the extent of asking the Government to bring an Ordinance. I can now say that, in fact, there was a proposal whether we should go in for an Ordinance, but we again thought that this was an important measure which should be discussed in the House and which should not be brought in as an Ordinance. That was the decision of the Government. In fact, I was trying to avoid that, but since you have forced me, I had to say that in the House.)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You thought of it only when you got notice of a question, not earlier than that.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I think, Mr. Amal Datta, you were present in the meeting. I do not know whether you are a member of our Consultative Committee. In the Consultative Committee meeting I had made this position very clear. In Rajya Sabha also when the terms of the Accord were placed on the Table of the House—in this House no discussion is allowed at that time, but in Rajya Sabha a number of questions were asked—I had made my position absolutely clear that they would enjoy all the rights except the voting right. That is a statement which I am not making today; I had made that statement in the Rajya Sabha and also in the Consultative Committee meeting. Those who are members of the Consultative Committee, I am sure, will bear me out... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: In that Accord, nowhere is it written that

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

any other right will be taken away. Then how do these questions come? Because they were linked inseparably with the voting right...

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : You better go through the Accord. It does contain...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Is it written in the Accord that these other rights also will be taken away?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : There is nothing here which is not in the Accord. That which is in the Accord is only given a legal shape now.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The Accord says only about taking away the voting right. How do all other things come, that the property right has to be protected, that the Passport right has to be protected? Is it because they are inseparably linked with the voting right?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I think I have explained, to the extent possible, all the issues which the hon. Members have raised. I do not think that I should dilate any more. I would request the House to approve consideration of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, be taken into consideration,”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

CLAUSE 2---(Insertion of New Section 6A)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 1,—

for lines 18 to 21, substitute—

“(b) “detected to be an illegal migrant” means detected to be an illegal migrant in accordance with the provisions of

the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal) Act, 1983”. (1)

Page 2, line 7 and 8;—

for “a foreigner” substitute—
“an illegal migrant” (2)

Page 2, line 9,—

for “Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964” substitute—

“Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983” (3)

Page 2, line 10 —

for “a foreigner” substitute—
“an illegal migrant” (4)

Page 2, line 26,—

for “a foreigner” substitute—
“an illegal migrant” (5)

Page 2, line 36,—

for “Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964” substitute—

“Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983” (6)

Page 2, line 36 and 37—

for “a foreigner” substitute “an illegal migrant” (7)

Page 2, line 46,—

for “Order” substitute “Act” (8)

Page 3, line 25,—

for “a foreigner” substitute—
“a illegal mingrant” (9)

Page 3,—

after line 44, insert—

“(9) Nothing in section 10 shall apply in relation to any person registered under subsection (3).” (10)

Page 3,—

after line 44, insert—

“(9) Nothing in this section shall apply to any person born in India on or after the independence of India and such person shall be deemed to be a citizen of India for all purposes.” (11)

The purpose of these Amendments is that, instead of the detection work being done under the Foreigners' Act, it should be done by the Tribunals set up by the Illegal Immigrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983. That does not mean that I like the Bill; it is only by way of trying to rescue or aslvice whatever is possible.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : The whole purpose seems to be that all those who came after 1971 upto 1983 should be brought within the purview of this Bill which, in fact, is not the intention of the Government. This is only the Assam Accord which is now being given a legal shape. I am sorry I cannot accept the amendments moved by Shri Banatwalla.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Amendments moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 1 to 11 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause-2 stand part of the Bill”.

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed”.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

SICK INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES
(SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I rise to move :

“That the Bill to make in the public interest, special provisions with a view to securing the timely detection of sick and potentially sick companies owning industrial undertakings, the speedy determination by a Board of experts of the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken with respect to such companies and the expeditious enforcement of the measures so determined and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration”.

The Honourable Members are aware that the sick Industrial Companies (Special provisions) Bill, 1985 was introduced in the Lok Sabha during the last session of Parliament. I trust the Honourable Members have had the opportunity to study it in detail and I look forward to a constructive debate about this proposed legislation.

Growing industrial sickness has been a cause of serious concern to the Government. Sickness in industrial units involves loss of production, loss of employment and loss of revenue to the Central Government and the State Governments. It also involves looking up of investible funds of banks and financial institutions which affects recycling of funds and impinges on the overall commercial viability of the banks and financial institutions.

