

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fourth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XII contains Nos. 21 to 24)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

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*Wednesday, December 18, 1985*  
*Agrahayana 27, 1907 (Saka)*  
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*The Lok Sabha met at*  
*Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Here comes Professor Saheb :

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has brought three more to the House to add to his own group.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Professor Saheb has come with Prof. K. K. Tewary.

MR. SPEAKER : It seems they have come with an understanding.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Tewaryji has come with a new charge.

-----  
MEMBER SWORN

SHRI ARJUN SINGH (South Delhi)

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He must be sworn as a Minister afresh !

2

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has the honour of having taken many pledges, Sir !

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Special allowance for personnel  
working in submarines

\*429. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special allowance is paid to the personnel working in submarines; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to increase the special allowance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Naval Officers and Sailors of the Submarine Branch are paid :

(i) a higher pay to the extent of approximately 10 per cent more than the General Branch upto the rank of Commander; and

(ii) submarine pay ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 per month.

However, Artificers Class V to I of the Navy inducted into Submarine Branch are given Submarine pay and a special allowance of Rs. 50/- p.m. only in lieu of higher pay.

(b) The entire pay structure of Government Servants including the armed forces is now being gone into by the Fourth Pay Commission.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The living conditions of the personnel in the

submarines are extremely difficult and hard. In a very small living space, the largest number of people have to live. That is the only place where the largest number of people have to live in the smallest living space. In view of the difficulties these personnel face, will the Government think of increasing their pay by about twenty per cent? In other countries also the persons working in the submarines get 20 per cent more. So, I would like to know if the Government will think of increasing their pay by about twenty per cent on account of the special hardships these persons have to face.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Twenty per cent increase is too small.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : But the Hon. Minister has stated fifty rupees.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : The Hon. Member's suggestion has been noted. The subject is before the Fourth Pay Commission. The Navy's suggestion is also before the Pay Commission.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : In view of the fact that they have to defend a long coastal line and in view of the fact that the Indian Ocean has become menacingly harmful to the interests of India, and in view of the fact that there are number of international submarines working in the Indian Ocean, will the Government think of increasing the number of submarines along the coastline and also in the Indian Ocean?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : This matter is under the consideration of the Government. The submarine fleet of the Indian Navy is expanding. Proposals to built submarines in India are under way. The Navy is conscious of its responsibility, both in regard to our coastline and in the Indian Ocean.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, As the Hon. Minister has said about Indian Navy, Armed Corps is always in the vanguard for the defence of the country, but it still continues to be in Group 'D'. Therefore, I want to know

whether the Hon. Minister is considering to bring the Armed Corps in Group 'A' or not?

[English]

SHRI ARUN SINGH : This question has nothing to do with submarines!

MR. SPEAKER : It is wild shot!

Inadequacy of hostel facilities for  
SC/ST students in tribal sub-plan  
areas

+

\*430. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :  
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether hostel facilities available for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students particularly in the tribal sub-plan areas are very inadequate in many States;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct more low cost hostels in the tribal sub-plan areas; and

(c) target set for this purpose in Seventh plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR.  
RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) The Government is aware that adequacy of hostel facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in Tribal sub-plan areas needs attention.

(b) and (c). There is no Central scheme for construction of low cost hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. State Governments can, however, take up such a scheme under the State sector.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : This Department has been created to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the scheduled tribes people. Instead of giving a straight reply "No" to my question the Hon. Minister has given an elaborate



reply which ends in "No". Is the Minister aware of the fact that out of the total drop outs of primary schools and secondary schools, the percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes drop outs is more than seventy per cent? If so, what are the reasons? Has the Minister investigated into the matter or is she going to investigate into the matter?

On the 19th of November, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the Hon. Finance Minister has announced certain concessions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in so many matters. But her Ministry is not taking proper steps because there is a discrimination between the general schools and ashram and sevashram schools. There is a provision for upgradation of general schools; but there is no provision for upgradation of ashram and sevashram schools. Is the Minister contemplating any provision for providing hostel facilities for the weaker sections of society?

**DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI :** The question is relating to hostel facilities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in tribal sub-plan areas. But the Hon. Member has asked a general question about the tribal education and others. Government has started this hostel scheme in the Sixth Plan. In the Seventh Plan also we are giving emphasis to it, to ashram schools and other types of schools. We feel that increased facilities for tribal students and tribal children have to be provided for. We are looking into it.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Sir, my question is different. May I know whether her Ministry has received different memoranda from various State Governments urging the Central Government that due to non-availability of resources in the Plan sector in the State Budgets, they are not able to provide funds for the aforesaid scheme? Is there any categorical Memoranda received from different States? If so, what are these States and what are the detailed plans?

**DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI :** The question is relating to the Orissa hostel facilities. It is not that I have received memoranda from all the States. But special

Central assistance is given for increasing educational facilities for the tribal children.

**SHRI ARVIND NETAM :** Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government will consider giving financial assistance for construction of girls hostels in tribal sub-plan areas?

**DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI :** It is our scheme and we are going to increase that facility for girls. I only want to inform the House that in the Seventh Five Year Plan we are going to increase it; in all the States we have increased it.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Sir, the number of hostels for the tribal students is less. That is why the percentage of literacy among the tribal population is very very low. In order to encourage the tribal boys and girls, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether there is any proposal during the Seventh Five Year Plan to set up Ashram type schools for the tribal girl students and also hostels in each of the ITDP blocks in our country? Is there any proposal like that during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

**DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI :** There are proposals to increase it, as I have already said. And from the figures I will tell you that in Andhra Pradesh in 1983-84 there were 30 hostels and the inmates were 2400. Now the inmates there are 3700 and the hostels are 36. In Assam the number of hostels were increased from 10 to 15. In Bihar the hostels are increased from 6 to 10. In Gujarat they were increased from 132 to 140 and in Karnataka the number of inmates were increased from 180 to 250 and the hostels were increased from 2 to 5. In Kerala the hostels were increased from 3 to 6 and in Meghalaya they were increased from 8 to 10. In Manipur....

**MR. SPEAKER :** Put it on the Table of the House.

**DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI :** We are increasing all these things and more Ashram type of schools also we are proposing to encourage.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the ITDP block be covered ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Yes, we are going to increase it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, hostels represent a very important component in tribal upliftment. Over the last 50 years there have been many rest houses, Irrigation bungalows, P. W. D. bungalows, inspection bungalows which, as on date, are used for no more than 3 days in a year. Here we have a question about construction of hostels. On a rough check which I have done in my State in Madhya Pradesh there are 400 such bungalows which are not being used for more than 3 days in a year. So, why can't the Central Government direct the State Government to convert these into hostels for tribals and Scheduled Castes ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, ask him whether they may be away from those places also !

SHRI KAMAL NATH : They are right there, but they are not used. There are inspecting bungalows...

*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Yes, we are solving this problem by increasing the number of hostels in those areas where tribal population blocks are existing. It is not the bungalows....

SHRI KAMAL NATH : They should be converted.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : It is not that converting those bungalows that will help. That will not help these blocks.

#### Illegal sale of narcotics and drugs in Delhi

\*431. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of illegal sale of narcotics and drugs detected in Delhi during the last six months;

(b) the quantity of the drugs seized and their values;

(c) whether there are any cases when connivance of police officials was found; and

(d) if so, action taken against the police officials ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The number of cases of illegal sale of narcotics and drugs alongwith their quantity and value, registered by Delhi police from June '85 to November '85 is tabulated in a statement which is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Statement

*Cases of illegal sale of narcotics and drugs registered, quantity seized and the value thereof from June '85 to November '85*

	Cases reported	Quantity seized (in Kg.)	Value (Rs.)
1. Heroin	151	11,812 Kg.	9,19,178.00
2. Smack	392	6,915 Kg.	2,71,912.00
3. Charas/Ganja/ Poppy Head/Bhang	454	1898.462 Kg.	11,72,437.00
4. Opium	102	51,220 Kg.	1,37,306.00

MR. SPEAKER : Will you like to ask supplementaries ? No.

SHRI D. N. REDDY : Sir, will the Hon. Minister inform the House where the Government is aware of the increasing drug menace in Delhi and other big cities with foreign involvement ? If so, will the Government come forward with more severe legislation than at present, to make this nefarious trade come down to a minimum ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Sir, there is no denying the fact that drug trafficking has been going on all over the world and India is being used as a kind of conduit for passing of narcotics from one place to another. That is why, in the last Session, in this very House, we passed the legislation and made the relevant provisions more stringent.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : I want to know the source from where the narcotic drugs are smuggled into India and what steps are being taken by the Government to check it ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : It is difficult for me to tell from which country these narcotics are smuggled into the country. They are smuggled into the country from different places and India is being used especially to smuggle them to other countries. However, the Government do have the information that while being smuggled to other countries, these narcotics are used at many places in our country.

[English]

**Advice of National Chemical Laboratory  
regarding raw materials for  
polyester industry**

\*434. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Chemical Laboratory recently gave written opinion to the effect that DMT and PTA are interchangeable raw materials for polyester industry;

(b) if so, at which Ministries/Organisations' reference did the Laboratory give this opinion;

(c) the procedure normally followed in leading with such references;

(d) whether the above procedure was followed in these cases; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and action proposed to be taken in this matter ?

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. It is a well known fact that either DMT or PTA can be used in the manufacture of polyesters. The raw material to be used is dependent on plant design. Information from public sources has been provided on interchangeability to two companies on their enquiry by a Scientist of national Chemical Laboratory.

(b) The information was given by a NCL Scientist on reference from two companies. No reference has been made by any Ministry to NCL.

(c) If enquiries made can be replied to from well know published sources, required information is provided.

(d) Yes; Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Sir, I have great respect and affection for my Hon. Minister. But my question was something else and the answer is quite different. The question was whether DMT and PTA are interchangeable. The question was not whether they are alternates. I am sure, you will agree with me that these are two different concepts. The question was, whether they are interchangeable within a plant design. But the answer is, they are alternates. Everybody knows that. So, Sir, this question itself has been answered in a manner which raises certain doubts.

Now, my question would be whether this opinion was given, whether another answer was given by another Ministry. It has been totally denied by that Ministry on this very subject. Now, this answer which he has given just now has come out with partial truth.

Because it is a very important matter, I would like to know whether this opinion was given as a result of direct enquiry from any other Ministry of the Government of India or organisation or somebody had sought the opinion and it was given. So, would he clarify this point?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** Sir, my reply is very specific and clear. The queries were on two points. One point related to supply of opinion by NCL and the question which is raised by the Hon. Member relates to the chemical reactions.

As far as the supply of the opinion is concerned, I have made it very clear in the answer itself that no query was made by any Ministry or the department to NCL. The query was made by two companies and the reply is given by a scientist. The reply was given by the scientist because this kind of material is available in the public literature. It is not a secret, confidential thing. It is a chemical truth and so the reply was given.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN :** Is it interchangeable or alternate? You have not answered that.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** I have explained the chemical reaction. The DMT and PTA are (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN :** That is not the question you are answering.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** Let me explain to you because it relates to something which is scientific and chemical. The DMT is a substance which can be used for making polyester. When DMT is used, methanol glycol is used and the end product is methane and polyster. A different kind of root is required for this. If the PTA is used, the end-product is only water. But

PTA is having the acidic characters. When this material is used, some kind of additional arrangement has to be made in the plant to absorb the acidic character of the substance which is fed into it and so the two plants can be used with a little modifications here and there. This chemical truth, I was thinking, was not expected to be explained on the floor of the House.

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) :** If I may add to that, the Hon. Member is quibbling on the word 'inter-changeable'. I would beg to state .

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN :** I am sorry, the Prime Minister is saying about quibbling....

**SHRI RAJIV GANDHI :** Let me finish. I would beg to state that the question that the Hon. Member has framed is not precise enough. The question says "interchangeable raw materials for the polyester industry". Yes, they are. They are inter-changeable. If he had specified that they are inter-changeable in the same process, then the answer would have been as given by the Hon. Minister just now.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN :** I want to know the procedure adopted by these laboratories.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I think, I shall like to have a class for the explanation !

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN :** It should be a scientific forum. In is a very good suggestion !

The question is whether these laboratories can be used—it is one thing to seek a reference and get it and what are the procedures laid down for these laboratories to give advice to private people seeking private opinions or whether it is restricted to the Government organisation and Ministries and Departments and so on. What is the procedure? Has any specific procedure been laid down for this?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** All these laboratories are meant to help the industry and whenever advice or opinion is sought and if that advice or opinion is available in

the public literature in the literature which is freely available to all, the information is given even from the library itself or, if that information is sought from a scientist and if it is in a published form, not of a confidential nature, then advice or the opinion can be given by the scientist also. But if the opinion is sought by a Ministry, well, the opinion or the advice has to be given by the Director himself, the Director of the laboratory and not by a scientist. Director will check whether the opinion or advice given by the laboratory to the Ministry is correct or not. If it is of confidential nature, in certain cases, the opinion or the advice is not even given by the Director alone but sometimes that matter is referred to the Director General and the Director General checks it and then the information is given. This is the procedure. In this case, as the information is of a preliminary nature available in the public documents, it was given by a scientist.

**Re-employment to retired defence personnel**

+

\*435. SHRI AMAR ROYPADHAN :  
SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Defence personnel retired every year during the last three years and the number out of them who were re-employed;

(b) whether the percentage of re-employed ex-servicemen varies in various States; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to provide re-employment to a large number of ex-servicemen in those States where this percentage is low ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

**Statement**

(a) The number of Defence personnel retired during the last three years is at Annexure 'A'. The information available about the ex-Defence Services personnel (including those who had retired earlier) who secured re-employment in the last three years is shown in Annexure 'B'.

(b) Since the population of ex-servicemen, the available job opportunities, the extent of reservation and the prescribed age and other qualifications for employment vary from State to State, the figure of re-employment is also likely to vary.

(c) Some of the recent steps taken to accelerate the re-employment of ex-servicemen are given in Annexure 'C'.

**Annexure 'A'**

*Number of Defence personnel retired during the last three years*

	1982	1983	1984
Army	24,571	25,902	25,222
Navy	1,102	2,296	2,463
Air Force	4,750	5,582	6,683
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,423</b>	<b>33,780</b>	<b>34,368</b>

**Annexure 'B'**

*Number of ex-servicemen re-employed during the last three years :*

Year	Total number of ex-servicemen re-employed
1982	17,439
1983	29,627
1984	36,232

**Annexure 'C'**

Some of the steps taken by the Government to further increase re-employment of ex-servicemen are as follows :-

- (i) *Improvement of Monitoring System* : During the Kendriya Sainik Board meeting held on 10 July 85 the representatives including some Chief Ministers, a few Ministers and officials of State Governments and UT Administration were requested by Raksha Mantri (Chairman) to evolve a monitoring system within the States so that the placement of ex-servicemen for various reserved vacancies within States are expeditiously filled.
- (ii) *Reservation of Vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' in Public Sector Undertakings and State Government Departments* : The State Governments have also been frequently addressed to provide for reservation of vacancies in their State Government Departments/Under-takings on par with the Central Government.
- (iii) *Employment of Ex-servicemen in Peace Keeping Forces* : The State Governments have been requested to raise wherever justified Special Peace Keeping Forces and consider recruitment of sizeable number of ex-servicemen while raising such Forces. Peace Keeping Forces have been raised in Bihar and Assam, and the State of Orissa is in the process of raising the same.
- (iv) *Additional Sponsorship Powers* : Introduction from 1st August 1985 of the sponsorship of Ex-servicemen for reserved as well unreserved vacancies by employment exchanges, in addition to sponsorship by Zila Sainik Board/Rajya Sainik Board.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN** : The problem of re-settlement of ex-servicemen is a very vital issue because of the fact that the number of defence ex-servicemen, those who have not got job as yet or those who did not get the opportunity for self-employment is, according to the figures that have been supplied to us, about 40,000 with 7,000 officers, all in the age group of 35-45 years. These people can play a very vital role in the social and economic development of our

country. May I know from the Hon. Minister what is the total backlog of ex-servicemen at present, how many of them have been employed in the public sector or semi-government organisations, how many of them have been employed under the re-settlement scheme and how many are still waiting in the queue?

**SHRI ARUN SINGH** : Government is very conscious of the need to rehabilitate and re-employ ex-servicemen. As an evidence of that, may I place before the House two separate sets of facts. One is the formation of a high level Committee to examine the problems of ex-servicemen and to suggest remedies to the problems. The second is, in the last few years, the total number of ex-servicemen who have been re-employed has grown substantially. In 1982, re-employment was given to 17,439 ex-servicemen whereas in 1984 this figure has grown to 36,232; in other words, it is more than double. The second point is that, in 1984, for the first time, the total number of people re-employed was higher than the total number of people who retired in that year, and this is a substantial achievement which has happened for the first time.

The Hon. Member's question is somewhat complicated. He is asking as to what is the backlog of all those who retired from service after independence and who have not got re-employment. I am not in a position to answer that question; I have a problem because of which I cannot. The problem is that the total data is not available in bodies called the Zila Sainik Boards. Once a serviceman retires from service and his dues in terms of pension and so on have been paid, we have not been able to establish a monitoring system to follow an individual ex-serviceman who has retired. The reason is that the ex-servicemen who have retired do not necessarily come back to Government with information as to where they have gone after their retirement. In other words, if they get employment, not through the Zila Sainik Boards but on their own, for example, such data is not available with the Government.

There are eight different mechanisms of providing employment. There are the government departments and the public sector

units and banks under the Central Government. There are the State Government most of whom have created the concept of reservations for ex-servicemen at varying levels. There are para-military forces where specific re-employment is granted in forces like CRPF, Border Security Force and Central Industrial Security Force. Certain States like Assam and Orissa have raised special peace-keeping forces comprising of ex-servicemen only. Two ecological Task Forces have been raised: one is working in Mussoorie hills and the other is working in the Rajasthan Canal. The Defence Security Corps which provides protection to all defence establishments comprise of ex-servicemen only. There are two more. One is the area of self-employment in which in certain cases industrial plots and so on are given, loans are given and interest subsidies are given. Finally, there is the private sector where for the first time, last year, the Zila Sainik Boards have been given the right to sponsor candidates on the same basis as the Employment Exchanges.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Mr. Speaker Sir, from the reply of the Hon. Minister, it is clear how they are indifferent to the ex-servicemen because even now they don't know what is the total backlog. It is, of course, true that Government in the year 1958 and also in the year 1963 have given some modifications on the employment of ex-servicemen. It is also true that it was carried only by the FCI, STC and PEC and not by other public sector undertakings.

When they recruit, they say that they don't care for the ex-servicemen. In 1980 the Government extended the benefit of the Military Service to all the Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers for their re-employment in banks and other public sector undertakings only to those who joined the Force during 1962-68. Why this small period of 1962-68 has been taken? Why is this discrimination? Moreover the percentage which was allocated to the ex-servicemen was not carried out by the public sector undertakings.

*(Interruptions)*

I would like to know whether the percentage i.e., 20 per cent was absorbed by the Central Government Services and the public sector undertakings or not.

**SHRI ARUN SINGH :** I think, the member is basically making a suggestion with which we fully concur. I also vehemently deny the statement made that the Government is not conscious of the needs of the ex-servicemen. It is fundamentally incorrect. I have in fact quoted two separate sets of data to prove that the Government is very conscious of the needs of the ex-servicemen.

As far as the Member's suggestion is concerned, we are in full agreement with him. The provision that has been made in the public sector undertakings and banks must be followed and will be followed.

**SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH :** I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that while they have taken care of people who have retired and have been employed over the ranks of Brigadier, General and Colonel, there have been a lot of officers who were taken during the emergency, who were employed, who have come under the short service term, emergency commissions and other things, are still not yet employed. Is the Government thinking of doing something about them?

**SHRI ARUN SINGH :** As the Hon. Member from the other side also said, in the case of the emergency commissioned officers from the year 1962 to 1968 certain special steps were taken and in particular in certain Central Police Organisations like the Border Security Force, a very large numbers were recruited. One of the reasons for that was that these gentlemen participated in two wars on India's behalf. As far as the emergency commissioned officers and short service commissioned officers of the present are concerned, the Member's suggestion will be noted and we will look into it.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** While agreeing with the Hon. Minister that the Government is doing a lot for the ex-servicemen and while congratulating him, I would like to draw the attention of the House through you and the Minister that in the last Session we had a calling attending notice under which it was stated by the then Defence Minister that the High Powered Committee for resettlement and re-employment for ex-servicemen had given 68 recommendations, out of which 42 had been accepted by the Government.

But if those are seen by the Hon. Minister, those 42 are those which can only be of a recommendatory process, which do not seem to have had much effect on the State Governments, public sector undertakings or private sector undertakings. My question is will the Hon. Minister consider giving it some sort of mandatory element in their letters which go to these agencies which are neither fulfilling the percentages laid down by the Defence Ministry nor are they really giving re-employment which the Government of India wants to give to the ex-servicemen ?

**SHRI ARUN SINGH :** Sir, the High Level Committee made 68 recommendations and the matters have progressed since the calling attention Motion. 45 of these have now been accepted in full. Two of them are consequential upon that and, therefore, are accepted and three more have been more or less accepted in full and so a total of 50 have been more or less accepted. 18 are under consideration. I some of these, even the Committee itself while tabling its recommendations, stated that the procedures under which this recommendations would have to be adopted by them would necessarily be very long and a very detailed methodology would need to be worked out to implement these recommendations. 18 of these recommendations including some, as I said, which are exceedingly complicated, are under the active consideration of the Government. We will look into the possibilities of implementing these as recommended or by modifying them. In so far as the relations between the Centre and the States are concerned, we are in continuous correspondence with the Chief Ministers of States and all of them, I am happy to state, have written back saying that they are very conscious of the need and will do their best to implement them.

**SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA :** Sir, contrary to what the Hon. Member, Shri Amar Roy Pradhan has said, I think, the efforts made by the Government in this direction are commendable. But still there some problems. For example, despite the Central Government's efforts, Short Service Commission, Emergency Commission ex-Servicemen and other ex-Servicemen do not get re-employment or rehabilitation immediately. A long waiting period is required for re-employing them,

Then, the question of seniority arises. The Central Government, as far as I am aware, has not given clear directions about the seniority. There are no binding directions given by the Central Government to the State Governments that they must be given proper seniority keeping in view the actual service rendered by them in the Army and the waiting period which they had involuntarily to pass. Is there any proposal with the Government to make a binding law in order to provide for proper seniority in the matter of rehabilitation and re-employment of ex-Servicemen in the State services also ?

**SHRI ARUN SINGH :** Sir, as I understand, this question is in respect of Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Commissioned Officers. The real problem is the rehabilitation and re-employment of ex-Servicemen. In fact, it concerns other ranks because their numbers are sufficiently larger than other ranks of officers. However, the suggestions made by the Hon. Member which, in fact, came earlier also from the Hon. Member have been noted and we will look into this matter.

**Collaborations for Manufacturing TV colour tubes by E. D. Cs.**

\*436. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether approval has been given to the foreign collaborations for manufacture of TV colour picture tubes by Electronic Development Corporations of A. P., Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab; and

(b) whether Government has directed the Industrial Development Bank of India and other financial institutions to help the above Electronic Corporations on a priority basis in view of the fact that TV Colour Picture Tubes are being imported, and the demand for colour T. Vs. is increasing day-to-day ?

**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). A Statement is given below.



### Statement

(a) Two foreign collaboration proposals were approved by the Central Government in the area of Colour TV Pictures Tubes, one from M/s Punjab Display Devices Ltd. for collaboration with M/s. Hitachi Limited, Japan and the other from M/s. U. P. Electronics Corporation Ltd., Lucknow for collaboration with M/s. Toshiba Corporation, Japan and M/s. Mitsubishi Corporation, Ltd., Japan.

Foreign Collaboration proposal from M/s. A. P. Electronics Development Corporation has not yet been received.

(b) No, Sir. However, a Working Group has been set up by the IDBI in consultation with the Department of Electronics for helping in the speedy processing of loan applications for the electronic components industry.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated that the Electronics Corporation has not submitted any application for permission, but so far as my information goes, they have submitted an application seeking permission from the Central Government and your Department has rejected it. I want to know whether what I have said is a fact ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, actually speaking, no licence is now required for the manufacture of electronic components. The licence is needed only if the manufacturing is to be done with foreign collaboration and as I have said in the statement, we have not received any application from them in this regard.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I want to know whether Government are prepared to issue permission if A. P. Electronics Corporation applies to the Central Government for foreign collaboration ? It has appeared in newspapers, etc. that the Government have promised from time to time to make a colour television available for Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 5,000, but its cost right now is much more due to imported picture tube. In reply to part (b) of the question, you have stated that no

instructions have so far been issued to the IDBI; it reads :

[English]

“However a Working Group has been set up by the IDBI in consultation with the Department of Electronics for helping in the speedy processing of loan applications for the electronic components industry.”

[Translation]

I want to know as to what the Government propose to do to manufacture colour tubes in India. Also please tell by when the assistance will be provided after speedy processing of the applications for the manufacture of tubes in the country itself ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, the policy of the Government is to do away with import of components and to encourage more and more indigenous production. It is because of this that licence is required for the manufacture of other items, but not for components; we have framed such a rule. It clearly indicates that we want to manufacture these items in our own country. So far as the question of giving clearance to Andhra Pradesh Electronics Corporation is concerned, I think, I am unable to do so on the floor of the House. But we can consider their application when we receive it and after all formalities have been completed, there is no question of saying ‘no’ to them. So far as the banks are concerned, the officials of our Department have held talks with the banks and have asked them whether they can provide loan required for the manufacture of components or not. We have asked the Ministry as well as the banks to provide us as much loan as is required for this purpose and they have agreed to process the loan applications speedily. The Banks have also agreed that priority will be given to such applications. All these things indicate that we are working to help the people get loans from the banks. As a result of these efforts, the price of colour T. V. has gone down to Rs. 5,500. (Interruptions)...if you want to have one at this price, we can get it for you.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, U. P. Electronics Corporation and Punjab Electronics Corporation.....

MR. SPEAKER : This is your third supplementary which I cannot allow.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Sir, I have risen only after getting your permission.

MR. SPEAKER : One who gives permission can also withdraw it.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is the time by which the process of manufacture of TV picture tubes indigenously is targeted ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already said that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Is it not a fact that the original target in terms of deadline is not likely to be reached ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Manufacturing TV tube is a complex thing. We have to manufacture the glass, we have to manufacture other components and then we have to manufacture the tube. We are going in phases. First, we will have the tube itself. We will manufacture the glass and other components and it would be possible for us to manufacture the TV tube within 2-3 years' time in phases.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The answer is complex. The year 1987 was shown as the deadline. This is not likely to be reached. It would mean drain of foreign exchange.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

#### Indo-British panel on terrorism

\*438. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to constitute a panel of legal experts from India and U. K. to examine the causes of terrorism in these countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms of reference of that panel ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was assured by the Prime Minister of Britain for forming a panel of legal experts to solve the problem of terrorism at the time of his recent visit to U. K. If so, what circumstances did he explain to the U. K. Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher ? It was announced on the radio and TV also.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This matter was considered when our Prime Minister visited UK and it was decided that legal experts from both the countries would meet and decide about this matter. That was with respect to one aspect, i.e. 'political consideration'. Under the UK Act regarding the prevention of fugitives and others, there was no provision for political consideration. On political consideration they can escape. So, this matter was to be considered by the legal experts. The legal experts are meeting in January. But no panel has been set up. We, on our side, want that all aspects of terrorism in UK should be covered by that. We are still processing it. This meeting, which is going to be held in January will be dealing with Fugitives Act.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : What is the outcome of the meeting ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The meeting is going to take place in January. The outcome will be known after that only.

MR. SPEAKER : You can inform about the outcome before hand.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We have unimpeachable pieces of evidence to show that some governments like British Government, American Government and Canadian Government have connived with terrorist activities in their countries and if terrorism has flourished in these countries, I think, it is not in spite of them but because of them. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister this legal panel of experts that is proposed to be set up—this matter was taken up pro-

bably only with the British authorities—whether the Prime Minister during his visit to USA or his meeting with Canadian Prime Minister during Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference took up this matter with all these leaders and what was the outcome? Can be expect abatement in the activities of terrorists in these countries and renewed violence in Punjab as a consequence of this?

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** Sir, this question relates to Indo-British panel of terrorism. So, I would like to confine my reply to U.K. As I said earlier this matter was taken up very strongly at different levels but no panel was set up. (*Interruptions*) The decision about legal experts merely pertains to the meeting of legal experts from both countries for purposes of working out new arrangements for the deportation of wrong-doers and fugitives from either country to the other and in a manner that such persons are not permitted or enabled to invoke political considerations in their defence.

#### Heroin Deaths in Tihar Jail

\*440. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:**  
**SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI**  
**GUPTA :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 12 October, 1985 under the caption 'Heroin deaths in Tihar'.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop this drug peddling in Delhi Jail?

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

(b) Recently two convicts died in the Tihar Jail. Convict Shri Amir Hussain died due to heart failure, whereas convict Shri Hans Raj died after consuming some poisonous substance in his prison cell as a substitute for smack. This would, however, be confirmed only after receiving the result

of chemical examination in respect of viscera from the Central Forensic Science Laboratory.

(c) The Delhi Administration has taken the following steps to prevent drug peddling in the Tihar Jail :

- (i) The undertrials are thoroughly searched when they return from the various courts.
- (ii) The visitors are searched at the outer gate.
- (iii) The number of warders posted at the main gate on search duty has been increased.
- (iv) Frequent surprise checks are carried out. In case any one is found in possession of drugs, suitable action is taken under law against such persons.
- (v) A strict vigilance is kept on the subordinate staff to rule out any complicity on their part. Recently the services of 2 Warders who were found conniving with certain prisoners in smuggling drugs inside the jail were terminated.
- (vi) With a view to providing better management, supervision and control the jail inmates have been segregated into three categories vis-a-vis (i) convicts; (ii) undertrials; and (iii) children & women prisoners.

#### [Translation]

**SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Hans Raj died after consuming some poisonous substance. How did this poisonous substance reach the prison cell? Has the Hon. Minister ordered any inquiry into it? If so, the progress made in this regard?

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN :** Sir, nothing can be said about the poisonous substance until report of chemical test is received. But preliminary information is that he swallowed a lizard's tail.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Sir, how do these narcotics find their way into the prison in spite of tight security arrangements ?... (Interruptions) ..

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask as to how lizard sneaked into the prison cell ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not asking a question, I am only telling him that lizard means 'chhipkali'. The lizard might have crawled into his cell.

.. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VIR SEN : I would like to know if the Hon. Minister knows that lizard is not a poisonous organism and hence there is no possibility of dying after eating the tail of a lizard.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : That is why I refrained from referring to the same in the written reply. When the Hon. Member insisted upon it, I passed on all the preliminary information that I had with me to him. We are still awaiting the result from the chemical analyser. As soon as we get the information, it will be known whether it is correct or not.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Since all lizards do not have heroin in their tails, I would like to know how that particular lizard could get the heroin.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Madam, I plead my ignorance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The lizard itself is the heroin !

Anti-pollution programme for  
Godavari and Cauvery  
rivers

\*442. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a part of anti-pollution programme, Government have any plans for the Godavari and Cauvery rivers; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the time-frame worked out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Under the provisions of the Water Act, State Pollution Central Boards have been set up and are responsible for enforcing pollution control standards. The Central Board has drawn up Minimum National Standards for various polluting industries. The Central Pollution Control Board with the help of State Boards has completed zoning and classification of all major rivers with a view to identifying whether the various river stretches have the water quality necessary for their current uses. River water quality monitoring is also been done. The Central and State Pollution Boards are persuading industries to set up effluent treatment units. Responsibility for treatment of pollution loads from municipal wastes is that of the local bodies.

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : The Hon. Minister in his answer stated that the classification and zoning of the rivers is completed. What is the method adopted by the Board for zoning and classification of the rivers ?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Sir, a survey has been done and a scientific study has been made and on the basis of the Scientific Study, the classification has been made at different stretches of different rivers and the water has been classified into five categories—(a) drinking water source without conventional treatment, but after disinfection; (b) outdoor bedding; (c) drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection; (d) propagation of wild life and fisheries; and (e) irrigation, industrial pooling and controlling waste disposals.

This classification has been done by making some scientific study at different stretches of the rivers.

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : In respect of the classification of the rivers, I would like to know whether there is any discrimination between the North and the South.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : There is no discrimination between the South and the North.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :** Sir, besides Godavari and Cauveri rivers, is there any scheme under consideration to check pollution of Yamuna—a sacred river and if so, the time by which the work on this scheme will be undertaken ?

[*English*]

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** Sir, actually the question pertains to Godavari and Cauveri. But certainly, Yamuna river is also one of those 14 rivers for which studies have been made. The stretches down-stream of Wazirabad and Okhla, are polluted. Some steps have been taken to remove that pollution.

**Protocol between India and France**

\*443. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain projects have to be confirmed for implementation by the end of 1985, arising out of a protocol signed between India and France in 1984;

(b) what are the details of these projects; and

(c) what is the stage of implementation ?

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

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

**SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of a protocol signed on the 18th July, 1984 which was the birth of River Pollution Monitoring Authority to be set up in India, and the Origin of the Central Ganga Authority. So, arising out of this protocol, there were basically three projects that had to be carried out by the end of this year. One was the Banaras for which funds were to be procured, the second was the Delhi Air Monitoring and the third was the exchange of knowledge of monitoring and management of national parks. Why

has it been considered that these projects are not to be followed up in the specified time ?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** Sir, there was a communique which was signed between the Hon. Member, when he was the Deputy Minister, in Paris with the French Government. There was no time-frame and no formal agreement has been made for taking up any project. No action was contemplated in that communique signed by the Government of India.

**SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** In the newly constituted authority for the Ganga—Central Authority are we taking the full advantage of the French management systems which are the most perfect in the world ?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** Sir, we are taking advantage of every good technology from abroad. As far as we are concerned, many countries have shown interest in the purifying of Ganges water and we shall certainly take advantage of all the technologies which are available outside India, provided that technology is not available indigenously. We shall take advantage of every good technology.

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV :** I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether any specific plan has been allotted to France in the Central Ganga Authority projects for Varanasi because some people from France came to Varanasi. They went into the details and had long discussions. So I would like to know what specific plans have been agreed to with France and what part they are going to play ?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** No specific plan has been allotted to the French Government. The proposals are under study and we are looking into it from the angle of indigenous availability of technology and resources. Those things are under study and no specific thing has been allotted.

**SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU :** In view of the fact that France is very sympathetic towards the Third World and also towards South-South cooperation, will Government of India decide to take the help of the French Government to arrive at some programmes and policies as far as

South-South cooperation goes; and specifically about the SAARC conference which took place recently ?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** As I have already said, we shall certainly welcome all assistance from all countries which are interested in our Plans. Of course, looking to our own resources and the availability of our own technology i.e. which is indigenously available, regarding whatever technology that is not available, if any country offers it and shows interest, we will certainly welcome it.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

##### Revision of pension for Pre-1979 pensioners

\*432. **SHRI S. M. GURADDI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several pensioners have not yet been given the benefit of the judgement of the Supreme Court revising the pension of pre-1979 pensioners delivered on 17 December, 1982;

(b) whether Government have responded to the plea of the All-India Organisation of pensioners in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementation of the judgement of the Supreme Court ?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Some representations have been received against the delay in authorising the revised pension in accordance with the Government of India's orders issued in October, 1983, in implementation of the judgement of the Supreme

Court of December 17, 1982. The pension revising authorities have been facing difficulties in authorising revised pension primarily due to (i) non-availability of old service records and (ii) discrepancies in the information furnished by the pensioners in the affidavits.

Instructions supplementing the existing orders have since been issued suggesting modalities for solving these problems.

##### Pollution by industrial units in Gujarat

\*433. **SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Ltd., Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd, Gujarat Refinery and other Chemicals-based industrial units cause tremendous air, water and land pollution in and around Baroda;

(b) whether local residents of surrounding villages have protested against pollution caused by these undertakings; and

(c) if so, the action taken against erring industrial units to enforce provisions of Air and Water Pollution Control Acts ?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) :** (a) A number of chemicals-based industrial Units including Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Limited, Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Limited and Gujarat Refinery in and around Baroda are causing air, water and land pollution.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government and the State Pollution Control Board have taken corrective steps including legal action against defaulting industries.

##### Rationalisation of para-military forces

\*437. **SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to rationalize the numerous para-military forces that have proliferated in the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Each force has got its own assigned role to perform and the question of their rationalization does not arise.

**Cases transferred to tribunals on service matters**

\*439. SHRI MANIK REDDY :  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tribunals have since been set up to deal with service matters in the country;

(b) the names of the cities where such tribunals have since been set up; and

(c) the number of the cases transferred to each bench of tribunals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) : The Central Administrative Tribunal was established with effect from 1st November, 1985, with its Principal Bench and Additional Bench-I and Additional Bench-II at Delhi and other Additional Benches located at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(c) The process of transfer of cases from the various High Courts and the lower courts to the Central Administrative Tribunal has just begun and it is not possible to give precise information about the number of cases which have been transferred to the Tribunal.

**Economic Cooperation with Indonesia**

[Translation]

\*441. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of Indonesia and an Indonesian delegation had, during their visit to India, held talks on economic co-operation between India and Indonesia;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the particulars of trade agreements with areas of cooperation between India and Indonesia signed during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. The Talks resulted in improving the atmosphere for enhanced cooperation in trade and economic fields.

(c) Indian companies have been involved in three major turnkey projects in Indonesia viz : Tool Room-cum-Training Centre Project by HMT valued at US \$ 5.5 million, cement plant in Padang by Projects and Equipment Corporation/Walchand Nagar Industries Ltd. valued at US \$ 130 million and Sugar Project at Camming by M/s Triveni Engineering Works valued at US \$ 29 million. Besides, there is a memorandum of understanding between PT Krakatau Steel and Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. for the export of pellets from India. Recently, Metal Scrap Trading Corporation and PT Krakatau Steel have entered into an arrangement for the sale of 50,000 tons of Sponge Iron to India in 1985.

[English]

**Encouragement to ancillary industries for defence production**

\*444. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry have taken any concrete steps to encourage the ancillary industries for Defence production establishments;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken and number of ancillary industries established in Jabalpur for defence production factories during past three years;

(c) whether the number of ancillary industries established in this sector was low; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the details of the target set in Seventh Five Year Plan for these ancillary industries and schemes liberalised for the development of these industries ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) :** (a) to (c). Defence production establishments consist both of Public Sector Undertakings and Departmental Undertakings, spread over various parts of the country. In regard to Public Sector Undertakings, steps are taken as per the guidelines of the Bureau of Public Enterprises to encourage development of ancillary industries. As regards Ordnance Factories under the Department of Defence Production, by and large, there is no practice of formalisation of ancillary relationship with small units. But the Ordnance Factories have been utilising the capacities in these industrial units, subject to their quotations being competitive and performance being satisfactory. However, in the past three years 21 units have continued to enjoy ancillary status from Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur, though no new units have been given such status by Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur.

(d) No target has been set in the Seventh Five Year Plan for ancillary industries, as development of small scale units as ancillaries and suppliers to large and medium sector industries will continue to play an important role in the over all development of small scale industries in the country.

#### Outcome of foreign visit

**\*445. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited foreign countries during the first week of October, 1985;

(b) if so, the number of countries visited by him;

(c) nature of talks held with heads of those countries; and

(d) the outcome thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :** (a) and (b). I visited New York from 30th September to 4th October, 1985 to participate in the U.N. General Assembly Session.

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

#### Military nursing service

**\*446. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether girls from various parts of the country are joining the military nursing service;

(b) if so, the State-wise composition of the service; and

(c) what steps have been taken to make the service attractive for girls particularly from back-ward areas like Bihar ?

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

(b) State-wise composition of officers in the Military Nursing Service is as under :

State/Union Territory	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	6.52
Assam	0.80
Bihar	0.72
Gujarat	0.32
Haryana	2.05
Himachal Pradesh	1.65
Jammu & Kashmir	0.44
Karnataka	3.94
Kerala	39.30



Madhya Pradesh	2.21
Maharashtra	4.38
Manipur	0.16
Meghalaya	0.20
Nagaland	—
Orissa	0.56
Punjab	5.95
Rajasthan	0.60
Sikkim	0.20
Tamil Nadu	10.54
Tripura	0.04
Uttar Pradesh	6.92
West Bengal	5.39
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.04
Arunachal Pradesh	—
Chandigarh	—
Dadra and Nagal Haveli	—
Delhi	6.64
Goa, Daman & Diu	0.20
Lakshadweep	—
Mizoram	0.04
Pondicherry	0.16

(c) Recruitment to the Military Nursing Service is open to eligible female candidates from all parts of the country. Selections to the Military Nursing Service are not made State-wise. To attract candidates from all regions of the country, advertisements are published in a large number of national and regional newspapers, both in English as well as in the regional languages.

#### Ganga Action Plan in West Bengal

\*447. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ganga Action Plan also includes plans for such areas in West Bengal which are directly discharging wastes in the river Ganga and contributing to the pollution load;

(b) if so, the details of such plans for areas located in West Bengal;

(c) the steps taken/proposed; and

(d) the progress in the matter ?

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

(b) In the programme of works, Government of West Bengal have proposed schemes for 36 Class-I and Class-II towns at a national cost of Rs. 133.55 crores. The schemes listed are for improvement of existing sewers/drains, construction of interceptors and treatment plants, low cost sanitation schemes, river front development and anti-erosion schemes in selected locations.

(c) The Government of West Bengal have been asked to prepare and submit Project Reports for the schemes listed in the programme of works.

(d) Preliminary Feasibility Reports for schemes estimated to cost Rs. 39.33 crores have been submitted so far by the Government of West Bengal. The schemes proposed are river front development in 24 Class-I and Class-II towns under Calcutta Metropolitan District, low cost sanitation schemes for 4 Class-I and 12 Class-II towns and diversion and treatment plants for 5 towns. Detailed Project Reports for 7 schemes in 4 towns have been received, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.61 crores. These schemes have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.28 crores and an amount of Rs. 1 crore has been released to the Government of West Bengal for implementation of these schemes during the current financial year.

#### Agreement with Soviet Union for 'Elbrus' supercomputer

\*448. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and the Soviet Union have signed a formal agreement for sale of supercomputer 'Elbrus';

(b) if so, whether the Soviet Union has agreed to sale the supercomputer to India for use in the field of atomic energy, defence and space unconditionally;

(c) if so, whether in addition to this the Soviet Union have agreed for supply of three large computers for the ONGC; and

(d) if so, the main features of the agreement ?

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) While agreeing to deliver super-computers to India, USSR has not mentioned of any condition on their end usage.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Main features of the contract for supply of three large Geophysical Computer Systems (GCS) to ONGC are as follows :

- (i) total system cost is Rs. 13.46 crores which Rs. 10.48 crores would be in Indian Rupees and balance in hard currency for purchase of peripherals.
- (ii) the delivery of GCS will be effected within six months from the date of signing of the contract.
- (iii) delivery of 2nd and 3rd GCS will be during one month after signing of the acceptance report of the first and second GCS respectively.
- (iv) Warranty service obligation of GCS are for a period of 12 months from the date of acceptance but not more than 22 months from the date of delivery to the International Airport.
- (v) ONGC specialists would be trained on GCS hardware and application of software.

#### Plantation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4477. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign/Indian companies including foreign subsidiaries are

seeking entry into plantation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether such plantation is likely to cause ecological imbalance; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interest of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Some companies have applied for allotment of land to raise Red Oil Palm plantations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) The effect of such plantations on the ecology of the Islands is being studied.

(c) All steps are being taken to safeguard the interest of the country and these will take ecological aspects also into account.

#### Shifting of external Affairs Ministry from South Block

4478. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the Ministry of External Affairs from South Block;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the proposed new location of the Ministry of External Affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Ministry is proposing to shift some of its offices from South Block and other buildings.

(b) Acute shortage of office accommodation.

(c) The main Ministry will remain in South Block but a substantial part will move into new premises.

#### Nuclear War

4479. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India tabled two resolutions in the First Committee of U. N. General Assembly on the universal concern against a nuclear war; and

(b) if so, the details of the resolutions and the response of other nations?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes Sir, India introduced two draft resolutions in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly this year that were titled "Freeze on Nuclear Weapons" and "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons". The second of these was co-sponsored by several other countries. In addition, India co-sponsored two draft resolutions titled "Prevention of Nuclear War" and "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter" that and been introduced by Argentina and Mexico respectively.

(b) The text of each of these resolutions is placed in the Library, Parliament House. All the resolutions were adopted by the First Committee with the support of an overwhelming majority of nations. From among the nuclear weapon States, the USSR and China voted in favour of, and the USA against, all the four resolutions. The UK and France abstained from voting on the resolution titled "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter", and voted against the other three resolutions.

#### Manufacturing of Electronics Telephone Instruments

4480. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to manufacture electronic telephone instruments in India with foreign technology;

(b) if so, the progress made so far;

(c) whether these instruments will be manufactured in the existing telephone industries or a separate unit will be established;

(d) whether these instruments can be manufactured by private sector or in small scale industries; and

(e) if so, Government's policy 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) The Government have selected the following technologies for manufacture of electronic telephones in the country.

(i) Siemens (A. G. Federal Republic of Germany)

(ii) Ericsson (Sweden)

(iii) ITT FACE (Italy)

14 applications received for foreign collaboration have been approved and 4 received recently are under process.

(c) Electronic Telephones will be manufactured in existing telephones manufacturing units and also in new units.

(d) and (e). As per Government policy, electronic telephones can be manufactured by private units in organised sector as well as small scale sector.

[Translation]

#### Coordination among various intelligence services

4481. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to be bring about co-ordination among the various intelligence agencies of the Central Government and to make them agile and disciplined, Government had some years back ordered a high ranking retired police officer to go into the matter and submit a report containing suggestions; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the report and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Functioning of Zila Sainik Boards**

4482. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to streamline the functioning of Central State and Zila Sainik Boards to ensure the rehabilitation and re-employment of ex-servicemen through them; and

(b) if so, the details of these steps taken and the number of Zila Sainik Boards func-

tioning in each State and also the number of such among them having office and transport facilities with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) and (b). A Committee set up by the Defence Ministry made a number of recommendations for the strengthening of the Sainik Boards organisations in the country. These included recommendations for additional staff, transport, telephones etc. These recommendations were approved by the Ministry of Defence and all concerned were requested to implement them. Considerable progress has been made in the matter and the present status is indicated in the statement given below.

**Statement**

*Number of RSBs/ZSBs as on 1 DEC, 1985*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	RSBs	ZSBs	ZS Boards having Telephones	Transport
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	11	8	Nil
2.	Assam	1	10	4	Nil
3.	Bihar	1	13	4	04
4.	Gujarat	1	04	3	Nil
5.	Haryana	1	12	12	12
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	12*	12	01
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	10	04	01
8.	Karnataka	1	08	08	02
9.	Kerala	1	12	08	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	12	04	04
11.	Maharashtra	1	20	16	12
12.	Manipur	1	02	Nil	Nil
13.	Meghalaya	1	01	01	Nil
14.	Nagaland	1	02	02	Nil
15.	Orissa	1	05	03	Nil
16.	Punjab	1	12	12	12
17.	Rajasthan	1	17	07	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	
18. Sikkim	1	Nil**	—	Nil	
19. Tamil Nadu	1	16	16	05	
20. Tripura	1	Nil	—	Nil	
21. Uttar Pradesh	1	54	46	30	
22. West Bengal	1	08	08	01	
U. T <sub>s</sub> .					
23. Arunachal Pradesh	1	Nil	N/A	N/A	
24. A & N Islands	1	Nil	(Staff in RSB provided by A & N Administration)	N/A	
25. Chandigarh	Nil	01	01	Nil	
26. Goa, Daman & Diu	1	Nil	N/A	N/A	
27. Delhi	1	Nil	N/A	N/A	
28. Mizoram	1	01	Nil	Nil	
29. Pondicherry	1	Nil	N/A	N/A	
TOTAL		28	243	179	94

NOTE : RSBs having (a) Telephone—28 out of 28.

(b) Transport— (i) 5 out of 22 State SRBs do not have independent transport.

(ii) Central Govt. sanction was issued on 3.9.85 regarding transport for RSBs in UTs.

\*Excludes one ZSB at Lahaul & Spiti set up on ad hoc basis.

\*\*Three Branch Offices under the RSB cover the State.

Official Recognition to ex-servicemen organisations

4483. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the criteria laid down to recognise an ex-servicemen organisation as an official spokesman;

(b) number of ex-servicemen organisations recognised as official spokesman for the ex-servicemen;

(c) number of representations received from National Ex-servicemen Organisation for according official recognition; and

(d) action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Such "recognition" not being an obligatory requirement, no criteria have been laid down.

(b) Only one organisation has been recognised.

(c) and (d). Some representations/copies of representations have been received from the National Ex-Servicemen's Co-ordination Committee. As one organisation which has country wide affiliations and represents a wide cross section of ex-servicemen is already recognised, and as there is no statutory obligation to "recognise" any-body of ex-servicemen, it has been decided not to proliferate the number of "recognised" agencies.

[*Translation*]

#### Undertrials in Tihar Jail

4484. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of the undertrial prisoners kept in Tihar Jail at present;

(b) the number of prisoners out of them, who are in the jail for more than one year;

(c) the total number of convicted prisoners in the Tihar Jail;

(d) whether it is a fact that Tihar Jail is over-crowded at present;

(e) if so, the steps proposed to improve the situation;

(f) whether in accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court, a Sub-Divisional Magistrate generally inspects the Tihar Jail and submits reports; and

(g) if so, the number of the complaints received so far and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) As on 31.10.1985 there were 2315 undertrial prisoners in Tihar Jail.

(b) 215 undertrial prisoners.

(c) 720 convicts.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Following steps have been taken to minimise over-crowding in the Tihar Jail :

(i) The capacity of the jail is being increased to accommodate about 310 more inmates.

(ii) A new jail is being built at Mandoli n Trans-Yamuna area.

(iii) Free Legal Aid cell has since been set up and indigent prisoners are helped to obtain bail etc. This measure has also helped in checking the problem of overcrowding.

(iv) A committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary Law and Judicial, Delhi Administration to review the cases of undertrial prisoners.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Complaints from prisoners brought to the SDM's notice on his visit to the jail are sorted out on the spot.

[*English*]

#### Service rules in Aeronautical Development Agency

4485. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Aeronautical Development Agency follows Government rules regarding age of retirement;

(b) whether it has any service rules, if so, whether such rules follow Government Service Rules; and

(c) if not, the deviations from Government rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Service Rules of ADA are in the process of formulation and approval by Governing Body of ADA, pending which the rules as obtaining in the Government are being followed except in case of personnel employed on contract basis for a tenure.

(c) Does not arise.

**Simplification of procedure regarding  
issue of Passports**

4486. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently taken measures to simplify the passport issuance procedures; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the recommendations which are being considered to cut down time on police verification of applicants ?

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

(b) With a view to simplifying procedures for issue of passports, Government has abolished the verification certificate which was to be signed by a Member of Parliament or Member of Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council etc. The police verification is essential requirement for issue of passport. All the authorities concerned with this verification have been asked to expedite the process of police verification.

**Ex-Servicemen's problems**

4487. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE

PATIL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have partly accepted the recommendation of the high level committee's report on ex-servicemen's problems;

(b) steps Government have taken on the remaining recommendations;

(c) whether any representations have been received in regard to certain anomalies in recommendations viz. counting of military service for pay fixation and promotion etc. on re-employment; and

(d) action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The High Level Committee on problems of Ex-servicemen had made 68 recommendations. Out of these, 45 recommendations have been accepted by the Government. Another two have been partly accepted and one is likely to be accepted. Two recommendations are of consequential nature linked with other recommendations. The remaining 18 recommendations are under active consideration.

(c) and (d). The High Level Committee in its report had also made some recommendations regarding terms and conditions of service on re-employment of ex-servicemen, including recommendations affecting fixation of pay and seniority, etc. There have been some representations also against its recommendations on these issues. The final decision on the above recommendations will be taken by the Department of Personnel and Training in consultation with other concerned Ministries.

**Royalty rate on Timber**

4488. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally revised the royalty rates on timber in the Union Territory of A & N Islands; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor and when these will be revised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Government have provisionally fixed the royalty rates in respect of four long term coupe lease-holders in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) The Government propose to fix the final royalty rates after making a further study of the royalty structure. The report of the study, entrusted to Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, is awaited.

**Safety of Indians in Beirut**

4489. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the

Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indians were killed in Beirut;

(b) if so, the total number of Indians killed at Beirut; and

(c) the steps initiated by Government for the safety of Indians in Beirut ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the information received from the Embassy of India, Beirut, a group of six Indian nationals, when they were sleeping in their room near their place of work on Tawhita on the night of 28th July, 1985, close to camp Bourj-al-Brajneh, were forcibly taken by some masked armed men to a lonely spot near Al-Quazi, about two kilometers from Tawihita and were fired upon. Five of the Indian nationals died and the sixth one was injured.

(c) As is well-known, conditions in Beirut have been unstable for quite some time and this is also known to prospective visitors to that country. Safety of citizens and aliens in any country is the concern of that Government. The matter of killing of five Indian nationals was strongly taken up by the Indian Mission in Beirut with the office of the Security General, Ministry of Defence, immediately on receipt of this information. Our Mission has been assured by the Lebanese authorities that every possible effort would be made to safeguard the safety of Indian nationals in Beirut to the extent feasible.

#### Provision for welfare of Juvenile Delinquents

4490. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision has been made under the Seventh Five Year Plan for the welfare of juvenile delinquents; and

(b) if so, particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRI-

DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A provision of Rs. 2.50 crores for a new scheme of Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment has been made under the Seventh Five Year Plan for providing infrastructure for extending the Children Act in all the districts in the country and also to provide legal protection to juvenile delinquents and starting various programmes for their care, treatment and rehabilitation. It also aims to provide sponsorship, counselling and guidance, constructive work for children in need of care and protection from the view point of social defence. The scheme however, is at draft stage.

[Translation]

#### Deck for landing Helicopters on ship

4491. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether one deck for landing helicopters has also been provided on the recently purchased ship 'Sagar Sampada';

(b) if so, the load bearing capacity thereof indicating the normal load bearing capacity of a deck on which a helicopter can be landed;

(c) whether the load bearing capacity of the deck of the ship 'Sagar Sampada' is comparatively less than the normal load bearing capacity of a deck necessary for landing helicopters; and

(d) if so, the reasons for purchasing the ship 'Sagar Sampada' at higher price ?

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

(b) 2.2 tonnes.

(c) No, Sir.



(d) Does not arise. "Sagar Sampada" has been procured under an Indo-Danish Collaboration programme and against a soft-loan approved by both the Governments.

[English]

**Visit of the Nicaraguan Minister of External Relations**

4492. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nicaraguan Minister of External Relations visited New Delhi in the third week of November, 1985; and

(b) if so, the out come of the issues discussed with him ?

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

(b) Matters of bilateral and international relations were discussed. These helped both sides understand each others points of view.

**Firing by Pakistani troops in Poonch Sector**

4493. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no let-up in Pakistani troops firing on the Indian positions in the Poonch Sector and they fired on 23 November, 1985 also;

(b) whether Pakistani troops are concentrating at no-man's land on the Indian border in J & K; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to prevent such unprovoked firing on the Indian army positions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There have been some cases

of unprovoked firing by Pakistani troops on our position in the Poonch Sector in J. & K. Such an incident of firing took place on 23 November, 1985 also.

(b) There is no information about any unusual concentration of Pakistani troops across the Line of Control in J & K.

(c) Flag meetings at the local commanders' level are held, as also contacts at higher levels are made, to defuse a situation as and when the need arises.

**Automatic train protection system for Metro Railway, Calcutta**

4494. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. had offered a continuous automatic train protection system for the Metro Railway, Calcutta;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has been rejected on the ground that the system did not conform to the quality and technical parameters required for the Metro Railway;

(c) if so, the reasons why it was offered without a prior test; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure that the quality control of ECIL are subjected to strenuous tests and then put into market ?

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

(b) Electronics Corporation of India Limited's equipment was tentatively accepted by the Metro in their technical report dated June, 1980. However, Metro Railway have now asked for certain modifications in this equipment.

(c) ECIL's equipment has been developed in close consultation with Metro Railway and subjected to continuous tests

and trials over a period of two years between 82-84 conducted jointly by Metro Railway and ECIL.

(d) ECIL's equipments are always subjected to thorough and rigorous tests at ECIL's works before they are marketed.

#### Grazing in Himalayas

4495. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is intense grazing in the Himalayas which spreads over 12 States and covers a total land area of 61.5 million hectare and if so, statewise details thereof;

(b) how much of this area is over-grazed and how much optimum;

(c) the number of animals supported by land in this area including yaks; and

(d) whether studies have been carried out on the carrying capacity of forests and grasslands in Himalayas and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). It is a fact that most of the accessible pasture areas in Himalayas are overgrazed. However no systematic studies have been made for assessing the intensity of grazing and ascertaining the carrying capacity of Himalayan forests and grasslands. The total number of livestock in the 12 States and Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram is 94,011,000 according to the 1977 census.

#### Forest Fires

4496. SHRI P. R. KUMARA-MANGALAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether fires are a major hazard for forests and if so, number of forest fires, area burnt and losses suffered during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) how the present situation is proposed to be tackled during the Seventh Five Year Plan and projections thereunder ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS. (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes Sir. Information regarding number of forests fires, area burnt and losses suffered during the Sixth Five Year Plan is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(b) There are State sector schemes for protection of forests which include measures for protection from fire. A Central Sector pilot project has been launched since April 1984, in the States of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh to devise test and demonstrate principles and techniques of prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires. The experience gained from the project will be made available to other States for guidance and use.

#### Water borne sanitary system at Kanpur

4497. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2390 on 4 December, 1985 regarding tenders for water borne sanitary system at Kanpur and state :

(a) how many tenders were received in this regard;

(b) whether any State Government agencies; amongst others, tendered for the same;

(c) if so, the details of each such bidders;

(d) further action proposed to be taken to get the matter finalised both at Command level and Government level to ensure expeditious decision; and

(e) the percentage of water borne sanitary system available in the entire Cantonment area presently along with percentage of insufficiency of water supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

**RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**  
(SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Five.

(b) Yes.

(c) The details of the bidders are as under :

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) M/s Raheja Associates, Kanpur.              | 3.50% of the estimated cost of the project. |
| (2) M/s K. M. Engineers & Consultants, Lucknow. | 3.75% —do—                                  |
| (3) M/s United Consultants, New Delhi.          | 4.00% -do-                                  |
| (4) M/s Chawla Traders, New Delhi               | Did not give any rates.                     |
| (5) U. P. Jal Nigam, Kanpur                     | 4.00% of the estimated cost of the project. |

(d) Proposals for acceptance of tenders for preparation of project report and detailed estimates/plans are under consideration of the H.Qs. Central Command, Lucknow who have been advised to expedite their decision.

(e) At present 5.8 Kms only is catered by the underground sewerage and the deficiency in this regard is about 95%. The water supply is 71 ltrs. per capita per day for civil population and 200 ltrs per capita per day for military personnel.

**Security personnel in missions abroad**

4498. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether any security personnel are being posted in Indian Diplomatic missions abroad;

(b) if so, whether they are allowed to keep their families with them; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Security guards are not allowed to take their families with them.

(c) This practice has been necessitated because of functional considerations and financial constraints. The Ministry is however considering proposal to allow security guards posted to our Missions in the neighbouring countries to take their families with them.

**Mailorder business by Benami firms in Delhi**

4499. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN :  
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the running of lucrative mail orders business' being run by certain benami firms in Delhi (Indian Express dated 7 September, 1985) cheating people by offering entry free contests through advertisements/insertions in the newspapers; and

(b) if so, steps take by Government to identify these firms and to taken suitable action against them ?

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

(b) Such mail order firms come to the notice of police only when any complaint is received from an individual. Five cases have been registered by Delhi Police against those mail order firms during the years 1984 and 1985 (upto 31.10.1985). In all the five cases, investigation is in progress.

**Annual Plan outlay for M. P.**

4500. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :  
SHRI ANAND SINGH :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the annual plan outlay for Madhya Pradesh as proposed by Madhya Pradesh Government indicating the sector-wise and service-wise break-up thereof and the sector/service-wise plan outlays as approved by Planning Commission and the Central Government for the current year (1985-86) indicating the extent of cut imposed in the outlays and the extent to which respective targets are expected to be slashed as a result of these cuts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : A statement showing head-wise outlays proposed by the State Government and as approved by Planning Commission for the Annual Plan 1985-86 of

Madhya Pradesh is given below. The outlays as approved are not less than the proposed outlays under any of the Heads of Development. Rather, approved outlays exceed the proposed outlay under a number of heads of development. As such the question of slashing the targets does not arise.

It may also be pointed out that formulation of proposals by the State Government is only the first step in the exercise for formulating the State Plans. These proposals are discussed in detail in the Planning Commission with the representatives of the respective State Governments and plans are finalised keeping in view the available resources. As far as possible, agreed decision are taken with regard to overall size of the plans sectoral outlays and targets.

### Statement

#### Annual Plan-1985-86—Madhya Pradesh

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development	Outlay—1985-86	
	Proposed	Approved
1	2	3
<b>I. Agriculture and Allied Services</b>		
Research and Education	73	73*
Crop Husbandry	2300	2500*
Soil and water Conservation	765	765*
Animal husbandry	506	506*
Dairy Development	94	94*
Fisheries	157	157*
Forests	1560	2100*
Investment in Agri. Fin. Institutions	13	13*
Marketing	36	36*
<b>Total-I</b>	<b>5,504</b>	<b>6244</b>
<b>II. Rural Development</b>		
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD P)	2132	2132
National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	1971	1971
Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	360	360
Community Development and Panchayats	380	380

1	2	3
Land Reforms	366	366
Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	₹ 35	35
<b>Total-II</b>	<b>5244</b>	<b>5244*</b>
<b>III. Cooperation</b>	<b>1423</b>	<b>1423*</b>
<b>IV. Irrigation and Flood Control</b>		
Major and Medium Irrigation projects	19744	21744
Minor Irrigation	7339	7399*
Command Area Development	2430	2430*
Flood Control Projects (incl. Anti-Sea erosion)	100	100
<b>Total-IV</b>	<b>29613</b>	<b>31613</b>
<b>V. Power</b>		
Power	39091	43591
New and Renewable Source of Energy (NRSE)	220	220
<b>Total-V</b>	<b>39311</b>	<b>43811</b>
<b>VI. Industry and Minerals</b>		
Village and Small Industries	1766	1766
Medium and Large Industries	1645	1645
Mining	150	150
<b>Total-VI</b>	<b>3561</b>	<b>3561</b>
<b>VII. Transport</b>		
Civil Aviation	56	56
Roads and Bridges	4220	4720
Road Transport	859	859
Tourism	165	165
<b>Total-VII</b>	<b>5300</b>	<b>5800</b>
<b>VIII. Scientific Services and Research</b>		
S & T Programmes	106	106
Environmental Programmes	517	517
<b>Total-VIII</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>623</b>
<b>IX. Social and Community Services</b>		
General Education	2615	3815
Art and Culture	174	174
Technical Education	335	335
Sports and Youth Services	63	63

1	2	3
<b>Sub-total (Education)</b>	<b>3187</b>	<b>4387</b>
Medical and Public Health	2360	2360
Sewerage and Water Supply	3929	5054
Housing	1551	1551
Public Housing	62	62
Urban Development	665	1140
State Capital Projects	500	500
Information and Publicity	49	49
Labour and Labour Welfare	114	114
Special Employment Scheme (State Programme)	41	41
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	2458	2458
Social Welfare	106	206
Nutrition	508	608
<b>Other Social and Community Services</b>		
(i) Legal Aid to poor		
(ii) Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Training for Youth Leadership	29	29
<b>Total-IX</b>	<b>15559</b>	<b>18559</b>
<b>X. Economic Services</b>		
Sectt. Economic Services	50	50
Economic Advice and Statistics	15	15
Weights and Measures	3	3
Others (Cumputer Centre)	30	30
<b>Total-X</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>XI. General Services</b>		
Stationery and Printing	24	24
<b>Total-XI</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Grand Total :</b>	<b>106260</b>	<b>117000</b>

\*Earmarked outlay

Improvement of road between  
Sevoke and Gangtok

4501. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA  
REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE  
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of  
the poor and dangerous condition of the road  
from Sevoke to Gangtok in the State of  
Sikkim; and

(b) if so, steps taken to improve the  
road expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The road running from Sevoke to Gangtok has already been restored to single lane National Highway standards with extra width at some locations. Of a total of 26 bridges on this National Highway requiring replacement by permanent bridges, 11 have already been completed and 5 are under construction. The remaining 10 bridges are planned to be replaced by permanent bridges during the next 6 years or so. Moreover, there are several slide prone areas on this National Highway. Resources of Border Roads Organisation are deployed to remove the slide and road blocks. Maintenance of the National Highway is also carried out regularly.

**Extremists activities in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa border**

4502. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations on the extremist activity in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa border;

(b) what steps have been initiated to bring about better coordination amongst the above mentioned three States;

(c) whether any of the said three States has requested for more Central assistance to curb the extremists activities on their borders; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the extremist activities in the tribal areas in adjoining States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The concerned States Governments are taking various steps including special deployment of police forces apart from usual policing to meet the situation. Better co-ordination and co-operation are being maintained and intelligence is exchanged by these States through periodical meetings etc.

(c) and (d). The Government of Andhra Pradesh had sought assistance for deploy-

ment of 4 battalions of CRPF. However, it was not found possible to place any force at the disposal of the State Government taking into account the present overall deployment of CRPF and in particular the requirements in connection with elections in Assam. They were, however, advised to seek additional police force from the neighbouring States.

**Conference held at Cochin to discuss resources in Lakshadweep**

4503. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether leading scientists, experts and administrators met in a Conference held at Cochin early this year to discuss the resources in Lakshadweep sea;

(b) the salient features of the discussions held;

(c) whether a proposal to set up a Lakshadweep Sea Development Authority is under consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). A Round Table Conference was held at Cochin on 15th and 16th April, 1985, on the marine and mineral resources of Lakshadweep Sea. The meeting was attended by the then Administrator of Lakshadweep, alongwith some officers of the Administration, and 15 Scientists from various organisations. The meeting recommended harnessing of resources of Lakshadweep Sea, after conducting feasibility studies, and taking adequate safe-guards to maintain ecological balance. The areas covered by the meeting were fisheries, minerals, ornamental fishes, aqua culture etc. The Lakshadweep Administration are examining the suggestions made in the meeting and will take necessary steps, keeping in view the findings of various scientific studies conducted in this regard and the examination carried out by the Administration.

**Coordination between State and Central Intelligence Agencies**

4504. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the

Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Intelligence agencies of the Police in States work in coordination with the Central Intelligence agencies; and

(b) steps taken to keep a close contact with these agencies by the Central Government ?

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

(b) Close contacts are maintained.

**Agreement with U.S. firm regarding American F-20 Tigershark combat aircraft**

4505. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a tie-up with a U.S. firm for manufacture of American F-20 Tigershark combat aircraft at Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd; and

(b) if so, whether Government have a comparative study and analysis of aircrafts available with other countries in terms of transfer of technology, manufacture of spares, and financial terms before considering the U.S. proposal ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Rejuvenation of units of West Bengal**

4506. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. has recently submitted an action plan to the Union Government regarding rejuvenation of its several units in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Corporation has requested for additional funds for running its various units. According to revised projections, the Company expects to attain a total production of Rs. 1038.64 lakhs in the current financial year through greater attention and emphasis on units like the Project Division, Sukumar Engineering Works, Fruit Canning Unit and the Malda Silk Factory, which have a potential for viability. In addition to the budgeted amount of Rs. 239 lakhs already released to the Corporation, a further sum of Rs. 125 lakhs was released as working capital loan in November, 1985.

**Construction of permanent bunkers near Poonch in Jammu and Kashmir sector by Pakistani troops**

4507. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :  
SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani troops have made attempts to construct permanent bunkers near the borders in Poonch, Rajouri and Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so, on whose land the bunker were being made;

(c) action taken in this regard; and

(d) whether any Pakistani national has been arrested by security personnel in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). There is no evidence of any unusual activity by Pakistani troops across the Line of Control/international border in Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) No, Sir.



**Quantum of pension vis-a-vis  
cost of living**

4508. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether the Association of Pensioners  
have repeatedly demanded liberalisation of  
Governments policy towards pension to re-  
tired Government employees;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by or-  
ganisations of pensioners regarding pension  
including linking up quantum of pension  
with the cost of living index; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the  
suggestions from the organisations of pen-  
sioners ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND  
TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE RE-  
FORMS & PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND  
PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :  
(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The pensioners and  
their associations have been representing to  
the Government for liberalisation of pen-  
sionary benefits including setting up a  
separate commission for pensioners, provision  
of medical facilities, leave travel concession,  
city compensatory allowance, etc. The  
Government have since amended the terms of  
reference of the Fourth Pay Commission to  
enable the Commission to examine the struc-  
ture of pension for both present and future  
pensioners, including death-cum-retirement  
gratuity benefits and make recommendations  
which may be desirable and feasible having  
regard to other relevant factors.

**News item captioned 'outlay cut hits  
submarine R&D'**

4509. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the  
Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a  
news item published in the Economic Times  
dated 15 November, 1985 captioned 'Outlay  
cut hits submarine R&D';

(b) if so, the details of cut in the alloca-  
tions made and the extent to which such a  
cut has adversely affected the defence pro-  
duction particularly the submarines;

(c) whether Government are considering  
to review their decision and release the  
amount already allocated for the purpose;  
and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RE-  
SEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI  
ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The news item  
dealing with the activities of the Central  
Water and Power Research Station, Pune,  
refers, inter alia, to "submarine transport"  
and not to submarines, per se. The CWPRS  
is not undertaking and Research and Devel-  
opment effort for defence submarines. There-  
fore, the question of any cuts on the alloca-  
tions made for the CWPRS affecting defence  
production or naval submarines does not  
arise.

**Nagpur as second capital of  
Maharashtra**

4510. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :  
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per the Nagpur pact of  
1956, the people of Vidarbha region were  
assured that Nagpur city will be given status  
of second capital of Maharashtra;

(b) whether no such status has been  
given to Nagpur till date; and

(c) the reasons therefor and when such a  
status is proposed to be given to Nagpur ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The  
Nagpur Agreement of 1953 (not 1956) was  
signed by certain political leaders. The  
Government of India is not concerned with  
this Agreement.

**Extradition treaties with  
foreign countries**

4511 SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :  
SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries with whom India is having extradition treaty;

(b) names of the countries with whom India is negotiating for such a treaty;

(c) whether any negotiation with Government of Pakistan is under process for an extradition treaty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Bhutan, Nepal, Belgium, Uganda and USA are States with which India has Extradition Treaties and notified them as treaty States under the Extradition Act, 1962.

(b) None.

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

**Development of model of Pilotless Target Aircraft at Bangalore**

4512. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Aeronautical Development establishment at Bangalore is developing the model of Pilotless Target Aircraft; and

(b) if so, whether the model is ready for trial flights ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Arrests under N.S.A.**

4513. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of people arrested under National Security Act during 1983, 1984 and first 8 months of 1985 (State-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : The number of persons in detention under the National Security Act, 1980, as on 31.12.1983, 31.12.1984 and 31.8.1985 is given in the statement below.

**Statement**

*Statement indicating the detentions under National Security Act state-wise for the year 1983, 1984 and 1985 (upto August)*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ U.T. Admn.	As on 31.12.83	As on 31.12.84	As on 31.8.1985
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	2	18
2.	Assam	13	6	7
3.	Bihar	23	11	11
4.	Gujarat	—	17	6
5.	Haryana	—	1	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	53	38	65
7.	Maharashtra	126	210	231
8.	Manipur	18	68	39
9.	Orissa	9	8	14
10.	Punjab	11	729	459

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Rajasthan	2	12	10
12.	Tamil Nadu	4	5	20
13.	Uttar Pradesh	75	244	234
14.	Chandigarh	—	8	1
15.	Delhi	—	12	7
16.	Mizoram	—	—	7
Total		339	1371	1129

Note :- National Security Act, 1980 is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. Information about the remaining States/U.T. Administration is NIL.

**Basis of dividing expenditure into plan and non-plan expenditure**

4514. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the scientific basis of dividing expenditure into plan and non-plan expenditure;

(b) whether several plan projects require maintenance and other expenditure later;

(c) whether it is avoidable expenditure;

(d) if not, the basis of classifying this as non-Plan expenditure and then applying blanket cuts on them; and

(e) whether a more rational and scientific classification of expenditure would be worked out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission issues guidelines to the State Governments and Central Ministries for the classification of expenditure into plan and non-Plan normally at the time of formulation of a Five Year Plan. The guidelines issued in connection with formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan are shown in the Statement given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). At present provision for the maintenance of non-revenue earning assets created in a plan is made as part of plan outlay during the rest of that plan period. But from the subsequent Plan onwards, the expenditure on maintenance is treated as non-Plan expenditure. This means that after capital stock has been added to in a Plan, its maintenance on year-to-year basis shifts to non-Plan or revenue account. As is known, the successive Finance Commissions make a full assessment of all such expenditure, and make provisions for it in their recommendations.

**Statement**

*Guidelines for the classification of expenditure in connection with the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90*

The following guidelines may be observed for classification of expenditure relating to the Seventh Five Year Plan in respect of Central Government, State Governments and UT's outlays over the period 1985-90.

**A. Plan Expenditure**

All outlays proposed under the following heads will be classified as plan outlays :

- (i) Outlays connected with all sanctioned plan programmes/projects/schemes which have been sanctioned in the Sixth Plan or earlier, and

which will not have been completed as on 31.3.1985. These will constitute the plan outlay on the 'Spillover' schemes.

- (ii) All outlays on programmes/projects/schemes which lead to, or are by way of, additions or extensions to capacity, or of existing institutions/establishments by way of further development thereof. The investments involved, and the additional capacities expected therefrom may be quantified when setting out the outlays under this head. These investments would broadly be classifiable as plan outlays on "Upgradation" investment outlays.
- (iii) Investment outlays for improving performance levels of existing capital stock (as on 31.3.1985), if they are of a major nature. Such investment outlays when proposed should quantify the improvements in performance or capacity utilisation expected, in appropriate units of production/performance.
- (iv) Investment outlays required to replace wornout or overaged capital stock. In proposing such investments the age of the capital stock proposed to be replaced, and the improvements that would be affected either in levels of output/performance OR in reduction of operational costs should wherever possible be clearly brought out, together with the implications for improved resources generation or improved capital output ratios.
- (v) New development programmes/projects/schemes on capital account.
- (vi) New development programmes/projects/schemes on revenue account.

All plan outlays should be shown on *gross basis* i.e. inclusive of autonomous investments (e.g. from internal resources).

In all cases involving revenue-generating assets (i.e. those which are on revenue-

working account) normal or current replacement and maintenance costs are a part of normal working operations. For maintenance of such capital stock on revenue-working in good condition will NOT form part of plan outlays, and must be shown as part of current revenue expenditures, to be met out of revenues generated. After showing plan outlay under the categories above-mentioned, there should be indicated, separately the sources of financing for the proposed gross plan outlay.

#### B. Committed non-plan Expenditure

The items of expenditure/outlays that are to be treated as committed non-plan expenditure are as follows :

- (i) All expenditure connected with maintenance of development schemes completed during the five-year period ending 31.3.1985.
- (ii) For development schemes spilling over, assets may have already been created or services/facilities established. Maintenance of such assets or services/facilities is to be treated as committed expenditure.
- (iii) In the case of programmes/schemes/activities involving phased coverage, the expenditure on field staff of the block(s) already covered, along with the expenditure on headquarters staff, is to be treated as committed expenditure, except in the case of schemes otherwise specified from time to time.
- (iv) All expenditure connected with maintenance of existing institutions and establishments.
- (v) In the case of programmes/schemes and activities which are of recurring or continuing nature, e.g. Soil Conservation, Land Reclamation, Health Vaccination, anti-Malaria measures, Survey and Settlement, etc., the expenditure on Headquarters staff only is to be treated as committed non-Plan expenditure.
- (vi) Maintenance expenditure of existing Research Schemes.

- (vii) All Grants-in-aid upto the level attained at the end of the year 1984-85.
- (viii) Expenditure on fellowships and Scholarships at the level of expenditure reached by the end of the year 1984-85.

"Wherever transfer of plan to non-Plan under committee expenditure involves continuance of staff, the need therefor has to be examined with particular care and full justification given for any continuance proposed.

In respect of research schemes, a total view of the requirements (both on Plan and non-Plan account) will be taken during the Annual Plan discussions."

The committed expenditure liability is to be borne by the Central Government in respect of Central Plan schemes and by the State Governments in respect of State Plan Schemes. As regards Centrally sponsored schemes, the State Governments will provide for the committed, expenditure liability, except in the case of schemes otherwise specified from time to time.

#### C. Loans for Capital Formation

All loans for capital formation will have to be included in the Plan. These will include loans to Government servants for housing, all long and medium-term loans for the development of industries, agriculture, etc. Short-term loans will, however, be outside the Plan. Besides, loans for consumption purposes, e.g. for meeting revenue deficits of local bodies, will be outside the plan.

#### D. Development outlays currently being incurred outside State Plans

All development outlay, which is currently being incurred outside State Plans, e.g., on the C. M. D. A. programmes and other specified projects, will form part of the State Plans.

#### E. Administrative and residential buildings

All expenditure on administrative and residential buildings will have to be included within the State Plans. Expenditure on police housing etc. financed from Central loans will have to form part of Central Plan outlay.

F. For centrally-sponsored schemes, the criteria set out above in sections A-E, may be applied, except in the case of such schemes/programmes as have to run for a specified period of time. In the latter case, the total unspent outlay both on revenue and capital account by the end of 1984-85 may be treated as Plan outlay for 1985-90 Plan.

#### Sending of Astronomical Instrument to Space

4515. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the largest and most precise astronomical instrument ever produced will be sent up in space soon;

(b) if so, whether this observatory will be thrown open to the world;

(c) extent to which it will be beneficial to India; and

(d) what will be its main functions ?

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 Hon'ble Member perhaps refers to the space telescope to be launched by NASA of USA next year; if so, the space telescope is the first precise optical astronomical telescope being launched in space.

(b) The US National Aeronautical Space Administration (NASA) has already decided to make data from the observatory available to many interested scientists in the world. The selection for observation time availability of data etc., will be done as per procedures laid down in this regard. A large number of scientists plan to use data from space telescope. Some Indian scientists are also consi-

dering utilisation of data from the space telescope.

(c) Any scientific data of the nature available from the space telescope will definitely increase our knowledge of astronomy. Indian scientists have been engaged in astronomical and astrophysical studies using a variety of instruments from the ground, rockets, balloons and also from data available from foreign satellites. It is also planned to put some astronomical payloads in Indian satellites. As far as space telescope is concerned, since it is a very major instrument in space, participation in such an endeavour would definitely increase our knowledge. The benefits from these are not immediately quantifiable in economic terms.

(d) The Space Telescope is a high-resolution 2.4 metre optical telescope that will be placed in a circular earth orbit at an altitude of 590 KM with an inclination of  $28.5^\circ$  to the equator using US Space Shuttle by mid-1986. The telescope is designed to allow on-orbit servicing by means of the space shuttle and replacement of focal plane instruments making it possible to gather a vast amount of data on a variety of celestial objects and events. The overall scientific objective of the space telescope programme is to gain a significant increase in understanding of the past, present and future of the universe using the observational data so gathered. Some of the focal plane instruments to be used in the first observational phase are developed by the European Space Agency.

#### Knowledge of Hindi for officials of Indian Embassies

4516. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many officers/employees working with the Indian Embassies/Missions do not have required knowledge of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India and the legal provisions regarding the use of Hindi as official language of the Union;

(b) if so, how do they use Hindi progressively in their official work daily; and

(c) if not, reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Our Missions/Posts abroad are kept fully informed about the rules and regulations relating to the Official Language Policy of the Government of India which are issued by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, from time to time. Our Missions/Posts abroad are, therefore, conscious of their obligations in this regard.

(b) and (c). Officers in our Missions abroad use Hindi to the extent possible in written and oral communication in correspondence with Headquarters and during functions organised by Indian nationals or people of Indian origin abroad. The Ministry is also continuing its efforts through its Missions abroad to propagade Hindi in foreign countries, with particular emphasis on countries with a significant number of people of Indian origin. Convenience of communication, however, necessitates the continuing use of English, together with the local language where possible, in communication with the local Governments and other agencies in foreign countries, which is the primary function of our Missions abroad.

#### Fuel for Rocket and its use in production of atomic energy

4517. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for the first time fuel for rockets has been developed in the country to be used in future space programmes; and

(b) if so, whether the same fuel can also be used in the reactors to produce Atomic Energy for day to day use for peaceful purposes ?

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) A high energy solid propellant fuel has been developed on a laboratory scale at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum.

(b) No, Sir.

**Secunderabad Cantonment**

4518. DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a break down in civic administration in Secunderabad and other cantonments in the country as evidenced by non-holding of election to civil bodies for last several years and if so, corrective steps proposed;

(b) whether Government propose to improve the working of cantonment Boards by nominating the MLAs and M.Ps, of the area on these Boards;

(c) whether sanitation and other civic amenities including roads have seriously deteriorated in Secunderabad; and

(d) whether Government will also ensure speedy improvements in the neglected slum areas by providing housing, educational and other essential amenities ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government are conscious of the need of improvement in civic amenities in the Cantonment areas. Rs. 90 lakhs have been paid in March, 1985 to the Cantonment Board, Secunderabad towards service charges for undertaking developmental works to improve the civic and other essential amenities.

**Benefits extended to freedom fighters in 1985**

4519. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more benefits have been extended to the freedom fighters during 1985; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when these are to be enforced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) : The monthly amount of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, both for living freedom fighters and the widows of the deceased freedom fighters has been raised to Rs. 500/- w.e.f. 1.6.1985. Detailed instructions have already been issued to the Accountants General to modify the Pension Payment Orders to give effect to the revision of the amount of pension.

2. The Government have finalised the scheme of giving free Railway Passes to freedom fighters. Under the Scheme, first class complimentary cheque passes will be issued to such freedom fighters who are drawing pension from the Central revenues under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. It will be a one-time pass connecting any two railway stations, including a Circular pass as given in the Railway Time-tables. The freedom fighter will also be allowed to take his spouse or an attendant in the same class free of cost. The Scheme has come into force from 1st December, 1985.

**Accused in L. N. Mishra Case in Tihar Jail without prosecution**

4520. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that persons alleged to be involved in the murder of the former Rail Minister Shri L. N. Mishra on 2 January, 1975 have been kept in the jail custody in Central Tihar Jail without any prosecution launched against them for the past 10 years despite CBI's investigation in the matter; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such an inordinate delay in launching prosecution against the concerned persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir. There has been no delay in launching prosecution against the concerned accused persons found involved in L. N. Mishra Murder Case.

[Translation]

**Housing facilities to the employees of Cantonment Boards and Ex-Servicemen**

4521. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government allot land falling under Cantonment Boards through Cooperative Housing Societies formed by the Cantonment Boards employees/ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the number of applications received in this connection by the Government so far;

(c) whether Government have received any application through a Cooperative Society from the employees and ex-servicemen of Nasirabad Cantonment Board, Rajasthan for the allotment of land for housing purposes;

(d) if so, the action taken by Government so far and whether Government propose to allot land to this Society; and

(e) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) A number of representations from the Cooperative Housing Societies of the Cantonment Boards employees/ex-servicemen have been received by the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The request was rejected as it contravened the policy followed by the Government.

[English]

**News item entitled "Alarming Rise in Drug Abuse"**

4522. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken notice of the press report in the Indian Express dated 5 October, 1985 under the title "Alarming rise in drug abuse";

(b) whether it is a fact that the medical experts estimated that the number of addicts in Bombay increased to 80,000;

(c) whether the drug peddlars are habitually operating around school and college compounds in the guise of Panwallahs; and

(d) whether Government intend to introduce a fresh legislation in this regard ?

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

(b) The Government has no authentic information in this regard. However, to assess the changing trend about the problem of drug abuse, this Ministry has commissioned a "Multi Centered Study on Drug Abuse Among Students" in January 1985. This study will be carried out by several institutions in four metropolitan centres (Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi) and in five non-metropolitan centres (Varanasi, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Hyderabad and Bangalore) with a coordinating centre at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The results are expected to be available in 1986.

(c) and (d) : The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 has been enacted recently and came into force with effect from 14th November, 1985. This Act provides for stringent penalties for the peddlars and traffickers of drugs.

**Micro Projects for Welfare of Tribals**

4523. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :



(a) whether Government have implemented some micro projects for the welfare of Primitive Tribes;

(b) if so, number of such micro projects introduced in the state of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) names of districts in Madhya Pradesh where such projects have been introduced and since when; and

(d) number of tribal families benefited by such micro projects in Madhya Pradesh so far with details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) : Six tribal communities have been identified as primitive tribes in Madhya Pradesh. Special programmes for their development are being implemented from the Fifth Plan period. A statement showing the districts covered under such projects is given below.

(d) The State Government has been requested for the details which will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Primitive Tribal Projects	Area Inhabited District
1.	Abujhmaries	Bastar
2.	Baigas	Mandla
3.	Bharias of Patalkot	Chhindwara
4.	Pahadi Korwas	Raigarh and Surguja
5.	Kamars	Raipur (Identified in Sixth Plan)
6.	Sharias	Distts. of Gwalior and Chambal Divisions.

Establishment of Navionics Laboratory in Cochin

4524. PROF K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish Navionics Laboratory; and

(b) if so, whether it will be set up at Cochin, Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) At present creation of a new Navionics Laboratory is not under consideration of Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Publication entitled "Social Information in India Trends and Structure"

4525. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seminar on Social Statistics in 1975 recommended that an annual review of social trends (i.e. social survey) be undertaken as a joint project of the Central Statistical Organisation and the Indian Council of Social Science Research;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon so far;

(c) whether a publication entitled "Social Information in India; Trends and structure" by the I. C. S. S. R. and C. S. O. was brought out in early 1983 with the object of furnishing information on social trends periodically;

(d) if so, whether it was followed up by any further publication; and

(e) whether a regular social survey will also be presented to Parliament every year alongwith the annual economic survey and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (d). In 1975, a National Seminar on Social Statistics was organised by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) in collaboration with the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The Seminar inter-alia, stressed the desirability of an annual review of social trends including an analysis of the social situation and recommended that such a review be undertaken as a joint project of the ICSSR and the CSO. The review was to be based on readily available statistics and to be extended in its scope gradually on the basis of additional data that might become available in due course. The ICSSR brought out in 1983 a publication entitled 'Social Information of India : Trends and Structures' in which the CSO also collaborated. The publication was based on the then currently available data. It was eventually intended to serve a purpose similar to the Economic Survey in the field of social statistics and social indicators. The publication gives time series data on 43 social indicators drawn from major fields of social concern. A publication of similar nature has not been brought out after 1983 so far. However, the CSO has attempted to update the 43 social indicators. The concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have been addressed in the matter to confirm that the updated time series data given by the CSO are upto date and correct. Once the confirmation comes from the various Ministries/Departments, it is proposed to circulate the updated indicators.

(e) There is no proposal, at this stage, to bring out a regular Social Survey to be presented to the Parliament along with the annual Economic Survey. However, as mentioned above, the social indicators will be updated and circulated at periodic intervals.

[Translation]

**Difference in income between rich and poor people**

4526. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which economic disparity exists between the poorest persons and the richest person of the society at present and the percentage of difference between the income of both the categories of persons; and

(b) the extent to which Government will be able to reduce this disparity during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the main items on which special emphasis will be laid in the Plan for the purpose indicating the item to which priority will be accorded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No information is available on economic disparity or the differences between the income of the poorest and the richest persons, as no income distribution statistics are collected by the Government. However, the information on the distribution of the household consumption is available from the data collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation (N. S. S. O.). Based on the latest two rounds conducted by N. S. S. O. in 1977-78 and 1983, the Lorenz Ratios, a measure of disparity, are estimated for 1977-78 and 1983 and given below :—

Year	Lorenz Ratio	
	Rural	Urban
1977-78	0.3369	0.3447
1983	0.2966	0.3253

It can be seen that the disparity in Consumption expenditure has declined both in rural and urban areas.

(b) There is no quantitative target set out in the Seventh Plan for reducing the economic disparity. But, the reduction in poverty and disparity have remained the basic objectives of all Plans. A variety of instruments ranging from direct attack on poverty and to several indirect fiscal measures, including the choice of plan priorities and sectoral allocation of resources have been used to pursue this objective. The Seventh Five Year Plan proposed to integrate these policies and programmes and make them more effective. The plan provides for many poverty alleviation programmes, mainly

by way of transferring assets and skills and providing employment in the slack season of the year. The Integrated Rural Development Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme are conceived with this in view. There is also a provision for Special Component plan for the uplift of Scheduled Castes for which substantial provision have been made in the Plan by way of special Central assistance. The National Minimum Needs Programme is expected to directly supplement the living standards of the poor through the provision of basic amenities of life to them.

[English]

#### Election of India in UNESCO's executives

4527. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been elected to UNESCO's executive; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof including the term of office ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. India's nominee Shri Swaran Singh, former Foreign Minister, was elected to the 51-Member UNESCO Executive Board by its General Conference in Sofia on 19th October 1985;

(b) Shri Swaran Singh received 146 votes out of 149, which was the highest number of votes polled by any candidate. His term of office will be for 4 years from 9 November 1985.

#### Concept of district planning during Seventh Plan

4528. SHRI SRIBALIAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce the concept of district planning during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether functional relationship between the districts and States has been worked out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The need for decentralisation of planning has been emphasised from plan to plan and the concept of district planning which was commended to the State Governments as early as 1969 is proposed to be vigorously operationalised during the 7th Plan.

(b) The District Planning Bodies are to prepare the Plans for the Districts and forward the Plans to the State Planning Bodies/State Planning Departments for being taken into account while formulating the State Plans. The actual functional relationship between the District Planning Bodies and the State Planning Bodies will, however, have to be worked out in detail by each State Government, taking into account the State of its readiness for decentralisation and in the light of the recommendations made by the Working Group on District Planning, copies of which have already been sent to all the State Governments.

#### Import of high technology

4529. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the fields in which India is going to import high technology; and

(b) the steps being taken to incorporate these high technologies in our technology for growth of Indian technology ?

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 fields in which technology import will continue to be permitted are those which are sophisticated and in high priority area, indigenous development of which would delay achieving our national targets. Efforts will be made to ensure that the technology imported is absorbed and further efforts are made to improve them.

**Pending applications of INA  
freedom fighters**

4530. SHRI T. BASHEER :  
SHRI MULLAPPALLY  
RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise number of pending appli-  
cations for freedom fighter pensions from  
INA freedom fighters; and

(b) steps being taken to speed up pending  
cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A.  
SANGMA) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) As most of the cases are pending  
for want of documents from applicants and/  
or from Ministry of Defence, the applicants  
and Ministry of Defence are being reminded  
periodically to furnish requisite documents  
early.

**Statement**

*Number of pending applications of  
INA freedom fighters as on  
30.11.1985*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Pending applications
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28
2.	Assam	7
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	6
4.	Bihar	26
5.	Chandigarh	4
6.	Delhi	37
7.	Gujarat	19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	99
9.	Haryana	55
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	123
11.	Karnataka	9
12.	Kerala	506
13.	Manipur	276

14.	Maharashtra	10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9
16.	Orissa	147
17.	Pondicherry	18
18.	Punjab	1085
19.	Rajasthan	94
20.	Tamil Nadu	390
21.	Uttar Pradesh	201
22.	West Bengal	23

Total 3172

**EMI courses to engineering students**

4531. SHRI NARSING SURYA-  
WANSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion has been made  
for inclusion of intensive courses in Electro-  
magnetic Interference (EMI) and Electromag-  
netic compatibility (EMC) in curriculum for  
engineering students as reported in Deccan  
Herald of 19 November, 1985; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-  
LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS  
OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC  
ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE  
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b).  
The question refers to the speech of the  
Chairman, Electronics Commission on the  
occasion of inauguration of All India  
Conference and Workshop on EMC held  
at Bangalore on November 18, 1985. In his  
speech Chairman, emphasizing the need for  
trained manpower on Electromagnetic  
Interference (EMI) Electromagnetic Compati-  
bility (EMC) aspects, suggested that the  
educational institutions in our country evolve  
curriculum to meet this requirement.