The underlying objectives and reasons for bringing this legislation before this august House have been set out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill. While the Government of India has been laying great stress on timely

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

detection of sickness in industry and remedial measures for taking care of it, it has been the experience that the existing institutional arrangements for dealing with sick units so as to nurse them back to health are not adequate and also the process of working out the rehabilitation programmes of the sick units takes a great deal of time. A multiplicity of laws and agencies makes the adoption of a coordinated approach for dealing with sick industrial companies difficult. It has, therefore, been increasingly felt that a special legislation should be enacted so that the sickness in industrial units could be detected timely and also suitable measures may be worked out for its rehabilitation expeditiously. The Bill seeks to establish a quasijudicial body designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. This Board would have the power to have rehabilitation schemes prepared through the financial institutions. The measures that the Board can consider for rehabilitating sick units could include change of management, reconstruction of share capital, amalgamation, sale or leasing out of a part or whole of the industrial undertaking of the sick industrial companies and other preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures. It is proposed to give to the Board powers of specified authority and of the Central Government under Section 72 (a) of the Income Tax Act for granting tax reliefs in cases of merger of sick industrial companies with another company. Where the Board feels that a company may be able to overcome its sickness on its own, it could even give it time to do so.

The responsibility of reporting sickness is being laid on the management of the sick industrial companies. Further, the Central Government, State Government, Reserve Bank of India, any public financial institution, a State-level financial institution or a scheduled commercial bank may also make a reference to the Board with regard to sickness in an industrial company. In order to enable the shareholders to know about incipient sickness in a company, it has also been provided in the Bill that when 50% of the net worth is lost, a company

would be required to report the matter to its shareholders. The company is also required to report the matter to the proposed Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. It is hoped that the shareholders would take suitable steps to arrest the decline in the company and prevent it from becoming sicker.

The Bill also seeks to provide for an Appellate Authority to hear appeals against the orders of the Board. The jurisdiction of civil courts is being barred with regard to matters falling within the purview of the Board and the Appellate Authority.

Government feel that it is an important piece of legislation and hence the Bill is being given over-riding effect over all other legislations except FERA and the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act.

The Bill seeks to define a sick industrial company as a company which has incurred cash losses for two consecutive financial years and its accumulated losses eroded its entire net-worth at the end of the second year.

The Bill seeks to cover all sick companies, excluding small scale and ancillary units, engaged in all industries specified in the first schedule of the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1961 except the Shipping industry. The shipping industry has been excluded considering the fact that it has got its own peculiar problems for which the solutions have to be of a totally different nature. The small scale industries have been left out because the number of such units is very large and the Board would not be able to deal with such a large number, at least to begin with. It is noteworthy to mention that the unit for determining sickness has been taken to be the company and not the industrial undertaking as such. The underlying idea is that if only a particular unit in an industrial company is sick while the company is not sick, then the company would be in a position to itself take measures to revive it to health. The Government feel that the setting up of SIFR would help in getting over the problem of growing industrial sickness and in the expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation packages

for the revival of the potentially viable sick units.

With these words, I move the House to take up consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to make, in the public interest, special provisions with a view to securing the timely detection of sick and potentially sick companies owning industrial undertakings, the speedy determination by a Board of experts of the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken with respect to such companies and the expeditious enforcement of the measures so determined and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
I beg to move :

“That the Bill to make, in the public interest, special provisions with a view to securing the timely detection of sick and potentially sick companies owning industrial undertakings, the speedy determination by a Board of experts of the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken with respect to such companies and the expeditious enforcement of the measures so determined and for matters connected therewith or incidental there to, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 members, namely :—

1. Shir G. M. Banatwalla
2. Prof. Madhu Dandavate
3. Shir Y. S. Mahajan
4. Shir Shantaram Naik
5. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar
6. Dr A. K. Patel
7. Dr G. S. Rajhans
8. Shri C. Madhav Reddy

9. Smt. Krishna Sahi

10. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh; and

11. Shri Mool Chand Daga

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of February, 1986.” (45)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the responsibility of those who made them sick ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will reply in the debate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But there is nothing in the Bill. Bad managers should go out of circulation like bad currency.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I remember my words.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You remember your words ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I rise to extend my qualified support to this Bill. This is a very welcome measure. We have been waiting for this Bill for a long time since the Finance Minister on the floor of the House at the time of the presentation of the budget announced that such a Bill will be brought and I am happy that we are able to discuss the Bill to-day even though I thought that the Bill should have been discussed and passed in the last session itself.