No specific request has been made to  
the Department of Electronics for inclusion  
of courses in EMI and EMC in the curri-  
culum for engineering students. The Depart-  
ment of Electronics, however, is already  
advising all concerned institutions on the

electronics curriculum in general and the suggestion would be kept in view while discussing with the concerned institutions.

#### Pension to Territorial Army personnel

4532. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned pension for Territorial Army personnel;

(b) whether the existing scheme of pension to Territorial Army personnel needs some change; and

(c) when the above scheme is going to be revised ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Steps to improve working condition of para-military personnel

4533. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) steps Government are taking to improve the working conditions of personnel of para-military forces in the country;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve the salary and perks of members of para-military force in general especially at lower, subordinate and senior subordinate levels; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to boost up the morale of para-military forces and to improve their public image ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Fourth pay Commission is currently examining the various aspects relating to the present

structure of emoluments and conditions of service of the Central Government employees including personnel of the para-military forces.

(c) In addition to the provision of Rs. 50 lakhs made for welfare activities of the Central Police Organisations during the current year, it has been decided to provide for an additional amount of Rs. 50 lakhs for such activities.

The Central Police Forces personnel are eligible to receive gallantry medals for display of conspicuous gallantry, courage and devotion to duty. They are also entitled to receive service medals on the occasion of Republic Day and Independence Day for distinguished/meritorious service.

During the training of personnel of the para-military forces, emphasis is laid on the need for ensuring proper relationship between the police and the public.

[Translation]

#### Proposal to provide scientific literature

4534. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to prepare scientific and technological literature in the language generally used by common farmers and artisans and to distribute the same among them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether any such scheme will be formulated ?

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) Details are as follows :

#### Agriculture :

(i) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) brings out scienti-

fic and technical literature on agriculture in Hindi for progressive farmers, in the form of magazines like Kheti, Phal Phool, Krishi Chayanka and bulletins, titled ICAR Technologies for better Crops. ICAR Institutes/Agriculture Universities bring out extension bulletins in regional languages on subjects of relevance to respective regions.

The Ministry of Agriculture, through its Directorate of Extension, brings out publications for farmers in Hindi and regional languages.

#### Medical and Health Areas :

- (i) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) publishes literature on selected topics of public health importance for the use of the general public. Some of the ICMR Institutes publish booklets and newsletters in Hindi and other regional languages.

#### Other Science and Technology Areas :

- (i) Several agencies of the Government, like the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the National Research Development Corporation, the National Council for Educational Research and Training bring out magazines, booklets, newsletters etc. in Hindi and regional languages for dissemination of scientific and technical information among the general public.
- (ii) The Department of Science and Technology and CSIR have also been providing support for publication of popular scientific and technical literature in the form of magazines in Hindi and different regional languages.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Remote sensing application centres

4535. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States where Remote Sensing Application Centres have been set up;

(b) whether a Remote Sensing Application Centre has been established in Orissa;

(c) if so when, and the various works undertaken by the Remote Sensing Application Centre, Orissa since its establishment; 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) The States where Remote Sensing Application Centres/Units/Cells have been set up are Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Kerala. The States where establishment of Remote Sensing Application Centres/Units/Cells have been approved by the respective State Governments are Haryana, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC) has been registered under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860) on 24th April, 1984. Since the inception of ORSAC, it has been engaged in a number of Remote Sensing Applications and is also involved in the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite—Utilisation Projects (IRS-UP) such as Crop Production Forecasting and Soil Mapping. The Orissa State Centre has taken up a Joint Soil Mapping Project in collaboration with the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar.

#### Destruction of Ecological Balance

4536. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the major factors for destruction of the ecological balance particularly in forest areas;

(b) the results of such destruction on leaving beings; and

(c) what measures are being taken or planned to be taken in future to stop such destruction?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) Inappropriate land use including diversion of lands that should have been left under forest cover, illicit fellings, excessive grazing, shifting cultivation and fire are major factors adversely affecting the ecological balance, particularly in forest areas;

(b) Quality of human life has been adversely affected and fauna and flora have been depleted. Human needs which were once met with from forests have diminished in supply or have vanished altogether. Floods and soil erosion have become more prevalent.

(c) Steps taken and planned to be taken are :

- (i) Improved land use practices.
- (ii) Protection of existing forests.
- (iii) Afforestation to increase the area under vegetative cover.
- (iv) Wasteland development.
- (v) Integrated river valley and eco-development Projects.
- (vi) Soil conservation in important watersheds.
- (vii) Protection and better management of wildlife habitats and areas significant for nature conservation.

**Steps to improve working of Planning Commission**

**4537. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :**  
**SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to improve upon the working of the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) :** (a) to (c). It has been decided to improve the capability of the Planning Commission for investment planning and policy analysis in key sectors. Action has been initiated to take up long term sectoral modelling in the energy/transport sectors and for this purpose to essemble a team of experts having sufficient experience and background. It has also been decided to essemble various study groups to upgrade the Commission's capabilities for analytical work in developing policy alternatives and feasible options. Redeployment of staff in the Commission's secretariat is proposed to be done to upgrade and enhance its capabilities consistent with the Commission's mandate.

**Proposed Bringing of gazetted employees on pay rolls of non-gazetted employees**

**4538. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2151 on 6 August, 1985 regarding proposed bringing of gazetted employees on the pay rolls of non-gazetted employees and state :

(a) whether any decision to bring the Gazetted employees of Armed Forces Headquarters on pay rolls of non-gazetted employees has since been taken; if not, reasons for delay;

(b) whether there is any proposal to allow the gazetted employees to draw their salary in cash like non-gazetted; if not, how is it ensured that the salary is deposited in their accounts on the last working day;

(c) whether delays take place in the matter of sanction of advances and payment thereof; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to simplify and streamline the procedures prevailing in the Administration and C.D.A. Headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Accounts of the gazetted employees serving in Air Headquarters are maintained under "Individual Running Ledger Account System", and, therefore, they are not required to prepare their bills. In Army Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations, pay-bills of gazetted employees whose offices are situated in one contiguous area are preferred in a consolidated bill to the Controller of Defence accounts, New Delhi. Information regarding the names of the banks and the account numbers of these employees is provided in the bill which is signed by the concerned payees, in token of having received the amounts due to them. The Controller of Defence Accounts (Headquarters), New Delhi, issues salary cheques directly to the concerned banks, as indicated on the bill.

Pay bills of gazetted employees who are working in offices which are scattered and distantly located from each other, and those serving in the Naval Headquarters, are being preferred separately.

In the case of non-gazetted employees, the concerned establishment group is the drawing and disbursing authority, and, as such, individuals are not required to sign the bill before the same are preferred to the Controller of Defence Accounts (Headquarters), New Delhi.

Gazetted employees have an option to draw their salary by cheque or in cash. However, presently, no gazetted employee is drawing salary in cash. Under the existing system, explained above, the Controller of Defence Accounts (Headquarters), New Delhi, issues cheques in advance to the concerned bankers with a mark 'NOT PAYABLE BEFORE LAST WORKING DAY' on them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### Delay in Submarine Project

4539. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many officers trained in West Germany HDW Dock at KIEL West Germany for the submarine project have left the Mazagon Dock Ltd.;

(b) whether this and other problem have resulted in further delaying the project indefinitely;

(c) if so, the details for such costly delay; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by Government to manage the project to yield quick results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). This project is regularly monitored by the Government and M/s. Mazagon Dock Ltd., in order to identify difficulties and bottlenecks and to take remedial measures. It is anticipated that the delivery schedule indicated by MDL would be broadly adhered to. Certain initial problems on account of absorption of sophisticated technology, the complicated processes involved led to certain delays but necessary corrective action has been taken by the MDL Management.

#### Re-Employment to Ex-Servicemen

4540. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate of Resettlement has helped in the re-employment of ex-servicemen during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of ex-servicemen registered with the Directorate for employ-



ment at the beginning of each year of the plan and the number of Ex-servicemen given employment during each year;

(c) the number of Ex-servicemen given employment during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the number of Ex-servicemen registered for employment as on 1 April, 1985;

(d) the steps taken by the Directorate to ensure the provision of speedy employment and whether the Directorate has got adequate Cooperation from the Union Government departments and the State Governments; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof ?

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

(b) The Directorate itself registers only ex-service officers and sponsors them for employment against requisition made by employers. For the purpose of employment, the returns are compiled on the basis of calendar year and not financial year. Information regarding yearly registration and placement of officers from 1980 to 1985 (up to June) is shown in the statement given below.

(c) As per the information available the country wide placement of ex-servicemen during the calendar year 1980-1984, together with the placements upto June'85, for officers and other ranks, is 115226. The number of registered ex-servicemen of other ranks on the 1st April, 1985 is not available.

(d) and (e). For improving employment opportunities for Ex-servicemen, the DGR *inter alia*.

(a) sponsors training courses for ex-servicemen/retiring serving personnel to better equip them for employment;

(b) sponsors officers directly for placement in jobs;

(c) monitors the actual placement of ex-servicemen by both Central and State agencies;

(d) follows up with State Governments the question of reservation in posts under them.

Further, the DGR, functioning under the Ministry of Defence, is instrumental in

(i) proposing the formulation of appropriate policies for the welfare of ex-servicemen;

(ii) monitoring the implementation of Central Government policy;

(iii) overseeing and coordinating the activities of State Government agencies dealing with these.

For discharging its functions, the DGR seeks and receives support and cooperation from the Departments of the Government of India and also the State Governments. It is the constant endeavor of the DGR and the Ministry of Defence to improve this level of cooperation.

#### Statement

*Statement showing registration and placement of ex-service Officers During 1980-1985.*

Year	Registration	Placement
1980	294	125
1981	459	184
1982	406	152
1983	545	171
1984	419	176
1985(upto June)	208	102

**Development of villages of 'Victoria Cross' and 'Param Vir Chakra' Winners**

4541. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to declare and develop the villages of Victoria Cross Winners and Param Vir Chakra Winners as model villages;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date for which any decisions would be taken on this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) (a) There is no such proposal with Government.

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

**Publication of National Accounts Statistics**

4542. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) when were the National Accounts Statistics of the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 published;

(b) whether these statistics are generally published after considerable delay of two to three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The National Accounts Statistics containing detailed estimates upto 1981-82 and Quick estimates at aggregate level for 1982-83 were released in January 1984 and similar estimates upto 1982-83 and Quick estimates for the year 1983-84 were released in National Accounts Statistics, January, 1985.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Promotion in Seventh Plan of estimated financial assistance required for Scheduled Caste Families to Cross poverty line**

4543. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Planning Commission Study Group on Development of Scheduled Castes during the Seventh Five Year Plan has estimated financial assistance requirement amount 11,130 crore to enable about 1.50 crore Scheduled Castes families cross the poverty line and consolidate and stabilise their economic position; and

(b) whether any survey has also been conducted in this regard in the State of Orissa which is the most backward States in the country ?

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

(b) The State Government of Orissa has indicated in their Plan document on Special Component Plan (1985-90) for Scheduled Castes that no such detailed survey has been conducted.

[Translation]

**Posting of Medical Officers at Allahabad General Hospital**

4544. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the only General Hospital of the Army Medical Core of Territorial Army is situated in Allahabad;

(b) whether this hospital played a vital role during the Indo-Pak war of 1971;

(c) if so, whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have not posted any of the five commissioned Medical Officers at Allahabad

General Hospital despite several requests made by Army Headquarters and the Ministry due to which the functioning of this hospital has almost come to standstill; and

(d) whether Government propose to post one or more of those five commissioned medical officers at Allahabad General Hospital who are at present posted in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There are seven General Hospitals (Territorial Army) and one of these is located at Allahabad.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The sanctioned strength of Medical Officers of General Hospital (Territorial Army), Allahabad, is five. Three of these officers are presently posted in this Hospital. Of the other two officers, one has resigned his Territorial Army Commission recently and the other has been transferred out of Allahabad by the State Government. The work of the General Hospital (Territorial Army) is not affected due to these vacancies.

[*English*]

**Social forestry schemes for making a people's movement**

4545. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS  
MUNSI :  
SHRI YASHWANTRAO  
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any comprehensive scheme for making social forestry a people's movement;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed for effective implementation of the scheme ?

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

(b) The salient features of the programme are :

(i) People's nurseries—Nurseries would be decentralised and raised through small and marginal farmers, schools, women's groups etc.

(ii) Leasing of lands for raising trees would be promoted.

(iii) Setting up Tree Growers' Cooperatives to promote farm forestry.

(iv) Voluntary agencies would be encouraged to undertake wastelands development.

(v) Mahila Mandals and other women's organisations would be utilised for promoting of fuelwood, fodder and other trees and grasses they need.

(vi) Seeding would be taken recourse to wherever conditions are suitable.

(vii) Grass and other fodder will be grown in conjunction with tree crops.

(viii) Proportion of farm forestry is proposed to be increased.

(ix) Intensive wasteland development in certain selected districts.

(c) Guidelines have already been circulated to all the States/Union Territories for reorienting the social forestry programme on the above lines.

**Safety measures against radio activity Hazards**

4546. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 19th All India seminar on Nuclear Policy organised by the Com-

mittee for a Sane Nuclear Policy at the YMCA conference on 19th October, 1985 pointed out that the Department of Atomic Energy has not been observing the safety standards laid down by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(b) other suggestions made at the Seminar; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Government have seen Press reports in this regard. The alleged statement is not true. Safety standards laid down by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Commission on Radiological Protection are strictly followed in all matters connected with radiation in all DAE installations.

#### Rented accommodation for Aeronautical Development Agency in Delhi

4547. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Aeronautical Development Agency have its Head Quarters and Offices; and

(b) whether ADA has acquired/rented accommodation in Delhi; if so, to what use such accommodation has been put ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The registered office of Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) is at Delhi. The offices of Director General ADA and other officers are at Bangalore.

(b) No, Sir,

#### Tasks assigned to Aeronautical Development Agency

4548. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what specific tasks have been assigned by Government to the Aeronautical Development Agency; and

(b) the structure of the ADA and its key personnel experts on whom reliance is being placed for fulfilling its assignment with their background and achievement in the field of aeronautics ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The main functions of Aeronautical Development Agency would be to manage and monitor the activities on the LCA Programme.

(b) The Aeronautical Development Agency is a registered Society with Raksha Mantri as its President. There is a three-tier structure of organisation—the General Body, the Governing Body and the Executive Body with the Director General as the Principal Executive. At present, the key scientific and technical personnel are : Dr. Kota Harinarayana, LCA Programme; Director; Shri V. Gopalan, Director (Propulsion) and Capt SK Ray, IN, Deputy Director (Systems). In addition, Shri D.H. Shivmurthy, Addl. Chief Designer, HAL Design Bureau is functioning as Leader of the Composite LCA Design Team under the aegis of ADA. Shri K. Aravamudan is the Director of Administration, Finance and Contract in ADA. The details in respect of Shri Aravamudan, Dr. Kota Harinarayana, Shri V. Gopalan, Capt. S.K. Ray and Shri D.H. Shivmurthy are shown in the statement given below.

#### Statement

##### Background and Achievements

#### I. Dr. Kota Harinarayana LCA Programme Director, ADA

Dr. Kota Harinarayana, who is 42, has a post-graduate degree in Aeronautics from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and a Ph. D from the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.

Dr. Kota Harinarayana, who is at present the Director of Aeronautical Development Establishment, Bangalore is an aeronautical engineer with several achievements

to his credit in the fields of aircrafts projects, firstly as the Chief Resident Engineer and subsequently as the Chief Designer at the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Nasik Division. He has been responsible for a major aircraft improvement project that has resulted in significant performance upgradation of frontline combat aircraft of the Indian Air Force. In addition to his own personal fields of specialisation in aeronautics, namely aerodynamic studies and aircraft performance analysis, Dr. Harinarayana has significant experience in the wider field covering airworthiness aspects and integration of avionic systems and weapons to combat aircraft.

## II. Shri V. Gopalan

*Project Director (Propulsion), ADA*

Shri V. Gopalan holds a BE (Mechanical Engineering) degree and has specialised in Missile and Aircraft Propulsion systems.

Shri Gopalan has put in over 27 years of service in ADE, DRDL, GTRE, CVRDE, ISRO and IAT and has participated in design/development programmes relating to :

- (a) Air Armaments for Combat aircraft.
- (b) Propulsion Systems for missiles, RATO (Rocket Assisted Take Off) Unit for aircraft, battle tank etc.
- (c) Indigenous aero-gastrubine engine projects.

## III. Capt (Indian Navy) S.K. Ray

*Deputy Project Director (Systems), ADA*

Capt S.K. Ray holds a Bachelor's degree in Engineering from Jadavpur University. He has the Master's degree in Electrical and Control Engineering with specialisation in 'Flight Control' from the Cranfield Institute of Technology, UK.

Capt S.K. Ray has put in over 25 years of service and has worked in various capacities in the Indian Navy before joining DRDO in Apr. 72. In the Aeronautical Development Establishment of DRDO, Capt Ray has been the Head of the Flight Control

Systems Division and has been responsible for design and development of flight control systems for unmanned flight vehicles.

## IV. Shri D.H. Shivamurthy

*Addl Chief Designer, HAL, Design Bureau*

Shri D.H. Shivamurthy holds a BE degree in Mechanical Engineering and a Post Graduate DIISc (Aeronautical Engineering) from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. He joined Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in Oct 55 and has held various positions in the many project undertaken at HAL. Currently, Shri Shivamurthy is the Addl. Chief Designer in the Aircraft Design Bureau and is responsible for activities relating to configuration design of the LCA.

## V. Shri K. Aravamudan

*Director (Administration, Finance & Contracts), ADA*

Shri K. Aravamudan is an IDAS officer with substantial experience in financial control and management related to aeronautics R&D and industry. He has served in a number of capacities in the Ministry of Defence including those of 'Integrated Financial Adviser' and 'Additional Secretary (Defence Research)'. On his retirement from Ministry of Defence as Additional Secretary (Defence Research), Shri Aravamudan has been appointed in ADA for a tenure of 2 years.

### Aircraft carrier for Indian Navy

4549. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Navy needs a new aircraft carrier as Vikrant is due to be phased out by 1995 and the country has no experience in the construction of such an aircraft carrier;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to acquire one; if so, whether any programme has been undertaken to select one and if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Navy's Naval Design Directorate primarily responsible for construction of warships, is headed by a retired officer as regular officers with suitable qualification and experience are not available to man it;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to draw up a panel of few officers and to train them fully; and

(e) how many more such directorates are headed by retired personnel in the defence headquarters and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). As INS Vikrant is due to decommissioned in the 1990s, the question of her replacement is being examined and various alternatives are being explored/evaluated.

(c) and (d). The Naval Design Directorate is currently headed by a retired Naval Officer with the requisite experience. He is considered to be the best man for this job. Serving naval personnel are also part of the design team. Training is being imparted.

(e) No other directorate of Naval Headquarters is headed by retired personnel.

**Proposal to Encourage Scheduled Castes Students for Higher Education**

4550. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to formulate a scheme to give cash incentives to those Scheduled Castes Students who obtain First division in Medical, Engineering, Agricultural and Veterinary courses to encourage them to go in for higher education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No such

proposal is under consideration before this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

**Reservation of Jobs for Blind in Government Department's and Public Undertakings**

4551. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
SHRI KUNWAR RAM :  
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI  
GUPTA :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that assurance was given to the Association of Blind about reservation of jobs for the blind in various departments and public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, what is the prescribed percentage of jobs reserved for the blind in various departments of Government; and

(c) what is the progress in implementing this reservation policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE : (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). 1 per cent vacancies in identified group 'C' and 'D' posts are reserved for the blind in Central Government and in Central Public Sector Undertakings.

(c) The progress made in 1984, is indicated in the following table :

	1984		
Total No. of identified posts	1% of identified posts	No. filled	
<b>Central Government</b>			
Group 'C' 3397	34	34	
Group 'D' 1657	17	31	
<b>Central Public Sector Undertakings</b>			
Group 'C' 2818	28	54	
Group 'D' 1104	11	15	

**Effect of Imposition of ban on Recruitment  
on Plan Expenditure in Union  
Territories**

4552. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to  
imposition of ban on recruitment, the Plan  
expenditure in the Union Territories is badly  
affected and in spite of budget provision,  
the allocation could not be spent for want  
of lifting of ban on creation of posts; and

(b) if so, the action Government conte-  
mpeate to take in regard to Union Territories  
like Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laksha-  
dweep, etc ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE (SHRI P. A.  
SANGMA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. For the  
year 1984-85 the plan allocations have been  
utilized by the Union Territories.

**Setting up of Hill Areas Development  
Board**

4553. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI :  
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for sett-  
ing up of Hill Areas Development Board to  
look after the peculiar problems of hilly  
regions in the country;

(b) if so, at what stage is the proposal;  
and

(c) whether any State Government has  
mooted this idea to the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K.  
PANJA) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal  
to set up a Himalyan Eco-Development  
Board to oversee the problems of the  
Himalyan Region in a coordinated manner  
and give broad policy guidance and directions.  
The details of the proposal such as its com-  
position, terms of reference etc. are being  
worked out.

(c) No, Sir.

**Manufacture of EPABX and telephone  
instruments by private sector**

4554. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether manufacture of EPABX and  
telephone instruments by private sector has  
started using the short-listed technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-  
LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF  
OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC  
ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE  
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b).  
Government have selected three foreign  
collaborators for transfer of technology for  
the manufacture of EPABX and three other  
foreign collaborators for transfer of techno-  
logy for the manufacture of Electronic Tele-  
phone instruments. The details of the foreign  
collaborators are as follows :

**EPABX**

- (i) Jeumont Schneider, France
- (ii) OKI Electric Industry Co., Japan
- (iii) GTE, Belgium.

**Telephone Instruments**

- (i) M/s Siemens AG, West Germany
- (ii) M/s Ericsson Information Systems,  
Sweden
- (iii) M/s ITT Face, Italy.

A number of private sector units have  
been issued letters of intent for the manu-  
facture of EPABX and Electronic Telephone  
Instruments. Foreign collaboration for the  
manufacture of EPABX has already been  
approved for 8 private sector units and  
foreign collaboration for the manufacture of  
Electronic Telephone Instruments has been  
approved for 5 private sector units. Foreign  
collaboration approvals in respect of 4 private

sector units for Electronic Telephone Instruments are under process. The manufacture of EPABX and telephone instruments by the private sector is expected to be started during the middle of 1986.

(c) Does not arise.

**Heavy Water Plant at Thal in Maharashtra**

4555. SHRI B. V. DESAI :  
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pre-commissioning activities at the heavy water plant being set up at Thal in Maharashtra have begun;

(b) whether the mechanical work on the plant which will produce heavy water for use in nuclear power stations is expected to be completed this year;

(c) if so, what will be the total cost of expenditure involved; and

(d) to what extent it will help the Chemical and Fertilizer Factories ?

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) and (b). Of these two streams, mechanical completion of one is expected by the end of this financial year while the other by the middle of the next year as per the schedule. Presently testing activities have been initiated.

(c) The expenditure is expected to be within the sanctioned cost of Rs. 187 crores.

(d) The heavy water plant extracts the deuterium from the ammonia synthesis gas of the fertilizer plant and in the process makes the ammonia synthesis gas pure to a very high degree which helps in extending the life of the ammonia converter catalyst.

**Issue of caste certificates to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons outside from the state**

4556. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :  
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in pursuance of the recommendation made by the Parliamentary Committee for Welfare of SCs and STs in its 25th Report in April, 1982 the Delhi Administration now issue caste-tribe certificates to SC and ST persons hailing from other States but residing in Delhi;

(b) whether such certificates do not enable to SC and ST students who are even permanently settled in Delhi to avail of the facility of the centrally sponsored schemes of post Matric—scholarships from Delhi Administration;

(c) if so, whether it is due to vague instructions issued by Union Government on the 18th November, 1982; and

(d) when clear cut instructions will be issued in this matter ?

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

(b) The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons who are residing in Delhi before the issue of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 are entitled to get benefits from the U. T. of Delhi and those persons who have migrated from other States after the issue of the above order for the purpose of employment, education etc., will be entitled to enjoy benefits from the State of their origin which is their ordinary place of residence (Permanent abode) and not from the U. T. of Delhi to which they have migrated.

(c) and (d). The instructions contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs letter dated 18th November, 1982 are very clear and have facilitated the migrated Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons to obtain Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe certificate. These instructions were issued after discussion with



the Parliamentary Committee for Welfare of SCs and STs.

**Filling of post of Chairman Central Social Welfare Board**

4557. SHRI PRATAPRAO S. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how long the post of the Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board has been lying vacant; and

(b) reasons for not filling the post ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The post of the Chairman of Central Social Welfare Board fell vacant on 19 January, 1985 and has been filled up on 23rd September, 1985.

(b) Does not arise.

**State Bills for President's Assent**

4558. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number with names of bills passed by State Legislatures and forwarded (State-wise) to the President of India for assent under Article 201 of the Constitution during 1980-85 and dates on which they were received by the Government of India;

(b) cases (State-wise) in which assent was given by the President with dates of giving assent; and

(c) names and number of bills where such assents was refused (State-wise) and date on which such decisions were communicated to the Government concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Central grants contingent on transaction of official work in Hindi**

4559. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Home Ministry or the Department of Official Language have advised other Central Ministries and organisations that Central grants or financial aid to Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act and Autonomous bodies should be contingent on their transacting their official work in Hindi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the basis for this decision; and

(c) whether it does not run counter to and violate the assurances given by the former Prime Ministers on the official language of the Union ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The official language policy of the Central Government is based on bilingualism. With a view to use Hindi along with English, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued a circular requesting the various Central Ministries and Departments to ensure that autonomous bodies/societies getting substantial grants from the Central Government also follow the official language policy of the Government. However, keeping in view certain practical difficulties, these instructions have since been withdrawn.

[Translation]

**Relaxation in provisions of Forest Act for construction works in Almora and Pithoragarh, UP**

4560. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of construction works in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh which were completed fully or parti-

ally prior to the enforcement of the Forest Act in respect of which proposals regarding change in land utilisation have been received by the Ministry for according necessary approval under the provisions of the Forest Act, 1980;

(b) whether Government will consider the question of relaxing provisions of the Act for the construction works falling under the said category; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) 28 proposals were received for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes for the fully or partially completed construction works in Almora district and Pithoragarh district.

(b) The provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act would not apply only in cases where valid orders for disforestation and diversion/dereservation of forest land in the States/UTs have occurred prior to the coming into force of the Forest (Conservation) Ordinance, 1980.

(c) There is no provision in Forest (Conservation) Act for such relaxation. Each case which has to have clearance under the provisions of the Act would be examined with reference to the merits of the case and the legal requirements.

#### Construction of motor roads in Ranikhet, U.P.

4561. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that approval has been given by the Uttar Pradesh Government for construction of motor roads through the land of the Defence Department in Ranikhet, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether construction work of these roads is not being completed due to non-transfer of the land by the Defence Ministry to the State Government;

(c) if so, whether the Defence Ministry would issue necessary orders for transferring the land under cantonment area to the Government of Uttar Pradesh at nominal rates for the construction of roads;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (e). No formal request has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. However, based on a request received by the Defence Estates Officer, Bareilly from the Executive Engineer, PWD, the Ministry of Defence made an offer on 3rd August, 1981 for transfer of Defence land at a cost of Rs. 16,22,545/-. The State Government have not communicated their acceptance so far. Further action will be taken on receipt of reply from the State Government.

#### Construction of motor roads in Pithoragarh

4562. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received requests from the local representatives of Pithoragarh district Uttar Pradesh urging that some of the proposed motor roads be got constructed through Border Roads Organisation; and

(b) if so, the names of such roads and the time by which these proposals will be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Request have been received for the extension of Tanakpur-Tawaghat road beyond Tawaghat. The road from Tanakpur to Tawaghat had been constructed by Border Roads Organisation. There is no operational requirement for the extension of the road beyond Tawaghat; hence the work cannot be undertaken from Border Roads Development Board Funds.

**Construction of Chokhutia-Tadagtal and Ganai-Jorasi motor road**

4563. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received proposals of approval of construction of Chakhutia-Tadagtal and Ganai-Jorasi motor roads under the Forest Act;

(b) if so, the date on which the proposals were received;

(c) whether necessary approval has been accorded to these proposals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No such proposals have been received.

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

[English]

**Manufacture of sophisticated large computers**

4564. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to establish a new large Electronics Corporation to manufacture sophisticated large computers; and

(b) whether it will be located in Hyderabad (A.P.) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to start the initial activity for manufacture of sophisticated large computers in Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) Hyderabad.

**Education for Children of tribals and weaker sections**

4565. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will

the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tribals and other weaker sections of society are unable to send their children to schools for education as this disrupts their livelihood;

(b) if so, whether there are any plans for giving any compensation cost or other incentives to help universalisation of education during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) In many cases, economic factors keep many poor tribal children away from attending schools.

(b) and (c). Compensation to parents towards loss of income to them on account of sending their children to school is an incentive. There is, however, no Central sector scheme for this purpose. Some of the State Governments like Karnataka and Gujarat have included such schemes in their State Plans. Other incentives like mid-day meal, free text-books, free uniform, hostel facilities and scholarships are provided in the interest of increasing enrolment of scheduled tribe children in schools.

**Charter of demands of ex- servicemen**

4566. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ex-servicemen have submitted their charter of demands to the Government; and

(b) if so, the details of their main demands and the decision taken so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Various bodies of ex-servicemen have submitted from time to time representations to Government, seeking broadly;

- (i) better employment opportunities after retirement;
- (ii) more beneficial terms and conditions of post retirement employment; and
- (iii) higher pensions.

With a view to go into these and other related matters, a High Level Committee was set up by Government in March 1984. Of the 68 recommendations made by the Committee, 45 have already been accepted and a few more have been either partly accepted or are likely to be accepted. 18 recommendations remain on which a decision is to be taken.

#### Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen

4567. DR. V. VENKATESH :  
SHRI H. G. RAMULU :  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ordnance Factories Organisation in Kanpur like OEF, PGK, OPF, OF & SAF have not done anything further to rehabilitate properly all the ex-servicemen of various forces working in supervisory posts;

(b) the total number of such employees working in aforesaid factories who have put in more than three years service as supervisors and have not been given further promotion to the post of chargemen etc; and

(c) efforts being made to assure their immediate promotion to higher posts and for counting each of their service period in forces for determining inter-se seniority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (c). Implementation of Government's policy on grant of concessions for rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in Central Civil posts in Ordnance Factories at Kanpur is being ensured. Under the rules, ex-servicemen are considered for promotion alongwith other in the grade according to

their seniority. Their past service in the Armed Forces does not give them any additional seniority.

(b) The information is being collected and will be furnished in due course.

#### Setting up of environment committee in every District

4568. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether to give impetus to creating consciousness and awareness for the environment and to facilitate implementing the programmes, it was proposed to set up environment committees in every district;

(b) whether such a proposal has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) what financial allocation has been made for this and the progress made in this regard so far ?

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

(b) It could not be included due to resource constraints.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Incentives to officials to work in rural areas

4569. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the fact that most of the high officials and other staff hesitate to go to villages, particularly in far-off rural areas, due to lack of proper facilities there;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give some more allowance and other facilities to high officials in such backward areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :** (a) As the development of facilities like housing, education, etc. is not uniform all over the country, there are many areas—rural as well as urban—where Government servants are likely to face inconvenience compared to other better developed areas. Reluctance in such cases is possible.

(b) and (c). The Central Government servants posted to these places are already being provided with special allowances and facilities like Hill Compensatory Allowance, Winter Allowance, Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance, Bad Climate/Unhealthy Place Allowance, Scheduled/Tribal Areas Compensatory Allowance, shorter tenures of postings/deputation, Special Leave Travel Concessions, etc. The Central Government is also consulting with and advising State Governments to evolve a package of incentives to officers posted in tribal areas. The situation is regularly under review.

[English]

**Amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh under social welfare schemes**

4570. **SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh Government during 1984-85 for social welfare schemes; and

(b) the amount utilized by Madhya Pradesh Government during the year ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) :**

(a) Rs. 1,84,82,630.00

(b) Rs. 3,19,78,420.00

*Note* (i) This amount also includes the savings as on 1.4.84 utilised by

the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the year 1984-85.

(ii) In addition to the above amount, a saving of Rs. 22.66 lakhs available with the State Government of Madhya Pradesh as on 1.4.1984 under the scheme of Functional Literacy for Adult Women (FLAW) was also utilised by that Government during the year 1984-85.

**Area of Nasirabad Cantonment in Ajmer, Rajasthan**

4571. **SHRI VISHNU MODI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the area of Nasirabad Cantt. in district Ajmer of Rajasthan is being increased day by day as a result of which the residential area has been reduced and the residents of the area are facing various difficulties;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are mineral deposits in the areas adjoining Nasirabad and any expansion of cantonment area will hamper the development of these minerals which is the main source of livelihood of the residents of that area;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to declare the land lying vacant in the areas adjacent to Nasirabad as civil land under section 108 of Cantonment Act so that the residents of the area may not face housing problems and it could be properly developed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

**Agreement with foreign countries for Transfer of technology**

4572. **SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :** Will the

Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries which have during the last one year agreed for transfer of technologies to India; and

(b) the details of the same with reference to various countries ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The details of foreign collaborations inclusive of transfer of technology, showing names of the Indian and foreign firms, items of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre, as a supplement to its monthly newsletter. Copies of this publication are regularly sent to the Parliament Library.

#### Sino-Indo talks

4573. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA  
SHEKARA MURTHY :  
SHRI T. BASHEER :  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the next round of talks between India and China on Border issues will be held;

(b) whether any concrete proposals have been prepared for the next meeting; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The dates for the next round of official level talks between India and China have not been finalized.

(b) and (c). Substantive discussions on the boundary question, on a sector-by-sector basis, are likely to be continued during the next round of talks.

#### Satellite Centre at Jaisalmer

4574. SHRI VIRDHY CHANDER JAIN :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7871, on April 15, 1982 regarding satellite centre at Jaisalmer and to state :

(a) whether a Satellite Centre has been set up in Jaisalmer under the National Satellite Programme; and

(b) if so, the full details thereof and the progress made 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. PTAIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A satellite earth station is being set up at Jaisalmer under the INSAT telecommunications utilisation programme. It is expected to be commissioned by 1986-87 i.e., as planned.

#### Performances of States during Sixth Plan

4575. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS  
MUNSI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commissions has evaluated the financial performances of the States during the Sixth Plan period on the basis of performance norms laid down by the Commissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial performance of West Bengal as compared to the financial performance of other States during the Sixth Plan period;

(d) the measures suggested by the Planning Commission to the State Government of West Bengal for improving its financial performance during the Seventh Plan period; and

(e) the progress, if any, in the matter during the first six months of 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). While formulating the Seventh Plan of the States, their financial

performance in the Sixth Plan was examined. The details are indicated in the Seventh Plan Document which has been already laid on the Table of the House.

(c) As against Rs. 2819.74 crores of State's own resources originally estimated for financing West Bengal's Sixth Plan, the State Government is estimated to have mobilised only Rs. 930.86 crores, accounting for 33 per cent of the original estimate. The corresponding performance in the case of remaining non-special category States has ranged between 56 per cent to 105 per cent.

(d) The Seventh Plan document indicates the measures necessary to mobilise resources as assessed for financing the approved plan of the States.

(e) The review of West Bengal's financial resources for 1985-86 indicates that the State Government will be able to raise their own resources of the requisite order for financing the approved Annual Plan outlay.

**Recommendations of legal committee of general assembly on India's concern of mercenary school**

4576. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has expressed its concern before the legal committee of the UN General Assembly about running of mercenary schools in many countries to train extremists; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the legal committee of the General Assembly on India's concern ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Indian delegation made a statement on item 138 entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirty-seventh session." This report contains a chapter known as the 'Draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind'. This topic also figured as item 133 in the agenda of 40th session of the General Assembly.

While commenting on the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind, the Indian delegate, Mr. Ramakrishnan, MP stated : "India supports the request made by several countries that the question of mercenarism should be the subject of a separate provision in the future draft code because of its special character and also because several states are now directly or indirectly allowing the continuance of schools for mercenaries where terrorists are trained although some of the states profess to condemn terrorism and consider themselves as vanguards of the movement to establish peace and harmony in the world".

(b) There was no discussion or action in the committee specifically on this subject. The only action taken by the committee was the adoption of a resolution by consensus on item 138 recommending that the International Law Commission take into account the comments made in debates in the General Assembly while continuing its work on the topic. A similar recommendation was also made by the Sixth Committee in a resolution adopted by vote on item 133 'draft code of offences against peace and mankind.'

**Fencing to check Illegal immigration from Bangladesh**

4577. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has conveyed to the Bangladesh Government that they are ready to reconsider the plan for fencing the border with Bangladesh if some other ways can be found to check illegal immigration;

(b) if so, whether Bangladesh Government has communicated any new proposal to check illegal immigration; and

(c) if so, the details of the same and to what extent agreement in this regard has been reached ?

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

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

### Meetings of North Eastern Council

4578. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of North Eastern Council that have been held during 1985 so far; and

(b) details of programmes which have been decided in the meetings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The 25th meeting of the North Eastern Council was held at Shillong on 28th August, 1985.

(b) The Seventh Five Year Plan proposals for North Eastern Council schemes with an outlay of Rs. 675.00 crores were approved under various sectors including Agriculture and Allied Services, Water and Power Development, Industries and Minerals, Manpower Development, Transport and Communication, Social and Community Services and General Services. The outlay includes Rs. 55868.54 lakhs for continuing schemes and Rs. 11631.46 lakhs for new schemes.

### Factory in Delhi manufacturing pistols and firearms

4579. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether police authorities in Delhi have located a factory where pistols and other firearms were being manufactured ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Police has located persons engaging in the illicit manufacture of firearms in the Seemapuri area, near the Delhi-UP border.

(b) Three cases u/s 25/ 54/59 Arms Act and one case u/s 7 of Arms Act have been registered and the persons involved in these

cases were arrested by Delhi Police. Efforts are continuing to round up other associates of this gang, and to ascertain the address and whereabouts of the criminals to whom the illicit firearms have been sold.

### Declaration of Bhubaneswar as 'software city'

4580. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : SHRI LAKSHMAN MALIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Electronics have decided to declare Bhubaneswar as Software City;

(b) what are the facilities that would be available in pursuance of this decision; and

(c) what steps are being taken to develop software industries at Bhubaneswar ?

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) Meeting was held between the Chief Minister of Orissa and the Chairman, Electronics Commission for a planned growth of electronics, and computer industry including computers software in Bhubaneswar.

(b) The following facilities are coming up in Bhubaneswar :

(i) Regional Computer Centre of National Informatics Centre, Department of Electronics.

(ii) Orissa Computer Application Centre under Government of Orissa.

(c) Department of Electronics had discussions with the Government of Orissa and Government of Orissa has earmarked a building for housing the super computer of Notional Informatics Centre, Department of Electronics, Government of Orissa has also earmarked 100 acres of land at Chandeka in Bhubaneswar for the development of electronics, computer peripherals and computer software.



**Patents by National laboratories during Sixth Plan**

4581. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the new industrial processes patented by the national Laboratories during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) how many of these patents have found industrial application by entrepreneurs;

(c) whether many of these patents have failed since these have not been tried in pilot plants before passing on the patents to entrepreneurs;

(d) whether remedial measures are being taken in this direction;

(e) whether the fees prescribed for passing on these new technologies to entrepreneurs are high; and

(f) if so, steps being taken to reduce the fees ?

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 Sixth Five Year Plan period, 215 new industrial processes were developed by CSIR Laboratories. Out of these, 40 processes were covered by Indian patents. Also during this period, nearly 200 Indian patents have been granted to CSIR.

(b) Out of these processes, 150 have already been released to entrepreneurs for exploitation.

(c) No, Sir. The processes developed by CSIR are technically viable.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The fees for licensing of CSIR technologies are modest and are generally lower than the charges for same or similar knowhow available from other sources.

(f) Does not arise.

**Involvement of public for environmental protection**

4582. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give encouragement and grant incentives to public to generate their involvement for conservation and protection of environment; and

(b) if so, details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The following incentives have been provided to individuals and corporate bodies for securing their involvement in conservation and environmental protection.

(i) Any sum paid by a taxpayer to any association or institution which has as its object, the undertaking of programmes of conservation of natural resources to be used for such purposes is allowed as deduction computing his taxable income provided that the association/institution, as also the programme of conservation of natural resources have been approved by the prescribed authority.

(ii) Depreciation is allowed at the higher rate of 30 per cent as against the general rate of 15 per cent in respect of specified machinery and plant installed for control of air pollution, water pollution and solid waste.

(iii) Investment allowance is granted at the higher rate of 35 per cent as against the normal rate of 25 per cent of the actual cost of new machinery and plant installed which would assist in control of pollution and protection of environment and which have been notified in this behalf by the Central Government.

(iv) Where a company owning an industrial undertaking situated in

an urban area shifts with the prior approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes to another area, it is granted a tax credit certificate with reference to the amount of tax payable by it on the capital gain arising from the transfer of capital assets being machinery and plant, lands and buildings.

- (v) If any person or local authority, liable to pay the Cess under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act 1977 installs any plant for the treatment of sewage or trade effluent, such person or authority is entitled to rebate of 70 per cent of the actual Cess.

**Meeting of foreign Ministers of NAM countries at Luanda**

4583. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Ministers of the NAM countries at their meeting at Luanda in September, 1985 expressed concern at nuclear arms race not only amongst nuclear power but also in non-nuclear countries like Pakistan;

(b) if so, what resolutions were adopted in this regard; and

(c) steps being taken by Government in pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The declaration adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned countries at their meeting at Luanda in September, 1985 expressed concern at the renewed escalation in the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. It urged the nuclear weapon States to adopt urgent measures for halting and reversing the nuclear arms race.

(c) Government of India have been of the consistent view that the arms race must be halted and reversed, with priority for nuclear disarmament. They have given forceful expression to their view in inter-

national forums dealing with disarmament and in the bilateral discussion at different levels.

**Irrigation scheme on river Goma, Panchmahal District**

4584. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether irrigation scheme on the river Goma in Panchmahal District has been submitted to Government for sanction;

(b) whether the said Scheme is awaiting clearance from the Department of Environment since a long time; and

(c) reasons for delay in the clearance of the scheme ?

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

(b) and (c). This project was received directly from the State Government of Gujarat in August, 1983. The Project has been considered twice by the Environmental Appraisal Committee in the Department of Environment. But a decision could not be taken for want of technical comments of the Central Water Commission. The Commission have requested the State Government to furnish the necessary information.

**Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students**

4585. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an assurance was given by Government in Parliament nearly one and a half years back that the rates of Post Matric Scholarships for SC and ST students also the income ceilings for their award were being reviewed for appropriate upward revision;

(b) whether Government representatives stated during evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of SCs and STs in February, 1983 that the expenditure

incurred a hosteller in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences was about Rs. 350/- per month and agreed that the scholarship amount was inadequate and hence should be increased;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during the last one year or more Government have increased the rates of different categories of scholarships, fellowships and intership; and

(d) if so, why appropriate action has not been taken in regard to Post Matric Scholarships for SC and ST students ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Government has not yet taken any decision regarding enhancement of rates and upward revision of income ceiling under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for SC and ST.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) So far Scholarships and fellowships are concerned last revision was made with effect from 1st July, 1981. The stipend for intership has been revised w.e.f. 1st January, 1985.

(d) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to offer their comments regarding the rates of scholarships and upward revision of income ceiling under the scheme. After reply from all the State Governments /Union Territory Administrations is received a final view in this matter will be taken.

**Central research and training institute for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes**

4586. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7601 on 15 April, 1981 regarding Tribal Research Institutes and to state :

(a) whether the question of setting up of Central Institute has since been examined;

(b) if not, reasons therefor;

(c) total yearly grants-in-aid made under the Centrally sponsored Schemes for research and training for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for over the last three years;

(d) whether a number of Central agencies are also spending huge Central Government funds for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for research and training; and

(e) if so, difficulty in pooling all these resources for establishing the proposed Central Institute for Coordinated Research and Training in a systematic and planned manner ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The question of setting up of a Central Research and Training Institute was examined but it was not considered necessary. Alternatively the Research Wing of the Tribal Development Division of the Ministry was strengthened.

(c) A statement is given below.

(d) The Ministry of Welfare provides assistance to States for Tribal Research Institutes. Central Ministries/Departments like Education and Social Welfare, however, sponsor selected studies on problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(e) The State Tribal Research Institutes conduct studies, evaluation of programmes, surveys training programmes and prepare monographs. They also contribute to planning effort by collection of statistics, preparation of plan programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Being conversant with local conditions, they are competent to take up these works. The Anthropological Survey of India are also conducting ethnographic and socio-economic studies of tribal communities. In view of this, it is not felt necessary to establish a Central Institute at present.

## Statement

*Statement showing yearly grant-in-aid made under Centrally sponsored schemes for Research and Training for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1982-83	25.00	51.39
1983-84	25.00	54.51
1984-85	25.00	52.22

## Working of five-day week

4587. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that consequent on introduction of five-day week in Union Government Offices, the overtime bill of the Ministries/Departments/Offices has increased, employees have become more lethargic and the system has resulted in more inefficiency and inconvenience; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to assess the efficacy of the working hours ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The 5-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 the employees will work for 37.5 hours per week as before. While no formal assessment of the progress of the scheme has been made, it is felt that the scheme has been well received and no complaint of inefficiency or specific instance of inconvenience to general public has been brought to the notice of this Ministry. The overtime bill of the Ministries/Departments/Offices is also not likely to

increase on account of introduction of the 5-day week in the civil administrative offices as the staff required to work in such offices on Sunday or any other closed holiday are generally compensated by the grant of compensatory leave. The information regarding overtime bills of Ministries/Departments is however not available centrally.

(b) There is at present no proposal in this regard an assessment can be done whenever the need is felt.

## Setting up of Coast Guard Station at Cochin

4588. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have got any plan to set up a Coast Guard Station at Cochin in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what length of the Kerala Coast will be covered by this Station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to establish a Coast Guard District Headquarter at Cochin.

(c) The Coast Guard District Headquarter at Cochin would cover the entire Coast of Kerala.

## Shifting of Naval Academy from Cochin to Goa

4589. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government intend to shift the Naval Academy from Cochin to Goa;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the shifting is intended to be permanent; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be re-shifted to Cochin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Naval Academy at Cochin is being shifted to Goa temporarily. The present location at Cochin has limited infrastructure and is not able to meet the growing training requirements of the service.