That apart, just now the Finance Minister explained that this Bill excludes two important segments of our industrial sector. One is the small scale sector because as he said this Bill only relates to the sick companies and not sick industries and since small scale industry is outside the corporate sector—at least that is presumption but I do not agree with him—so small scale industries are outside the purview of the Bill. There are small scale industries which are run by companies. They should be included. In any case we should find some device in the Bill to see that even the partnerships and other forms of management are also brought under the purview of the Bill. That is a lacuna in the Bill because

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

we find that a lot of industries which are sick to-day belong to this sector.

In 1979 we were told there were 22,000 sick units. In 1981 the number became 26,000 and in 1982 it went up to 68,000. In 1984 the number became 83,000 sick units. Many of these units which are sick belong to the small scale sector. It is about 80 per cent. That means you are leaving 80 per cent of the sick industrial units from the purview of this Bill which I object to.

The industrial sickness as the Finance Minister has rightly pointed out has become a very very serious matter in this country. Though in all the developing countries industrial sickness is there yet the proportion of sick units in this country is certainly very alarming and something has to be done for that.

For the first time we are considering Comprehensive Bill to remove sickness of industries. Hitherto, we made certain attempts and we failed miserably. In 1971 we set-up the Industrial Re-construction corporation of India. Earlier it was not a statutory body. Last year we converted it into a statutory body. Now, this Corporation which has a paid up capital of Rs. 50 crores and authorised capital of Rs. 200 crores was not able to do much to remove the sickness of industries.

In 1971 when the Corporation was incorporated it was thought that the problem of sickness was confined to West Bengal only and as such, its headquarters were located in Calcutta. At that time it was thought that it would take over the industries and try to manage them and not just finance them because financing is not the only thing that we have to see to revive sick units. Many of the units in the later period which were helped financially their management was completely left in the hands of the promoters. As these promoters and the company management were mostly big people they tried to exploit the funds of the corporation and ultimately they landed the corporation into difficulties with the result that today I see that this corpora-

tion itself how called bank. Bank itself needs re-construction.

Industrial re-construction is a very very complicated matter. It is very difficult. The entire concept of rehabilitation of industries as conceived in the Bill is welcome. The concept of an operating agency; the concept of a Board; the concept of an appellate authority all these are well integrated. What it lacks is little more dynamism because I find that after doing all this what is it that we are going to do. Certainly, we require two things. One is the management. How are you going to improve the management? The other is 'funds'. Where are you going to get the funds from? In the financial memorandum I find that a mention has been made that since it is difficult at this stage to know what funds would be required that is why nothing has been mentioned in the memorandum. But we know that it is estimated that about Rs. 300 crores would be required to rehabilitate all these units. That is no exaggeration. We have certain agencies such as IDBI, etc. There are other financial institutions. They can also contribute and we can have a fund created called "Reconstruction Fund". This Bill should have created such a Fund so that we may have a pool to which every year we can go on adding. Now, what action should follow I have some suggestions.

I feel that since the reconstruction is the responsibility of the sector itself, the funds must also come from the same sector, that is the industrial sector and the moment the industries start working they should be responsible contribute something to the industrial health so that we may go on adding to a revolving fund to help the sick industries.