(c) The move to Goa is an interim arrangement.

(d) A permanent Naval Academy is planned in Ezhimala (Cannanore District). The project is expected to be completed in 1992.

#### Purchase of properties for mission abroad

4590. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of properties purchased for residential-cum-office purposes in foreign countries for our diplomatic missions abroad;

(b) number of properties purchased in European and Western countries and in African and Asian countries separately; and

(c) the details with price paid in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Required information is being compiled.

#### Promotion to the Grade of I.A.S.

4592. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision that the State Government officers should undergo training at Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Public Administration before promotion to the IAS and allied services;

(b) if so, the norms and selection procedure being adopted to select State Government officers for promotion to the IAS and allied services;

(c) the existing procedure in this regard; and

(d) the 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). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

The members of the State Civil Services are eligible for appointment to the IAS by promotion and likewise the members of the State Police Services and State Forest Services are also eligible for appointment to IPS and IFS respectively by promotion.

2. The members of State Civil Services are appointed to IAS in accordance with the provisions of Rules 4(b) and 8 of the Indian Administrative Services (Recruitment) Rules, 1954 read with the provisions contained in the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955. The Selection Committee consisting of Chairman/Member, Union Public Service Commission, the Chief Secretary and 2-3 other senior IAS Officers of the State and a representative of the Government of India not below the rank of Joint Secretary, meets ordinarily once in a year in respect of every cadre to prepare a list of suitable State Civil Service Officers for promotion to IAS. The Committee considers the overall service records of all the eligible officers as made available by the State Government concerned. The Committee classifies all the eligible officers into different categories as 'Outstanding', 'very Good', 'Good' or 'Unfit'. The Committee prepares a list by including the required number of names first from amongst the officers finally classified as 'Outstanding' then from amongst those similarly classified as 'Very Good' and thereafter from amongst those similarly classified as 'Good' and the order of names inter-se within each category remain in the order of their seniority in the State Civil Service. Such a list after approval by the UPSC becomes the Select List and appointments to IAS are made from that list against the substantive vacancies which become available in the cadre.

3. As per sub-regulation (5) of Regulation 7 of the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by promotion) Regulations, 1955 every person included in the Select List shall have to undergo such training at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, State Training Institutions and other established training institutions in the country for such period as considered necessary by the Government. Further, the requirement of training has also been included in the Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Rules, 1954 and therefore, every State Civil Service Officer, who has not attained the age of 52 years on the date of appointment to IAS by promotion, is confirmed in the Service only after he has undergone such training.

#### Impounding of Passport of Akali Leaders

4593. SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the passports of top Akali leaders were impounded;

(b) if so the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not the reasons for which the passports submitted to Regional Passport Office, Chandigarh in 1983 for renewal were neither renewed nor any information was given to the persons concerned ?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Passport Office, Chandigarh did not receive any application for renewal of passports in 1983 from the President of Secretary General of the Akali Dal.

#### News item captioned "Rockets from Antarctica"

4594. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in

the 'Indian Express' (Bombay Edition) of 29 November, 1985 captioned "Rockets from Antarctica";

(b) if so, the detailed long term objectives of the Antarctica study programme;

(c) whether launching of rockets for scientific research is one of the objectives;

(d) the infrastructure required for the Antarctica Study programme; and

(e) the objectives achieved so far 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) The Government of India has constituted a high level committee to draw up a detailed long-term programme for Antarctic research.

(c) There is no such plan with the Government.

(d) and (e). The infrastructure facilities required in India include the establishment of an Antarctic Study Centre for coordinating the Antarctic research activities in India. The main objectives of the Centre would be to carry out scientific programme and to provide logistic support to the expeditions. Land has already been acquired in Goa for the establishment of the Centre and the details are being examined. It is expected that the Antarctic Study Centre would be established during the Seventh Plan period.

#### Seizure of yellow coloured powder at Indo-Pak Border

4595. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Border Security Force personnel posted at Indo-Pak border found 5 bags containing yellow coloured powder in village Chakroi during the second week of September, 1985;

(b) if so, whether the analysis of the seized powder has since been made; and

(c) if so, full details thereof and whether it has been ascertained how the chemical bags having West Pakistan textile markings reached across the Indian border ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) On 14th September, 1985 an Army patrolling party recovered bags containing yellow powder from the paddy fields of Village Chakroi.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The samples of the seized powder were sent to the Forensic Science Laboratory for examination. The Laboratory has opined that Chrome Yellow Pigments have been detected in these bags. It appears from the investigation that these bags have been smuggled from across the border. The investigation of the case by J & K Police is in progress to unearth the criminals.

#### Schemes for Tribals

4596. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI SURESH YADAV :  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government prepared any Special Integrated Development Plan for the Socio-Economic upliftment of tribals and backward communities of the country in each state;

(b) if so, the details of this schemes; and

(c) amount allocated for each State in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Government formulates tribal sub-plan for 17 States and 2 Union Territories to be operated in 181 Integrated Tribal Development Projects, 245 MADA Pockets and 72 primitive tribe areas with the objective of socio-

economic upliftment of the tribals. For the Scheduled Caste Communities, Special Component Plans are formulated for 20 States and 4 Union Territories and are being implemented with the same objectives.

(c) The allocation for each State for the Tribal sub-plan and the Special Component Plan during 1985-86 is indicated in the statements I and II given below.

#### Statement-I

*Statement showing the outlays under tribal sub-plan and special Central assistance allocated during 1985-86*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	TSP Proposed outlays 1985-86	Allocation of SCA 1985-86
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3696.96	702.20
2.	Assam	7163.17	624.89
3.	Bihar	27494.49	1945.39
4.	Gujarat	11266.56	1118.25
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1598.00	204.90
6.	Karnataka	429.74	128.13
7.	Kerala	655.85	69.57
8.	Madhya Pradesh	20128.41	3924.00
9.	Maharashtra	8855.19	939.92
10.	Manipur	4585.54	249.21
11.	Orissa	20808.28	1884.23
12.	Rajasthan	9778.45	903.13
13.	Sikkim	528.00	38.99
14.	Tamil Nadu	761.37	145.39
15.	Tripura	5541.23	227.37
16.	Uttar Pradesh	282.00	27.34
17.	West Bengal	2777.64	579.09
18.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	232.38	30.00
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	40.00	5.00
TOTAL		126617.28	13747.00

## Statement-II

Statement showing the outlays under special component plans and special Central Assistance Allocated during 1985-86

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	SCP Proposed outlays 1985-86	Allocation of SCA for 1985-86
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12166.00	1223.64
2.	Assam	1044.45	197.00
3.	Bihar	5732.44	1688.94
4.	Gujarat	2587.35	361.68
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1949.00	158.74
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	786.03	78.54
7.	Haryana	2982.50	354.10
8.	Karnataka	7622.08	841.84
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6332.00	1172.82
10.	Kerala	2956.85	389.74
11.	Maharashtra	4287.13	648.44
12.	Manipur	95.12	3.30
13.	Orissa	3650.63	613.80
14.	Punjab	2643.00	639.20
15.	Rajasthan	6665.00	912.78
16.	Sikkim	8.08	3.30
17.	Tamil Nadu	12616.00	1361.58
18.	Tripura	1594.85	48.52
19.	Uttar Pradesh	17267.00	3809.52
20.	West Bengal	5575.58	1808.74
21.	Delhi	1639.23	157.40
22.	Chandigarh	198.05	8.90
23.	Pondicherry	521.00	14.52
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	83.30	2.96
TOTAL		101102.69	16500.00

## Release of Nelson Mandela

4597. SHRI H. A. DORA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be plea-

sed to state the steps taken by the Indian Government to secure the release of Nelson Mandela ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : The Government of India has raised this issue at the UN and other international fora on several occasions. One of the demands made in the Lok Sabha resolution on 19th August this year (and on the next day in the Rajya Sabha) was the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and his colleagues by the Pretoria regime. The Prime Minister also issued an appeal in August 1985, circulated to UN Members, to demand the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela. The Commonwealth Accord, in the formulation of which the Prime Minister worked actively at the recent Nassau Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, has also made this demand. The Government of India will be pursuing this objective through its nominee on the Eminent Persons Group appointed in the context of the Commonwealth Accord.

Extension of Administrative Tribunal Act to the employees of Railways P & T and defence production

4599. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring employees of the Railways, P & T and Defence production departments under the purview of the tribunals set up under the Administrative Tribunals Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA RAM) : (a) and (b). The Central Administrative Tribunal which was established on 1st November, 1985 has jurisdiction over Central Government employees. However an employee working in Government Departments like Railways, Posts, Telecommunications and Defence Production who is governed by the Industrial Disputes Act is outside the



purview of the Central Administrative Tribunal, by virtue of Section 2(b) of the Administrative Tribunals Act, in regard to such matters in respect of which he is governed by the Industrial Disputes Act. The Government have a proposal to bring such an employee also under the purview of the Central Administrative Tribunal.

**Policing the Nepal border to check smuggling and infiltrations**

4600. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government ordered to open 27 Police Stations at the Nepal border to check smuggling and infiltration;

(b) whether it is a fact that 27 jeeps were purchased for these stations;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all the 27 jeeps are lying at Patna;

(d) whether it is a fact that not a single senior high police officers has ever visited the aforesaid new police stations; and

(e) if so, what steps Government have taken to activate said police stations ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Bihar Government has set up 27 new Police Stations on Indo-Nepal border in April, 1985.

(b) The Bihar Government sanctioned Rupees 24,30,000/- for purchase of 27 new jeeps out of which only 26 jeeps could be purchased due to increase in prices. The purchase of one more jeep is under consideration of the State Government.

(c) Jeeps have been allotted to 17 new Police Stations and the same have been sent to the concerned districts. Many of the newly created Police Stations are functioning in purely temporary make-shift type of accommodations. Hence, the jeeps have not been sent there. The remaining jeeps will be sent as soon as satisfactory accommodation for the Police Stations is made available.

(d) This is not correct. The Superintendents of Police have already visited the new Police Stations.

(e) Efforts are being made to obtain suitable accommodation for the Police Stations and to activate them properly.

**Demand for Boundary Commission for Arunachal-Assam Boundary**

4601. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether All Arunachal Students Union have observed 'Arunachal-bandh' on 7 and 8 November, 1985 demanding that the Government of India should set up a Boundary Commission to go into the problems of Arunachal-Assam boundary;

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

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Boundary Commission or a Tripartite Committee to go into the boundary problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The All Arunachal Pradesh Students' Union (AAPSU) took out a procession on 7-8th November, 1985 to press for demands which included a demand for early and peaceful solution of the Assam-Arunachal boundary issue.

(b) and (c). A Tripartite Committee consisting of the representatives of the Survey of India, Government of Assam and Government of Arunachal Pradesh was set up in 1979. The Survey of India are undertaking the task of erecting pillars in the undisputed areas. Difficulties, however, are being faced with regard to the demarcation in certain areas. The Tripartite Committee meetings are being held periodically with the purpose of demarcating the boundary with such adjustments as may be mutually agreed upon.

**Location of Central Administrative Tribunals**

4602. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Administrative Tribunals which have been established in the country since the coming into force of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985;

(b) whether the Union Government received any requests from any of the State Governments to establish State Administrative Tribunals in their respective States; and

(c) if so which are these States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, envisages setting up of only one Central Administrative Tribunal to cover the Central Government employees. The Central Administrative Tribunal with its Principal Bench and Additional Benches at New Delhi and Additional Benches at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras has been set up with effect from 1.11.85.

(b) and (c). Requests for establishing State Administrative Tribunals have been received from Governments of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala.

**Completion of Telugu Ganga Project during Seventh Plan**

4603. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has not accepted proposals for the completion of Telugu Ganga Project during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The technical parameters of the Teluguganga Project are still under examination of the Ministry of Water Resources and are not yet finalised. The stage for acceptance by the Planning Commission of this project has not, therefore reached yet.

**State Governments engaged in lottery trade**

4604. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The names of the State Governments which are engaged in lottery trade;

(b) whether Government are aware that 25 per cent lottery tickets are 'fake';

(c) the number of cases came to notice of Government during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government propose to stop this lottery trade in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) All the State Governments except Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Tripura are running State lotteries.

(b) Available information does not reveal that 25 per cent lottery tickets are fake.

(c) 12 cases of fake/false lotteries have so far been reported.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

**Embassies and missions expenditures**

4605. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to take steps to effect economy in expenditure of our Embassies and supply missions abroad; and

(b) is so, the details thereof and results expected ?

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

(b) As a part of the review of the non-Plan expenditure of different Ministries/Departments and the streamlining of their functioning, the structure and activities of the Ministry of External Affairs and of Missions/Posts abroad is being reviewed by a high-level committee.

[English]

**Demolition of a Buddha Vihar  
in Munirka**

4606. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the wide spread resentment among the Buddhists on account of the demolition of a Vihar in Munirka and received any memorandum from the Buddhist Monks in this regard:

(b) if so, when the Memorandum was received by Government and action taken thereon; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the action is to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) There was no demolition of the Budh Vihar, religious complex in Munirka. Encroachments at some distance from Budh Vihar were cleared. Government is aware of the reaction of the Buddhists and a memorandum in this regard has been received from the All India Bhikkhu Sangha.

(b) A copy of the memorandum was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs through Mr. Parashar, M. P. in the first week of October, 1985.

(c) The incidents have been enquired into. On 18th August, 1985 the DDA staff carrying out demolition of 315 temporary structures at Munirka, were opposed by a mob of 200-250 men and women who started pelting stones. Teargas and lathi charge had to be resorted to. In the melee, some constables and 10 persons from the public sustained injuries. Investigation of the case is in progress.

**Anti-Outsiders Agitation launched  
in Meghalaya**

4607. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Assam-type of 'anti-outsiders' agitation has been launched in Meghalaya.

(b) if so, which are the forces responsible for it; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to ensure that no Indian citizen belonging to any State and settled in Meghalaya is made a target of such agitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The All Meghalaya Students, Union (AMSU) had organized a Bundh on 20th and 25th September, 1985 in connection with the demand for expulsion of foreign nationals.

(c) The State Government are taking necessary steps to ensure that there is no breach of law and order.

**Expulsion of Foreign Missionaries  
in Madhya Pradesh**

4608. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA  
SHRI KAMAL NATH :  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA  
SHRI SIMON TIGGA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has consulted the Centre for issuing expulsion orders on certain foreign missionaries working in Sarjuga and other districts; and

(b) if so, whether the Centre has approved taking action against the persons concerned for their anti-national activities ?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) :** (a) and (b). Further extension of stay to certain foreign missionaries in Madhya Pradesh was refused on receipt of adverse reports from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. On receipt of certain representations, the Government of Madhya Pradesh want to enquire into the matter further and for this purpose have asked for a period of six months. Government of India have agreed to the request of Madhya Pradesh Government.

**Publication entitled 'Foreword in the National Accounts statistics, sources and methods'**

4609. **SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the publication entitled 'Foreword in National Accounts Statistics, Sources and Methods' of the Central Statistical Organisation;

(b) if so, whether Government are in agreement with the admission in the Foreword that it is not feasible to explain the derivation of estimates and construction of accounts so thoroughly; and

(c) if so, whether this failure does not preclude independent research groups from reconstructing the aggregates directly from the basic source material ?

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

(c) The publication is intended to enable the research worker to appreciate the data

sources, methodology followed and reliability of various aggregates. The intension of adding the words 'so thoroughly' in the forword is that though broad and rough estimates and accounts can be constructed by the independent researchers following the method and source material mentioned in the publication, the exact estimation of all the aggregates and accounts may not be feasible. This is true of similar publications on methodology issued by even advanced countries like the United Kingdom.

**Steps by Delhi Police to check road accidents**

4610. **SHRI MANIK REDDY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the road accidents in Delhi involving loss of life and property remain unabated;

(b) whether the steps taken so far by Delhi Police have been almost ineffective;

(c) whether the Delhi Police have been receiving a number of suggestions from public bodies and individuals for prevention of road accidents and if so, the details of suggestions received; and

(d) whether there is any system of police officers in charge of traffic meeting the representatives of public bodies/road users/prominent individuals periodically and if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) :** (a) A comparison of the rate of road accidents per thousand vehicles in Delhi indicates that the accidents show a steady decline as follows :

Year	No. of accidents	Rate of road accidents per thousand vehicle
1980	4300	8.04 %
1981	4384	7.45 %
1982	4877	7.38 %
1983	5477	7.30 %
1984	5809	7.13 %

(b) and (c). Delhi Traffic Police received suggestions from members of the public for prevention of road accidents. Immediate action is taken on the suggestions whenever practicable. Majority of these suggestions pertain to improvement of road conditions, road lighting, designing of intersections and removal of unauthorised encroachments.

(d) There is a system of Police Officer incharge of traffic meeting the representatives of public periodically. Such meetings are held with Trader's Associations, Traffic Wardens, Resident Associations etc.

**Motorists find for deficiency in number plates**

4611. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of motorists were heavily fined for Number Plates with small letters and numbers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such prosecutions and amount realised;

(c) whether the last date for putting new number plates has now been extended; and

(d) if so, why challans were made earlier and whether the money so realised is to be refunded ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. R. CHAVAN) : (a) It is correct that motorists were fined for Number Plates with small latters and numbers. They were fined in accordance with the schedule of fines prescribed by the Government of India.

(b) A total 46,158 prosecutions were launched for displaying faulty and fancy number plates and a sum of Rs. 1,02,198/- was realised as compounding fee during 1985.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Recovery of unlicensed arms and ammunitions in Bihar**

4612. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than two lakhs unlicensed arms and ammunitions were recovered at various Railway Stations in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details of the persons who manufactured them and the action taken so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). As per the information given by the State Government 9,618 cartridges valued at Rs. 50,000/- were recovered at various Railway Stations and other places in Bihar. Cases have been registered and investigations are in progress.

**Allocation of services consequent upon reorganisation of Punjab**

4613. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether matters regarding the allocation of services including seniority and promotion consequent upon the bifurcation of the State of Punjab on 1 November 1966 have all been resolved;

(b) whether any of them are still pending for settlement with the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the number of cases still pending and the likely date by which they would be resolved and the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Basically the State Governments/Union Territories Administration are concerned with the matter after final alloca-

tion orders are issued. As such problems arising thereafter are the concern of the State Government/Union Territory concerned. Central Government comes into the picture only on a specific reference by the State Government/Union Territory Administration etc. and where the matter is agitated in the courts of law and Union of India is made a party thereto. At present there are 19 cases where Union of India is involved one way or the other which are pending with Courts of Law, State Government and Union Territory Administration etc. However, the number of persons involved in each case varies from case to case. In some cases, the State Governments have been requested to place the matter before the State Advisory Committee and send the recommendations to the Union of India for final decision. Regarding court cases, they are taken up by courts in order of their seniority.

#### Discontentment among Scheduled Tribes of Chaibasa

4614. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is discontentment among Scheduled Tribes of Chaibasa in Bihar and they complained of neglect of their problems;

(b) whether they demanded in the past a separate Kolhan state; and

(c) details of economic measures Government propose to take to solve their problems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). In Kolhan area which includes Chaibasa in Bihar an organisation called Kolhan Raksha Sangh has been demanding Independence of Kolhan Tribal Belt. The Sangh claims that the area is still Governed by "Wilkinson's Rule of 1837" which vested special powers on village functionaries like Mankis and Mundas giving them a measure of autonomy.

(c) Development activities have been intensified in the area particularly for providing drinking water, primary education, medical and fair price shop facilities. For effective participation of the tribals in the

local administration both in the developmental and regulatory spheres, a high level Committee under the Chairmanship of Member, Board of Revenue, Bihar was set up for amending and re-arranging the "Wilkinson's Rules".

A special compact area programme for Kolhan area is under formulation to intensify development of the area. Special family oriented programme for the primitive Tribes in the area has been formulated to ameliorate their economic conditions. Special Central Assistance for supplementing the programmes of Bihar Government has been increased from Rs. 18.23 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 19.45 crores during 1985-86.

#### Kidnapping of youths from Arunachal Pradesh by underground Nagas

4615. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 24 youths from different villages of Laju and Wakka circles in Jirap district, Arunachal Pradesh were kidnapped by underground Nagas in July/August, 1985 and most of them have since returned but some of them are still missing;

(b) if so, how many persons are still missing and what steps the Government have taken to rescue them; and

(c) village-wise breakup of the missing persons ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). On 2nd/3rd July, 1985, 16 youths (and not 24) were kidnapped by underground Nagas from the villages of Wakka and Laju circles of Arunachal Pradesh. All except 4 youths from Noglo village have since returned. The Burmese authorities have been requested to assist in location and release of kidnapped persons. However, these persons have not yet been located.

#### Loopholes in implementation of programmes for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes

4616. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that there are several loopholes in the implementation of the programmes meant for the benefits of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other minority and weaker sections of the society;

(b) whether Government have identified such loopholes; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to plug these loopholes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). For the development of Scheduled Castes an integrated strategy comprising the instruments of Special Component Plan, Special Central Assistance and Scheduled Castes Development Corporations has been evolved during the Sixth Plan and is being continued during the Seventh Plan. 20 States and 4 Union Territories with the sizeable Scheduled Caste population have formulated their Special Component Plans. Similarly, for the development of Scheduled Tribes the strategy of Tribal Sub-Plan has been evolved. 17 States and 2 Union Territories are formulating and implementing their Tribal Sub-Plans. The draft SCP/TSP of the States are discussed annually at the level of Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Welfare with the representatives of the State Governments. During discussions, short-falls in expenditure, bottlenecks and lagging areas, causes for shortfalls, problems and difficulties faced at implementing levels etc. are thrashed out. The aim is to constantly improve the implementation of the programmes.

In order to monitor the progress of the implementation of various schemes/programmes taken by the State Governments for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, other minorities and weaker sections of the societies. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are sending the information in periodical returns devised for the purpose.

Besides the above arrangements for monitoring, the officers of the Ministry of Welfare are also sent to visit the States with a view to have an assessment of the actual impact

of the various schemes/programmes and to suggest suitable measures to improve the implementation of the same.

The review of the programme implementation is a continuous process and the aim is for constant improvement in the implementation of the programmes.

#### Invitation extended to Indians by China

4617. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of China have extended invitations to some distinguished Indians who have visited China as the guest of that Government; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) These visits have mainly been undertaken for goodwill purposes or to study socio-economic developments in China. They have assisted in promoting a dialogues on such issues as education, population and economic development which are of common concern to both India and China.

#### Foreign agents in India as businessman

4618. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some foreign agents have arranged to come to India in the name of doing business with M/s Mackenzie Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Parliament Street, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that these foreigners are helping in anti-national activities; and

(c) the details of these foreign national who have come to India through this

Company together with their period of stay in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) M/s Mackenzie and Co. Ltd. has its head office in Bombay and its local branch on the Ground Floor of the Bank of Baroda Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi. The Company has not come to the adverse notice of the authorities. No foreigner is working in its Delhi office.

(b) and (c). Nothing adverse has come to the notice of the authorities in this respect.

**Authentication of translated versions of the Constitution**

4619. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the translated version of the Constitution of India requires authentication by a legislation by Parliament;

(b) whether the Constitution was previously translated into Sanskrit; Telegu, Malayalam and some other regional languages;

(c) whether Government intend to take suitable action for securing necessary authentication of the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Translation of the Constitution in Hindi and 11 other Indian languages namely Malayalam, Kannada, Telegu, Marathi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese, Bengali, Oriya, Urdu and Sanskrit is available.

(c) and (d). In 1970 and 1978 the Government initiated action to provide for authorised translation of the Constitution. But owing to unavoidable circumstances, it could not be accomplished.

**Accident of Aircrafts**

4620. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :  
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether accidents to I. A. F. Planes are taking place even after implementation of recommendations of La Fontaine Committee;

(b) whether Government have taken action on all the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee and

(c) the findings about the various causes of accidents which took place during the last three years and this year ?

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

(b) Many recommendations of the La Fontaine Committee have been fully implemented. Some are in the process of being implemented, whilst the remaining are under active consideration.

(c) The main causes of aircraft accidents in these years has been identified to be human error, technical defects and bird strike.

**Grants given to Bharat Sevak Samaj**

4621. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) details of the grants given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj by Government during the years 1983-84; 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) whether the accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj were audited during the above years; and

(c) if so, the details of the Audit Reports ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The in-



formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**Crash of I.A.F. Plane**

4622. SHRI MANIK REDDY :  
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA  
RAO :  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an I. A. F. Plane crashed somewhere in Western Sector on 17 October, 1985;

(b) if so, the causes of the incident;

(c) the estimated loss as a result thereof; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been made, and if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate into the accident. The cause of the accident and the estimated loss will only be known after the Court of Inquiry's report is finalised.

**Exotic and butterflies in Sikkim**

4623. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sikkim has a large number of exotic and other butterflies;

(b) whether any Central museum has been set up for display of this type of nature's gift;

(c) if so, details thereof and if not whether one would be set up soon; and

(d) whether ICAR/Science and Technology Department would bring out an illustrated monograph on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Sikkim has 423 species of indigenous and a large number of exotic butterflies.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. There is no such proposal.

(d) There is no such proposal.

**Report on the plight of scheduled tribes areas in Agali and Attappady of Palghat**

4624. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :  
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had called for a report on the plight of Scheduled Tribes in Agali and Attappady in district Palghat after his recent visit to Kerala ;

(b) whether consequent to the report on this any special Assistance has been sanctioned to them; and

(c) whether Government are aware that there are thousands of Scheduled Tribes living in pitiable conditions there ?

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

(b) No additional allocation has been made by the Central Government.

(c) The Government is aware of the backward conditions of the Scheduled Tribes. Programmes under Tribal sub-Plan are being implemented in Attappady ITDP. In addition, special developmental programmes are being implemented in Attappady block for Kurumbas, a tribal

community identified as primitive. Special Central Assistance is also provided for development of the primitive tribes.

**Import of engine for the main battle tank**

4625. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to import engine for the main battle tank, if so, the country and company from which that engine will be imported;

(b) whether Government propose to find out the reasons for not developing the engine of the MBT at CVRDE; and

(c) if so, how and if not, the reasons for not doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No Sir. However for initial prototypes and a few preproduction series tanks, some of the engines have been imported from M/s MOTOREN-UNDTURBINEN UNION (MTU) West Germany.

(b) The indigenous engine for the MBT is under development at CVRDE.

(c) Does not arise.

**Agitation to expel foreigners by A. M. S. U.**

4626. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :  
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the All Meghalaya Students, Union (AMSU) has decided to follow an Assam type agitation to expel "foreigners";

(b) whether the AMSU is insisting that 1951 be fixed as the cut off year for detecting and deporting illegal immigrants; and

(c) what are the issues now which require to be settled and what is the present stage of negotiations etc ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The All Meghalaya Students' Union (AMSU) had organised a bundh on 20th and 25th September, 1985 in connection with their demand for expulsion of foreign nationals.

(b) and (c) : The AMSU had demanded 1951 as cut-off year. A Committee has been formed by the State Government of Meghalaya to formulate suggestions for effective measures for detection of foreign nationals.

**Technology by CSIR for Indian industries**

4627. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has offered during the last five years an indigenous equivalent technology for any foreign technology that Indian industry has obtained;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the reasons for rejecting the Indian technology; and

(c) steps taken to ensure that indigenous technologies are not pushed out unfairly by foreign technologies ?

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. Foreign technology has not been permitted to be imported by Indian industry when equivalent commercial level technology has been available from CSIR.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Import of technology continues to be permitted only on selective basis where the need has been established and equivalent technology does not exist within the country.

#### New approach to tribal development

4628. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether new approach to tribal development which is concerned not only with areas of tribal concentration but also applicable to dispersed tribals is proposed to be followed in the case of Scheduled Caste development also;

(b) if so, whether Government will first identify the areas in different States where the Scheduled Caste are sparsely populated i. e. below 20 per cent from the census date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Unlike the Scheduled Tribes who are concentrated in certain areas only, the Scheduled Castes are dispersed throughout the country along with general population. The Government is therefore, already following a strategy for their development which is based on family-oriented programmes and not area-based approach. With this end in view, 20 State Governments and 4 Union Territories are already preparing their Special Component Plans since Sixth Five year Plan. The programmes formulated under the Special Component Plan give thrust mainly on (a) economic development of Scheduled Castes through beneficiary-oriented programmes for raising their income; (b) best-oriented schemes for infrastructure development; (c) elimination of scavenging; (d) educational development; and (e) administrative and personnel reforms. Besides the State Governments, the Central Ministries are also required to prepare their Special Component Plans. The objectives of the family oriented programmes may not only be to raise the Scheduled Caste families above

the poverty line but also to help them to diversify the beneficiaries as far as possible, from their traditional occupations. The main thrust is to be on the development of different occupational categories, especially agricultural labourers, marginal and small farmers, leather workers, fishermen and vulnerable groups (sweepers and scavengers, bonded labourers, nomadic/semi-nomadic and de-notified tribes among Scheduled Castes). With this view the "Cluster approach" which was evolved during the Sixth Plan is envisaged to be improved upon during the Seventh Plan to ensure the total coverage of those identified clusters having the concentration of Scheduled Caste population. In other words, it has to be a "Cluster Saturation approach". In such an approach, the investment for the development of individual families and on development of infrastructure of Scheduled Caste basties will be met in an integrated manner to have meaningful impact.

(b) and (c). During the Seventh Five Year Plan it is envisaged that the Scheduled Caste Development Corporations already functioning presently in 17 States and 2 Union Territories (Delhi and Chandigarh) will work as the nodal agencies for implementing the programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes. The field agencies of these Scheduled Caste Development Corporations identify the Scheduled Caste families living below poverty line and also identify suitable income-generating schemes taking into consideration available resources in a particular area, for the development of these families, The Social Welfare Departments of the State Governments are also under taking development activities for the welfare of Scheduled Castes through their field organisations, besides the Scheduled Caste Development Corporations.

#### Energy from Kota Atomic Power Station

4629. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the actual production of energy at Kota Atomic Power Station for each quarter of 1984-85 and two quarters of 1985-86 along with the details of total capacity of produc-

tion of energy in respect of each unit there separately; and

(b) what has been the total cost of repairs and loss for non-production of energy during 1984-85 in each case ?

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) Unit-I of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was restarted on February 1, 1985 after plugging the leak in the end shield and it worked till 20th May, 1985 when a fresh leak reappeared and the Unit has been shutdown since then. During the period 1.2.1985 to 20.5.1985, this Unit generated 260 million units of electricity against a target of 342 million units.

Unit-II of RAPS generated 994 million units against a target of 1,034 million units during 1984-85. During the first six months of 1985-86, Unit-II generated 441 million units against a target of 469 million units.

(b) Total cost of repairs of the end shield of RAPS-I was about Rs. 30 lakhs. It is not possible to assess the loss for production of energy, as RAPS-I was the first reactor of its type to be built in India.

#### Transport system for North East

4630. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North Eastern Council had commissioned the NCAER to carry out Regional Transport survey to project the transport system in the Region;

(b) if so, the details of the report in planning the transport system in the region; and

(c) steps Government have taken to implement the survey report ?

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

(b) The Transport Survey Report of N. C. A. E. R. has suggested augmentation of the transport capacity in the Region. In particular the Report has stressed the need for development of Roads, Road Transport and Air Services.

(c) Plans are formulated keeping in view the findings contained in such Reports.

#### Green belts around Cities for Fuel Needs

4631. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Wasteland Development Board (NWLDB) has decided to develop green belts around ten cities in a bid to meet the fuel needs; and

(b) if so, State and Central Government's comments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS : (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The National Wastelands Development Board is studying the feasibility of developing green belts around cities with a view to produce fuelwood.

(b) A feasibility study is in progress and hence it is too early to offer comments there on at present.

#### Call to Re-Orient Technology

4632. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Country has not been able to achieve technological breakthrough in past four decades of Research and Development activities as no emphasis had been laid in the national life on improving the quality of goods and services; and

(b) if so, what corrective measures are contemplated by Government particularly in Seventh Plan ?

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

(b) The provisions made in the successive five-year Plans on Research and Development for Science and Technology have increased substantially. During the Seventh Plan as well adequate provisions are being made.

[*Translation*]

**Irrigation and Land Reforms Schemes  
in Bihar**

4633. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether review of the implementation of irrigation and land reform schemes of Bihar has since been started; and

(b) if not, the names of the projects in Bihar review of which has been started ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHARY) : (a) Except the normal review and monitoring undertaken by the concerned Ministries, the Ministry of Programme Implementation has not started any specific review of the implementation of Irrigation and Land Reform schemes of Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

**Assistance to States for Centrally  
Sponsored Schemes**

4634. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the centrally-sponsored schemes for which Union Government are providing matching grant, that is, assistance on 50 : 50 basis, to the States;

(b) whether this formula applies to all the States uniformly; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to change the formula of matching grant in regard to economically backward States by fixing 75 per cent as Central share and 25 per cent as State share with a view to remove regional imbalances and take a decision thereon and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

**Road Development Plan for West  
Bengal**

4635. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sixth Five Year Road Development Plan for West Bengal covering the period 1980-85 was finalised with an outlay of Rs. 90 crores of which approximately Rs. 60 crores was to be spent for construction of rural roads and that it was proposed to construct 1500 kms. of roads and a number of major bridges during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actual achievements/utilisation of plan allocations in physical and financial terms as compared to the target/outlay during the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) the performance of West Bengal as compared to the performance of other States in the matter of implementing the Sixth Five Year Road Development Plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan of West Bengal had a provision of

Rs. 104.6 crores which included Rs. 37.50 crores for construction of Rural Roads under the Minimum Needs Programme. In addition, there was a provision of Rs. 10 crores for Rural Road construction outside the MNP component.

At the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the State had a road length of 12834 kms. and the target was to increase it by 1625 kms. by end of the Sixth Plan taking the total road length to 14459 kms.

(c) Against the provision of Rs. 104.6 crores in the Sixth Plan in the State sector

for Road Development the expenditure during the Sixth Plan is estimated at Rs. 80.60 crores including Rs. 31 crores for construction of Rural Roads under MNP.

On the physical side against the target of 14459 kms. of roads, the achievement is expected to be 14285 kms.

(d) Statements I to IV indicating the State-wise Sixth Plan achievements both in financial and physical terms are given below.

#### Statement-I

##### Roads and Bridges

##### Sixth Plan Outlay and Anticipated Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Percentage utilisation of outlay
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5500	6748	122.7
2.	Assam	8400	8796	104.7
3.	Bihar	22735	27360	120.3
4.	Gujarat	22000	24855	113.0
5.	Haryana	11000	6935	63.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10000	9984	99.8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6400	7485	117.0
8.	Karnataka	6600	10460	158.5
9.	Kerala	6600	5901	89.4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1300	16614	127.8
11.	Maharashtra	25000	27109	108.4
12.	Manipur	3200	3394	106.1
13.	Meghalaya	4000	4361	109.0
14.	Nagaland	5000	4669	93.4
15.	Orissa	8900	6733	75.6
16.	Punjab	7000	6140	87.7
17.	Rajasthan	10000	9351	93.5
18.	Sikkim	2420	7800	115.7
19.	Tamil Nadu	13900	13026	93.7
20.	Tripura	2800	3344	119.4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	31932	57844	181.1
22.	West Bengal	13500	8157	60.4
Total :		239887	272066	113.4

## Statement-II

*Minimum Needs Programme (Rural Roads)  
Sixth Plan Outlay and Anticipated Expenditure*

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Percentage utilisation of outlay
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1500	1687	112.5
2.	Assam	3600	3315	92.1
3.	Bihar	14000	17224	123.0
4.	Gujarat	13500	13518	100.1
5.	Haryana	350	12	3.4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3500	3592	102.6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1600	2256	141.0
8.	Karnataka	4500	4301	95.6
9.	Kerala	1300	2295	176.5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4000	5801	145.0
11.	Maharashtra	9400	8199	87.2
12.	Manipur	1000	1112	111.2
13.	Meghalaya	520	478	91.9
14.	Nagaland	325	300	92.3
15.	Orissa	3000	2796	93.2
16.	Punjab	2000	1834	91.7
17.	Rajasthan	6500	4191	64.5
18.	Sikkim	900	2129	236.5
19.	Tamil Nadu	7000	4627	66.1
20.	Tripura	1100	1402	127.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	31500	38749	123.0
22.	West Bengal	3750	3100	82.7
Total :		114845	122918	107.0

## Statement-III

*Connectivity of Villages with Roads Population group of 1500 and above  
Sixth Plan—Targets and Achievements*

Sl. No.	States	1980-85		
		Targets	Achievement Likely	%age Achievement to Targets
1		2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	220	360	163.6
2.	Assam	292	201	68.8

	1	2	3	4
3. Bihar		2250	2079	92.4
4. Gujarat		1223	1132	92.6
5. Haryana		34	34	100.0
6. Himachal Pradesh		16	34	212.5
7. Jammu & Kashmir		34	35	102.9
8. Karnataka		259	821	317.0
9. Kerala		—	—	—
10. Madhya Pradesh		520	366	70.4
11. Maharashtra		2555	1474	57.7
12. Manipur		22	17	77.3
13. Maghalaya		—	—	—
14. Nagaland		—	—	—
15. Orissa		1188	950	80.0
16. Punjab		—	—	—
17. Rajasthan		600	411	68.5
18. Sikkim		—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu		1264	1264	100.0
20. Tripura		44	44	100.0
21. Uttar Pradesh		2642	1559	59.0
22. West Bengal		70	123	175.7
	Total :	13233	10904	82.4

#### Statement-IV

*Connectivity of Villages with roads in population category 1000-1500  
Sixth Plan—Targets and Achievements*

Sl. No.	States	1980-85		
		Targets	Achievement Likely	%age Achievement to Targets
1		2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	37	—
2.	Assam	199	188	94.5
3.	Bihar	481	373	77.5
4.	Gujarat	781	1130	144.7
5.	Haryana	60	60	100.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36	17	47.2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	43	42	97.7
8.	Karnataka	103	171	166.0
9.	Kerala	—	—	—



1	2	3	4
10. Madhya Pradesh	220	469	213.2
11. Maharashtra	360	1299	360.8
12. Manipur	23	19	82.6
13. Meghalaya	28	2	7.1
14. Nagaland	4	N.A.	—
15. Orissa	180	180	100.0
16. Punjab	—	—	—
17. Rajasthan	258	164	63.6
18. Sikkim	67	101	150.7
19. Tamil Nadu	372	351	94.4
20. Tripura	76	76	100.0
21. Uttar Pradesh	265	2047	772.5
22. West Bengal	80	95	118.8
Total :	3636	6821	187.6

**Agro-Forestry system to increase income of farmers**

4636. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether targets were fixed for the Sixth plan period under the Fuel and Fruit Plantation Schemes seeking to achieve higher production on a combination of crop through adoption of suitable agro-forestry system to supplement the income of small and marginal farmers in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the Sixth Plan targets and actual achievements in West Bengal during 1980-85; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Targets were fixed for mixed plantations of fuel and fruit trees on lands of small and marginal farmers under two schemes in West Bengal.

(b) The targets and achievements during the Sixth Five Year Plan have been as under (2000 seedling reckoned as one

hectare where block plantations were not raised) :

Target (ha.)	Achievements (ha.)
38,920	46,482

(c) Does not arise.

**Energy at low costs by controlled fusion of hydrogen nuclei**

4637. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of much work done by scientists in developed countries to produce controlled fusion of hydrogen nuclei in order to find a source of energy at low costs;

(b) with the target of some 1,20,000 megawatts of power by the end of this century whether Government have tried to explore this source of energy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECH.

NOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENTS, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Scientists at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre are keeping themselves fully abreast of the developments in the subject.

(b) and (c). Controlled fusion is still in a development stage and commercial production of electricity through controlled nuclear fusion will take a few decades. The 10,000 MWe nuclear power programme will have to be achieved by commercially proven nuclear plants.

#### Production of VCR and V.C.Ps.

4638. SHRI U. H. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for the production of VCRs, VCPs and Microwave Ovens, etc. received till date and the details thereof; and

(b) the action taken on each one and the outcome of the action ?

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). After the issue of Press Note No. 30 (1985 Series) dated October 25, 1985 inviting applications for the manufacture of VCRs/VCPs including Deck Mechanism and for the manufacture of Microwave Ovens, two composite applications have been received and the same are under process.

#### Clandestine trade of human skulls

4639. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of children are reported to be missing from different areas of Bihar;

(b) whether Government are aware of clandestine trade in human skulls particularly those of children in Bihar;

(c) whether it is a fact that the skull boxes containing skulls and bones of children seized by Bihar police have not been sent to Forensic Department for examination;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is no law against trading of human skulls, skeletons, bones excepting these within the jurisdiction of section 297 of I.P.C.;

(e) in view of the fact that there is little in Children's skulls to research on whether Government are conducting any enquiry to find out the actual fact behind export of children's skulls and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (f). According to the information received from the Government of Bihar, no instance of clandestine trade of human skulls had come to their notice. Directions have been issued by the State CID Headquarters to send the bones seized by the Police to State Forensic Science Laboratory for examination.

There is no question of conducting any enquiry to find out the actual fact behind export of children skulls because the export of human skeletons and parts thereof has since been banned by the Ministry of Commerce.

#### Appointment of Clerks in various Central Government Offices

4639-A. SHRI RAHIM KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 5000 candidates who cleared the Clerks Grade Examination 1984 conducted by the Staff Selection Commission have been appointed in various Ministries and other Government departments such as Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) whether the 91 candidates of the same examination nominated to Delhi Administration have not so far been appointed;

(c) whether Ministry of Finance has agreed to appoint these candidates nominated to Delhi Administration or not;

(d) whether the candidates of the above examination have not been appointed in the Ministry of Finance; and

(e) 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) On the basis of the Clerks Grade Examination, 1984, the Staff Selection Commission has recommended 6640 successful candidates to the user departments for appointment. Since the actual offers of appointment are made by the various appointing authorities of different offices, no centralised information regarding the number of successful candidates actually appointed by the various Ministries/Departments is available.

(b) 96 candidates who have been nominated to Delhi Administration are yet to be appointed.

(c) The Ministry of Finance have imposed a ban on recruitment and appointments under the Delhi Administration fall under the ban order.

(d) and (e) Out of 104 candidates nominated for oppointment to LDC Grade in the Ministry of Finance Cadre, 51 have already joined and the remaining are in the process of joining.

#### Financial Assistance for Water Supply in Hill Areas of Darjeeling

4639-B. SHRI. PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government propose to extend financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal for the Rs. 22 crore Neora Valley Water Supply Scheme for the hill arers of Darjeeling district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Central assistance extended/proposed;

(d) to what extent Central assistance has so far been utilised by the State Government,

(e) the reason for shortfall, if any, in utilisation of Central assistance; and

(f) the progress of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10.45 crores towards the capital cost of the Neora Khola Water Supply Scheme being executed by the Government of West Bengal. The first instalment of Rs. 50 lakhs has already been released.

(d) and (e). It has been reported that the first instalment of the loan has been utilised by the Government of West Bengal.

(f) The West Bengal Government has reported that the State Public Health Engineering Department have commenced work on the section of pipeline between Deola reservoir above Kalimpong and Cantonment area and also from Thakchu in-take point to the municipal area.

#### Destruction of American Wheat near Calicut

4639-C. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 35,000 sacks of American wheat were destroyed in Beypore sea near Calicut being unfit for human consumption;

(b) if so, what are other reasons for destroying the same;

(c) the purpose for which wheat was given by America; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the port authorities did not give clearance for the unloading of the above wheat ?

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

### Statement

An amount of 1,444 tonnes of gift wheat were unloaded at Beypore in April 1984 dumped into the sea during the period from 5 March, 1985 to 5 April, 1985. The wheat was heavily infested at the time of initial discharge at Beypore and the Health Inspector had certified it as unfit for human consumption and recommended its destruction.

2. The wheat was donated by the United States for free distribution by Catholic Relief Services in India under the Indo-US Agreement.

3. The American Vessel which brought this wheat for unloading at Cochin Port reached Bombay Port on 26 December, 1983. The ship over-carried this wheat to Singapore on 4 January 1984. It was brought back by another vessel to Bombay on 6 April, 1984 when there was a general strike at many Ports in India. The vessel sailed to Beypore, a minor Port not designated for receipt of gift cargo under Indo-US Agreement and frustrated the cargo there on 19 April, 1984.

4. The Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the recipient of the cargo, had protested to the American President Lines against their arbitrary and unilateral decision.

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12.01 hrs.

MEMBER SWORN

SHRIMATI MEERA KUMAR (Bijnor)

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[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : According to the news which has come today about the decision to wind up the judicial enquiry into the Bhopal gas disaster, it has been done at the instance of the Central Government. (Interruptions) We want a statement on this. There are only two days left. (Interruptions) An attempt is made to cover up the whole thing. (Interruptions) This

will not be permitted. Two thousand people have lost their lives. This is not a joke. There should be no attempt to cover up all these things, on some technical plea. (Interruptions) We want to know from the Government what the position is, and what they have advised the Madhya Pradesh Government. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Why not give a reply to the query made by Mr. Indrajit Gupta ? (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is the answer ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Hon. Member give it to me. I will find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a serious matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is there a collusion with the Union Carbide ? Is not an active lobby working here ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got it. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have demanded that the Jyotirmoy Committee's report should be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I was replying to you. I have got the full reply from the Minister yesterday. I will go through it, and tomorrow I will give my decision.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Tomorrow you will take a decision. Will you allow it to be laid on the Table ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will see. If according to all the things.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are talking like a Minister, Sir. (Interruptions) You are in a better position than a Minister. Why do you reply like a Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not. I will have to look into all these things, because I have to be answerable to you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : A group of prominent Indians of

Arya Samaj has gone to South Africa.  
(*Interruptions*) It is evident...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked; I am waiting for the reply, and I will take my decision. I have already taken notice of it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is in total contravention of our policy.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked the Minister.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, you said three days ago ..(*Interruptions*) The External Affairs Minister is sitting here. What is he doing ? Why do you allow people to go to South Africa ? How has a delegation of Arya Samaj been permitted to go to South Africa ? We are shedding tears for the people of South Africa, and you are permitting people to go there.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, I have given notice...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : Let the Minister make an observation.

MR. SPEAKER : No, we can take a decision. I have written.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are you going to make a statement ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : 'I will come tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They cannot go without your permission.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Is the Minister going to give a clarification tomorrow ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is why we are asking...Yes, Mr. Basudeb Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, I have given an adjournment motion, there has been large scale rigging. ...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, you are an old Hon. Member. It is not my domain, there is an Election Commission.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There has been large scale rigging in Silchar constituency...

MR. SPEAKER : No question.

(*Interruptions*)

*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given a Calling Attention Notice five days ago about the punishment being given by the Delhi Administration for not removing the plates in Hindi...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is being looked into.

[*English*]

We are taking action on that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The problem is that when we decide to take a decision to discuss anything, I am rather very much pained to see that when the question comes into the House, very few Members remain on the floor of the House. Bhopal discussion, I allowed, and there were twelve or thirteen Members in the House. I do not like that. And now you are asking about it !

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No. I must warn you. This is not the proper thing.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The gas tragedy discussion was a call attention.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : No discussion is allowed...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We agreed. Sir, we had agreed, no problem. There was no opposition from the ruling Party. It is the BAC which took the decision. You were not there.

It was decided in the BAC.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before the session is over ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. It was decided not to discuss it. You come to me, I will tell you what happened.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Delhi in the name of Hindi...

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen.

[English]

I am taking action against them. That will be rectified.—(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a paper with me in which it has been stated by the Executive Councilor that Delhi Police have become robbers. They are imposing fines on thousands of people. I want that you should take urgent action. The Delhi Administration is saying that the Delhi Police are looting... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, regarding your critical observations about Members not being present, if I remember aright...(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Sir, I said it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If I remember aright, the Bhopal issue was discussed on a Call Attention Motion where only five Members could participate; other Members could not participate even if they wanted to.

MR. SPEAKER : I said it. I did it intentionally to warn my Members that they should take interest, I am not doing anything wrong.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It was a discussion on a Call Attention.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Papers laid.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta for 1984-85

[English]

12.09 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.
- (2) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1677/85]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of National Institute of Rehabilitations Training and Research for 1984-85 and National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secundrabad for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of

the National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See. No. L.T. 1678/85]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See. No. L.T. 1679/85]

**Annual Report and Review on the Working of Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi for 1984-85**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table :**

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See. No. L.T. 1680/85]

**Navy Leave (First Amendment) Regulations 1985 and Statement for delay, Cantonments (Regulation of Procedure of Committees for Arbitration, Rules 1985; Lucknow Cantonment Registration and Control of Dogs and Prevention of Rabies (Amendment) Byelaws, 1984 etc.**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM**

(SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : On behalf of Shri Arun Singh, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Navy Leave (First Amendment) Regulation, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. S.R.O. 117 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1985, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See. No. L.T. 1681/85]

- (3) A copy of the Cantonments (Regulation of Procedure of Committees of Arbitration) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 235 in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 281 of the Cantonments Act, 1924.
- (4) A copy of the Lucknow Cantonment Registration and Control of Dogs and the Prevention of Rabies (Amendment) Bye-laws' 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 1/2/189 in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1985 under sub-section (4) of section 284 of the Cantonments Act, 1924.
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1682/85]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Defence

Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1683/85]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of Sixty-two Cantonment Boards for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Consolidated Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Sixty-two Cantonment Boards for the year 1984-85.
- (iii) A copy of the Bi-Annual Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Sixty-two Cantonment Boards for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1684/85]

#### Notification under Customs Act. 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 900(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Austrian Schillings, Belgian Francs, Danish Kroners, Deutsche Marks, Dutch Guilders, French Francs, Italian Lire and Swedish Kroners into Indian Currency or vice-versa, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1685/85]

**Reviews on the Working of and Annual Reports of Uranium Corporation of India Ltd, Jaduguda for 1984-85, Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Bombay for 1984-85, Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1984-85 etc. etc.**

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) : I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :
- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1686/85]

- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1687/85]

- (c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments



of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1688/85]

- (d) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the CMC Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the CMC Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1689/85]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1690/85]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1691/85]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1692/85]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1693/85]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85 together with Audits Report thereon.

- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1694/85]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on

the working of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1695/85]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No L.T. 1696/85]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1697/85]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1698/85]

Notification under Andhra Scientific Company Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1982, Reviews on the Working of and Annual Reports of Bharat Dynamics Ltd. Hyderabad for 1984-85, Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. for 1984-85, etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES, (SHRI SUKH RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Andhra Scientific Company Limited, (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1982 :—

- (i) The Andhra Scientific Company Limited (Acquisition and transfer of Undertakings) (Intimation regarding Mortgage, Charge, lien or other interest in any Property) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 13(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1985.
- (ii) The Andhra Scientific Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Administration of Funds Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 14(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1699/85]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad,

for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1700/85]

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1701/85]

(c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Limited, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1702/85]

(d) (i) A statement regarding review by the Government on the working of the Pragma Tools Limited for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Pragma Tools Limited, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1703/85]

(e) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1704/85]

**Annual Report and Review on the Working of National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi for 1984-85**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1706/85]

**Annual report and review on the working of Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling for 1984-85.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of

the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 1983-84 (b) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1705/85]

**Notification under All India Services Act, 1951, Annual Report and Review on the working of Central Civil Services Sports Board, New Delhi for 1984-85.**

**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 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 (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 884(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1985.

(ii) The All India Services (Leave) Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1111 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1707/85]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Civil Services Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Civil Services Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1708/85]

12.10 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

##### Tenth Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharam-puri) : I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

#### COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

[English]

##### Twentieth Report

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to present the Twentieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-second Report of the Committee (7th Lok Sabha) on the Department of Atomic Energy—Generation of Electricity.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

[English]

##### Twenty-first Report

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the Twenty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of Public Accounts Committee on Para 14 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982-83, Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs) regarding loss of revenue due to no-revision of rentals.

12.11 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

[English]

##### Fourth Report

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi

and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

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COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

Sixth Report

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-Sixth Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs —Reservations for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Assam Rifles, BSF, CISF, and CRPF.

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SUSPENSION OF LUNCH HOUR

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI  
H. K. L. BHAGAT) : As we have to trans-  
act some important legislative business today,  
I suggest that the lunch hour may be sus-  
pended today.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of  
the House to suspend the lunch hour today ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

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12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Non-implementation of agreement  
arrived at between  
DUTA and UGC

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnu-  
pur) : I call the attention of the Minister of

Human Resources Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Reported non-implementation of agreement arrived at in January, 1983 between Delhi University Teachers’ Association and University Grants Commission in regard to improvement of service conditions of teachers, leading to discontentment among them and steps taken by Government in that regard.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA  
ROHATGI) : The Delhi University Teachers’  
Association has launched an indefinite strike  
from December 10, 1985 to press their  
demands. The main demands are (1) with-  
drawal of U.G.C.’s instructions regarding the  
termination of the Merit Promotion Scheme;  
(2) improvement of housing facilities; (3)  
sanction of stagnation removal increments  
for selection grade lecturers in colleges;  
and (4) institution of Professor’s grade in  
colleges.

The Delhi University Teachers’ Associa-  
tion had gone on a protracted strike from  
October 12, 1982 which was called off on  
January 29, 1983. The major demands of the  
teachers at that time were (1) implementation  
of a time-bound promotion for all teachers,  
and (2) improvement of housing facilities for  
teachers in the university and its colleges.

In November-December, 1982, the UGC  
had finalised Merit Promotion Schemes for  
University and College Teachers for the  
country as a whole. On representations made  
to it, the UGC reviewed the scheme and  
decided to apply a uniform ceiling upto  
33½ per cent in the case of both university  
and college teachers. Later, the UGC also  
agreed to certain flexibility in implementing  
the scheme in regard to the Delhi University  
and its colleges. The strike was called off on  
that basis.

The Merit Promotion Scheme was  
formulated by the UGC as a Sixth Plan  
Scheme. With the termination of the Sixth  
Plan, the Commission informed the uni-  
versities that the Merit Promotion Scheme

also stood terminated. In the meanwhile, the Commission had appointed a Committee headed by Prof. R. C. Mehrotra to examine the present structure of emoluments and conditions of service of college and university teachers and to make recommendations on them, including the provision of opportunities for professional advancement of teachers. As the report of the Committee has not been received as yet, the UGC has since advised that the Merit Promotion Scheme will continue till such time as the revision of pay scales and related matters are finalised by the U.G.C.

In January, 1983, the Delhi University was advised that they might formulate a scheme for construction of staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 3 crores for university employees and Rs. 6 crores for college employees. The scheme for university employees has since been sanctioned and construction is in progress. As the number of colleges in Delhi is large, there was some delay in the formulation of the scheme for college employees. However, this scheme has also been formulated and is in the process of finalisation and approval.

As for the demands for removal of stagnation and institution of Professor's grade in colleges, the Delhi University had informed DUTA on January 28, 1983 that these matters would be placed before the appropriate authorities of the University and their recommendations would be taken up with the U.G.C. for implementation. The University requested the UGC in April, 1983 for sanction to create posts of Professors in Colleges in Delhi. As acceptance of the Delhi University's proposal involved a major change in staffing pattern of colleges, the Commission has referred the proposal to the Mehrotra Committee.

The recommendations of the Delhi University to sanction one increment every alternate year subject to a maximum of five increments to the selection grade lecturers who are already at the maximum of their scale was referred to the UGC in November, 1983. As the scales of pay and allowances of teachers in Central Universities are determined by the Central Government, the proposal for stagnation removal increment was examined by Government at the request of the UGC. In Government service, the concept

of stagnation removal increment has been accepted only in respect of employees who are in pay scales whose maximum does not exceed Rs. 1200/- p.m. The maximum of the pay scale of selection grade lecturers is Rs. 1900/- p.m.

The Government have, on their own, been considering alternate sources to raise funds for construction of houses for university employees. Discussions were held with various financial institutions like the Housing Development Finance Corporation. In the discussions with HDFC, Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University were also associated to formulate a proposal. As this scheme involves a major departure from the normal pattern of funding, it requires careful consideration and approval of various authorities. We are pursuing this matter. This scheme did not form part of the settlement of the strike in January, 1983.

The specific commitments made in respect of the Merit Promotion Scheme in January, 1983 are being implemented. Construction of staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 3 crores for university employees is in progress. The Rs. 6 crore scheme for college employees is being finalised.

Before the Delhi University Teachers' Association went on strike on December 10, 1985, I met their representatives and assured them that we are always willing to consider their problems and that all specific commitments made by the Government would be honoured. It is disappointing that despite this assurance, they went on strike. Even after the strike started, the steps taken in regard to the issues were explained to the teachers' representatives; yet the strike continues. The House will appreciate that the Government have been sympathetic to the problems of the teaching community and are doing everything possible to meet their genuine demands. The Government hope that in view of this the strike will be called off in the larger interests of the academic community.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) :  
The Statement made by the Hon. Minister

is not at all convincing. At the very outset I would urge upon the Hon. Minister to take to personal intervention so that this stalemate in the field of education is ended. Don't leave it in the hands of the bureaucracy.

As we all know, in 1982, the Delhi University Teachers were compelled to take recourse to an indefinite 'cease work' programme because the attempts for a peaceful settlement had failed. On 13th January, 1983, the Delhi High Court, under Chief Justice Prakash Narain and Justice Jain, intervened through a public litigation filed by the father of a student. The High Court summoned the Government of India, the UGC, the Delhi University and the DUTA representatives and the hearings began. On 20th January, with the approval of all the concerned parties, the Chief Justice, Shri Prakash Narain, proposed a working formula. All accepted that formula on 23rd but the Counsel for the Government of India challenged the jurisdiction of this High Court.

On 25th January, 1983 Shrimati Shiela Kaul, the then Education Minister in a Press conference gave some categorical assurance to the striking teachers on the basis of which the 'cease work' was withdrawn. But the commitment made by the Hon. Education Minister was honoured more in breach rather than in observance. The document "Challenge of education" has harped on the term de-politicisation again and again—which we discussed recently. In the name of de-politicisation the Education Ministry perhaps expect that teachers remain as mute spectators even when grave injustice is meted out to them.

6000 teachers have struck work in the very heart of the national capital. As a result more than one lakh fifty thousand students are suffering.

In view of this, I want to ask the following questions :

I want to ask the Hon. Minister as to why college teachers are not being allowed to enjoy professor's scale.

Secondly I would like to know why the teachers of professional colleges (under Delhi

university) do not enjoy the same benefits as are enjoyed by other teachers. I would like to know as to why Ordinance No. 12 of the University is not applicable to these colleges. Also I would like to know why the teachers of professional colleges are compelled to retire at 58. These are my questions.

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY** (Nalgonda) : The Hon. Minister is a very learned man and he knows the problems of the university teachers and students. He was a famous Education Minister in Andhra Pradesh; he settled many issues. But here unfortunately in Delhi university this thing has happened. This is the second time that teachers went on strike within 2 years. The teachers actually were suffering for want of promotions and want of housing facilities. For want of Ph.D. degrees they are not actually being encouraged by the UGC. I want to know from the Minister whether any agreement has been reached between university authorities UGC and DUTA during 1983. If so, what are the contents of that agreement? Has any promotion avenues been created during that period especially for the college teachers? Has any professor grades been created to these college teachers? I want to know this from the Minister. Has any housing facilities been created for the teachers? If so how much amount was spent so far? How much amount you are going to spend in future? I want to know all these details from the Hon. Minister.

**SHRI ANIL BASU (ARAMBAGH)** : The statement made by the Minister is full of anomalies. You just go through the statement made by the Minister. I am reading the statement, page 6. It says :

The Government have been sympathetic to the problems of the teaching community and are doing everything possible to meet their genuine demands.

By saying 'genuine demands' she wants to escape from the position of delay in the matter of settlement of the problem of Delhi university teachers. She has not stated that she is sympathetic to Delhi University Teacher' demands. He escaped that question.

Sir, the Delhi University is the Central University. In respect of all other Central

Universities the teachers of the Colleges and the Universities are treated as faculty teachers and they are given the same scale of pay and they are enjoying the benefits in respect of promotion and other things. But in the Delhi University which is a Central University in this Capital, the professional teachers of the Colleges and the University are denied all these benefits. I want to know from the Hon. Minister : Do you know that the teachers had been stagnating in their respective grades for the last six years in the Delhi University ? If so, do you think it is desirable for a teacher to stagnate like this without any prospect of any relief ? What effect will there be on the morale of the teachers and what action do you contemplate to take to remove the stagnation and whether you accept the University's proposal for stagnation removal, which provides for one increment every alternate year ? Is it a fact that the Delhi School teachers and principals had been given stagnation relief for the last two years through a Cabinet decision ? If so, on what basis it has been denied to the Delhi University teachers ? Also, is it a fact that the Delhi University Merit Promotion Scheme is incorporated in the Ordinances XI and XII of the Delhi University which have the concurrence of the Visitor and the Ministry of Human Resources Development through their representatives in the University Court Executive Council and Academic Council ? If so, does it not violate the principle of natural justice if these Ordinances which govern the service conditions of teachers are arbitrarily made infructuous ?

Sir, you know that in the other Central Universities the employees and the teachers are provided accommodation up to a ceiling of 40 per cent of the strength. But in the Delhi University, even 5 per cent of the employees and teachers are not getting accommodation, though many assurances are given by the Minister and the UGC itself in this regard. Will the Minister consider constructing houses for the Delhi University College and University teachers and employees ? A proposal for spending Rs. 20 crores for housing was sent by the Delhi University to the concerned authorities of the Ministry and the UGC. I would like to know whether they are going to implement it during the Seventh Plan

period. If not, when will it be implemented for providing them accommodation ? I want a categorical reply to all these questions.

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I go into the matter in regard to this Statement, I would like to point out that all the Delhi University teachers have gone on strike for 9 days. There was strike from 10th December. Yesterday they have decided to go on strike indefinitely until the agreement reached in 1983 January is implemented. Before this strike, there was another strike for 109 days. That strike began some time in November and ended in January 1983. It was, I think, the longest strike in the history of Delhi University and after this strike an agreement was reached and now the subject of the Call Attention Motion in this House is non-implementation of that agreement which was reached in January 1983. There are 3 or 4 points in the Agreement—the first was about the promotions of teachers, the second was about housing and the third was about the stagnation removal and the fourth was the introduction of Professors grade in colleges. The Statement says that most of the points have been met in the mean time and the Government is very much eager to fulfil and to implement the points that were reached in the Agreement. But you will find Sir, that if we go into the points raised by the Minister in her Statement one by one, then you would kindly find that none of the points was ever fulfilled by the Government.

Regarding housing scheme, it was decided that the professors would be provided with houses since Delhi is facing acute shortage of housing. But the Government did not care to provide housing for the Delhi University college teachers. In view of the terrible housing situation in Delhi University, the Ministry agreed in principle to provide Rs. 20 crores more for the housing scheme in 1984. These promises have not yet been fulfilled by the Government. How can the Minister say that the Government has fulfilled the points raised in the agreement ? Therefore, there was no reason to believe that the agreement was fulfilled at all.

If you take the case of promotion and stagnation removal, in fact, none of the



Delhi University teachers has got the benefit. Delhi University teachers and teachers all over the country feel that there should be promotion avenues because if one enters into this profession of teaching, there is very scant scope for promotion. Therefore, there should be enough avenue for promotion in the rank of lecturers and other college teachers. Some of the lecturers may be promoted to the professors grade and that. This has to be done in a liberal manner. But that was not done at all. The Delhi University Teachers Association demanded that Government should implement that ongoing and the quota-free promotion scheme. as was agreed upon. This scheme was incorporated in July 1983 in the Ordinances XI and XII of the University which govern the service of the college teachers. These are all about the statutes of the Delhi University. But the Government thought it better to deny the provisions made in the Statutes namely ordinances XI and XII. So, the Government should look into it and see that the provisions made in the ordinances XI and XII are honoured. But the Minister, in her statement, says that these provisions had been met and all the genuine grievances of the professors and teachers have been redressed. But that is not true. I am of the opinion that the points made in the statement of the Minister are not correct. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister.

In 1973, the Government appointed the Sen Committee for revision of pay scales of teachers. The Sen Committee recommended that pay revision should be done every 5 years. Is it not a fact that if this revision had been done in time, the problem of stagnation would not have arisen at all? Why has the formation of the pay revision committee been delayed by six years thereby creating a problem of stagnation? Therefore, the recommendation of the Sen Committee should be honoured and there should be a pay re-vision committee and it should be done every 5 years.

I would like the Minister to answer to these questions.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):**  
Sir, this is very unfortunate that today is the 9th day of strike by the Delhi University

Teachers. The Delhi University teachers have not suddenly launched a strike. They left no stone unturned to impress upon University authorities, UGC and the Education Ministry, to implement the agreement which was arrived at in the year, 1983 but it has led to the prolonged strike by the university teachers. This was announced by the then Minister Mrs. Sheila Kaul also. But the main three demands were not implemented by the Government. They waited for long three years. Some proposals were referred to Mehrotra Committee and this Mehrotra Committee has not yet submitted its recommendations.

When UGC, University authorities and Ministry of Education have agreed to implement, why are they taking so much time? If the Government is so sympathetic to the teaching community of our country, why these genuine demands of the University teachers of Delhi University which is one of the premiere Universities of our country, are not being implemented?

This stagnation removal and introduction of professors grade in colleges is one of the main demands of the University teachers and the proposal was sent by academic council and executive of the University to the UGC and then UGC to the Ministry of Education and this proposal is pending since long in the Ministry of Education now.

The Minister has stated in his statement on p.3 :

“The concept of stagnation removal implementation has been accepted only in respect of employees who are in pay scales whose minimum does not exceed Rs. 1,200/- p.m.”

When these agreements were made, Government also agreed to implement the proposal to remove stagnation and at that time they did not think that this will hinder to remove the stagnation.

I want to know from the Education Minister—he will clarify—what hinders the Ministry of Education to implement this main demand, this removal of stagnation.

Due to this, about 500 teachers are not receiving their increment.

As regards the service rules, there should be uniform service rules. But in Delhi University, the service rules are not uniform. For general colleges, there is a set of service rules and for professional colleges there is another. The professional college teachers are to retire at the age of 58 years, but the other college teachers retire at 60 years and even after 60 years, after superannuation, they get re-employment for two or three years; that means, five years more. Why should there be such a discrimination? That is not there in other Central Universities, in the Banaras Hindu University or the Aligarh Muslim University or the Viswabharati. There are so many Central Universities, but this discrimination is not there in any of those Universities; this discrimination is there only in Delhi University. Why?

One Working Group was appointed by the University to recommend democratisation of the University, and they submitted their report long back. But the recommendations of this Working Group have not yet been implemented. Moreover, the University authorities are imposing restriction on two terms for elected teachers' representatives in the Academic Council and in the Executive Council.

My friend, Mr. R. P. Das, has already asked about the Sen Committee's recommendation that every five years there should be one Pay Commission. If the University authorities or the UGC had constituted a Pay Commission, then this problem would not have arisen.

I request the Hon. Minister of Human Resources Development to intervene immediately because this involves not only 6,000 teachers but thousands and thousands of student community; the higher education in Delhi has now come to a standstill. So, I request him to intervene immediately, sit with the representatives of the Delhi University Teachers' Association and implement immediately the three main demands which they accepted; which they agreed to implement, three years back.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. V.

NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, the statement made by my colleague was in response to a Calling Attention Notice given by Hon. Members which was quite specific. They said something about non-implementation of the agreement arrived at in January, 1983. Now, what all is not contained in that agreement is beside the point. We can certainly go into details, merit, etc., but not in connection with the answering of this Calling Attention. I think, that is quite clear. And we have made it perfectly clear that, if there was an agreement in 1983 whereby Government made any commitment, we stand by that commitment, we honour that commitment. But, before that, we will have to find out whether there was a commitment. By Mr. Acharia saying that it was there or my saying that it was not there, this is not going to be decided either way. I stand by the commitment. There is no question of going back on any commitment made in 1983. This has been made abundantly clear to every one. (*Interruptions*) Now, the question is this. It is being said that we have denied or we are going back on the commitment. I want to tell every one concerned that we are not going back on any commitment made. I have asked those who are concerned in this to tell me what commitments were made. Merely someone saying that there was a commitment does not make it a commitment. It has to be either on record or in the correspondence. I have already stated what commitments were made according to us and what implementation is being done.

In regard to a particular issue, if it is proved today thus there had been a commitment I say this minute, this moment, I say that I stand by the commitment. But I have to tell you that we have not come to that conclusion.

(*Interruptions*)

Shall we go and discuss it later? Are we negotiating on the floor of this House? You have brought something to my notice and I am replying. You and I are not parties to it. As publicmen you have brought a matter to my notice.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are very much concerned, that is why we have brought it.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Very good. I want to tell you that my concern is

no less than yours. It is even a little more because I have to run the show. There is a difference even there. I want to tell you that if there is a commitment, whatever happens to others, I am prepared to abide by it. But I find that in terms there is no commitment.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : That was stated by your predecessor Mrs. Sheila Kaul in a press statement.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : We will go into it. *(Interruptions)*

Interrupting me is not going to improve the situation. Let us understand.

SHRI R. P. DAS : The UGC had made the commitment.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I will go into Mrs. Sheila Kaul's statement. I have already gone into it. I have gone into the records, I have gone into what the Finance Ministry has said, what we have been doing and where the matters stand at the moment. I have not said anything in the statement to say that I am rejecting it. I have only stated the facts as they are.

Now the point is about the strike. I don't know whether we are really discussing the strike or discussing the demands. Because it is said that as a result of... *(Interruption)* .. The point is that I don't find any relationship between the strike and any of these demands. Some have been accepted, some are in the pipeline and the others are being considered. That was all that was said.

We have considered it not once, not twice, but we are again and again trying to plead with the Finance Ministry if we can do it. But the point is that Government is all one. No Minister in the Education Ministry can make a commitment, a commitment in the sense in which you are taking a commitment without the matter being examined at Government's level with all the Ministries involved.

That is why there is no question of our going back on a commitment. What I want to submit to you Mr. Acharia is, you please tell me how it is a commitment. I have

looked into my records. I am open to conviction, I am open to your convincing me. I have told the Vice Chancellor asking him to give me all the papers that he has in regard to these matters. He has sent some papers. I am not clear that there is a commitment on that Nor, I am sure, he also is clear. It is a question of interpretation.

SHRI R. P. DAS : There is a clear agreement between the VC and the UGC.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Please produce it. I am not asking you to produce it. I am also asking those who are concerned to produce the agreement.

*(Interruptions)*

I think it is all settled. We are settling it here. If there is a commitment I stand by it, please produce the commitment. It is as simple as that.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU : The Minister is asking for the agreement, we will lay it on the table.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I won't allow. No papers shall be laid on the table.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Please give it to me. I will take it from you. I am prepared to sit with you also, if necessary.

*(Interruptions)*

We will examine the agreement.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. P. DAS : UGC is an agency of the Education Ministry.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is not an agency of the Education Ministry. It is a body created by statute. It has its own rules and method of functioning. I want to ask the Hon. Members do they think UGC is an agency of the Ministry ? *(Interruptions)*

Don't be so unkind to the UGC. In your ever-enthusiasm to make a point do not reduce the UGC to an agency of the Government.

SHRI R. P. DAS : If it is not an agency, then it is a Commission that is being guided by the Education Ministry.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : UGC has its own autonomy. It goes by its rules. We do not give directions everyday to the UGC. (*Interruptions*) We are going astray from the main point. I stand by all the commitments made in 1983. All that has to be done is to convince me that there has been commitment to issue (a), issue (b), issue (c) and issue (d). I stand by it. There is no need for further trying to sort it out on the Floor of the House. You were supposed to ask only certain clarifications. I may repeat that if there is a commitment that commitment is acceptable to me. It will be honoured by me.

SHRI R. P. DAS : It is an agreement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even if it is an agreement it means there is a commitment.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : If there is an agreement it means there is certain commitment also. Hair-splitting is not going to take us anywhere. If there is an agreement according to which there is a commitment I stand by it. Let us go into it. We have gone into it. Frankly, we do not find there was any commitment to implement it immediately. As regards the issue of stagnation the matter is receiving attention at Government level. We have tried to plead with the Finance Ministry. They have said this is not possible. (*Interruptions*) All Government is one. I need not even tell you which Ministry has said what. The point is we have not been able so far to take a favourable decision nor was there any commitment to take a favourable decision. All that we said was that we will consider it. I stand by that. That we will immediately do it in your favour was not a part of the agreement. So, I cannot say I am going to do it here and now. This is the position. Please try to understand and tell your friends in the interest of everybody. This is how we are going about it. Keeping the sword of the strike hanging over it, it is very difficult for any Government to sit with anyone in a dispassionate atmosphere and solve these prob-

lems. We will consider whatever is under consideration. We will implement whatever has been committed for implementation. If orders are to be issued on something which has been decided upon they will be issued. We will not even ask whether they are going to continue the strike or not. So, far as our decisions are concerned we will take them in proper time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, the Hon. Minister can take up this matter with the Finance Ministry. After all it involves a few lakhs of rupees.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : You had your say and I had mine.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us take up the next item of the business of the House. Now, Matters under Rule 377.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) Need to re-establish a Divisional Office at Nainpur railway junction in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Madhya Pradesh, Nainpur is the biggest junction of Central Eastern Railway on narrow gauge line where earlier there used to be Divisional Manager's office. Because of this, the railway line in the area was well managed and well maintained, but with the shifting of the Divisional Office from Nainpur not only the management and maintenance has deteriorated but thousands of persons have lost their means of livelihood also. This has caused anger and resentment among the people. Due to inadequate arrangements and lack of inspection, a serious rail accident had occurred last year near Charai-gaon in which hundreds of people lost their lives. The people had agitated against this accident as well as against shifting of the Divisional Office. As a result of the then Railway Minister Shri Abdul Ghani Khan

Choudhry's assurance about reopening of the Divisional Office, the agitation was withdrawn, but due to appointment of mere A. D. M. in place of the Divisional Manager is again causing anger among the people and the issue has become the point of discussion among the people. It is, therefore, requested that immediate action to open Divisional Manager's Office instead of Assistant Divisional Manager's Office may kindly be taken.

- (ii) **Need to increase the relaying capacity of T. V. Centre at Faizabad and to set up another T. V. Centre at Akbarpur town of Faizabad district in U. P.**

SHRI R. P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in disseminating the information regarding development to the entire population in the developed and developing countries, television has a significant role to play, and in countries like India which are fast developing, its importance becomes all the more vital. Actually, for making available the information regarding the achievements of the Government the common man in the rural areas, and to inform them about new techniques in agriculture, health and other day-to-day programmes by encouraging them to achieve literacy, television is needed most. In this connection a television centre was opened recently in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh, but its range is merely 15 kms. which does not cover even half of the district. Merely to show that a television centre has been commissioned in such and such district is just completing a formality. Unless the entire population is benefited with that facility, the aim of the Government is not fulfilled. Ayodhya city is also in Faizabad district and it is famous all over the world because it is the city of Lord Rama. In the eastern part of the district is situated Dargah Kichhota Sharief where even foreigners come to beg for fulfilment of their desires. Akbarpur and Tanda, the eastern tehsils of the district are the biggest tehsils and Akbarpur is situated in the middle of the district. A large number of people in Akbarpur and Tanda cities in these two tehsils and in Jalalpur municipality area and Kichhota Sharief and Goshaiganj town area in Sadar Tehsils are installing television sets, but they are not getting the benefit of that. Contigu-

ous to the south of this area is the district of Sultanpur. In such a situation, either the transmission capacity of the television centre at Faizabad should be enhanced or alternatively, another television centre should be opened at Akbarpur so that the entire population of the district gets the benefit. I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India that keeping in view the above situation, a television centre at Akbarpur tehsil headquarters in Faizabad district (U. P.) should be opened at the earliest so that the people living in Akbarpur, Tanda tehsils and surrounding areas like Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Sultanpur districts could also be benefited by it.

[English]

- (iii) **Constitutional amendment needed for making necessary amendments in the list of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes**

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU (Adoor) : Sir, there has been a demand for amending the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so as to include certain communities and castes in it. The identification of castes which are extremely backward both socially and economically, for inclusion in the list is a continuous process. The original list was not complete in itself and that is why periodic amendments had to be made in it. It is well known that a large number of castes in different parts of the country are extremely backward and so they deserve to be included in the list of SC and ST. Similarly, a number of deletions are to be made from the list. But in the absence of an amendment this cannot be done.

In view of the urgency of the problem I would request the Government to bring about the required constitutional amendment at the earliest for inclusion of such castes which are suffering from extreme social and economic disabilities and also to delete such castes which do not deserve to be in the list.

13.00 hrs.

- (iv) **Installation of a high power TV transmitter at Alwar, Rajasthan**

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Sir, Alwar is a satellite town of the National

Capital Region. Alwar is a growing industrial town. Present TV transmitter at Alwar city is of 25 KW only. It can feed the viewers of TV residing within 25 kilometer periphery of Alwar city,

Important towns of Alwar like Rajgar, Thanagazi, Kishangar-Bas, Khairthal, Tijara, Mandawar and Bansur are deprived of the TV facilities. TV is a media for education, social awareness and informative of the modern science and technology. It is a necessity for the people of modern age.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to install a high power transmitter for TV at Alwar, Rajasthan.

[Translation]

(v) **Need to bring about uniformity in the levy of taxes by States and Union Territories**

**\*\*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat)**: It is very necessary to bring in uniformity in the taxes being levied in different States and Union Territories. This question was discussed in detail in the meeting of Commissioners and the Conference of Regional Councils held in Bangalore in 1982. However, nothing could be done so far in this regard. The sales tax and other levies on goods in certain Union Territories are very low. This adversely affects the neighbouring States. For instance, the levy on motor car etc. is 15 per cent in Kerala whereas it is only 6 per cent in the neighbouring area, Pondicherry. The Government of Kerala has reduced it to 6 per cent in order to bring about uniformity in the levy. But recently, the Government of Pondicherry has reduced it further to 3 per cent. This has badly affected the trade and the revenue of the State of Kerala.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to intervene in the matter and take steps to prevent the Union Territory administration from reducing taxes in this manner unilaterally.

**\*\*The Speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.**

(vi) **Need to open more purchase centres in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh to enable farmers to sell their paddy at support price**

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj)**: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, despite the announcement by the Government, the support price of paddy will be Rs. 142, Rs. 146 and Rs. 155. In the absence of any purchase centre in Mirzapur district (Uttar Pradesh) the paddy is being sold at less than even Rs. 100. It is even more regretful that at this price also the farmers are not able to sell their yield at the time of their need. Consequently, there is restlessness and deep resentment among the farmers of Mirzapur. On the other hand, arrears from the farmers are being recovered with strictness, whereas the area has been in the grip of natural calamities like floods and drought for the last many years.

I, therefore, under this notice, request the Central Government to open requisite number of purchase centres, particularly in Narayanpur, Adarhat, Jamalpur, Ahrora, Ramgarh, Robersganj, Rajgarh, Baraval etc. and hope that in the interest of the farmers purchase centres will be opened without any delay.

(vii) **Demand for a paper factory in backward district of Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh to utilise high calcium limestone available there**

[English]

**SHRI D. N. Reddy (Cuddapah)**: Sir, high calcium lime stone is available in plenty in Cuddapah district. This is used mostly in paper industry, and not used in cement factories. This being so, I want the Government should come forward to locate one paper factory to manufacture all kinds of paper in the public sector at Cuddapah, a backward district of Andhra Pradesh, thus not only using the large stocks of lime stone, but also it would develop the backward Rayalseema area.

(viii) **Need to import raw sugar instead of refined sugar and to reprocess it in the country**

**SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar)**: Low sugar production in the last years has forced

the Government of India to import large quantities of sugar to meet the domestic requirements. Presently refined sugar is imported and distributed through marketing channels to the consumer. Instead of importing refined sugar if raw sugar of 96 per cent is imported (at two-third of the cost of refined sugar), it can be processed by the indigenous industry at reasonable cost. This policy will provide better capacity utilization to the industry and provide job opportunity to a large number of labour force. The proposal will also increase the Gross National Product of the country and at the same time conserve precious foreign exchange at the rate of Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 per tonne of sugar imported in the country. At the present import level of 10 lakh tonnes an estimated Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 crores of foreign exchange can be saved while providing jobs to thousands of workers.

A similar policy decision was also taken in the earlier years and the raw sugar was reprocessed to refined sugar by the sugar industry. Even now the factories are in a position to take up reprocessing job on behalf of Government of India at most competitive rates which will serve the interest of workers, Government, consumers and the industry simultaneously.

Act, 1976, the Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1978, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981 and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government is seeking enactment of certain provisions through this Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill 1985 to provide for enlargement of the capital base of the nationalised banks. The Bill also seeks to amend a few other Acts to provide for uniformity in laying reports of the public sector banks on the Table of the two Houses as recommended by the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha. The name of United Commercial Bank is also proposed to be changed to UCO Bank to ensure that there is no confusion because of similarity of names between our Bank and a bank with similar nomenclature set up in Bangladesh. There are few other amendments to provide for a uniform term of office to Chairman of NABARD and Chairman and Managing Director, EXIM Bank on par with the chief executives of other banks and financial institutions. The statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill explains the main provisions.

13.05 hrs.

**BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT)  
 BILL**

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up item No. 18.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Regional Rural Banks

13.06 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The House is aware of the phenomenal expansion achieved by our banking system during the last 16 years or so. Its branch network has expanded from 8262 in June 1969 to 50,982 branches at the end of March 1985. The total quantum of deposits has increased from Rs. 4,646 crores in 1969 to Rs. 79,815 crores as on November, 22, 1985. Similarly, its advances have increased from a little less than Rs. 3,600 crores to over Rs. 51,827 crores over this period. Bulk of this expansion has been achieved by the public sector banks who have also taken upon themselves the responsibility of discharging socio-economic obligations of assisting priority sectors in an increasing measure. As the Hon. Members aware, these priority sector advances amounted to Rs. 18,691 crores in June 1985 accounting for

[Shri Janardhana Poojari]

41.3 per cent of the total outstanding advances of public sector banks.

In the context of these evergrowing operations, the capital base of the nationalised banks has remained relatively small. The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts 1970 and 1980, as they stand today, provide for a paid up capital of maximum of Rs. 15 crores. This base is very inadequate compared to the size of deposits mobilised by these banks. In international markets, particularly, where published balance sheets are scrutinised for determining the credit worthiness of the institution and where the concept of government ownership does not have a bearing on the credit worthiness of the institution, having a respectable ratio of capital to deposits is considered essential. The present Bill, therefore, seeks revision of this ceiling upward to Rs. 100 crores. The Hon. Members would recall that the House had sanctioned in the last Session a sum of Rs. 400 crores by way of supplementary grants for enabling Government to increase the paid up capital of the nationalised banks appropriately.

4. The enlargement of the capital base would/also improve the profitability of the banks to some extent. There is no denying the fact that rapid expansion of the branch network coupled with increasing cost of operations and administered interest rate structure with built-in concessional treatment to smaller borrowers has had impact on the profitability of the banks. Being financial institutions, generation of internal revenues, not only to provide for operational costs but also to provide for adequate reserves, is absolutely essential for our nationalised banks. During the recent past concerted efforts have been devoted to this particular aspect. Measures like upward revision of interest rates on government securities, upward revision of interest rates on food credit, abolition of interest tax, higher interest on cash deposits with the RBI, streamlining of procedure for payment of interest dues to the banks and similar measures are likely to help improvement of banks to earn higher profits. Enlarged capital base is another such measure. Simultaneously with these measures, we have also

asked the banks to ensure that they effect all possible economy in their expenditure and secure an improvement in the productivity of their manpower.

5. Efforts are also being devoted to bring about an all round improvement in the operations of the banks. Improvement in customer service has received special attention. Hon'ble Members would be aware of the machinery that we have created for redressal of customer grievances. In the metropolitan centres and State capitals, centralised systems are being organised in the form of customer service centres. Internally, banks have organised systems for redressal of customers' grievances. Norms for disposal of routine work have been evolved and the banks have been asked to prominently display the same in their branches. Bank executives at all levels are endeavouring to increase contact with the people in pursuance of Government guidelines. Efforts are also being made to quicken the pace of disposal by selective mechanisation and computerisation in bank branches. Measures are being taken to improve the quality of management at all levels.

6. We have initiated the process of setting the house in order and some results of these efforts have started becoming visible. It would not, however, be realistic to expect that the process of re-establishing an order would be anything spectacular, but I am sure that the customers would be able to experience and see the improvements in the functioning of the banks shortly.

7. I commend the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1985 to the House for consideration and passing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved.

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Regional Rural Banks, Act, 1976, the Deposit Insurance Corporation (Ame-



ndment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1978, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981 and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, be taken into consideration."

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad):**

Sir, I rise to make a few comments on this Banking Laws Bill which is, as a matter of fact, a combination of ten Bills. It is a pity that the Government has brought this Bill at a time when we hardly got two days. It was introduced yesterday and the copies were circulated to the Members only this morning. Many Members could not go through the provisions of the Bill, Though some of the Amendments are very simple. Yet several Amendments are far-reaching in nature, as the Hon. Minister has just now pointed out. Certainly we would like to study these proposals indepth, if sufficient time is made available. I also noticed that this Bill has not been referred to the Business Advisory Committee for allotment of time. No time has been allotted for debate to this Bill. I propose that there are ten Bills here, ten hours should be allotted for the consideration of this Bill. If the House agrees, otherwise I would request the Hon. Minister to postpone consideration of this Bill to the next Session, because there is no hurry, as I see, it about this Bill, it is not a very urgent measure which should be passed in a hurry in this Session itself. I noticed that the President's permission has been taken for introducing these financial Bills. It is okay, but the permission was received about ten days ago and the Bill has been brought before the House only yesterday. Secondly, the Speaker was kind enough to agree to the introduction of this Bill, dispensing with two days' notice. I notice further that not only this Bill, but another five Bills have been introduced with such a permission from the Speaker. I have no objection to the Speaker permitting the introduction of Bills without sufficient notice, as per the rules. But it should happen only in the case of 1 or 2 Bills, and not for so many Bills in one Session. I notice that for the Bill about customs tariff amendment and several other Bills which had been under the consideration of this House, Members could not file their

amendments; they had no time to study these Bills. In view of this, I am afraid that my comments are going to be only superficial, because I submit that I had not gone into depth and studied the various provisions of the Bill.

While commenting on this Bill, it comes to my mind that the debt-equity ratio for industries has recently been revised by Government of India under instructions from the Reserve Bank of India; I do not know for what reasons. I can only guess them. Previously the debt-equity ratio for industries for industrial finance was 2:1 i. e. 2 representing loan and 1 equity. This has been recently reduced to 1.5:1. In other wards, every entrepreneur has to invest today more than what he had to invest only a few months ago. This has upset the promotion of several industries, particularly in the medium sector where it is difficult for entrepreneurs to mobilize their own resources. This is causing a lot of hardship to the entrepreneurs. The argument seems to be that since the capital market is buoyant, money is available with the public because of various concessions and various liberalizations, and hence it would be possible for these companies to go to the public and mobilize more funds from the public, rather than raising loans from the institutions. It is a very laudable objective. But what are the impediments? We have to see the impediments before we know how it is causing hardships.

For any company going to public, several requirements are there. The main requirement is that unless the Public issue is under-written by the financial institutions or by the brokers, the issue cannot go to the public. Now, for medium companies it is very difficult to get the under-writing facilities. As you know, there are the companies started by Tatas and Birlas other big is business Houses, it is very easy for them because they are over-subscribed. It is not so with medium companies. It is very difficult for them to get under-writing facilities because no institution will come forward to under-write an issue of a company which has no name, which has no record of service, and is a new company. While I know that people want to subscribe to the public issues because they have got money, they cannot do

[Shri C. Madhav Reddy]

so because the companies are not coming before them, i. e. these companies public issue has not been under-written by the financial institutions or by the brokers. This is the difficulty. Because of this difficulty, it is not possible for them to raise more resources from the public or from themselves.

There is a very strong feeling among the entrepreneurs that this decision which has been taken by Government is really creating a lot of hardships to the entrepreneurs, and that this has to be remedied immediately.

Now I comes to the questions of credit guarantee scheme because in one of the Acts which is being amended today is the Credit Guarantee Corporation Bill. The credit guarantee System for small scale industries was in operation for quite some time. It is about fifteen years or so, or even more that this system had been introduced after the experts had gone to Japan and studied the credit guarantee system and its working in Japan and this was introduced partially in our country. This is available only to the small scale industries. How has it worked? What are the implications of the credit guarantee operations? What have been the problems confronted by the various financial institutions which have availed of this credit guarantee system these are the matters which have to be studied a little more carefully. To my knowledge this credit guarantee system has not been operating in this country very satisfactorily, for the simple reason that the Credit Guarantee Corporation, in which is a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India, and it is working almost like the Reserve Bank, it is the agency for providing credit guarantee to the financial institutions. Financial institutions and the banks which are giving term loans to the entrepreneurs are availing of this facility. All such loans are covered by the credit guarantee automatically. In spite of the fact that any other loan given to the entrepreneur as term loan is covered by the credit guarantee and the financial institution will not suffer any loss if the loan is not paid back by the entrepreneur, the institutions unfortunately, do not extend liberal financial assistance to the entrepreneurs. In spite of this scheme the institutions had been taking a lot of time in processing the loan applications. It has not liberalised their attitude

in processing these applications. Some time it takes years before the entrepreneur obtains the Sanction is paid the loan amount. This happens because the Credit Guarantee Corporation is a supervisory corporation of the R. B. I. It is not an institution separate from the Reserve Bank of India, not completely separated, though it is separate on paper, because it is a subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India. In Japan, the Credit Guarantee organisation is an absolutely different organisation. It has nothing to do with the main bank of that country. Now because of this, what happens is that every application is scrutinised carefully, to see that it dose fulfill the conditions and after that they should recover the amount on time. In case of default, the guarantee is not invoked. It is invoked only after all the efforts are made to recover the loan. The loan remains unrecovered for several-years. It is only then that credit guarantee is invoked. Even though it is automatically available, it is generally not invoked by the institutions. by the financial corporations or by the commercial banks. For this reason the credit guarantee system is not operating as it should have operated.

Coming to the question of the loaning the hon. Minister was kind enough to give us figures about deposits and also the advances, the loans the banking institutions in the country have been paying to the customers, and also the customers' services.

In this connection, I would like to submit that there are two types of loans given to the small scale industries or major industries. One is the term loan for which the credit guarantee operates. Another is the working capital loan. It is a major portion of the loan and this working capital loan consists of various types of advances. In practice, many of the facilities of the working capital loans are being misused by the major houses, by the big industrial houses and by adventurous entrepreneurs.

Now, for example, the cash credit system which is available to the entrepreneurs is generally misused. And the Mandi type of loans, bill discounting facilities all these facilities are being misused some times, they do not have any stocks in the godowns, but the loan is given on the hypothecation basis,

or on the lock and key basis, or there is over-valuation of stocks and this is the reason why some accounts are irregular and the banks are suffering losses only in such type of loans. The present system of working capital loan facilities to the industrialists is to be reviewed very carefully in order to see that no adventurist entrepreneur misuses these facilities. On the floor of this House we have been discussing several cases of misuse of bank loans. I was surprised to know that much of this misuse pertains only to the working capital loans, because in the case of term loans given by the banking institutions, the machinery is hypothecated, land and building is mortgaged and the institution has sufficient margin. It is always easier for the financial institution to recover the loan. But in the case of the working capital loan where the values of goods are inflated, or in *mandi* type of loan or in discounting of Bills etc. much mischief is done. In several cases it was found that cheques were issued by the entrepreneur when there was no cash in his account. These cheques are purchased by the bank and they keep the cheques remain uncashed for two or three months. This facility is given to the entrepreneurs to help them to have liquidity. That way there has been a lot of aberration in the functioning of the cash credit systems in the country and all the banking institutions including commercial banks and nationalised banks follow this type of procedure. I am sorry, I cannot go into this aspect in detail. But I made only make a passing reference the Government should appoint a committee to go into the banking operations particularly the realm of cash credit and working capital loan in this country.

The Minister was mentioning about the customers service. Certainly the customers service has improved considerably of late. Yet there is much ground to be covered because I find that several small customers, pensioners and others who go to the banks are harassed. Sometimes, it takes quite a lot of time for them to encash their own cheques and to operate their accounts. It is one thing to say that the customers service is very good when people like us go and we are attended very well. We are not even required to go to the counters for getting cash. But that is not the customers service. I want that the smallest man who has to

withdraw only Rs. 5 from his account, should be immediately attended. That type of service should be our aim.