My second suggestion is that we can have industrial health insurance scheme through which we can force the industries to go on contributing to the industrial health fund so that the funds can be utilised for helping the sick units. Another disturbing factor I have noticed in the Bill is that one clause says that as long as the unit is sick and when the reconstruction scheme is under preparation or the whole thing is being examined for which it may

take one or two years all the earlier agreements already entered with the sick units will have to be suspended. I agree with the Government regarding other agreements. But the agreement the sick company had signed with the workers, what are you going to do? Are you going to make the workers suffer? In this connection, I have heard criticism that if the industry is sick, it is because the workers had given trouble to it. But I may point out here that the Reserve Bank of India in 1983 conducted a very interesting survey. They had selected about 100 units which were sick and they tried to understand the reasons for sickness and the revealing fact is that out of 100 units, only two units were sick because of the labour trouble and 66 units had gone sick because of the mismanagement, syphoning off the funds of the company, its profits, capital and everything. This is the main reason for the sickness of major industries, in this country though there are other reasons such as the difficulty about getting the raw materials or the marketing difficulties or sometimes the industry not getting power supply, so on and so forth. But the main reason was that the industry was not properly managed. Now, what are you going to do with regard to this? How are you going to improve the management? Because under this Bill, there may be some units which you may have to take over, this Board has to take over or on behalf of the Board or instructions from the Board or on the orders passed by the Board, the operating agency is to take over. The operating agency can be IDBI or the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India or the ICICI or any other agency. Now, are you not going to keep the sick units for two or three years? May be these sick units after two or three years, you would transfer them to private sector or you would amalgamate them. But for some years these units are going to be with us. Now, what are you going to do with these units? How are you going to manage? Do you have a conception of a management pool to be created? In this connection, I would like to give a suggestion. The Government has been thinking of workers' participation in the management. You have been referring to such schemes and the model schemes are being circulated to the various industries. But so far not even a single

public sector undertaking has adopted any scheme. Can you not make a beginning when you are going to revive a sick unit and the public financial institutions are going to invest the money? At that stage, why don't you induct this particular concept of workers' participation in the management? After all, you have to improve the management. How are you going to do that? By giving incentives to the workers, by taking them as shareholders, you can certainly improve the management. You can have a management pool of workers also. You can take competent people, train them and put them in a pool so that they may be sent as managers of these units.

Now, I come to the question of finances. There is a feeling that sufficient funds are not being provided in time. Particularly, the experience with the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India was that it took 2-3 years. After the rehabilitation scheme had been formulated and approved, it took many years before actual funds were ploughed in the sick units. That should not happen.

I find that in this Bill sixty days' time has been given. Why sixty days? It is too much. When you know that a particular industry has become sick, one month time for the report to come should be enough. And immediately, the operating agency should be asked to formulate a scheme. In this connection, I would also like to say that the time taken even by the operating agencies the likely agencies in future, is going to be more. For the preparation of rehabilitation scheme, they may take one year. What are you going to do during that period?

Again, for declaring a particular units sick, as has been pointed out by the Minister, three criteria have been laid down. One is that the industry should suffer cash losses for two years and the other is that the company should have continuously existed for seven years after registration. What happens is that the registration is done and the company actually comes into business after 3-4 years. It is not as though the company is registered and it goes into business immediately;

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

it may go into business even after four years. This has to be seen. It should be seven years from the date of commencement of business, not actual registration. The third criterion is that the net worth of the company is eroded hundred per cent. Why should you have two criteria? If the net worth of the company is eroded, that is enough to say that it is sick. Why should you say that it should also suffer cash losses? They may not suffer cash losses; they may go on some how and the net worth of the company may be completely eroded.

There is another provision regarding declaring an industry potentially sick.

Now, there also, if the net worth of the company has been reduced to the extent of 50 per cent, you are not taking action, you are waiting for a period of five years, even after net worth of the company is reduced to 50 per cent. There must be some method by which some advance action could be taken. The operating agencies or the banks which are the financing institutions for the concerned unit should be able to give a report that this particular industry is likely to become sick and then the action should follow.

These are some of the comments that I would like to make and I hope that the hon. Minister would go through them and accept some of these suggestions, particularly in regard to workers' participation in management and management pool and also regarding reaction of the "Industrial Reconstruction Fund", which can help the sick industries in future.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the Bill moved by the hon. Minister. The programme of nursing the sick mills to health is an important one. It is a big step by Government to help the sick industries.

I have gone through the Bill very carefully. A few things have struck me.

Firstly, there is no provision to help the small scale industries. It is true that it will be a difficult task for Government to handle so many large scale units and small scale units. But the small scale units which are sick should be helped. The State Governments should be directed to enact similar legislation and help the sick small scale units. This would be helpful to the small scale sick units and would enable them to know where the trouble lies.