With these words, I support the Bill which is a welcome measure though I wished we had a more comprehensive Bill. Since this Bill has come, even now, at this stage, I request the Minister not to press for the passing of this Bill in this session. Let it partly be discussed now and then postpone consideration of this Bill.

[*Translation*]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) :  
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not agree with the motion of my friend from the Opposition that this Bill should not be discussed, but this much I will submit that this Bill has been brought in a hurry because of which the Hon. Members have not been able to study it in depth. I, therefore, request that such Bills should be presented well in time so that the Hon. Members get time to study and consider the Bills in detail.

I would definitely like to submit two or three points on this Bill. Firstly, you have written in the Statement of Objects and Reasons :

[*English*]

“To bring the provisions including appointment and term of office of the Chairman, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, on par with the provisions governing these matters in the case of Chief Executives of public sector banks and financial institutions.”

[*Translation*]

I feel that there was no particular need of this. Had there been separate terms and conditions it would not have made much difference because you have written here that :

[*English*]

“The Chairman and other directors shall be appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

Reserve Bank : Provided that the Central Government shall also consult the Board with regard to any appointment (except appointment to the first Board) to the office of Managing Director."

[Translation]

Further, you have written that :

[English]

"Where the Central Government is satisfied in consultation with the Reserve Bank and the Board, that it is necessary so to do it may appoint one or more whole-time directors with such designations as may be deemed appropriate by that Government and any whole-time director so appointed shall also be a member of the Board."

[Translation]

I would submit that you let the Board merely consult. It was not that you wanted to take action only at the instance of the Board. It is not necessary that the term of the Chairman and Director should be 5 years. In my opinion 3 years' term is the best. The minimum period of the term is the best. The short period of tenure will increase efficiency accordingly. In big companies persons are appointed for a period of 3 years, because one feels that if one's performance is satisfactory, he could be re-appointed, otherwise one becomes carefree, because he thinks that nobody can dismiss him for a period of 5 years. I, therefore, suggest that they may be appointed for a period of only 3 years.

The second thing, which you have said is that you will change the name of United Commercial Bank as UCO Bank because Bangla Desh has set up a bank by such a name. Sir, it is a very strange thing. If Pakistan sets up a Punjab National Bank tomorrow, you will change the name of Punjab National Bank. If Sri Lanka sets up a State Bank tomorrow, you will change the name of State Bank also. The plea that

since Bangla Desh has set up such a bank, you will rename it as UCO Bank so that you do not experience any difficulty in its operations or in international affairs, is not at all justified. The persons dealing with banks fully know that the United Commercial Bank is also known as UCO Bank. In Delhi, everybody know this fact. At Parliament Street, if somebody asks you about it and you may put counter question to him whether he wants to go to P.N.B. or UCO Bank, he will immediately say that he has to go to UCO Bank. Therefore, the persons dealing with banks are fully aware that this bank is called UCO Bank also. So, in my opinion it will not make much difference.

I fail to understand the idea of bringing the Chairman, and Managing Director, Exports/Imports at par with other chief executives.

In the end, I would like to say one or two things more. The Hon. Minister has emphatically said that the Bill under discussion has been brought here in order to bring efficiency in the working of banks. Sir, on Saturday, when I was in Assam I read in "Sun-Mark" a newspaper published from Calcutta that some peon of a bank in Uttar Pradesh opened an account in the name of R. N. Gupta and he continued committing fraud on that bank for 6 long years. He continued to be in service there and withdraw lakhs of rupees from the bank where he was working as a peon. I cannot say crores of rupees, but he definitely withdrew lakhs of rupees. When a period of 5 to 6 years had passed and his standard of living continued to rise, somebody informed the C.B.I. and asked it to enquire if he was involved in smuggling activities. At this C.B.I. conducted enquiry and found that he was not involved in smuggling activities. Instead he had opened a fictitious account. He used to deposit money of other persons' accounts in that account and then he used to withdraw money by cheques from that forged account. In this way he was enjoying his life. He owned as many as four motor vehicles and four houses. He was simply a peon in the bank. He had been doing forgery with that bank for 6 long years and nobody came to know about it. Nobody bothered to see as to what is happening and you say that there is efficiency. During the course of enquiry,

no cash was found in his house. Only a little amount was found in the house of his sister. What action will you take against him ? At the most you will put him behind the bars. You cannot do more than that. To whom does this money belong ? It is our money, it is your money, it is the depositor's money. Still you say that there is efficiency in banks. For God's sake don't say like that. Don't say efficiency. Say deficiency. In the States, the state of affairs in banks is not good. Rather I would like to say that the state of affairs in banks is worse. There will be very few institutions in the country in which condition is as bad as that of banks. All the frauds are being committed at our cost. To say that performance of banks is very satisfactory is simply to mislead the people, because worse state of affairs is prevailing there. You go to a bank as an ordinary customer. You will continue to wait for hours together and the persons reaching there after you will be attended to first and you will not be attended to. The bank employees continue gossiping and they do not attend to the customer. I can say it with challenge and request the Hon. Minister to accompany me as an ordinary customer. I will show him the treatment meted out to customers in banks.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : I request the Hon. Member to hear my reply also. Please wait till then.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : I shall wait for your reply.

[Translation]

I would like to say that efficiency in banks has gone down considerably. A large number of frauds are being committed in banks. You are saying that you will effect economy. You have introduced this Bill in order to effect economy in expenditure and man-power. But in my view, there is nothing in this entire Bill by which expenditure would be curtailed.

[English]

I shall wait here to be enlightened by the Hon. Minister as to the ways by which there will be more efficiency in the banks; also I

would like to hear how there will be economy in expenditure. I shall wait here to hear the reply of the Hon. Minister.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : This Amending Bill has been placed before the Lok Sabha with a view to increase the paid up capital of the nationalised banks and to improve their profitability. Not only this. The service conditions of the chairman of some public sector banks have sought to be changed. Then one of the commercial banks is renamed as UCO Bank. But what is our experience about the functioning of the public sector banks ? We find that these banks extend credit facilities only to those men who are politically and economically influential. This is why huge loans are offered to people like Rajendra Sethia. But poor people, people belonging to low income groups, entrepreneurs or small scale and medium scale industries, are not receiving loans from the banks. My previous speaker has pointed out that customers have to wait for long hours in the banks. It is known to all that programmes like NREP, IRDP etc. have just fizzled out because of non-functioning of banks. During the last 2 or 3 years loan melas are being organised. Central Ministers are presiding over these loan melas and distribute the spoils to their party cadres because they are privately assured that they need not repay the loans. The bank officials must be sincere and they should try to help the poor and the needy people. But since there are so many frauds, people have lost trust in the banks. It is found that during first 9 months of the present year 1191 cases of fraud have taken place. The amounts cheated was Rs. 25.55 crores. This reply was given by the Minister himself on the floor of the House. Not only this. We also find that public sector banks often extend huge credit facilities to those industrial concerns which are declared sick. The owners of private industrial concerns siphon off capital to other establishments under their control. The bank officials in collusion with dishonest industrialists often defraud the banks. This practice should be stopped forthwith and dishonest bank officers should be brought to book. I find that already this year the number of employees about whom inquiries were conducted is 176.

Thirdly, I want to point out that of late in our country private chit fund agencies

[Dr. Sudhir Roy]

have grown like mushrooms and they hold out a rosy picture to ordinary people and in course of time these poor people are cheated. But the Government have done nothing to stop this practice. In Calcutta there was a chit fund agency known as Sanchaita, and the West Bengal Government requested the Union Government to take certain steps against the operators of this chit fund agency, namely, Sanchaita, but nothing was done. Therefore, I request the Minister to devise certain ways so that these chit fund agencies may be controlled because they are deceiving lakhs of people by luring them with as much as 48 per cent interest.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Banking Law Amendment Bill, 1985. A few days back, while speaking on the performance of Banks I had drawn the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that several times more money is recovered from small and marginal farmers and poor families in lieu of the amount of loans given to them by Banks. I hope that the Hon. Minister might be aware of it. The Punjab National Bank and many other nationalised banks advanced loans to poor people and recovered several times more money from them against that loan. In Punjab National Bank there are about 250 cases in which the individual was given loan of Rs. 3,000 for land purposes and an amount of Rs. 10 to 12 thousands was recovered against that loan. In this connection, law also exists in the States. The Civil Procedure Code provides that no institution can recover more than twice the money. Besides, the Act governing money-lending business also provides that not more than twice the money could be recovered. When asked about it, you had stated that there was no such provision in Banks. An assurance was given in the House for constituting a committee in this regard. I understand that you might have constituted that committee and some sort of decision might have been taken in order to prevent atrocities and injustice being meted out to small and poor farmers.

There is D.R.D.A. Committee in the district. I had also raised this matter there. The District Collector had written to the Punjab National Bank and the State Government has also written to you that amount should not be recovered from poor persons in such a manner.

The condition of farmers is becoming worse due to such a state of affairs. Whatever small land the poor farmers have is also being auctioned. They provide guarantee for that loan. But in spite of this, a large amount of money is being recovered from them by filing cases in civil courts. I had drawn your attention towards it and you had promised and assured that steps would be taken to stop it by constituting a committee for this purpose. But nothing has been done in this regard so far.

This provision should have been incorporated in this Bill. But it has not been done. The Hon. Minister might have got the information as to how atrocities are being committed against the small farmers and injustice being done to them in the country in the absence of such a provision. Not only this, even the amount of Rs. 5/- spent by the officials on serving a notice is debited to their accounts. The Bank officers go in a jeep to recover the loans from them and spend Rs. 500/- in the process. Even this amount is debited to the accounts of these poor people. Thus, the money spent on the luxuries of your officers is debited to the accounts of these poor people. Such type of injustice is being done to the poor farmers. Here our Prime Minister says that he is improving the financial condition of the poor people by providing them loans from financial institutions and there you see that instead of improving their lot, your Bank officers are looting them like anything and are committing atrocities and doing injustice to them. On the one hand, we talk of lifting them above the poverty line, and on the other hand, they are falling further below the poverty line. Therefore, you should take some effective steps to stop these doings of the banks so that these poor people are protected against these atrocities and injustice. Only then the work of lifting them above the poverty line under your 20 Point Programme would be done effectively. But I am sorry that no such provision has been incorporated in this Bill inspite of your

promise to this effect. In the absence of such a provision, these poor people, small and marginal farmers are suffering a lot. No effort in this direction has been made by the Central Government and the Ministry of Finance in spite of our repeated requests. Therefore, I am distressed to say that you should make some effective arrangement in this regard so that such an exorbitant interest is not recovered from these people. No institution should recover interest more than double the amount under any circumstances which is the law of the land too.

A great deal of highhandedness and corruption is seen in giving loans by the nationalised banks under the Self Employment Scheme of the Central Government. The one who is able to win over the Branch Manager manages to get loan irrespective of his being eligible therefor or not, irrespective of his application being genuine or not; but the genuine and needy person is driven away. No action, whatsoever, is taken on his application. If a complaint is made, pat comes the reply that the Bank Manager does not think it proper to sanction him a loan, because there is no guarantee of its being recovered. He has this big excuse. Therefore, the genuine and needy persons are deprived of this facility. You should also enact some legislation to improve upon this procedure so that they could get loan to earn a living and thus justice done to them.

Last time also I had said that you had formed a district level committee of bank officials under D.R.D.A. so that the complaint, if any, could be made to those officials. But you are aware that the complaints are made to the people's representatives and not to the bank officials and as such a people's representative should also have been nominated to this district level committee, but it has not been done so far. As a result of it, no action is taken against the bank officials at present. Last time, an assurance was also given in this regard. The Hon. Finance Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh had stated in reply to a question that he would take steps in that regard, but in spite of that no action has been taken in this district level committee on banks. This should be done immediately so that action could be taken against the fraudulent acts, bunglings and dishonesty being committed

there. As a result of taking no action in the matter, the bank officers are at liberty to loot. There is no check on them.

Likewise, the I.R.D.P. is a big programme started by Government under which efforts are being made to lift the people above the poverty line. The banks advance loans under this programme to raise the standard of living of the people; subsidy is given to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. But the situation there is not hidden from anybody. Complaints have been received from many places in this connection that the bank officials try to swindle this subsidy taking it to be charity funds. I had raised many such cases at district level and action against a score of officials was also taken, but it has become very common that no action is taken by the Department against those officials who indulge in bungling of money meant for subsidy to raise the standard of living of the poor. Therefore, my suggestion is that this system should be corrected so that the poor people could get loans properly and the programmes of Government aimed at lifting the people above the poverty line could be implemented properly.

It has been said here that there has been some change in the attitude of the bank officials since you took action, but I am compelled to say that though we fully believe in bank nationalisation, but no such fraudulent acts used to be committed when these banks were in the private sector. 200 crores of rupees were taken away from the London Branch, but no action was taken against them. Big people are taking money in an improper manner and no action is taken, whereas action is taken against the poor. Such discrimination is there. The big Chief Executives and other officers of the banks are hand in glove with the capitalists and they misuse the bank money the most. They are advancing the entire money to the capitalists.

I do agree that a large number of branches have been opened since the banks nationalisation, but the behaviour of the officials in the banks should also be good, the work relating to giving loans etc. should be well organised and the banks should fulfil the responsibility of bringing the people

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

above the poverty line by implementing those schemes properly. You have talked about frauds of Rs. 22 crores, but I understand that these frauds involve thousands of crores of rupees although very few cases come to light, because no action is taken on them. There is no provision for placing a report on such frauds before the Parliament and having discussion thereon in the House. If such a provision is made all these frauds and bunglings would come to light. If you want this system to improve, report on the working of the banks should come before the Parliament, only then it can be set right.

With these words, I support this entire Bill and hope that the Hon. Minister would pay attention to the points raised by me and would make a provision in the new law, if possible in this very legislation, to the effect that some justifiable measure is taken to protect the people from whom an exorbitant rate of interest is charged.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a few observations on the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill which has been brought forward by the Hon. Minister.

At the outset I must express my displeasure at the way in which important legislations are brought forward before this House. For the last three days we have been observing that, one after another, very important Bills involving crores of rupees are being passed in this House without giving sufficient opportunity to the Members not only to prepare but also to make their valuable contributions in this House. It should be the responsibility of the Speaker or the Chairman to see that such things do not recur in future.

So far as the provisions of this Bill are concerned, I have no objection; many of them are welcome. But I oppose the way in which this Bill has been brought forward. I consider the banks as the trustees of the public money. Amendments to banking laws are being brought forward before this House by the Government very frequently. In 1983, they brought a set of amendments and now again another ten amendments are being brought in one Bill.

In this connection I would like to point out that in a day or two the Government will be announcing its long-term fiscal policy, and I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether that has been kept in view while bringing forward these amendments because they must serve the purpose for which they are being brought.

With regard to the amendments, I really welcome the first amendment with regard to implementing the recommendations of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha regarding laying of Auditors' Report and Annual Report of the public sector banks and financial institutions on the Table of the two Houses. It is a good thing. Though I am a new Member to this House, from the records I find that the Members of this House have been demanding that the banks should be accountable to this House. Government has taken a right step in this direction, and I welcome this.

As I have said already, the banks are the trustees of the public money. Why were the bank nationalised in 1969? When the erstwhile Prime Minister late Shrimati Indira Gandhi nationalised the banks, everybody thought that there would be social justice. But I am very sorry to say that this is not happening. The Hon. Members of even the ruling Party have spoken this. It is for the Hon. Minister to say in his reply how far this purpose has been served. So far as my knowledge goes, I am very sorry to say that the purpose for which these banks have been nationalised has not been served. May I know whether the poor and the deserving and needy people are getting loans from the banks easily? May I know whether the banks are functioning effectively and efficiently?

13.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Is there no fraud taking place in the nationalised banks? Is there no cheating taking place in the nationalised banks? Not a day passes without a report appearing in the press that there has been a fraud or a robbery in a nationalised bank. That has become the order of the day. In this connection I would ask the Government as to what is the percentage of money that they have earmarked for the poor and the needy. Are not the monopoly houses getting the chunk of the



public money from these nationalised banks ? I know, the Hon. Minister, Shri Janardhana Poojary, is really dedicated and hard-working; I am aware of that. He belongs to my State...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : That is why he is dedicated !  
*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Let me complete.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is seeing his performance in his State. That is why he is saying.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I will come to that argument later. I don't doubt or suspect his bona fides.

In one of the reports of 1983, I find that about 614 industries were given loans and each industry took a loan of more than one crore rupees. The outstanding as on that date in the year 1983 was Rs. 1913 crores. Most of them are noted on the sick list. As I have already said, even now the monopoly houses are knocking away a chunk of the banks' money.

Whereas when the poor people go to the banks even for a few hundreds, a number of hurdles are placed before them. It is not easy for them to get the loan. Of course, in males they get. Otherwise for ordinary citizens it is impossible to get the loan. In spite of the nationalisation it is not serving the social purpose. It is because of the policy of the Government.

These nationalised banks work under the direction of the Government. What happened in Sethia case ? It was discussed in this House also. He has swindled nearly hundred crores of rupees from three nationalised banks. Do you think that the Chairmen of these Banks have given loans on their own? I don't think so. I am sure, there must be some pressure from somewhere. It is for the Minister to say from where those pressures came. But hundreds of crores of rupees are swindled.

Similarly when we see frauds, even the private banks are doing it. We have discussed in this House how the Lakshmi Bank and the Cochin Bank cheated the public. Now the RBI appoints the Directors for all the Banks. Of course, for Nationalised Banks, Government does that. For the private banks the RBI appoints the directors. What are these Directors doing in the Board meetings? Do they have any idea of what is going on in the banks? Are they not going to scrutinise the accounts of the banks? What is the purpose of deputing these directors in these banks? It is with the idea to see that they function efficiently and honestly. But only when the entire share capital and deposits are eroded, the Bank Directors, the representatives of the RBI, open their eyes. That is how it happens.

Even in the case of Sethia it happened. In Lakshmi Bank case also it has happened. If only the RBI representatives were alert, this would not have happened. It is their duty to see that the banks are functioning according to the rules.

Crores of rupees are given as advance by some of the banks even without proper security. They don't even care to see whether security is there. Even today in a number of nationalised banks, let alone private banks, Benami transactions are taking place. It is going on even today.

I must say with pain that in spite of the efforts of the Minister, the image of the banks have not improved. Some Hon. Members have said that it is at the lowest ebb. It is not an exaggeration. The Hon. Minister, in his introductory remarks stated that the Government is taking all the steps to improve the functioning of the banks. That statement is correct. But don't be satisfied with the present state of affairs in the nationalised banks.

Sir, many Hon. Members of this House are working in the cooperative sector. These are veteran cooperators in this House. I am also a humble cooperator. Sir, I say that the urban cooperative banks are doing exceedingly well—at least in the Southern States. In Karnataka alone out of 250 banks except half a dozen the rest of the banks are all paying maximum dividend permissible to the share-holders. It is because these banks are

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

manned by honorary workers. It is on account of their honesty. I want the same honesty to come in the nationalised and other private banks. Particularly when you appoint a top executive to the nationalised bank or private bank you see that the person whom you are going to appoint is a person of proven integrity. At the same time I would urge the Hon. Minister to see that the urban cooperatives are given all encouragement and even more encouragement. It is very easy for the lowest of the low to approach the cooperative banks and take a loan but after seeing a big building of the commercial bank like Canara Bank he dares not enter that building.

Finally, so far as 'loan meals' are concerned nobody will object to the principle of giving loans but what we want to suggest is that it should not be politicised. While replying to one my questions in the previous Session the Hon. Minister assured that MPs will be involved in this process, the way in which the beneficiaries are selected. Sir, very recently a 'loan mela' was held in my constituency. I was sent a letter to come there. I did not go there. The Hon. Minister made a reference to my presence. But I did not expect an invitation. What I wanted was that I must be involved in it. Please specify the norms and guidelines how the beneficiaries are to be selected. You must have some norms. It should not be haphazard.

Lastly with regard to recruitment, please see that while recruiting at the lower level the local people should be given preference because it is they who are in touch with the public there.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY** (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to submit that two of our Ministers of this Department, namely, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and Shri Janardhana Poojary are trying to do their work with dedication. This is amply evident. They are working hard. It is amply evident. But where will it lead us to? Sir, after all it is a capitalist system where they are working very hard. Even today's press report says that there were many raids and searches in the houses of many officers. It is a good thing that they

have done. After all, tamarind grows in tamarind trees. You cannot go and get mangoes in tamarind trees. You work hard. But you will have only tamarind. I have got three or four small conservations to make.

Sir, the deserving candidates are not getting loans from the banks. The deserving people are facing a lot of difficulties in getting loans. I have brought to the notice of the Minister one particular case. I think he has got it. If the small and deserving people like cobblers, bullock-cart drivers are to catch hold of the Members of Parliament and bring their difficulties to the notice of the Minister, then to get loan by a common persons is next to impossibility. It is very difficult for them to approach the MPs. Recently, the Indian Bank at Kharagpur did not sanction loan to a cobbler. I had to bring his case to the notice of the authority and got the loan for him. But there is no punishment given to the erring official in the Bank.

Sir, undeserving persons get loan from the banks. I brought this fact also to the notice of the authorities. The corrupt people in the villages and towns join the corrupt people in the Banks and then lakhs and lakhs of rupees are doled out to many undeserving persons and those loans are never recovered. I have brought such cases happening in Punjab and Sind Bank at Kharagpur, not once but thrice to the notice of the authorities and the Police in West Bengal approached the banking officers. But the bank authorities did not take any action against those people and they are still continuing their business. That means they are entering false names and in their names the loan is granted. Everybody knows in the towns and the villages what the bank officers are doing. Therefore, I submit that if one Sethia has been brought to light, that is not enough. There are hundreds of Sethias all over the country. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister that he should take note of these things and see necessary action is taken in this regard.

Then, Sir, a few months back, in the constituency of Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, there was a bank mela and recently also there was another bank mela in Jalpaiguri. I would like to know whether in such bank melas, the local MLAs the MPs and the

Panahayat Board Members are also involved. Perhaps they were informing them previously. Now, again there are bank melas and I would like to know whether the MPs and MLAs are associated in the 'melas'. In one of the recent melas held, a large number of Youth Congress members attended the 'mela'. I think it is a pre-arranged mela. Anyway, I would request the Hon. Minister to see that the loan is given to the genuine people and it is not given to those who will not pay back the money. Moreover, you should see that there should not be any political motives while sanctioning the loan. I am apprehending that the political motives are working in this and it should be stopped. I suggest that in future, in such schemes as NREP, IRDP, etc. at the village levels, small loans amounting to Rs. 2000 or Rs. 5000 or Rs. 10,000, MPs will have to be involved and this procedure should be followed without fail so that everything is not left to the bureaucrat in the bank. This is my another submission.

As already pointed out, the way these banks function, has been amply proved by the amount of money locked in the sick units. It is several thousands of crores of rupees. On the other hand, the poor agricultural labour or the farmer cannot get a loan of Rs. 5000. I think, the amount locked in the sick units is going to be nearly Rs. 3000 crores. How are you going to recover it from the owners of the sick units ?

Then, about the customer service. I think, the Minister has already taken note of it as to how the customers are being treated by the banks. It came in the press also that he has taken a serious note of it and has dealt severely with some of the officials who did not behave properly with the customers. We are for nationalization of the banks and against privatization, but there are forces which are advocating privatization on some pretexts. It is all the more necessary that the nationalised banks should give better service to the people. As I said, some of the people in the banks misbehave with the customers. If a man goes to the bank with a sum of Rs. one lakh for depositing the same and if he does not have hundred-rupee notes and has ten-rupee or five-rupee notes, most of the banks refuse to accept it. Only after some noise is made or the matter is reported to the

higher authorities, they accept it. Today, our country is full of soiled notes. Thanks to the efficiency of the 'clean' Government that works. I think, you cannot have a one-rupee or two-rupee note which is not soiled. Though we have become self-sufficient in food, thanks to our efficiency that we are not able to produce the requisite number of small coins in our country. Today, we are getting small coins of 25-paise or 50-paise made in UK, Canada or other places. What for are our mints meant ? In such a situation, if a person goes to the bank with soiled note and the bank refuses to accept the same, you can kindly understand the difficulty to which the customer is put.

Further, our Government is importing and installing computers in many banks. I agree that the All India Bank Employees Union had entered into some agreement in 1983, but that was for selected use of computers. The way the Government has become made and crazy for installation of computers at all places, it is ultimately going to affect the Indian economy. In our economy not only how you run the bank is a factor, not only how you give the loans is a factor, the problem of unemployment is also a very big factor. If you make use of the computers, the men today working in the banks would not be retrenched, but the potential employment in the banks would be the victim of this method. We are now going to another the 21st century and we have already about 3.75 million people who are unemployed and are on the live register of the employment exchanges. Should we enter the 21st century with still a larger number of unemployed youth ? I would, therefore, impress upon the Minister not to make indiscriminate use of computers in the banks.

Lastly, I know you are working very hard. But try to introduce work culture and job culture among the bank employees. Bank employees have their demands and we support their demands. If you do not accept their reasonable demands and do not redress their grievances, we are for the bank employees. We shall also impress upon you to accept their genuine demands. But then Sir, you should introduce some sort of work culture. Since you are working hard and Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is working hard, you should see to it that work culture is introduced in the banks so that a large

[Shri Narayan Chaubey]

portion of the higher-ups in the banks do not link themselves up with the big monopoly houses and industrial houses and big businessmen and do harm to the common people. Today, a commonman does not dare to enter a bank. He may perhaps meet you, but he does not dare to meet the bankmanager, because of their awful behaviour towards the common people. About 50 per cent of our people are below the poverty line and this year you are going to be something for them through your 20 Point Programme, which is not at all sufficient for our country. Even then Sir, you see to it that when the common people meet these officers and bureaucrats, they would not misbehave with these poor people. These bank officials should inculcate a work culture, to work for the poor and not merely for the officers and the Ministers. With these words, I thank you.

[Translation]

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY** (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to say a few words about the Rural Banks. Today, the number of Rural Banks in the country is increasing. A few days back, the Rural Bank Employees Union picketed at the residence of the Finance Minister. Their demand was that they should be given pay and other facilities at par with their counterparts in the nationalised banks. You will have to accept their demands. Since we live in rural area, we know more about the Rural Banks.

Today, you give crores of rupees for setting up an industry. I shall give you the example of A. P. Rayons Industry in our Warangal district. You have waived interest amounting to Rs. 16 crores for them.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY** : Why did they waive it ?

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY** : That industry was on the brink of closure due to sickness. You resort to beating to recover the money from a farmer. You recover it forcibly. Today you give loan to a farmer for digging up a well. Unfortunately, if stone strikes during the digging or if water is not struck, he has to sustain a huge loss. He is forced to mortgage his land and even the

*mangalasutra* of his wife to repay the bank loan.

Today, you calculate interest quarterly. It is called 'Chakravaddi' in Telugu and 'Compound Interest' in English. You will have to examine it. When you organise loan *melas* in the villages, you issue chits which is nothing but the loan sanction letter. But even 50 per cent of the amount sanctioned in the sanction letter is not being given to the farmers. They are told that there is not being security. What project report is needed for a bullock cart? They say that you bring the project report. What project report will he produce for a bullock-cart? They ask for project report for digging up a well. How much water flows out of the well, what crop do you raise, all these questions are asked. They will raise a crop which fetches them good price in the market. If this year our farmers sow cotton and if they get low price of cotton, they will grow groundnut next year. They ask, tell us what crop do you raise. We have Syndicate Bank in our State. It does adopt villages, but it is not in a position to provide assistance even to five persons. Why? It is because we have decided that loans in rural area, whether it is to a farmer or somebody else, should not exceed 10 per cent of the capital. Where does the remaining 90 per cent amount go? This we give to big industrialists, five star and three star hotels. Why? Because we can stay there in that building. We can effect recovery by selling out that building. There are no buyers of farmer's land today. Due to the political policy of this country, the price of farmer's land is falling day by day. No one is prepared to buy land, but they are prepared to buy a Delhi hotel.

You give Rs. one lakh for buying an Ambassador car, 3 lakhs for a lorry. I want to tell you that if you go to the villages you would not find the total loan more than Rs. 3 lakhs there. You developed rural banks for the rural economy. They are large in number, but the pay of the employee there is low. Its transaction during the year is two to three lakh rupees. You just ask them is to how many people do they provide loan; they will say—to 20 people. How much? 7,000 rupees. They have given loan amounting to Rs. 7,000 to 20 persons. The break-up of this amount of Rs. 7000 is Rs.

500 to one person for a bicycle, another Rs. 500 for a sewing machine and some other loans of small amount. This is the situation in rural banks. You have opened rural banks for the upliftment of the rural people, but they do not get loan there. Even for small industries, they do not get loans. Carpenters do not get loan. You arrange loans from Coffee Board and from other institutions, but the condition of the rural people is deteriorating day by day. The reason for this is that the position of the rural development banks is not good. Had they been in good position, the number of rural people would not have gone down.

You see the Gramodaya Programme, Village Industries Development Programme. Under these programmes you are giving assistance for small industries. I have received a letter which I forgot to bring with me. The institutions which provide assistance have your representatives also who select the persons to whom the assistance is to be given. One person was selected, but he was not provided loan. He wrote a letter to me. I asked why that person was not provided with loan? Day before yesterday I received the reply stating that though they wanted to give him loan, but as his brother was employed, he was not given loan. Why was he selected then? They ask: "Is an M. P. bigger than us? Do we attach any importance to his letter?" I asked them if the brother is there, what is the hindrance for sister? Sister will go to another family after marriage. I have not got the reply to this so far. I can give you more of such examples. The Gramodaya Scheme, meant for the rural development, is dependent on banks. Bank people are not providing loans to them. Your employees are not keeping pace with you. They are retreating. They say, what can they do; they are unable to collect money from the rural people.

You see one thing. How much of country's money is being invested in the villages and how much is being invested in urban industries. Not even 10 to 20 per cent is being utilised for improving the lot of the farmers or is being invested in agriculture or agricultural industries. Therefore, if a loan is given for sinking a well and if the water is not found where the well is sunk, then the loan should be written off. The farmer puts fertilisers in his field, sows good variety of

seeds in time, but due to non-availability of water in time his crop withers away. Even then you recover money from him. Insurance facility should be available for that. In this way, you should take some concrete steps for rural development. Only then rural development will take place. Merely paying two or three thousand rupees to them will not bring development. The effort should be made to set up more industries in those areas. The industries you are setting up or for which you are providing funds should be agriculture based productive industries. You are providing fund to the urban industries because of which the rural population is shifting to urban areas. That is why the population in cities is increasing and the people do not get houses there to live in. They are living in very small houses in the cities. I therefore, request that the capital with rural banks should be increased and their staff should be given the same salaries as are being given to the commercial bank employees. You are aware that their branch managers are paid an amount equal to the pay of B. D. O. In Uttar Pradesh it is Rs. 1000/- and in Andhra Pradesh it is Rs. 1400/-. It is different in other places. Therefore, in rural banks also salaries should be equal to those of the employees of the commercial banks.

One more thing I would like to submit. The Ministers always use cars. We use autorickshaws. Recently I had been to Bombay and also to Madras. In whichever hotel you go, they will hand you over a chit. They will say they do not have any change, take this chit. In Bombay the cabman will give you a chit. In Delhi also chits are handed over on the plea that there is no change. This means that you never make surprise checks. If someone needs change of Rs. 100/- for marriage purpose, he requires a letter from an M. P. to get that. Why such a situation is prevailing, I fail to understand? Now a days parallel financial governments are being run in big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Madras etc. That is why all this is happening. Nowadays if you travel in some bus or tempo and hand over a ten rupee note, he will say that he has no change for that. He will ask you to give one rupee coin or currency note. There is an urgent need to remove this difficulty.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill brought forward by Shri Poojary in

[Shri Kali Prasad Pandey]

connection with banking loan amendment. The general public of the country has faith in the capacity of Shri Poojary, but the question is whether the rural banks in the country are really meant for the poor? Is not really the money available in the banks of the country meant for giving loans to the big industrialists? Are these banks not serving only these people?

So far as rural banks are concerned, you will recall that in this very House, keeping in view the difficulties of the people, I had felt very strongly and said that if my charges were proved false, I would resign the Membership of the House? Shri Poojary respecting our feelings had given the assurance in this House that he will definitely get the allegations looked into. On 3rd I had spoken here and on 13th a question had come up here in the House against the same bank manager. Unfortunately, the question was not a starred one, it was an unstarred question. In the reply, all my charges had been found correct and that the man had been suspended. I want to say that unless Shri Poojary evolves a system that in the case of all the bank managers, whether they belong to the State Bank or any rural bank, an investigation should be made as to what was their financial position before joining the service and as to how they have earned lakhs of rupees within a year of joining the service, nothing is going to improve. You have suspended the bank manager in Gopalganj, this has been stated in the reply, but what will happen to Rs 50 lakhs which has been looted from the bank? You gave a notification that you will go there on 14th. That information I had also got. By going there, one comes to know as to what the Government will do. At the most he will be jailed, but he has earned so much that he will get released. Action should be taken against those bank managers of the rural banks against whom charges are proved. I want to tell you that before joining the service, he had not a single bigha of land, but today they have 25 or 50 bighas of land. Rural bank managers are openly filling their own coffers instead of improving the plight of the villagers. The mainstay of the 20-Point Programme of Indiraji is to improve the living standard of the poor through rural banks, but now the feelings among the people

is that one day rural banks will lead them to disaster. The reason is that in the name of rural poor Batkutti rural bank manager is withdrawing thousands of rupees by forged signatures. When the situation will take the shape of an agitation, the notices will be served by the bank to those people who have not taken a single paisa from the bank, then this movement will not help in the implementation of the Shrimati Indira Gandhi's 20 Point Programme; the programme will definitely be defeated. When I was an MLA in Bihar, the Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee had given an assurance in this House that Panchrukhi Distillery had been provided one crore of rupees and it will start working soon, but that factory has not started functioning till date. Its loan has also been written off, but the factory is not visible anywhere. In the name of sick mills the feeling is growing to obtain loan and to divert it to other industries. I, therefore, request you to make arrangements that the conspiracy to loot the banks of India is thwarted. You should keep a strict watch on the financial position of the employees after joining their service.

So far as the question of banks in the districts are concerned, why don't you include one M.P. in the bank committee who may look into the problems prevailing there so that your burden is somewhat lessened. The M.P. will have to be given at least this right that he may look into the corruption and misappropriation charges. In the rural banks you can include an M.P. as member of the Board who may evaluate the functioning of the bank.

With these words, I would like to submit that it has become difficult for me to go to Gopalganj area. Whenever I go there, many people with petitions about the bunglings in Batkutti bank come to me. They say that the manager has withdrawn lakhs of rupees in their names. In spite of the charges having been proved, he has not been arrested. If you arrest even one such manager, it will prove deterrent for other managers. You may get the charges against Batkutti bank investigated through CBI and if the charges are proved to be false, I will not remain the Member of the House even for a single minute.

[English]

SHRI JANARADHANA POOJARY : I

am grateful to the Hon. Members for making their contribution in the debate on this Bill. It will be very helpful to the Government for taking further action. I appreciate the spirit in which the Hon. Members have placed their arguments before the House. When the Hon. Members made the point that there was lot of scope for improvement in the working of the banks and that they were not at all satisfied, I also agree with their contention. We are not satisfied with the working of the banks.

As the Hon. Members know, we are amending ten Acts and the purpose of the amendment has been clearly spelt out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I have also touched upon this point in my introductory speech. So I do not want to repeat those points which have already been covered.

Coming to the banking service to the people, I fully agree with the Hon. Members when they say that the expected service is not available to the poor people. Dr. Rajhans has invited me to accompany him to some of the branches of the banks. I may inform him that I had visited more than 200 branches incognito throughout the country. I also highlighted the deficiencies that were found in the banking sector. Perhaps, the Hon. Member is not aware of this fact that I had to face resistance and opposition from bank employees. As the Hon. Members are aware, I have informed the House a number of times about the steps that have been taken.

I am very happy to see today that all the sections of the House have said with one voice that there should be stern action against those employees who are not coming upto the expectations of the people of this country. I am also very happy to note that all the Hon. Members felt the need for improvement in this regard. I am also glad to note that the Hon. Members have expressed their concern about the plight of the weaker sections. I assure the House that action has been taken and action would be taken. Hon. Members from West Bengal and eastern region may perhaps know what had happened in the meeting of the customers service in Calcutta. When I took action there was a lot of resistance which came in the press also.

But we are not going to be scared by these threats and we are going to take action.

I was very glad to here Shri Narayan Choubey that there should be change in the work culture. When I heard him I was very happy to know that here is a man who wants to do something for the nation and for the down-trodden people of the country. I was very glad to know the points made by Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer and by Shri G. S. Rajhans. Something has to be done to see that there is a sense of commitment and dedication which is very much lacking. I am sorry to say that there are militant unions which are not for the service to be given to the people.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Do not blame the Unions always.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I fully agree with the Hon. Member that all the bank Officers are not bad.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There may be some black-sheep.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Yes. I may bring to the notice of the Hon. Members that for the last 25 years some of the Union leaders have not raised their pen or even made entry in the book. How can they give leadership in the matter of improvement of service to their Union Members ? This factor we have to take into consideration. We are not blaming only the Union leaders. There are some other people also in the banking sector who are bringing bad name to the entire banking system. Those black-sheep should be identified and taken to task. For that your cooperation is required. As I stated earlier, we on our part would not hesitate in taking action. Already assessment of their work has begun. Their dishonesty, inefficiency, lethargy is being assessed and information about the action that we take will be given to the Parliament.

When discussion on the Supplementary Demands was going on, we had stated that action will be taken against the erring income-tax, customs and excise people. Today you know what has happened. Our commitment is also there that we are going to fight

[Shri Janardhana Poojari]

against the black-money. From what we are doing, you can assess whether we are moving forward or not. Here, I may again repeat that with the cooperation of the House we can deliver the goods to the people. I do not think that it will be a big task if your co-operation is forthcoming.

I do appreciate the national spirit with which you are expressing your concern, particularly for the weaker sections.

The Hon. Member Shri Vyas has made a point saying that there was more recovery from certain people. We have been looking into it. If the Hon. Member ventures to give some specific instances, it will help me to take action in these matters. If he brings out the names of the people who have been aggrieved and if he gives me some more particulars, which are in his possession, then I may be in a position to give better performance.

The Hon. Member, Shri Pandey from Bihar had made this point earlier also and we have already moved in that direction. Here also I may request him, if he gives some more particulars which are within his knowledge, it will be helpful to us to take action. There also, I can assure the Hon. Member that we will not be lagging behind and will take more steps. But your co-operation in regard to the details of the cases is also required.

Several Hon. Members have made points asking why this Bill has been rushed in. In the supplementary Budget, as you are aware, a provision was made to the tune of Rs. 400 crores for widening the capital base. So far as the business of the banks in the country is concerned, it is operated by the nationalised banks which are under the Government of India. So, the people are not looking into the debt-equity ratio, but the people outside India, the International banks, and also the investors outside India look into the debt-equity ratio. They look into both our deposits as well as the equity ratio. It is required that we have to widen the capital base. For that purpose we have already made a provision of Rs. 400 crores. Now we distributed

to the tune of Rs. 147 crores, among these nationalised banks. So far as Rs. 253 crores balance is concerned, we have to come before the House for their approval, because, unless we raise the ceiling so far as the capital base is concerned, we are not in a position to do that. We are going to raise the profitability of the banks also. We have given strict instructions. For the benefit of Dr. Rajhans I can say that in one year alone, that is, 1982-83, what happened was this. I went to some of the branches. In one year we have been able to save Rs. 16.85 crores in the form of overtime. We have not stopped overtime. But to that extent we are able to save for the country. The customer service should be improved as stated by some of the Hon. Members particularly the service to the weaker sections. I fully appreciate the point by Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer. He said that after seeing the atmosphere in the branches and their work culture the poor people are not in a position to enter the bank premises. It is true. I agree with him there also. We are trying to see that the atmosphere should be changed. What is happening I will tell you. I saw it with my own eyes. I saw it in a particular branch in the country. I don't want to mention the name of the branch. I tell you that one poor man entered the bank premises. At the gate or at the entrance I was there *in cognito*. The Bank Officer said, no, no; loan is over. You can go out. Thereafter that man said, no, I have come for something else. They have not allowed him to speak also. They asked him to go from their premises. Then in fact I went and I asked him, why you have come. Then he said Sir, I came here to repay the amount. He did not come there to ask for any loan; he has come to pay the amount. So, that atmosphere is not there, that heart to help him is not there. We are trying to do this. In this way we can help those sections which have been neglected for centuries. Also I want to make one thing clear. All the bank managers and officers are not bad. I went to Tadparti in Andhra Pradesh. There was one loan function and there was another function; I did not go to loan function. There was another function to facilitate the Bank Manager and I found that all the people of the surrounding villages had come there to attend the meeting. They were dancing with their small children also. More than 25,000 people were there. They have not come for the



sake of Poojary or for the Congress party. I asked them. They said, these are the two managers who used to come to our house in the evening and even on Sundays and Saturdays; they used to sit along with us in the courtyard and used to help us in our economic activities. Whenever there was some shortfall they used to give second does also. And for information of the House I can tell you that the recovery in those two branches was very good. 100 per cent recovery was there from the weaker sections. That is the kind of performance there. We want bank managers and officers of that spirit. Such people are required today in the country—persons who have got the will to help the weaker sections. Then only we can deliver the goods. For that purpose the efforts are being made and so far as the loans and other things are concerned, I have already today told you during my reply to the last budget debate, and here I thank the Hon. Members once again for their very good....

DR. V. VENKATESH : What about local M. Ps. ?

DR. SUDHIR ROY : What about chit fund agencies ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : About the local M. Ps., I have already stated that even in the case of Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer, I made an enquiry and I have been told that he has been invited by bank people....

DR. V. VENKATESH : Just inviting is not going to solve the problem.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Mr. V. S. Krishna Iyer has written a letter to me saying that some of the people on whose behalf he has submitted the applications could not get the loans. Immediately I contacted the Chairman, I told him personally that Mr. Krishna Iyer should be contacted and their applications should be processed. In such cases also we are asking the M. Ps. to involve themselves. As I have stated, the application could be given by any person—not only M.Ps. and M.L.As., but even the press people or even an ordinary person also can do it. If in your locality you are the educated person and you are sur-

rounded by the poor people who do not know how to submit an application, you can help them by doing it. Even an officer or any individual or a citizen of the country, if he knows how to fill on the form and help the people....

DR. V. VENKATESH : Even otherwise we are doing that. Our point is....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : He can submit the application. Wherever there was a request, I asked the bank people to take action immediately, but at the same time I want to make it very clear that it is for you, M.Ps. and M.L.As. to submit the applications. It is your constituency and there you have to get the applications and you have to submit them. When Poojary comes, it is the duty of all the M.L.As. and M.Ps. to bring to his notice the deficiencies that they find in the working. They should not expect that Poojary should go to all the 22 States and also 9 Union Territories. There is no time to go. Of course, I even went to the Rajasthan desert, even at that place also at 12 midnight I distributed loans. So, there is no time, but at the same time it is for you, M.L.As. and M.Ps., and also social workers, to involve yourselves and help the weaker sections. Otherwise, whether it is Congress or whether it is Janata Party or whether it is Communists or whether it is B. J. P., they will be thrown out in the next elections. That is what I am telling you. Don't wait for the invitation. It is your duty, it is my duty and it is the duty of everybody to serve the people. This is the only thing that I wanted to tell, and I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“The Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer or Undertakings) Act, 1970, the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, the Deposit Insurance

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Corporation (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1978, the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings Act, 1980, the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981 and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 18 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

Clauses 2 to 18 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL,  
CUSTOMS TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL  
AND  
CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, be taken into consideration."

I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I am proposing a few amendments to the Customs Act which are essentially procedural in nature and are meant to overcome practical difficulties faced in implementing the provisions of the Act. The nature of amendments proposed has also been brought out in the Objects and Reasons of the Bill, already before you. I would only highlight a few of the important amendments proposed in this Bill.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Sir, Hon. Members are aware that large quantities of contraband are seized by the officers of customs. Under the present arrangements, disposal of seized goods can be taken up only after all the proceedings under the Act, including prosecution proceedings, are completed. Since such proceedings are time-consuming and take, in big cases, several years, the goods get deteriorated or fast depreciate in value due to technical obsolescence, etc. Further, storage also involves provision of warehouse space which costs quite heavily, particularly in metropolitan areas like Bombay, apart from problems of security etc. With a view to expedite the disposal of such goods, a new provision is being introduced as section 110 (1A) by which the Department will be able to arrange for inspection and take samples and photographs of such goods before a magistrate for the purpose of evidence and to dispose of the goods. The question of making, over the sale proceeds to the owners in cases where the departmental or court proceedings go in their favour will, however, be duly considered by the appropriate authorities on the merits of each case.

Another important amendment is to provide for powers to the Central Board of Excise and Customs to issue directions to subordinate officers regarding assessment of duty in order to ensure uniformity of assessment. This has become necessary in the light of disputes in different Custom Houses and collectorates leading to different practices or assessment, adversely affecting the revenue or trade interests and leading to avoidable litigation.

Another essential amendment is to restore the drawback granted on exports effected through post. While amending sections 74 and 75 of the Act in 1983, the drawback on postal exports had got excluded. Since this exclusion was not intentional, the position is being restored. The provisions of the Bill also provide for giving retrospective effect to the amendment, so that all pending claims could be finalised and further to enable those who had failed to make any claim due to the exclusion, to do so. This amendment is essentially a measure towards export promotion.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the Hon. Members are aware, the Central Excises and Salt Act governs the levy and collection of central excise duty. To carry into effect the purposes of this Act, the Central Excise Rules, 1944 have been framed. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation have suggested certain modifications in the Act to cover some of the provisions presently available in the Central Excise Rules. In addition, the experience of the implementation of the Act and the Long Term Fiscal Policy formulated recently have also necessitated certain modifications in the Act. Accordingly, it is proposed to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act.

The Central Excise Rules provide for examination of goods for export at the factory of production itself, subject to payment of fees to be determined by the Collector. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Lok Sabha had pointed out that there is no statutory authority, at present, for making the rules for collection of such fees. It had recommended that a specific provision may be incorporated in the Act. Accepting this recommendation, it is proposed to introduce a new clause in the Act which would enable the Central Government to make rules pro-

viding for levy of fees for examination of excisable goods intended for export and for rendering any service by a Central Excise Officer and the Act or the rules.

Under the Central Excise Rules, one of the methods for service of a notice, summons etc., is by affixing it on the notice board of the officer who has passed the order. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Lok Sabha has been emphasising that the provision relating to serving of such communications by affixing on the notice board of the officer is of an extreme nature, and should not form part of the rules framed under delegated powers. The Committee has recommended that the Act may be amended for this purpose. It is proposed to insert a suitable provision in the Act to implement the recommendation of the Committee.

Under the Central Excises and Salt Act, there is at present no provision corresponding to Section 140 of the Customs Act, 1962 for prosecution of the company or its officers. It is felt that such a provision is essential in the Central Excises and Salt Act also. It is proposed to insert a suitable provision in the Central Excises and Salt Act for the prosecution of the company, as also a person in-charge of the company. It is also proposed to provide for exception in the case of a person, who proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence.

The provision presently relating to recovery of duties not levied, short-levied etc. envisages issue of a show cause notice in regard to such amounts short recovered within six months. The cases are decided by the Assistant Collector of Central Excise. It also provides that where the short-levy etc. is by reason of fraud, collusion, suppression of facts etc. with intent to evade payment of duty, the period within which a show cause notice is to be issued would be five years, instead of the normal period of six months. Such cases are also decided by the Assistant Collector of Central Excise. Keeping in view the nature of the provision, it is felt that the decision to invoke the extended period should be exercised at the highest level in the field. It is proposed to provide in the Act that

[Shri Janardhana Poojari]

show cause notices in such cases shall be issued and the cases decided by the Collector of Central Excise. The proceedings pending before an Assistant Collector of Central Excise on the date when the provisions become effective shall be transferred to the Collector of Central Excise.

Though the Central Excise Rules provide for a Collector or a Deputy Collector of Central Excise, to exercise all or any of the powers of their subordinates under the rules, there is no such provision enabling senior officers to exercise the powers conferred by the Act on their subordinates. There is such an enabling provision in the Customs Act, 1962. It is proposed that a new provision on the same lines be inserted in the Central Excises and Salt Act also.

The Central Excises and Salt Act provides for formation of special benches of the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) appellate Tribunal consisting of at least three Members to hear the appeals relating to classification and valuation. To enable the constitution of a larger number of benches within the available resources and thereby achieving greater disposal rate, it is proposed to amend the Act, providing that the special benches may consist of two or more Members. Where disagreements arise, the President of the Tribunal could decide the issue.

The First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, as it exists, is based on the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature with suitable adaptation through contractions and expansions of the headings to meet our requirements. Looking to our import trade, headings were either merged or Sub-headings created to meet our special requirements.

The present Bill seeks to introduce a new system of classification of goods known as the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, developed by the Customs Corporation Council at Brussels. This system popularly known as Harmonized System, provides a comprehensive classification system which is simple, yet precise and can be objectively applied to secure

uniformity of classification at the international level both for collection of customs duty as well as for statistical compilation. In the Harmonized System, the general structure is far more rationalised and has taken into account modern technological developments which makes it more up-to-date as compared to the present CCCN. The system consists of headings at 4-digit level based on the CCCN which have been further divided into sub-headings at the fifth and six digit levels.

At present, the same commodity has to be described and redescribed many times as the goods pass from one country to another in international trade. This leads to absence of comparability in trade statistics which also suffer from errors affecting the quality of international trade statistics and the application of customs and freight tariffs. Further, international trade data cannot readily be transmitted from one country to another in the absence of mutually acceptable and recognised standard codes. The Harmonized System will substantially overcome these problems and facilitate standardisation of trade documentation and transmission of data, thus facilitating international trade. It thus provides a common international economic language and code. The Harmonized System will further help in tariff negotiations, both under the Generalised System of Preferences as well as bilateral or multilateral negotiations among countries, by providing standardised data for negotiations.

Looking to the advantages of the System, the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System was signed by India in the Annual Session of the Customs Cooperation Council June, 1985, subject to ratification.

While transposing the Customs Tariff rates in the Harmonized System, necessary care has been taken to maintain the existing level of Customs duty on the individual items on the Tariff Schedule as far as possible. However, the rate structure is only academic at this moment as the same is not being brought into force immediately. As the intention is only to change the nomenclature, any unintended change suggested in the rate structure will be corrected while bringing the

Act into force, if necessary, through exemption notifications.

Having dealt with the general aspects, I now propose to highlight certain salient features of this legislation for the benefit of the Hon. Members of the House. The existing Customs Tariff Act, 1975, based on the C.C.C.N. provides for a flat rate of assessment with regard to Project Imports under Heading 84.66, Laboratory Chemicals under Chapter 29; Passengers' Baggage, personal importation by post or air and Ship Stores under Chapter 100. These are conscious departures from the C.C.C.N. which have been provided in our tariff with a view to streamline and simplify the assessment of these goods. This has worked well over the years and I propose to continue the same under the Harmonized System also.

Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motions moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

Shri Thampan Thomas.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, all these three Amendments which have been brought forward and which are being discussed together are of much importance in the present state of affairs. The Customs Department and the Excise Department require revamping. Both these Departments are working inefficiently, and because of the method by which they are working, a lot of things are being smuggled into India, including weapons. The Customs Department could not prevent smuggling of these items into this country; it is they who have created this situation, and it is very well known to every one. But I am not going into the details now. All these things are

happening because of the failure of this Department. It appears that the purpose of these Amendments is to prevent such things happening. But how far it will be possible to prevent such things by this sort of small amendments here and there is not known. In fact, a drastic change is required in the very approach of the Department.

In today's newspapers there is a news item that some of the Customs officers' houses have been raided and that a lot of things have been found in Delhi and Bombay. These things were done earlier also. All these reveal that these people who are working there, who are very much involved in these activities, are a party to these clandestine transactions. When Government is coming forward with these Amendments, I want to know how much evaluation has been made on this subject, what is the Government's attitude on this and what steps Government are taking in this regard. That is one thing I want to know. I want to point out that there is connivance between these people and the large groups of people who are involved in clandestine and smuggling operations. The people in the Department are colluding; for that, effective steps have not been taken. On the other hand when innocent people, who are going abroad to do some job and earn some money, come back to this country, they are harassed. The Customs officials look towards those people with vengeance, with prejudice, and those innocent people are put to lot of trouble. Government should have a lenient approach towards these innocent people who go out for jobs and who come back to this country, but at the same time, a hard approach is necessary in the case of persons are involved in smuggling and clandestine operations—they have to be dealt with severely. Based on the experience which the Government has gained, I think, there is nothing in the proposed amendment except that it only relates to procedure. They do not want to make it more easy. Rather they want to make it more complicated.

One of the points for which the customs Act is sought to be amended is for purposes of disposing of perishable goods. I am of the view that if the Government is prepared to adopt on the spot valuation and on the spot disposal of the cases and if there are

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

persons who are capable of taking an on the spot decision these things will not arise. What is happening is that for years together these things are pending with the result that perishable goods have to be finally destroyed. So, the best method is to have speedy disposal of the cases at the spot itself and make such devices for that purpose by giving necessary powers to the competent authorities. The proposed amendment will only lengthen the period from three years to five years. So, my submission is that more decentralised devices and de-centralised activity will have to be proposed. The Customs and Central Excise activities have to be reviewed and a fresh look has to be taken. On the one hand the customs activity is going on and on the other there is a phenomenon how far the management which owns the company can evade the provisions of excise duty. If the person is capable of evading excise duty his profit becomes more than 100 per cent. Therefore, the difference between the original price and the profit which a man earns because of evading excise duty is much. Therefore, the trend is to evade excise duty. To avoid that Government should have another approach towards the problem. This is my submission.

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Sir, three Bills have been taken together and I would like to deal only with the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill. This is one of the bulkiest Bill that has been brought before the House with 496 pages. Then, Sir, it was introduced only yesterday and today it has been brought for passing by the House. Surely not many of the Members would have gone through the Bill in detail.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, only four pages are there and the rest is the Schedule.

SHRI R. P. DAS : The Schedule also forms part of the Bill. Sir, this Bill seeks to replace the existing system of classification of goods for customs purposes by a more detailed nomenclature. This new system is known Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System. We are also told that

six digital level is one of the characteristics of this system. It is more or less a scientific system. I think it would help international trade by putting into effect this nomenclature. It has been based on the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature and this system was introduced as far back as 1950. The existing Bill of 1975 was also based on CCCN but in the mean time much water has flown down the river. Therefore, the need has arisen to introduce this Bill in this House. It has been done in the context of changing international trade pattern and changing technology. It is true it will help in standardising the trade documentation and transmission of data. It will also help computerisation of customs classification. It will also help in uniformity in classification. All this constitutes a new international economic language. So, this sort of Bill needs to be introduced without much delay and that has been done properly and it should also be passed. For that reason, I would like to support this Bill wholeheartedly.

I would also like to point out that public Accounts Committee recommended for introduction of such a system. Therefore, there is nobody here who will not support this Bill. But, Sir, in this connection I would like to point out one or two things. One is that it is a question of new system.

Sir, at the time of introduction of new system some difficulty also arises. When the passenger fares were rounded by the Railway Ministry the cost of the tickets was pushed up. In this case also when this system will come into effect then there is every possibility of the prices being pushed up.

In the context of long-term fiscal policy to take place shortly in this House, the implementation of the present Act should be postponed for some time. It should be taken up after the next Budget Session and after the completion of the discussion on the new fiscal policy so that everything could be discussed in a detailed manner. If it is implemented here and now then, I think, it may push up the prices. Therefore, Sir, it is my submission that it may be implemented at a later stage. With these words I thank the Chair.

[Translation]

**SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV** (Nalanda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on this occasion I would like to say one or two things which relate to excise duty particularly. In my opinion Government is being deprived of revenue worth crores of rupees due to connivance of big excise officers and industrialists. Here I would like to make a mention about my constituency where a large number of bidi manufacturing units are located in which about 15 thousand workers are employed. They manufacture about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crores of *bidis* every day. After reading the reply to a question asked by me in this regard I feel that all the excise laws have been enacted with the consent of local officers. Instead of showing their full production, they show production of some lakhs and in this way loss of revenue worth crores of rupees in the form of excise duty is being suffered in Bihar alone.

My constituency Nalanda is in Bihar. There are 35 lakhs *bidi* workers in the entire country. If the industry in the entire country is taken into account, then one can only imagine the heavy loss of revenue in the form of excise duty. According to law the excise officers are required to check the goods thoroughly at the production centre from where movement of goods should be allowed only after obtaining a certificate. *Bidis* are manufactured in Bihar Sharief and they are sold in Heedalsingh Sarai and from there they are sent to Bengal and from there to Assam. The local Excise Commissioner and his subordinate officers have a hand in the evasion of excise duty. In this way people are bungling there so far as payment of excise duty is concerned. Therefore, some stringent law should be enacted to check evasion of excise duty in such a manner.

Sir, raids have been conducted on customs officers in the country. Similar type of raids should be conducted on excise officers, big industrialists, monopolists and capitalists who are indulging in such activities and are earning crores of rupees every year. It will prove beneficial to the country. With these words I resume my seat.

**SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY** (Gopalganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, despite my

being an Independent Member, I wholeheartedly welcome the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1985 presented here by the Hon. Minister of Finance. I have to say only one thing. My friend Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav has told that a scheme has been formulated to conduct raids against Custom Officers. If there is evasion of custom duty, then a scheme should be formulated to conduct raids against customs officers and legal action should be taken against them in order to improve the economy of the country.

Sir, in the end I would like to say that all powers should not remain concentrated only in the hands of Commissioner of Customs. Some powers should also be vested with the subordinate officers of the Commissioner of Customs so that they could also check evasion of custom duty. It will help checking evasion of Government revenue to some extent.

[English]

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY** : Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Members for welcoming this Bill, even though it was stated that there was not much time to discuss this Bill. Sir, it is true that there is not much time given to the Hon. Members to speak on this Bill. But I am sorry that we were not able to bring forward this Bill before this House much earlier. But it is a fact that because of the steps that are going to be taken, we found it necessary to have these amendments to the Bill. Sir, as I have stated in my introductory speech, this Bill has been brought forward particularly for replacing the Schedule and items have been included specifically for this purpose. It is not only to help the management also the officers to identify correctly the commodities which attract duty. The apprehension has been raised that because of this, there will be a change in the duty and also there will be rise in the prices of commodities. Sir, no rise in the duty is contemplated and there will be no effect on prices of the commodities.

As the Hon. Members are aware, certain exemptions and benefits were given to the people of this country in the last Budget. Particularly, we had reduced the exemption limit and thereby given benefit of about Rs. 300 crores to the tax payers. In the beginn-

[Shri Janardhana Poojari]

ing, when the original Budget was presented, there was an apprehension that the collection of the revenues would go down. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Members certain figures pertaining to the collection of revenues.

The customs duties collected during April to November, 1985 were Rs. 5740.69 crores; last year during the same period, the collection was Rs. 4316.84 crores. The increase is Rs. 1423.85 crores during this period. The collection in respect of excise duty during April to November, 1985 is Rs. 8127.71 crores; during the same period last year, it was Rs. 6994.33, showing an increase of Rs. 1133.38 crores. While in the case of customs duties, the increase is 33 per cent, in respect of excise duty, it is 16.2 per cent. As far as direct taxes are concerned, the collection during April to November, 1985 was Rs. 2158.19 crores and the collection during the same period last year was Rs. 1754.11 crores. The increase is Rs. 404.08 crores or 23 per cent.

I would like to share with the Hon. Members information relating to the searches conducted. While the number of searches conducted last year upto November, 1984 was 2192, this year upto November, 1985, this figure has gone upto 4246. The value of assets seized in these searches was : last year upto November, 1984—Rs. 1163.85 lakhs; this year upto November, 1985—Rs. 2597.72 lakhs. The number of prosecutions launched ; Last year upto November, 1984—222; this year upto November, 1985—647.

In so far as curbing the smuggling activities is concerned, the value of the goods seized last year was Rs. 101.09 crores for the whole year; this year we have already crossed the figure of Rs. 170 crores upto this time.

This is because the action that has been taken is exemplary. As I have stated earlier, our Revenue Department deserves congratulations. I admit that there are some black sheep in this department also. It has been mentioned that there were collusions and certain people were conspiring with some industrialists who were black sheep in their own spheres. Such people are being identified

and actions have been taken and will be taken against such people; we will not leave any such person. The determination of the Government is very clear. We are committed to that. We are also committed to collect more revenues.

In the case of income tax, when we collect more by our efforts, the States will also be entitled to 85 per cent of the income-tax collected. When there is more collection of excise duty, 45 per cent will go to the State Government. So, in this year when we collected more revenue, with our own efforts working day in and day out, your State also is going to be benefited. So, I will request that not only your State, but all the States should also put forth more efforts for mobilisation of resources and collection of revenues in the field of sales tax. If the States also tighten up their administrative machinery and take action against corrupt officials or the persons who are conspiring with those people, then there will be more collection and more mobilisation of resources in the State also.

SHRI H. A. DORA : Is it more collection or more corruption ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : When we are mobilising more revenue, and if you opposition members think that it is corruption, then I leave it to your imagination. So far as we are concerned, we think that the country is very happy and some Hon. Members from the opposition, including Shri Indrajit Gupta complimented the Government and the Hon. Member who stood up just now also stated that they would be with the Government so far as the action that is going to be taken is concerned. You know very well that there is a strong lobby working against us. But even then, we are not going to be scared. We will certainly take action. This is the commitment that this Government has given to our nation. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962 be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the



Bill. The question is :

“That clauses 2 to 14 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted*

Clauses 2 to 14 were added to the Bill

Clauses 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted*

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

“That Clause 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted*

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted*

15.40 hrs.

MOTION RE : “SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1985-90”—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will go to next item. The House will now take up for further discussion the Motion moved by the Hon. Minister Shri Ajit Panja.

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today what we are going to discuss is a very wide canvass and I think that certain aspects of it I should bring before the notice of this House. In the State of the Union message given by His Excellency, the President this year, food, work and productivity were stressed. This is a perspective which will be offered. I would like to mention a few words about each.

Regarding food, from year to year, we plan both Kharif and Rabi Crops and

[Shri Anand Gajapati Raju]

variables like rainfall, fertilizers, etc. are taken into consideration. But what is more important is that the food production in this country over a longer perspective is bound to come down in view of the fact that there is a definite tilt towards the urban segment at the expense of the rural areas. Therefore food production will be found uneconomical and deficits may occur at a time when foreign exchange constraints remain. Therefore the policy of subsidising or anything else may not solve the problem of food. I am referring to food because we are talking of the Seventh Five year Plan and at the end of the plan period, we should not end up in a situation where we have a shortage of foodgrains and other pulses, where we are spending a lot of foreign exchange.

Then again regarding work, 45 million people are unemployed in this country today. The Seventh Five Year is to provide 2458 million mandays. But this will be rather difficult in view of the fact that the capital intensity of industry, namely, the incremental capital output ratio is today, practically 7 : 1 and we have not been able to develop an intermediate technology even today. Therefore, the question of providing work given the paucity of funds, given the paucity of investments, given the capital intensity of investments, will result in very less mandays created than what is planned to be done.

Then again, when it comes to productivity, the lack of managerial excellence is something that lacuna is there in our system. Today productivity cannot be increased unless there is a certain amount of rationalisation and meaningful rationalisation. Because rationalisation *per se* only mean the reduction in the jobs created but if rationalisation is more scientifically done to create more jobs so that they become more competitive in the international market, then alone the productivity can increase, industry will only result in creating productivity in the urban sector. Rural sector also will have to increase its productivity. And, therefore, the three tenets on which planning has been placed, viz. food, work and productivity do not have the substance that they ought to have, and the programme that they ought to have.

Most important of all, it does not have a strategy.

Coming to some other qualitative aspects, the canvas is very wide. When one discusses about the 7th Plan, one digresses on other aspects. But I will concentrate on a few of them which, I think, are of importance today. The whole exercise of planning must be qualitatively improved, because planning has been, and is being carried out in India on a very historical basis. The regression analysis followed, the projection of figures etc. are all done on a very conventional system. At this juncture, I suggest that we go in for some kind of an indicative planning which is followed in countries basically in the Nordic region and also in France where different segments of the economy are taken into consideration. They are consulted, and figures arrived at thereby are more meaningful not only in financial terms but also in fiscal terms. Then again, what is most important is the role of the public sector.

The public sector is the only means by which we can go in for more social justice and distributive justice in this country. Unless there is social and distributive justice, there can be no meaningful planning, and the whole theory of trickle-down-effect, viz. that any amount spent will automatically trickle down to the lower levels, is something which is not proved to be correct. It is a misnomer today and, therefore, wherever and whenever possible, when economic growth takes place, when there is a strategy for economic growth, at the same time, hand in hand there must be a strategy for distributive justice also.

Then again, the theory of intermediate organizations must also be taken into consideration. Today, we are going in for the 7th Five Year Plan, but we have not thought of any strategy regarding the share-croppers and the bonded labour. There are share-croppers in India in plenty, and the rest of them are bonded labour. It applies to our State also, where in the Rayalaseema and Andhra portions there are share-croppers, and in the Telengana area there is bonded labour. In the Agency area also there is bonded labour. Unless the 7th Plan thinks of some strategy to change this structure, planning process will only confine itself to the

elite, and will not percolate to the lower levels. Today, the whole exercise of planning has become an exercise in elitism in the sense that figures are collected, some goals are expressed; and when it comes to the common man, he is neither involved in the process nor does he understand the process. So, there is need for a radical departure from what is being followed to-day.

Then again in fishing, you find the small catamaran is there; and in industry you find indentured labour. All this goes to prove that the 7th Plan document has not considered any of these aspects in detail, either in the main document or in the annexures which have been fixed thereon.

There is need to go in for incremental resource mobilization during the 7th Plan, because resources are a constraint. The deficit of Rs. 20,000 crores in the 7th Plan is quite a huge one. This must be covered only through deepening and widening of the tax base and I find that except for a few paltry measures, nothing much has been done in this particular direction. Again, the generation of black money both the stock of the black money and the flow of black money must be curtailed and I feel that a discussion on that and appointment of a select committee to go into the generation of black money must be considered. The select committee is something that is a primary tool which can be used very effectively and instead of bringing it suddenly before the House, it can be discussed and definitely something must be done in that direction in order to make the Seventh Five Year Plan more successful.

Again, about the balance of payments, we are not sure what strategy we ought to follow, whether we should go in for import substitution or import programmes, or should we go in for export led growth, or growth led exports. In all these matters we are vague and some substance must be given because we are definitely going into a trap—I do not say we are going into a debt trap—but we are going into that as far as the terms on the balance of payments are concerned. And that policy should be also devised now.

Again the lessons from other countries should be followed, the Gas Plan of the

USSR and other plans elsewhere. We must learn from their experiences and go in more for physical planning, rather than financial planning.

Regarding the federal finances, the States do not have a good share. Some time back. Mr. Chairman, in this House we raised the issue of Telugu-Ganga Project and the Polavaram Project, but at that time the issue was distorted. I do not say that we should be fully financed, but then again there is a flood control aspect of the project and there is a soil conservation aspect of the project, and soil conservation and flood control are central subjects, and to that extent if they give 25 per cent of the outlay it will go a long way in implementing the projects in the States and most important thing of all, the concept of federal finances must be incorporated in the Seventh Five Year Plan to make it more realistic and more purposeful, so that the States also feel that they are a part and parcel of the decision making process taken up at the National Development Council.

In short—I do not want to take much time, but in short—what I say is there are plans and figures; there are plans, there are figures, then again there are projects and there are details. But we do not have in the Seventh Five Year Plan any strategy for growth. Just quoting merely facts and figures, plans and projects does not help our case. We must have a strategy for growth.

I would, in this connection, raise an analogy of the Second Five Year Plan. In the Second Five Year Plan when Pandit Nehru was the Prime Minister, they had spoken in terms of growth via heavy industry. There was some strategy. Then again, earlier to that they spoke about unbalanced growth. So, some strategy was envolved, but now in the Seventh Five Year Plan document, we do not have any such strategy and we find that it is overwhelmingly elitist in its approach. So, in order to see that the common man, the poor man, the sharecropper the bonded labourer, the backward classes, Harijans, the Girijans, and minorities are all involved in the planning process. We must definitely make it more purposive and purposeful, and plan for people who are able to understand what is being done for them.

[Shri Anand Gajapathi Raju]

And in short, we should plan with a strategy.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : Every plan since the first one is a renewal of our commitment to the people that what we are aiming at is an egalitarian society where privilege and privation will not co-exist and democracy of economic opportunities will replace the hierarchy of disparities. That was laid down in the First Plan and it continues to be our goal. But I am sorry to say that despite progress made in various fields, the goal of an egalitarian society continues to be very distant. In the Seventh plan we can say that we are on the seventh milestone in this march. The Prime Minister has rightly said that our economy enters the Seventh Plan period in a strong position because of the success of the Sixth Plan. It is true that in that aspect we have made good achievement. For instance, we have achieved 5.2 per cent growth rate, impressive agricultural performance, a 12 per cent annual rate of growth of commercial energy led by over 250 per cent increase in output of oil, wide capitalities in science and technology built up, an 11 percentage point fall in people below the poverty line, a qualitative improvement in living standards of the lowest rung of the people through provision of protected water supply to 75 per cent of problem villages, house sites to 5.4 million poor rural families, improvement of urban slum conditions of 9.1 million, increased enrolment in primary schools, and provision of more primary health centres and so on. The Seventh Plan document says that the targets set for the coverage of poor families under IRDP and for employment generation under NREP and RLEGP were met.

If we analyse it carefully, we will find that we have not been able to achieve physical targets in many fields, particularly in the industrial sector. For instance, our performance fell short of target in basic industries like steel, fertiliser, cement and textiles. Therefore, with all that we have covered a period of 35 years of planned development. As I told you earlier, we have set our goal to the establishment of an egalitarian society. The Seventh Plan docu-

ment reiterates its faith in the same goal. But why is it that we have not been able to achieve that goal? What has been the lacuna? We have got to go deeper into this question. We find on the one hand there is a small percentage of people who are living.

16.00 hrs.

in comforts and luxuries and on the other hand there is a majority of people who are still suffering privation and at least fifteen per cent of them are living a life of complete destitution. We have got to analyse the reasons for this because it has created almost a dual society. On the one hand there is a class of privileged people and on the other hand there is a class of deprived and destitutes. We should keep our eyes on that and see what we should do.

The Seventh Plan document says—as has been claimed earlier also—that it will provide full employment and reduce disparities in the society. That was stated in the First Plan also and it has been repeated ever since, but these disparities have not been reduced. What should we do now? Should we not now think in terms of national income policy and put a ceiling on the upper limit and also have a floor income. This idea was discussed long ago and it was thought that we should have some kind of limit on the upper income which may be flexible. I do not say it should be rigid. The Congress in its Karanchi Session had said the Ministers should get only Rs. 550 per month. It has been, of course, revised taking into consideration the objective conditions and the rise in prices. Similarly we should have an upper limit in other categories also and it can be revised from time to time. There is no point in allowing the persons cross their upper limit and go scot free. Under the Companies' Act, the salary of the Executives and the Chairman was fixed. I am now told that they are grumbling about it and the Government is thinking of reconsidering it. I would say that this will be a very unfortunate thing because it is not in keeping with our declared policy of establishing a socialist society. Pandit Ji had all through his life advocated the establishment of a socialist society and thought through the planned development we will be able to achieve that. If we have not done it so far, the reasons are not far to seek.

The whole system consists of rampant corruption. It has constituted a great impediment to the development of our economy on proper lines. I do not want to dwell on those points for want of time, but I will confine my remarks to a few salient points of the Seventh Plan. It says that it will create 4,000 million man-hours, which means it will provide job to four crore people. It is stated that about 3.9 million people will be added to the existing labour force. It is said that it will be possible for us to provide full employment by 1984-95, but the same plan does not say anything about the backlog of unemployment. We have already got a backlog of 24 million people on the live registers and the Hon. Member who just preceded me said there are 45 million people wanting employment. How will this problem of unemployment be solved is beyond me to understand. I would welcome the emphasis given in the Seventh Plan on anti-poverty programmes and measures. Our experience about anti-poverty measures is that we are not too happy about them. We have seen the implementation of the IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and small and marginal farmers' programmes and drought-prone special programmes. There has been lot of leakage of funds. There are experts who are of the view that unless loopholes are plugged, unless we streamline administrative machinery, we will not be able to implement these measures effectively and we will not be able to create any dent on the problem of poverty. This is the view of experts. In this House the other day the Prime Minister has admitted this. He had been to Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. He found that the condition of the Adivasis and Harijans living in villages were very poor. These programmes have not reached them at all. These programmes intended for the poor people have not reached these targeted groups. Instead, the affluent section has been able to manipulate the system to their advantage and the poor people have been deprived of this benefit. Greater emphasis has to be placed and more attention should be given to the implementation aspect of the Plan because this is the crux of the problem. Unless we are able to effectively implement these plans we will not succeed in our objectives.

Then, with regard to Agriculture, it is said that we have achieved 152 million

tonnes of foodgrains in our agricultural production. By the turn of the century the population of our country will be one billion and we will require at least 220 million or 240 million tonnes to meet the food requirements. How to achieve this? Out of 180 million hectares under cultivation, according to the FAO report, 140 million hectares are subject to soil erosion, salinity and degradation of soil. You have been carrying on soil conservation methods all along; but what has been the effect? How are you going to increase food production? That is the most important question. We have to see that we achieve the target of at least 220 million tonnes to be able to feed our population. So, you kindly look into it and take necessary steps. This is my request to the Planning Minister. Sufficient attention should be given to land reforms. It is a matter of regret that it has not been fully implemented so far. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI D. P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today will be treated as historic day, because today the House is discussing the matter as to how we are going to handle the economy of this country during the next five years. In my view, if there is any good book, if there is any important book after the Constitution of India for the Members of Parliament and the nation, it is the Plan document. It is essential that the contents of the Plan document should be made known to the people in every nook and corner of the country so that people of every section may know about the plan. I am pained to know that at times most of Class I government officers, senior university lecturers readers and professors are not able to differentiate between planned and non-planned expenditure. It will be the biggest strategy for this House, the country and government as to how the people at large are involved in the plan-formation. Our friend Mr. Raju was saying that there is no strategy in plan-formulation. It is silent about the strategy regarding development. I would like to inform him that in order to prepare this plan, the Planning Commission, set up a working group consisting of top experts of various universities and other institutions. I know all these things, because I am associated with the Consultative

[Shri D. P. Yadava]

Committee pertaining to the Ministry of Planning. These people sat together and decided as to how this amount of Rs. 1,80,000 crores may be divided and where it should be invested. They prepared this plan after discussing all these aspects. We want to express our gratitude to the Planning commission for that. We want to congratulate its Chairman and the Hon. Minister. We would also like to congratulate the officers right from the Research Officer to the Deputy Chairman.

16.13 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN  
*in the Chair*]

The points referred to by the Hon. Prime Minister relating to the plan indicate as to what type of plan should be before the leaders of our country. He is very clear in this regard. In the foreword the Hon. Prime Minister has written that agriculture is an important base of our economy. During the last decade our working policy in respect of agriculture has achieved remarkable success. We will have to keep it up vigorously during the Seventh Plan. In the plan, considerable provision has been made for the development of agriculture. Its aim is to achieve 4 per cent increase in agricultural production every year. We will have to bring land reforms including institutional changes in our rural economy. We will remove institutional shortcomings, if any. The special feature of our working policy is to bring about green revolution in dry land in eastern region. A permanent strategy has been evolved for agricultural development in eastern areas of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Bengal, etc. If this is not working policy, then what is it? This working policy is a very good policy and it has been formulated after careful consideration of all the aspects.

An important aspect of this plan is that more stress has been laid to generate human resources during the Seventh Plan. We have to see as to how we should develop technical and non-technical resources and physical and other resources and as to how we

should ensure maximum production out of minimum resources. We have adopted such type of working policy.

Now, I come to plan sectorial allocations. We have to distribute Rs. 1,80,000 crores for agriculture, power, irrigation and many other sectors. I feel that division of resources under various heads made by the working group and the expert committee is certainly based on a scientific method. We are marching ahead to strengthen this base. Our total perspective is for 15 years. We have to see as to what we are going to do during the period of next 5 years keeping in view this 15-year perspective. Programmes have been formulated for 5 years. It is also a very great achievement of this plan. We have laid maximum stress on power generation. This august House is very well aware that if we fail to generate adequate power not only agriculture but other industries will also get a severe set-back. Therefore, neither agricultural production nor industrial development is possible without power.

I would, therefore, like to point out that the atomic power station inaugurated by the Hon. Prime Minister a few days back at Kalpakkam is also a part of this Seventh Five Year Plan. Kalpakkam Power Station is not a small thing. It would have been a different thing had we imported only a machine from abroad and installed there. But it is a very great achievement. Kalpakkam Power Station has been designed by our own scientists. It is a product of the thinking of our own scientists. Its fuel has also been developed by them. After that it has been operated. We want to generate 10,000 megawatts of atomic power during the next 20 years. This is the main objects of this plan. Every Indian should be proud of it as this plan will play a very significant role in future.

I will take two minutes more. I would like to tell about the process of the plan also. In this plan our stress is on the development of infra-structure. I would like to make a mention about the Eastern Region where there are a number of flood and drought prone areas, ravine areas and hilly areas. Floods and other natural calamities cause heavy loss there. So, development of

infra-structure is a must in this region. Particularly, there is great need for construction of roads and bridges. If certain cuts are to be effected in some social and subsidiary activities, the House should agree to it unanimously and provision should be made for the development of infra-structure in one or the other form for these areas. In North Bihar there is great need for provision of roads and power. I, therefore, would like to say that at the time of formulation of Annual Plan, provision should be made for the construction of adequate number of bridges and culverts in the waterlogged area of North Bihar through which a large number of small rivers originating from Himalayas flow.

I would like to make one more submission. The rivers of North Indian divide most of the places on account of which people experience many difficulties in going from one place to another I would like to submit that instead of construction of roads, construction of bridges should be included in the Central Sector. Construction of big bridges on the rivers like the Ganga, the Gandak, the Gomati, etc. should not be left in the State Sector, otherwise our development will come to a halt. The people have to go across the river and if there is no bridge, neither the bullock-cart nor the motor car can cross it. I would, therefore, like to request you to pay attention to it.

With these words, I thank the Hon. Minister for presenting the Seventh Five Year Plan document and offering us an opportunity to express our views thereon. The Seventh Five Year Plan is a foundation on which our future depends.

[English]

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) :** After gaining experience in the Successful Sixth Five Year Plan, now Seventh Five Year Plan has been formed and stress has been laid on the faster agricultural growth and successful industrialisation.

The Plan has given consideration to resource mobilisation, the infrastructure development and population. While taking into consideration these three aspects, it is

seen that affluent States will be more benefited than the poor States. Take, for instance, Orissa. In the Plan, it is seen that the Orissa Government should raise about Rs. 1,600 crores from their own resources to meet the target.

There is poverty in the midst of plenty in Orissa. 38 per cent of population of Orissa are Adivasis and Harijans leaving aside the backward classes. I doubt if Orissa Government will be able to raise its own resources up to Rs. 1,600 crores to meet its target of power and irrigation. As such, I would request that while the annual plan is being taken into consideration, these aspects of Orissa, Bihar and other States should be taken into consideration and more amount should be allotted to those States because our aim is to see that there should not be regional imbalances and persons living below the poverty line should be reduced. As such, unless the poorer States are given more attention and more funds, I do not think they will rise to the occasion.

I lay stress on one point, the implementation of the Plan and schemes. It is stated in the Plan that importance has been given to grow more rice in Eastern regions and also the dry land farming and green revolution. In fact, the Central Government has given about Rs. 10 lakhs per year for 5 years to many Blocks in the Eastern region to grow more rice and as per the Scheme, the cultivators are to be provided with seeds, fertilisers, credit, and even agricultural implements at a subsidy rate besides educating them on Science and Technology to grow more. But it is seen these subsidies are not utilised for the benefit of the cultivators. It so happens that these subsidies are taken away by middlemen to a great extent. For example, in Orissa, subsidy is given to the farmers to purchase fertilisers to the extent of about 25 per cent in more-rice-growing Blocks and soft loan is also provided separately to the apex marketing society or Federation, so that they can purchase the fertiliser in time, store it and give it to the cultivators at the time of cultivation. But it is seen that the fertiliser required at the time of plantation is provided at the time of harvest. Also fertilisers are to be given to the cultivators in small packets. This was done in 1983-84. But in 1984-85, I am surprised, 50 kilo

[Shri Somnath Rath]

packets are being given to the cultivators. Just because one cannot purchase the whole packet, five or six of them are asked to take one packet. And so far as weight is concerned, these packets contain not 50 kilos, but one or two kilos less. The cooperatives want to take advantage of such things because they are incurring losses, and they want to make good their losses from the subsidy meant for the agriculturists. I would suggest that this aspect should be looked into, and while releasing the amount next year, a Committee should be formed to go into details whether the subsidy or the funds given by the Central Government are properly utilised by the different States or not. So, the implementation point is very important.

Similarly, for spray instruments, the subsidy is about 50 per cent. But what is being done is, the agro-industry in Orissa is not having its own factory; they purchase the spray instruments from other persons and take about five to ten per cent profit and supply them to the cultivators; in that way, they are usurping the benefit meant for the cultivators. This is what is happening although the Hon. Minister of Agriculture has said that the agro-industry in each State should have their own factory and they should supply those spraying implements, etc., so that the agriculturists for whose benefit the subsidy is provided are not deprived of that. But what is happening in Orissa is that they act as a commission agent; since the agro-industries are running into huge losses every year, they want to meet their loss and make good their loss through this subsidy.

Then the small agriculturists and marginal agriculturists want agricultural implements such as crowbars, spades, etc. Those things should be supplied to them under this scheme. Seeds also should be supplied in time—not spurious seeds but seeds of good quality. At the implementation stage, the problem comes, and as such, it has to be scrutinised.

It is said that the Plan is meant to remove fear and exploitation. I will invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the prob-

lem of bonded labour which has been raised in this House. I have got with me here documents to show that a big racket is going on in the Continental Construction Ltd. in Delhi. For some years, at least from 1981, what they have been doing is that they are recruiting labour from different parts of India and more from Orissa; through then unauthorised sub-contractors. The labourers are lured to leave their hearth and home to go to foreign countries. They are required to pay legitimately only about Rs. 2,000/-, but amounts ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 are being collected. They are made to work in India for two or three years before being sent abroad. I would cite only one instance. In the Sanjay Vidyut Pariyojana. Bhaba Unit, Village Kafun District Kinaur, Himachal Pradesh, at present hundreds of labourers are suffering and crying for help. This continental construction company has taken them with an agreement that it will pay Rs. 30 per cubic metre of boulders. They paid only half. The agreement also says that these labourers will be paid their going and coming fare and freight. That was also not given.

I would suggest to the Hon. Minister to see that these labourers are rescued from that place.

Documents concerning the racket of the Continental Construction company have been given to the Labour Ministry. Stringent action should be taken against them and CBI enquiry should be held. They have committed offences not only under IPC, but also under Immigration Act and that of Tax evasion with the help of their sub-contractors. Action should be taken against them and only then the problem of labourers can be solved effectively.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY** (Katwa) : We are discussing a very vital document—about the economy and social progress of our country. I am pained to say that the Parliament was bypassed here. It was not taken into confidence and the draft of this was not allowed to be discussed in this House. The very distressing feature is that only a few days before the NBC meeting, the Chief Ministers had been given the draft. What was the secret about this ?



All of us are telling that we have to involve the masses in the economic development in the planning process. We ought to try to mobilise, create public opinion to sustain the planned growth of our economy.

Instead of them, what was happening at that time? That has been evident now in the final paper of the Plan. At that time the Central Government and its planners also were conspiring to sacrifice the concept of planned economy, public sector, at the altar of the private sector.

For the first time the private sector investment has been more in the 7th Plan. This has been 52.5 per cent of the total outlay. 47.5 per cent is the public sector outlay. If we see in the first three Plans, there has been a distinct increase in the public sector investment. In the 1st Plan it was 46.4 per cent, in the 2nd Plan it was 54.6 per cent in the 3rd Plan it was 63.7 per cent. Then decline starts. It is evident in the 4th Plan, it was 60.3 per cent, in the 5th Plan it was 57.6 per cent and in the 6th Plan, it was 52.9 per cent. Now the decline is complete in the sense that the private sector has been given an edge over the public sector.

In the sector of industry, the picture is more distressing. In the 6th Plan the public sector allocation was actually Rs. 15210 crores and in the 7th Plan it will be Rs. 19708 crores—a very marginal increase. In the case of private sector in the 6th Plan it was 15182 crores of rupees. In the 7th Plan it will be Rs. 54000 crores, a jump of over three times.

Now we can understand how the concept of public sector and the concept of plan development of our economy has been given a go-bye very definitely by this Government. The 7th Plan document says about the real investment in the 6th Plan, the public sector investment was less in real terms, though not in monetary terms; but in private sector that exceeded in real terms. That is what happened in Sixth Plan and that thing has been formalised to take a definite direction towards the private sector kind of economy. Through the other policy pronouncements this tilt towards the private

sector is very much evident. The relaxation in MRTP limits, liberalisation policy for imports, de-licensing of industry show that Government has taken a policy decision to give up the concept of planned economy. Shri Prem Shankar Jha in an article in Times of India dated 28.10.1985 wrote and I quote :

“Disturbing rise in import in the first quarter of current year, a rise of nearly Rs. 1000 crores or a third over the same period of last year.”

That is what is happening after the liberalisation of import policy. Is this adding anything to the industrial growth of our country. He says further :

“But the rate of growth of industrial output in the first quarter was evidently below that of the same period of 1984-85.”

We are talking much about imports. The import is taking place in the capital goods sector. What is happening is that we assemble certain things. Instead of India-made the foreign-made things we are getting. Whether that kind of import will give best to exports of our country? Exports have also stagnated. We are opposed to this concept of liberalising import policy. In the same article it is said :

“Study by Sardar Patel Institute done for UNCTAD gave the credit for the expansion of the domestic capital goods industry in the 60s and 70s to the quantitative control that existed on imports that is done away with now.”

Sir, who are all happy about this? It is not the people of our country. Mr. Balridge, U.S. Secretary for Commerce in an interview with India Today on May 31, 1985 said :

“Recent economic reforms particularly liberalisation of imports, reduction of customs duty on capital equipment imports, encouragement of the intro-

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

duction of new technology and elimination of licensing requirements for 25 industries are major steps that will support Private Sector initiatives and unshackle the capabilities of the Private Sector."

Sir, these are very ominous time for planned development of our economy. We have no doubt that it will worsen the economic condition than it was in the Sixth Plan. Let us see what is the position in the Sixth Plan period. The Sixth Plan has failed in its social objectives, namely, removal of poverty, unemployment, home for homeless....

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** Even in agriculture sector.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** It has failed in foodgrains sector also. In the foodgrains sector the target was 153.6 million tonnes whereas the achievement was 148-150.5 million tonnes. The cotton production was short. The jute mesta production was short. The production of fertiliser and cement was short. In different sectors the failure is very much evident but still you claim that you have achieved a great success. Even the claim that you make for agriculture is not as per your statistics evenly distributed all over India. A huge imbalance is persisting. In respect of industry the Sixth Plan performance fell short of target in basic industries like steel, cement, fertilisers and textiles. "The overall growth rate of industrial production was also below target and was unstable from year to year". The anticipated actuals are 3.7 per cent against the target of 6.9 per cent. Now, still you claim that you have achieved the growth rate of 5.2 per cent. Now, I do say that this is not statistics but 'Statistricks'. You want to fool the people.

Now, I come to the Industrial sickness. Apart from many other problems, it is linked with the expansion of the domestic market. But the Plan has no plan to expand it. The main problem in the industrial sickness is its linking with the expansion of the domestic market apart from the question of managerial efficiency, cost effectiveness, etc.

AN HON. MEMBER : Labour problem.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** It works out to 2 per cent according to their own admission. But the main point is the expansion of the domestic market. There is no touch on this point in the Plan Document. Now, what is the main thrust of the economic development in the coming years that will take us to 21st Century? If you cannot take us then the 21st Century will take us. Now, instead of categorically outlining how to expand the domestic market, the Document says on page 171 in Volume II "transition from the domestic to the global perspective". Again, it says: "in the Seventh Plan export production will have to be an integral part of production in the domestic economy." Now, we have to run after the countries for export. What will happen to the market of the 700 million Indian people? The market is shrinking.

Now, coming to the question of poverty, you claim that reduction has taken place from 48.3 per cent to 37.4 per cent. It is an illusion. It does not match with the reality. The poverty line for household has been raised from 3500 per annum to 6400 average. This is what you say. Then people below poverty line. It should be more. Now, about employment, you have claimed that you would create employment potential for 40 million people and at that time the increase in labour force will be 39 million persons. Nobody can rely on this employment generation figure. How could you create employment opportunities during the Plan period? This is highly doubtful. There will still be a huge backlog.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Please conclude.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** Now, the result of this kind of policy will be an indiscriminate thrust for application of technology in the name of productivity, modernisation, etc. which will give a severe blow to the prospect of employment.

Now, coming to the modernisation question, we are not opposed to it. That is very much necessary in certain areas for example for the Durgapur Steel Plant. But I would strongly plead with the Government

why they have not taken up modernisation programme in Durgapur Steel Plant. Sir, on the Price front, the failure is quite evident and according to the Plan Document's own admission in the Sixth Plan period, with 1970-71 as base year, the price rise was more than 9.3 per cent annum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chowdhary, please conclude. You have taken more than 15 minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, I have a few more points to make.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, the time for discussion of this subject may be extended.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Now, the NREP, RLEGP are good programmes for the elimination of poverty. But what about the implementation? That has been commented upon by many Hon. Members belonging to the Congress (I) Party also. Even the Government's own admission is there. In the Plan document itself, it has been stated that it is not known as to how much of this has been directed to the landless and poor people. That is their own admissions. In 1984-85, only 1.7 lakh tonnes of food-grains was released for NREP, though the availability was 3.09 lakh tonnes... (*Interruptions*) This is a drop in the vast ocean of the requirement. There may be very good schemes, but what about the kind of strategy that has been adopted. There is no talk of land reforms. We have to acquire land and distribute it. Even the surplus land that has been acquired on account of the ceiling law has not been distributed. We have to take measures to see how to make more land available to the rural poor. The second Land Reforms Bill passed by the West Bengal Legislature has to be the model for this, but that is not being given assent to.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Then, there is no word about the direct taxes. There is a big talk about planning and the planned growth. This is all illusion and euphemism. We consider that a planned

process has started to hand over the economy of our country to the private sector. Even for human resources you talk so much, but the allocation is much less than even the 1st Plan. In the 1st Plan, it was 7.2 per cent; now, it is 1.2 per cent, and in the last Plan, it was 2.2 per cent. In that case, why should there be a big talk?

With these words I conclude. In view of what I have stated, the priorities needs a second look.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI (Calicut) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing long term fiscal policy co-terminus with the 7th Plan. I am happy to welcome this discussion, and I am sure, according to our commitment, we will be able to achieve the target as stated in the Prime Minister's declaration.

Fiscal policy is the important instrument for bringing about economic and social development and directing the economy in consonance with the plan objectives. It requires integration of economic policies—fiscal, social, monetary, trade, technological and industrial. This warrants abolition of water-tight compartmental system and also effective cooperation and coordination of the various departments and Ministries.

We have to ensure that the public sector undertakings generate larger internal surpluses and also to compete in an effective manner with private sector industries.

The role of the public sector as well as private sector should be to standardise products, to maximise production to the installed capacity so as to earn foreign exchange and contribute funds to plan outlay. As the same time, efforts are made towards genuine indigenization. Public sector undertakings should also go in for public subscription without depending on budgetary resources. Further, excise duty relief should be linked with higher productivity and higher production and non-developmental expenditure should also be minimised. As I could understand, the OGL—Open General Licence has increased inflow of imports and export is stagnant. It is going to reduce our trade balance and foreign exchange is also at stake. This trend will definitely lead to

[Dr. K. G. Adiyodi]

reduction in trade balance. This has to be corrected scientifically. Banning non-essential consumer goods is also a must.