There is one more shortcoming in the Bill. There are some companies which have many units. Sometimes a company has as many as 10 units and in case 3 of them become sick, it should be made obligatory for the company to take care of those units. If a provision to this effect had been made in the Bill, it would have been better. I hope that the hon Minister will seriously think about it.

One more thing has come to our notice that the large scale companies pay more attention to the units with modern technology and earn crores of rupees from them but the old units are neglected and made sick. There should be some provision in the Bill which may not allow them to do so. There is the MRTP Act for big industrial houses. They too should be brought within the purview of this Bill so that they do not turn two of their units sick and earn profits from the other eight. It is in this respect that the Bill seems to be moderate to me. There should also be a provision in the Bill to prevent any company from deliberately turning its units sick. A company which deliberately turns its unit sick should be punished. But there is no such provision so far in it. So long as there is no such provision, this practice will continue.

It has often been observed that the companies take loans upto 80-90 per cent from the financial institutions and manipulate the rest 10 to 20 per cent. In this way if any of their unit does not function properly they are least bothered. If the unit incurs loss, it is Government money that is lost. If that unit goes on incurring loss, the

owner allows it to become sick. There should be some effective provision to deal with such people. Some type of obligation should be put on them.

It has been suggested that one of their obligations should be to finalise the accounts within a particular time and report about a sick unit within a stipulated period. The hon. Minister should know that if a businessman reports about a sick unit after two months, he may, if he so likes, take another 2 to 3 years in finalising the accounts and the balance sheet in spite of many provisions in the Income Tax and the Companies Act, a person who wants to delay the submission of the balance sheets deliberately may easily pass a time of two to three years. There should be a provision in the Bill that the balance sheet should be filed within six months of the closing of the financial year and the sick units should be reported within 2 to 3 months. But there is no such provision in the Bill and those who deliberately turn their units sick, will take undue advantage of this loophole. Today what is required most is money. You will set up a board and collect statistics and conduct a study to know and decide how to help it. Now the problem is that just sanctioning an amount of Rs. 5 crores for a unit for modernising it for its proper functioning and circulating to the banks to make payment of this amount will not serve the purpose because before turning the unit sick, the owner must have knocked the doors of each and every bank and financial institution in a bid to modernise that unit. He is also an expert and knows everything about it. He must have sent a number of proposals to all concerned and the unit must have been declared sick only when there was no response. So how it is possible that he will get money merely because the Government has circulated the information to all. Had there been a provision that the Central Government, after sanctioning the amount approved by the Board, would act as a guarantor also, only then he could have been able to get the money. But there is no such provision in the Bill, Provision to this effect will have to be made in the Bill if the law is to be made effective in the real sense.

It is a matter of happiness that the hon. Minister has suggested income-tax exemptions to these sick units. It is essential that they should be made economically viable by allowing them income-tax exemptions etc. I would go to the extent of saying this much that making them viable would be like their re-birth. Under these circumstances these units should get all the facilities extended to new units so that they can become viable.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to pay attention to the small scale sector and if the Government is determined, it is not impossible to rejuvenate the small units. In the small scale sector the workers are unemployed and being a labour intensive sector the situation can be improved easily and employment provided to them. We come across press reports in the regional newspaper about the large scale closure of small units and, therefore, attention should be paid to it. This Bill seeks to provide for the units which shall fall sick henceforth but Government must pay attention to the thousands of units which are already sick and the workers who have been rendered unemployed as a result thereof. This would help in restarting those units. Whatever may be the assets shown in books of sick textile mills in Bombay or value thereof may have been depreciated but the land and, the buildings are worth crores of rupees and therefore, the proposal of restarting them should be paid serious consideration. The funds can be raised after selling the land of these sick mills. I hope that the hon. Minister will pay attention to the few points raised by me during the discussion. I once again support the Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak for two minutes.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjarpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I believe that this is the most interesting Bill introduced so far. There is a saying on dowry in Bihar : *Dan Dahej Kha lo, Bahu Ko Jala do.*

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

18.00 hrs.

(Consume the dowry, burn the bride). Similarly these units take the help from financial institutions and then fall sick. I do not think there can be a better business than this. I speak from my experience, Sir.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
November 21, 1985/Kartika 30,
1907 (Saka)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want you can continue tomorrow.