Now, what is the position of the co-operative sector? We are continuing the good old system of cooperative business, linking up credit with share and also the exorbitant interest rate to the poor farmers. The minimum interest rate is 15 per cent and the maximum is about 18 per cent. No other bank is charging such a high rate of interest. If a person wants a loan of one thousand rupees, the share capital contribution is there and if he is not able to pay back the loan according to the schedule, overdue interest is charged and within two to three years the entire loan taken by that particular farmer will be adjusted against his property and ultimately, it has to be sold. This is the position in the agriculture sector. There is no change yet envisaged. So, we should have a second look at it and necessary changes should be effected in this sector.

So also, we were discussing about the export revenue in regard to processed food products. What is the machinery we are having for processing our entire agricultural products? Unless the cooperatives revamp, we will not be able to involve the local agriculturists to provide additional employment, and value added products will not be supplied to foreign countries. Unless the local people are trained scientifically and given sufficient funds, the value added system of marketing will not be there. To teach the local people, to provide them sufficient technical and scientific training, we should have a professional outlook. Even though we are very often talking about professionalism, involving experts in the implementation work and so on, we are not taking enough care of this aspect. There are a lot of professionals in all the sectors and especially there are many economic experts. But we are not involving them to implement the programmes.

Private sector industry, in a way, is making losses. When developmental credit is given, unless it is reflected in the productivity and experts and so on, all sorts of aid from the Centre or the States should

be stopped. To speed up our developmental activities, to achieve the targets, involvement of professionals and experts is a must. For example if we take the Hilly Area Development, we are spending money like anything and we are having the target fulfilled in money aspect alone. But the real asset formation is only 25 per cent. It is because of the fact that general public is not involved in it and we are making no haste to involve them in the planned development. Planning is good but in the implementation stage, there is a lot of confusion. Unless that is corrected, we will not be able to achieve the targets. With these words, I conclude Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the biggest achievement we have achieved since independence is that we have established coordination between the democracy and the process of planning. We have been able to make synthesis between democracy and the planning process. Prior to this, the impression was that the process of planning was effective only in those countries which had dictatorship form of Government or authoritarian regime. Earlier also, a Planning Committee was formed by the Indian National Congress under the Chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Some great and wise people had made such efforts before independence also to formulate a plan for India. The Gandhian Plan came before us, then under the Chairmanship of Shrimannarayan, People's Plan of M. N. Roy came up and then yet another document by the name of 'Bombay Plan' was also presented by the three big industrialists. Whenever we have to formulate a plan for India, we shall have to see that both democracy and the planning process go together. If we keep the objective before us, the objective of any plan can be described broadly as removing disparity. This disparity is of two types. The one is economic disparity between man and man and the other is regional disparity or regional imbalance. Therefore, our objective would be to remove these disparities.

On the other hand, we have some limitations also. Planning is required only when the resources are scarce. Based on priorities, the planning has to be done with those

limited resources. The strategy which we should adopt in this plan—and we are doing so—should be to increase our agricultural production for we are short of land and hence we have to increase our per hectare production. As we are also short of capital, our planning should be such as to generate more employment and this is what has been done in this plan.

I have another point to make. A very strong base has been laid during the Sixth Plan. If we see, 3.8 per cent growth rate which was set for agriculture, this should have been the rate of growth, but it has increased to 4.3 per cent per annum. However, the rate of growth in the fields of mining and manufacturing units was only 3.7 per cent as against the target of 6.9 per cent. It means that the objective of the Sixth Plan has been achieved more in agricultural sector than any other sector. We shall have to see that wherever we come across impediments during this process, they are removed. I do not have time to go into the statistics and to have a discussion thereon, but I would like to give some suggestions.

An objection was raised here that the Parliament was involved at a later stage. But I would like to say that the State Governments formulate their own plans before the plan is finalised by the Central Government. The national plan is formulated only after the plans of the State Governments are finalised. I would like to give a suggestion which has even been implemented by some State Governments. Besides these two plans, a third plan—the district plan—should also be prepared, because in the absence of such a plan neither we can involve the people in the planning process nor we shall be able to remove regional imbalances. Maharashtra as well as Gujarat State Governments have done good in preparing the district plans and even Uttar Pradesh Government had prepared district plans in 1981. This is very simple. The projects which you include in the District plan are ultimately to be taken up in the districts. The Members of Parliament and the M.L.As. can play an important role in it. A Planning Committee can be formed at district level with a Member of Parliament as its Chairman and the Chairman of Zila Parishad and M.L.As. as Members. This Committee can take up the responsibility of

formulating the plan there and can also see to the implementation and evaluation aspect thereof. Today, when we go to our constituency, we come to know as to how many hectares of land is to be brought under pulses and groundnut and how many kilometres of road is to be constructed. Before that we know nothing as to what is to be done and where. Therefore, a system should be developed under which the Member of Parliament could go to his constituency and could see on the spot alongwith the Block Chairman whether the work was going on or not.

Apart from this, the anti-poverty programme is a very good programme, but I would like to know one thing in regard thereto. Misfortune of our country has been that though there was a strong freedom movement, yet we did not have any programme for reawakening similar to the one in Europe. We did make efforts, but all these efforts were very weak. We provide money to a person and he tries to stand on his feet, but if in the meantime a child is born in his family, his entire savings are spent on it and if unfortunately he has a daughter to marry, all his life-time savings are spent on the marriage. Therefore, as long as we do not remove these social evils, perhaps, we would not be able to remove poverty.

My first suggestion is that the planning process in our country should be de-centralised. The district plans should be prepared and these plans should be based on the population and backwardness of that district, then only justice can be done to all the districts.

One thing I want to reiterate here. The floods in North India cause damage to crops as well as the villages. Therefore, more attention needs to be paid to our multi-purpose schemes in the field of power, irrigation and flood control. Another submission which I want to make is that all our plans have lead to a clash between the development and the environment. I am strongly in favour of protection of environment, but development and environment should be complimentary to each other. When the question of evictees comes—whether they are from our multi-purpose schemes, thermal power stations or projects of big industries, rehabilitation of the displaced people should be part and parcel of that project.

[Shri Brahma Dutt]

We have given the slogan of food, productivity and Employment, but our biggest weakness is that we have no proper man power planning. Sometimes it so happens that we set up an industry in our area, but it leads to a lot of problems later on. The people seek employment but we have none to offer. Therefore, before the scheme comes into operation, we should know as to what type of personnel will be employed there and in which years and we should chalk out a training programme accordingly. Manpower planning should be developed further. Otherwise, what we are doing is that on the one hand we are working for the upliftment of the people and on the other we are displacing them. In certain cases no compensation has been paid to those persons whose lands have been acquired. Another point which I want to make is that instead of making investment in new schemes we should make optimum use of old projects and instead of investing Rs. 100 crores in a 100 M. W. new power station, we should invest Rs. 50 crores on an existing 1000 M. W. power station. By doing this, we can have more power generation than in a 100 M. W. power station. Therefore, our objective should be optimum utilisation of existing resources. I am of the view that under the present condition, no better plan than the one in hand can be formulated. I want to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for not under-rating the importance of the Public Sector. All worked against it, but he did not allow the amount of Rs. 1,80,000 crores to be reduced.

I have one more point to make. Most part of the plan is implemented by the State Governments and the Centre's share in implementation is very small. The budget of the State Governments is prepared in September and October and they are left with only three or four months to spend the funds. The entire fund cannot be spent during this period and therefore we should impress upon the State Governments to finalise their plans well in advance, get them approved and then incorporate them in their respective budgets. In my view, they should be given at least ten months to spend the funds.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) :** Twelve months should be given.

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT :** It cannot be twelve months Panikaji. I want that the period of three months be extended to ten months. How can you make it twelve months. Ten months are sufficient. The biggest of the work is accomplished in ten months.

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) :** The biggest work is done in nine months only . . . (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT :** I have yet another submission to make. You have created development blocks. These development blocks should be formed in such a manner that a member of the Gram Sabha could go to a nearest point. The concepts of district plan, manpower planning and optimum utilization of existing resources should be linked with the protection of environment. The work on our thousands of miles long roads, where we have already spent crores of rupees, is held up because of intervening fifty feet of forest area and then it becomes difficult for us to reply to that. Therefore, I want to say that 'Development based on Environment Protection and Environment Protection based on Development' should be our slogan.

I heartily support the Seventh Five Year Plan. Keeping in view both democracy and socialism, no better plan than this could have been prepared.

[*English*]

**SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) :** I am grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, that you have called me to speak. This Plnn is a very good document, within the given resources. But there are certain aspects which I would like to lay stress upon. These aspects when the annual Plans are prepared may be kept in view. An even Plan can be an instrument of progress and prosperity; but if the deserting beneficiaries are not kept in view, even when the backward classes are not kept in view, then this can be a source of concern or cause of disintegration and dis-affection. This must be kept in view.

So, if some vested interests, the rich people ignore the backward classes, the small farmers, the marginal farmers, in backward

areas, or in our hilly areas and it creates problems. They are actually bearing the burden of development. Their life is becoming more difficult every day as the other regions of the country are progressing. Therefore, this has got to be kept in view. So far as the hill region development is concerned, I said the other day in the House that Late Pandit Jawaharlal had ordered that the North and North-Eastern States should be opened for helping economic development as well as for defence purposes.

In Rajasthan and other backward areas and desert areas, there are people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. There are certain backward areas in the Eastern parts of the country. I want to know whether in this Plan document, as a whole, any specific attempt has been made to develop those areas. I could not find anything to that effect. May be I could not look at it properly, I may not have been able to go through it thoroughly. But there is one thing. This has got to be looked into. There are several disturbed areas, they feel ignored that is why there is dissatisfaction. Regionalism is grows because the planners or framers of the Plan have been ignoring these areas in the past. Therefore, this lack of attention towards the common man, towards the underdogs, towards the undeveloped areas creates a sense of feeling that they are ignored and you will find that more regional movements will grow. You will find that more and more people will feel like that, every day. How long can our planners ignore these fundamentals? Unless the Plan is an instrument of the integrity and unity of the country the Plan cannot be said to be a good plan. And this cannot be done like that, because you go on developing the developed areas or the developing areas, the authorities go on buttering those people who are already affluent, if you will ignore deserting people you will ignore them at a very high cost.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Quite right.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA : Therefore, our planners should look to those areas, first, if you want to strengthen the integrity of the country. The people can face any hardship they can face any danger else, even if there is an atomic war the people are prepared to face it. Indians have always faced the dangers.

Indians cannot be manipulated. Indians cannot be made to suffer due to cleverness of others. So far as our Agriculture department is concerned, so far as our cooperation is concerned, there have so far several the big landlords. But instead of the rich farmers, the small farmers, the marginal farmers, should be helped. The agricultural labourers how they have been exploited by those who are holding the reins in the States, and their supporters ? You go anywhere in the country, you will find this. So, in the Plan schemes the small farmers, the marginal farmers, are to be helped. In the Sixth Plan, thanks to our beloved leader the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, certain measures were started for them. In the Sixth Plan we raised a good number of people above the poverty line. The number of people who were below the poverty line in rural areas in 1977-78 were 51.2 per cent. This number came down to 40.4 per cent in 1983-84. Similarly, the figures for urban areas are 38.2 per cent in 1977-78 and 28.1 per cent in 1983-84.

20-Point Programme and the anti-poverty programmes were not honestly implemented by the States. Had they been implemented these programmes properly, there would have been tremendous progress achieved. The Centre is going on giving money to the States without monitoring their performance. Unless the Centre monitors their performance, the poor people are not going to be benefited. There is frustration among them. We have been announcing programme after programme. Our young and enthusiastic Prime Minister has just announced that upto 12th standard the education to the girls will be free in every part of the country. But the State Governments are not utilising this offer. They do not open schools. I have told the authorities in my State that if you open schools you will get money from the Centre. But they are not willing to do it. It is the vested interest who want women to be under their subjugation and to be an object of their exploitation. Similar is the case in every area wherever you go. Unless proper attention is given on this aspect, things cannot improve.

So far as self-reliance is concerned, it is a very good idea. It is claimed that we have achieved self-reliance. But we are ever importing consumer goods. Is it the self-reliance

[Shri G. L. Dogra]

which Gandhiji had taught us ? The nation is prepared to face hard situations. Our farmers can produce oilseeds. But we are importing oil. Why ? The agricultural universities have done a lot of work in the field of food production. They should be asked to do research in the field of oilseeds. They should tell the farmers how, when and where oilseeds of various varieties can be produced. When one crop of wheat or paddy is produced, in the same time span we can take three crops of oilseeds. But it is the duty of those universities to go to those places and find out which type of oilseed should be sown and how to avoid the periods of hail-storm and dry spells, etc. This is the objective which our plan should aim at if we want to survive as a self-reliant country. You can import technology but not in the filled of agriculture. You can produce agricultural commodities within the country. A major portion of our country has dry land and a considerable part in backward areas. There is no irrigation system, there. They have to depend upon rain. Government should see what type of crops could be sown there. These are the things which our plan has got to look at. Our planners should see that a lot is done on this front.

I will end by quoting what Madam Gandhi used to say always. She used to say that as far as the Plan is concerned, it is not the provisions, but the achievements; it is not the sentiments but the benefits to the common man that we should look at. She believed in it and we have to believe in it. This is what Gandhi Ji taught us and this is what Pandit Jawarharlal Ji also urged to learn.

**SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) :** The Seventh Plan will be a great step forward in our struggle for abolishing poverty, and providing employment opportunities to millions of people in our country. It is based on the guiding principles of growth, modernisation, self-reliance and social justice. But its immediate objectives are : growth in food-grains production, improvement in productivity and increase in employment opportunities.

In spite of the growth performance of the economy during the last ten years, the

Seventh Plan has decided to stabilise the overall annual rate of growth at five per cent during the coming five years. Even then the rates of growth for various sectors will imply considerable improvement over the past trends. The overall growth rate of five per cent is reasonable considering the enormous difficulties involved in the planning and implement processes and the difficulties likely to be faced in mobilising the vast amount of resources. Experience of planning shows that developing countries which have fixed a very high rate of growth have come to grief and have suffered from inflation, misutilisation of resources and balance of payments difficulties. Therefore, it is realistic for the Planning Commission to fix the rate of growth at five per cent.

The Plan's immediate objectives are growth in foodgrains production, to increase employment opportunities and to increase productivity. All these things are necessary to gear up the economy and to see that our rate of growth is maintained.

Along with these three immediate objectives, my submission is that housing should have been the fourth immediate objective of our policy. The housing conditions of the majority of the people are appalling. The dirt, squalor, ignorance and disease that reign there defy description. The slum areas are a blot on our democratic and egalitarian policies. The problem is gigantic. It is estimated that we require nearly 25 million dwellings. Our Minister for Housing stated recently that by the end of this century we propose to give a dwelling to every Indian in the country. But have we started the process, I ask ? We give some concessions and encouragements to cooperative housing societies, but I submit that majority of the housing finance is monopolised by the rich and middle classes. I submit that the majority of the housing finance that Government provides should be reserved for the dwelling of the poor people only. Secondly the housing should be given the same priority as the growth in foodgrain production.

Agricultural development is still the key to economic progress. It is the most important economic determinant of economic growth. Seventy per cent of the people of our country still depend on agriculture and agriculture



contributes fifty per cent to our national income.

The plan focusses attention on the development of dryland farming. Drylands comprise a vast area and constitute about 72 per cent of the arable land. If that is developed, that will help seventy per cent of the farmers in our country. They contribute 40 per cent to the natural food basket and produce about 75 per cent of the pulses and oil seeds and pulses. Unfortunately because we were in a hurry to increase agricultural production we concentrated our attention on irrigation, supply of highyielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers etc. so as to increase the rate of growth. Now, I suggest that dryland farming should be given greater attention in the interest of the income and stability of our food security system.

The Plan is quite realistic and I am sure that it will make a great dent in the problems of poverty and unemployment. But there are two snags which we have to bear in mind. Number one is this : As our population increases it eats up much of our economic progress. The increase in the rate of growth of population between 1971 to 1981 was 2.25 per cent per annum. And the Planning Commission estimates that between 1981 and 1986 it will be about 2.10 per cent per annum. The rate of fall is so small that I may say that it is negligible. After 15 years of tremendous effort in the field of population control we have not achieved much. Our population policy has been a failure I should say. According to a report published for the year 1982-83 by the United Nations, the growth in population of the world was 85 million and out of that the biggest contribution was by India which was 15 million. So, Indian population is increasing at such a tremendous pace. Unless the population policy makes a dent and reduces the number of people added every year, it cannot be claimed that population policy has succeeded. Our policy should be based on a system of strong incentives and disincentives. It is not correct to say, 'We will give you housing, employment, education for your children etc. but we will not suggest how many children you should have'. We should say that unless you restrain the size of your family, it will not be possible to confer certain benefits on you. There should be strong incentives and dis-incentives.

Otherwise our programme will not succeed. We are up against a wall of resistance due to traditional behaviour and social prejudices. We should not resort to coercion but Government authorities should exert some such economic pressure. In my view there is another important snag. The vast amount that we will spend on the Plan, namely, Rs. 3,22,366 crores is so big that an ordinary person cannot even think of it ! It is such a huge amount. But unfortunately there are so many leakages in the spending process. In the 6th Five year plan it is estimated that out of Rs. 1,80,000 crores 50 per cent was spent on construction, construction of schools, colleges, Legislative building, atomic power station, etc. For everything you require construction. Everybody knows that about 40 per cent of the amount goes down the drain. That is eaten up by contractors, middlemen and politicians. So unless we stop the leakages it will not be possible for us to ensure that this vast expenditure goes to those for whose benefit it is incurred. Sir, the Plan which is realistic and the best under the circumstances. I hope that the few snags which are there will be taken care of by the authorities. With these words, I fully support the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Seventh Five Year Plan which has been approved by National Development Council and the Hon. Minister's statement in the House yesterday that the priorities and provisions for the next Five Year Plan would be based on the discussions in the House. I congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister, the Hon. Finance Minister and the entire Cabinet for making provisions in the Plan to identify and unearth black money and this is being done on a war footing. This is the only way to increase resources for the plan of the country.

I would like to give two suggestions to augment resources, to eradicate black money and to check inflation. Instead of indirect taxes; direct taxes should be imposed, because indirect taxes like sales tax help in generation of a lot of black money. If excise duty is levied instead of sales tax, it would curb the generation of black money. I would there-

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

fore, like to suggest that direct taxes should be levied instead of indirect taxes. As a result of indirect taxes the poor has become poorer and rich richer. Our aim is to uplift those who are living below the poverty line. The problem of environment and growing population pressure in the cities cannot be reduced until there is industrial decentralization. Industries of urban areas be shifted to the villages. There is need to pay immediate attention in this direction. I have made an experiment in this connection in an area of 30 Kilometres in my constituency. The Government should create a village in which a shopping complex, educational institutions, small industries and a dispensary (health service) is provided which could cater to the needs of people living within 30 Kilometers. This would help in solving unemployment and the dream of Mahatma Gandhi of a "self-sufficient village" would also be realised. Provision in this regard should be made in the Seventh Five Year Plan, but I dare say that it has not been done so far. Though there is provision for new cities and setting up of industries yet if adequate provision for self-sufficient villages is also made, then the people would like to remain there instead of migrating to cities. This would help in solving the problems of overcrowding and environmental pollution in cities.

Now I would like to say a few words about agriculture. We are concerned about agricultural production today. Accountability and time bound improvement should be ensured when research in agriculture or any other department is conducted.

We are now advancing to nuclear age. Our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had emphasized that this was key to advancement and progress. Only day before yesterday the Hon. Prime Minister dedicated a nuclear Power Station the nation and its target has been fixed at 9000 MW by 2000 A. D. Similarly, if high yielding varieties are introduced in agriculture, particularly paddy, and their durability is also ensured, then it would be better.

It has been observed that *Jowar* and *Bajra* cannot be stored for more than 6

months in the godowns as it starts rotting. The people complain that they do not get quality foodgrains through the Public Distribution System. The farmer also stores rice and paddy with the passage of time it also rots. Therefore, there is urgent need to pay attention to the durability of crops. It should be seriously thought over because 70 per cent of our population lives in villages.

15.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Prices of agriculture produce is a burning question today. Unless remunerative prices for agricultural produce are fixed, oil seeds and other items will have to be imported. People talk of exporting agriculture produce but it is a far cry as it cannot be fully met. Therefore, these things should be kept in mind. Now, I would like to make a submission regarding dry farming. There is acute scarcity of water in many areas today. My district is affected by drought every year. Earlier, incentives were given for water management, whether it was sprinkler irrigation or lift irrigation. Now we have come to know that in the Seventh Five Year Plan allocation under this head has been reduced. It will be improper to reduce it, because these irrigation schemes have become a costly affair. Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 per acre are spent on lift irrigation and sprinkler irrigation respectively. If there is no such incentive in the drought affected area, it would be very difficult to make any progress in dry land farming or in respect of irrigation schemes in these areas. Therefore, there is need to make more provision in this regard. If more provision is not made, very little could be done in this field.

Secondly, I would like to repeat that we can reduce foreign trade deficit through agricultural export and we should, therefore, fix a target for export in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The reduction in foreign trade deficit should be ensured by more agricultural production and exports. Yesterday the Hon. Minister informed that even now export of agriculture products is 0.6 per cent of the total exports of the world. Therefore, there is need for a long term policy and a time bound programme in this

regard, otherwise there is little hope that foreign trade deficit could be bridged by industries alone. I had emphasized the need for R & D for paddy because merely higher production of paddy is of no use until durability is also ensured.

I would like to say a few words regarding Cooperative movement. Reference to provide credit facility to sugar and spinning mills has been made in the Plan document. There are Public and Private Sectors in the industries, but the Cooperative Sector has not been recognised. I would like the farmers to be the owner of the composite textile mills proposes to be set up in villages under the Seventh Five Year plan. If ten such mills are set up in ten different areas, it would solve the problem of marketing of cotton to a great extent. Therefore, agricultural processing industry.....(*Interruptions*) and oil mills should be set up in rural areas as it would help in generating more employment opportunities and the work could progress at a faster speed. Therefore, the Cooperative Sector should be recognised. If the cooperative movement is not encouraged and only credit facility is extended, it will not serve the purpose. Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently a circular was issued to form one cooperative society in four villages. How is it possible for one secretary to visit so many places. Therefore, besides the criteria of economically viable units, it should also be ensured that a village should have a cooperative society of its own more particularly when a village having a population of 250 people can have a "Gram Panchayat". Our slogan should be one society for each village. A cooperative society is the means for increased production. The farmer and the cooperative society should be directly related to each other. There should be no need for them to run after the secretary. I would, therefore, request the Planning Commission to instruct the Reserve Bank to issue a circular to this effect, because if it is not done, it would be great injustice to the people of rural areas.

(*Interruptions*)

There is also lack of warehousing facility in the cooperative sector. Rural areas cannot make progress until cooperatives are encouraged. We are ignoring the

industries running in the cooperative sector with respect to imported technology.

[*English*]

We are only concentrating on the private sector and public sector. We are ignoring the cooperative sector. Why should we not lay emphasis on the cooperative sector ?

[*Translation*]

We cannot make progress unless we lay emphasis on co-operative sector. Besides I would like to say a few words about energy. How much bagasse is available in our country ! We import newsprint even today. Cuba has the necessary technology to manufacture paper from bagasse and it is willing to pass on the technical know-how in this respect to us. We would be required to invest foreign exchange worth only one or two lakh rupees in this venture when we make use of latest technology in the sugar mills. The trees need not be felled for the newsprint and we would be able to manufacture and export newsprint and there by save 15 to 20 per cent on it. One has not to do much in this respect, because except Cuba this type of technology is not available anywhere in the world. This would also help in checking deforestation for paper manufacture. To my mind the manufacture of paper with the help of Cuban technology will improve the things. There are 40 Gas Seasonal laboratories in our country. Do they not serve our purpose at present ? We can use them in energy conservation research. Therefore, there is need to pay attention in this regard.

I would like to give one more suggestion. So far as power is concerned, more provision should be made for non-conventional sources of energy during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The subsidy and incentives have been reduced and this should not be done. More allocation of funds will have to be made in this plan to meet past and future commitments in this regard. We would not be able to do much if this is not done.

In the end I would like to say that the objective of our planning should be to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not an economist and, at the same time, I must say that on most such occasions economists disagree with each other as much as they agree with each other. When we talk about something like the Seventh Plan, the questions that are really in front of us are the political choices on the economic plans that have been given to us by the economists. The exercise has to be as political as it is purely economic because ultimately what we are working for is the development of the poorest people in the country.

I would like to give a quotation from Gandhiji who said :

“Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man you have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him.”

This is what we have kept in mind when we have formulated the Seventh Five Year Plan. Our thrust has been the poorest man has to become self-reliant and our goal must be growth with social justice. This Plan represents the collective effort of not only every one involved in the Central Government, but also in the Governments in all our States and Union Territories, and it is after every one has put his head together that we have produced the Seventh Plan which defines the objectives which we have set before the nation for the next five years. It is an instrument of consensus on the direction that we would like to give the country. Every plan must look at the problems at that particular time. Problems change as our developments are constantly changing and so there must be a positive outlook to tackle each problem as a new problem comes. But in tackling these new problems, we have tried not to deviate from the commitments of Panditji and Indiraji and the thrust, the directions, that we have given in this Plan, are those that were given by Panditji and Indiraji. The achievements of our planning process hardly need to be reiterated although I believe one of the Members from the opposite benches has said and if I may quote :

“The Sixth Plan has failed.”

I was just going to comment on that.

The Sixth Plan has been perhaps one of our most successful Plans.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Please let me speak for a while...

(Interruptions)

[English]

The Sixth Plan has been perhaps our most successful Plan. It has given us an average growth rate of approximately 5 per cent, higher than any other Plan and this has come about during a period of tremendous international problems on the developmental, financial and economic fronts India was one of the few countries which did not slide backwards. In fact, we performed better than we had ever performed. Some people think that this means failure ! In the Sixth Plan, the people below the poverty-line reduced from approximately 52 per cent in 1980 to 37 per cent in 1984. Hon. Members there feel that this is a failure. Perhaps he would like to have kept the poverty line with 52 per cent below it...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :  
What is the position all over the country ?

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Statistically you can prove it, but not really.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The Hon. Members have a vested interest in keeping people below the poverty-line, while we want to bring them up above the poverty-line. Their vested interest is to keep them below the poverty-line, because then they can criticise the Government.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :  
You have to fight the vested interests. That is not taking place.

**SHRI RAJIV GANDHI :** But the proof is in the eating. We have shown the country that the promises that we make, we keep. And with due respects to my friend sitting across the House, that is why we are here and he is there. We saw the great planners sitting across this House when we were talking about the Sixth Plan...

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** We are not planners; we are learners.

**SHRI RAJIV GANDHI :**...in 1977-78 when suddenly the Plan started rolling. And as the Plan rolled, so the country rolled downhill.

Our Plans since 1952 have shown—not just India but shown the world—how a developing country can progress, how a developing country can consolidate, become self-sufficient and advance to the frontiers of science and technology in particular fields. We must congratulate not only our planners but also our scientists, technicians, our farmers, our workers, for this achievement...

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** That is right.

**SHRI RAJIV GANDHI :** I would like to thank the Hon. Member. Only with the guidance and direction of the Congress Government, this has been possible.

As I said, the priorities are in front of us — poverty eradication, social justice, self-reliance. The real question is how do we come about doing it. The basis is from our old policies. But we have to apply those policies, those thoughts, to India as it is today. If we look back to the First Plan and see what India was like and we see India today, there has been a tremendous change. The change has come about because of the Plan, and while keeping in mind the thoughts that were in the minds of Panditji at that time, we have to try and apply those thoughts to India as it is today. We cannot apply his methods for India then, thirty years later now. But his thoughts—yes; his ideas, his ideology—yes. That works even today provided we match it with the situation on the ground, with the development

that has taken place because of the policies of the policies of that period.

Punditji has said that if India is to advance, India must advance in science and technology. This has to be the basis of any development. Much has been said about appropriate technology. Of course, we only want appropriate technology. The question is what is appropriate for us. What is appropriate for us is seldom what is appropriate for the person who is trying to sell us something which he does not need any more.

We have to see that we get the best for the particular job that we have in mind. The best must relate firstly to the areas where we would like maximum development. We must start with agriculture. We must start with our farmer. Our farmer cannot progress without technology. Why have certain parts of the country had a green revolution? Because of the most advanced technology being brought to them. That has to be brought to the others.

At the same time we have got to look, to see how we can bring better technology to those that have become used to what is available to them. For agriculture, it is not only a question of giving better fertilisers or giving better seeds, giving better weather reports. We must also look at the technology for water management. How will we make the farmer to use less fertilisers to get better results? How we will make him to use less water to get better results? Conservation of our resources and an increase in the productivity on the other.

These two things can only happen if we use the best technology. Perhaps the biggest question, the farmer in India still faces is whether the monsoon is going to come on time. It is going to be ten days late or is to going to be early? During the past few years there has been a tremendous change. Now we have satellites. He can switch on the television set, he can see whether clouds are there. He knows that in five days they will come. But it is still not accurate enough. We must be able to tell him whether we expect the monsoon or the rain in so many days. So he knows that and he ploughs his field now and is ready for it.

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

For this there is only one way. We have to get the most sophisticated super computer. There is no second way to go about it. If somebody says that high technology cannot help the farmer, he is absolutely wrong. It is not a question of appropriate technology which would today be interpreted to mean that we give him two bullocks but with a much better plough to pull behind the two bullocks. That does not help the farmer enough. We have to see, our target is to lift people up to a better living condition, to a better life. For this we have to have technology, technology starting with the farmer. Simple things to the most sophisticated things for better utilisation of water, fertilisers. Maybe we need some sort of cheap compact soil testing equipment which can tell him you put one bag of this fertiliser, but don't put that fertiliser. Something which can tell him don't put water for another four days.

These sort of things can be made available today. They can be developed cheaply enough for our farmers to be of practical use to our farmer. It is in these directions that we must give our thrust for technology. As the rural sector, the farm sector, increases its affluence, its other demands also start raising, and then this will spread to the whole of our industry.

Our thrust must next be on the small scale sector because that is where the next largest number of people are employed. Similarly we must see how the small scale can be benefited by new technology; how the small scale can be allowed to grow into the next larger size or bigger scale and somebody else comes into the small scale sector. The exercise must be of progression for all our people—small scale goes upto bigger, cottage comes to small and new people come into cottage. This sort of growth process must be there. Our policy should not be such that we clamp somebody into the small scale, and we clamp somebody into the cottage sector, and say if you jump or your production goes Rs. 5 more then suddenly you get hit by hard taxes so that the whole system becomes non-viable. There must be some growth potential built into the system.

Technology must also come into housing. Our housing is still too expensive. We must see how cost of housing can be reduced. It must be reduced to a level where it is available to the average person; it is available to the masses and not just to the few who can get access to it in the urban areas and in the towns and a few rich in the rural areas. We have done almost no work in this respect. Our houses are still constructed exactly they were maybe twenty-thirty years ago. There has been no real development in this line.

Education is one of the critical areas. Our system has delivered, it has helped India produce top-class scientists. It has helped India produce the best technologists. We have through our system produced top people in every field but today there is a dramatic change in development, in technology and in science and our education system is not ready or capable of coping with this load that is being put on it. And because of this deficiency in the system, or lack of flexibility in the system, we are generating a tremendous gap between the spiritual development of our people and their development technologically and scientifically. Our system must be designed to close this gap because only then really we will be able to use technology for the benefit of the country and mankind. If this gap grows, then we will become a slave of technology and technology will not be our slave to do our work. This is one of the more critical areas where a lot of thinking, a lot of discussion and debate is required and we hope that the new education policy will bring these ideas into fruition.

Our goals in the Seventh Plan have not changed. Our goal is to develop a socialist society and a society which gives full equality of opportunity; a society where disparities are removed; a growing dynamic society and not a static society tied down in itself. This again must be brought out by education.

We have recently clubbed together certain Ministries and labelled them 'Human Resources Development' not because we wanted to give a fancy paint job but because what we really want is to develop the human resources. Today from every corner people

yell 'population' what is happening ! What is happening ! Yes, it is one of our biggest problem. What we must do is to turn this problem into the biggest asset and that will happen if we are able to develop the human resources in our country and this is what we must attempt to do; develop them not just in teaching them technology, teaching them sciences or medicine or whatever...but also develop a sense of values and idealism, a commitment to the country, develop the cultural heritage that we have inherited. All this must be blended into one package.

We cannot do these things independently and expect to get one result. We have to see that our traditions, our heritage, the culture that is India today, does not remain static. Too often we are tied down to saying this is not what it was in the old book. We must also think ahead; we have to develop. Our culture is not just our art, our music, our dance. Our culture is how we live. It is our art, it is our music, it is our dance. But it is also chewing Plan and it is also all the other things that we do which we know are not good. Painting the walls, are colours this is all our culture. The culture is how we live and certain aspects of this have to be changed. The higher aspect of culture that is developed further must permeate down to the average Indian, must come down to the mass. It is no use having the best 'Bharat Natyam' closeted away in one little auditorium in Delhi. Whom does it serve, Sir? It does not go down to the people. So, this whole aspect must come under human resources development and that is why we have given perhaps the largest ever allocation to these sectors. We hope that with the input that we are getting from the country, we will be successful in producing a package which will achieve these ends.

Now, a criticism that I have been told by one of our friends across the House is that the public sector has been ignored (*Interruptions*) Partly I agree with my friend. But we have not ignored it. Certain States in the East yes, they have ignored it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Dutta, have you heard it ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, I have been very discreet. I did not mention any name, So, we were talking about the public sector. The public sector in this Plan has got the highest allocation that the public sectors ever had. And when we talk of the private sector, because our friends are interested in the private sector, who are we talking about in the private sector, Sir ? It is not the big industrialist. He constitutes a small percentage of the private sector. A very vast majority of the private sector is the small farmer and that is whom we are talking about and if you want to include public sector plus small farmer, I do not have the exact figure, but it must be a large proportion of our investment. Because they are the private sector, you might not like the label. But the fact in that the small farmer is the private sector and if you don't like it, you can try nationalising it in West Bengal.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We cannot make a plan. When we come to Delhi, we will do what is best (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I do not know, Sir, May be they will do the 91st Plan. Sir, the public sector, as I said, has the highest allocation that has ever had. The public sector has been the key to our development, as an industrialised nation. It has been the path-finder of India's industry and even today it will be the path-finder in taking India's industry into the next generation of industrialisation. We have

18.00 hrs.

in many ways completed one cycle of industrial development. Now, we must go in to a more sophisticated cycle where quality, productivity and efficiency are vital and important. Every time an industry is inefficient, the cost is paid by the sacrifice of some anti-poverty programme. If a public sector unit loses a hundred crores there is a hundred crores less from some other productive programme. It is a hundred crores less from an anti-poverty programme.

Public sector is not there to make losses; it is not there as a social hand-

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

out to labour. We must understand this. Because if we are going to spend hundreds of crores in keeping a plant running to keep, may be two thousand labourers or workers employed, we can give them much better benefits without wasting that money on a plant which is not viable. This basic fact we must face. It might not be easy but we are not here to squander the money of the poorest people of India and we must not let it happen.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It has been a white elephant till now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This is exactly our charge against you so far. I am glad you are admitting it now.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : What I was really talking about was the requests made by some of the Hon. Members who came to see me in the last session when they wanted us to nationalise some of their units.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They can all be made viable. Just because of your managerial inefficiency they are not viable today.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : All the institutions are becoming sick due to mismanagement; for example the Hindustan Construction Company Ltd.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What about your steel industry ? You are losing crores of rupees . *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Somehow, Mr. Speaker, Sir, such concentrations of sickness seem to take place in one particular area.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : If they are doing bad, it is your responsibility...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Do not feel so guilty about your public sector.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We are saying that public sector is not doing well and that is your responsibility. You cannot say, it is bad and so, give it up. Make it efficient.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We should have big injections which we keep giving to West Bengal to keep it up. We will send you a crate of glucose injections.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is due to everybody should be given.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Some times we give what is due to everyone like we did in the last Plan. I can only talk of the last Plan at the moment. One particular State got a very high allocation for power. They complained of no power and low generation and I believe almost a thousand crores in the particular State was left unspent in the Sixth Plan because they did not use it for power generation.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Do you mean that the money was there and it was not spent ? ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I would like to have a clarification. Did this happen in West Bengal, because the Hon. Gentleman got up and asked this ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why should you be so parochial to industrial that we can ask questions about West Bengal only ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I did not mention any State. The Hon. Member felt that it happened there.

MR SPEAKER : No interruptions please. Please do not get agitated.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Last year in spite of 8th Finance Commission's recommendations, West Bengal was denied Rs. three hundred crores. Please do not forget that.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That is why some States took Rs. three hundred crores of worth of overdraft,



SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :  
*rose*.....(Interruptions)

allow this thing to go on? What is this going on. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Chowdhary—not allowed. I have been too lenient. Take your seat now.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If the Hon. Member is calmed down and cooled down, with your permission, I can continue Sir.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I do not want to controvert the Prime Minister every time, but I can only wish that he knows things before mentioning. Unfortunately, speaking and showing ignorance by the Prime Minister I cannot appreciate.

MR. SPEAKER : The problem with Amalji is that he always gets carried away.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I am very sorry if I speak and show their ignorance.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Our basic thrust is, like I said, alleviation of poverty. In alleviating poverty, we have to, on the one hand, do major projects which will be productive and through higher productivity generate wealth, which we must then deploy in anti-poverty programmes and a certain proportion back into the productive programmes. Our anti-poverty programmes have been extremely successful during these last five years. We have strengthened them and we have modified them slightly where we felt that there were some weaknesses. We hope that with the anti-poverty programmes and with the major development projects in the Seventh Plan, our poverty level will drop down to 25 per cent at the end of the Seventh Plan.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is not our ignorance. You are stating that a thousand crores of rupees were unspent. It is not the question. The money was not simply there. And it is their fault, if the money was not there. When we asked Rs. 300 crores, it was denied to us right away.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I believe that the Hon. Member is talking about some deficiency in West Bengal during Sixth Plan. I was not referring to any specific State.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You were referring to West Bengal.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : That will be a great thing.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Obviously, he knows something which I do not know.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : You will have noticed that the only part of the House that was happy at the poverty line dropping was that part of the House.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We are members of Parliament. We have a right to know. We represent the nation. You can make it clear as to which State you are referring to. It is no good making ambiguous statements in Parliament.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is there? I express my happiness. What is wrong in it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You always get too much agitated when you speak. You are carried away by your vehemence.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : The other part of the House is responsible for increasing the poverty line.

(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Are you not tired now? How can we

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I can scarcely believe their statistics, poverty line going down and all that.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) :  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister has  
caught them red-handed today.

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : In this plan,  
we have generated perhaps the highest  
number of mendays that have ever been  
generated till now. We estimate that 40  
million jobs will be generated during this  
Plan.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : All anticipations !

MR. SPEAKER : Does it hurt you ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : You know  
Sir, some people are upset when poverty is  
removed. Some people are upset when jobs  
are created. What can we do about that ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We shall be  
the only people who would be helping you.  
The other side will not help you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :  
Take it in good sense.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Your prede-  
cessor knew it when we came to her rescue.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You can help  
by making the public enterprises profitable.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That, I would  
accept. I would like to thank the Hon.  
Members. We entirely agree with him. We  
would not have been here, if it were not for  
them. They showed the country what they  
could do. That is why the country elected  
us. Thank you very much.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :  
It is all aid.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : In completing  
the Seventh Plan, perhaps our biggest pro-  
blem will be mobilisation of resources. And  
we must look at it not just from the positive  
side of mobilising more resources for which

we must do everything, but we must also see  
how we can use our resources more efficiently;  
whether it is power, whether it is a particular  
industry, whether it is in agriculture, efficiency  
has to be the key word. Because with the  
demand of growth from the people, there is  
no other way except the maximum mobili-  
sation of whatever resources we have. This  
will involve a strong will on all our part.  
And I am sure that even some. Members  
from the Opposition will help us in this task.  
We will need a certain dedication, a certain  
commitment to the country, to our basic  
values, a certain selflessness to achieve the  
task that we have set out for ourselves. This  
cannot be done by just one group or another  
group, it has to be a task which is done by  
all of us working together. It has to be a  
cooperative endeavour not just within this  
House, but all over the country involving  
746 millions of our people. It will require  
sacrifices and it will require a certain dedi-  
cation and commitment to India; Swadeshi,  
as Gandhiji would have said. Swadeshi today  
has changed a lot. It is not limited to the  
only one or two items which were Swadeshi  
40 years ago. That is part of our develop-  
ment. But the basic voice that Gandhiji  
raised for Swadeshi has not changed. That  
we must keep in mind, because it is only  
with that, that, our plan will get the required  
thrust that it needs.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we will take up  
half an hour discussion. Shri Suresh Kurup.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) :  
Mr. Speaker, Sir....

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA  
RAO : Prime Minister has said many things  
about agriculture, except remunerative  
prices.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :  
Land reform is the basic thing, he has not  
at all mentioned it.

MR. SPEAKER : It comes in that.

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## HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

### Measures to stop distress sale of Cotton

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : We can sit for one hour more.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, we can sit one or two hours more.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : All the Members are going away and nobody is listening to me.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going your job. All the time I am listening to you also. Are they so afraid of Mr. Kurup ?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, this fall, in price of cotton has already been discussed in this House. A Calling Attention was there, a question was there and all the time, the Hon. Minister was saying...

MR. SPEAKER : At least I am thankful to you.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : All the time the Minister was saying that all these problems will be looked into and measures will be taken for getting fair price to the farmers.

Now, my request to the Minister is 'please don't give such assurances', because Rangaji, every time, the Minister gives assurances that fair price will be given to the farmers, whether it is for cotton, coconut or anything else, the moment he says it in the House, the next moment, the prices again go down. So, that is my humble request.

Last year, we had a bumper crop. This year also the situation is the same. This should have been a matter of rejoicing for the farmers. But it sends shivers through the spine of the farmers, viz. that a bumper crop has occurred—because the prices are going

down alarmingly. It is a very pathetic situation, because Government is doing nothing to help the farmers.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Not enough.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : After a lot of criticism, at least the Cotton Corporation very reluctantly came to purchase cotton, as if it is not their business, and that they were doing a great favour to the farmers, they came to the market. They are supposed to buy this cotton at the rate of Rs. 555, which is the support price. It is only Rs. 20 more than last year's. Even this price the farmers in various parts of the country are not getting. They are entitled to get at least this support price, which the Government has declared for cotton. In various parts it has already been found that they are not getting it. This month and next month much more cotton is going to come to the market. There is every possibility that prices will again go down. So, I request the Minister to take immediate steps to see that these prices do not go down further at least.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : And see that the officers play fair with the farmers.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : If you look at it, many of the problems on the cotton front are there actually because of the negative policies of the Government. Government does not have an efficient machinery to make assessments of the crop. For example, last year everybody connected with the trade was saying that they were going to have a bumper crop. Government was taking a totally negative attitude. When at last prices went down, Government took some measures. Last January, Government released one lakh bales of cotton for export. With that, it was not possible to arrest the decline in prices. Then again, one lakh bales were released in March. Again, another one lakh bales were released for export. All these three lakh bales could not be sold in the market at that late hour. That is what had happened.

I request the Minister that at least on the cotton front, we should have a very comprehensive export policy. Where was the need for importing cotton at this juncture from Pakistan ? Despite requests from

[Shri Suresh Kurup]

Governments of the cotton-growing States, especially Punjab, Government imported cotton from Pakistan, and released it to the market. I do not know why. The Minister should explain it. Government's new textile policy is also showing its effect. Its emphasis on man-made and synthetic fibres and relegation of cotton to the background is showing its effect on the price situation.

And lastly, what I want to stress is in the policy of this support price and all, the Government should show a concession to the farmers, they should at least declare it early. After all the prices have gone down, after severe criticism from various quarters the Government very very reluctantly declared this support price. They should at least formulate their policies, as early as possible. These are the points I want to make, and I tell you, all these points have been discussed earlier, as I mentioned earlier, the Minister is going to give an assurance and tomorrow you will find that the prices are again going down—they are sure to go down. That would go on. I do not have any faith in the Government's policy.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I would not have allowed this discussion. I wanted the things to go the other way.

[Interruptions]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : I would like to assure the Hon. Member that whatever assurance is given on the floor of the House; we always try to fulfil the assurance, and as far as the cotton prices are concerned, normally these cotton prices are announced during the month of November every year, as the Hon. Members must have seen.

This year also, it was announced on the 20th November and soon after the announcement the Cotton Corporation went into action and they went to every cotton producing State and started purchasing cotton.

I would, here, like to mention, before I give the details, for the information of the

Hon. Member, that we have not only reserved five lakh bales of cotton for export this year, but we are also thinking that we would be able to, and we shall try to export some yarn also because if we export yarn it will be a value added export and that will bring in more foreign exchange.

As regards the procurement of cotton, I would just like to give the figures for 1984-85 as compared to 1985-86 as on the 16th December, 1985.

In Punjab in 1984 it was 31,658 bales, while this year it has been 56,700 bales, procured. In Haryana 17,911 bales were procured last year while this year 35,782 bales were procured. In Rajasthan the figure was 30,753 bales last year, and 49,771 bales this year. In Gujarat it was 9,546 bales last year and 32,113 this year. In Madhya Pradesh it was 25,994 last year and 15,457 this year. In Andhra Pradesh last year 10,488 bales were procured while this year 80,436 bales were procured. In Karnataka 2,850 bales were procured last year and 12,000 bales were procured this year. So, last year the total purchases were 1,30,023 bales and this year up to the 16th of December, 1985, it has been 2,76,760. This is one thing.

Another thing that I would like to make very clear is, that a direction has been given to the Cotton Corporation that they should continue to make purchases till the last consignment goes to the Centre, in any State, including Andhra Pradesh or any other cotton producing State. We will continue to buy this.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What is the latest report ? Are they actually doing it ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : They are actually doing it. And for that also, I can mention that in Punjab we have 20 centres operating, in Haryana 13, in Rajasthan 27, in Gujarat 18,—in Rajkot there are five,—in Madhya Pradesh there are 26, in Tamil Nadu there are 16, in Andhra Pradesh there are 29, in Karnataka there are 16, and in Kerala there are three. In addition, we are thinking of five more centres in Gujarat, eleven more in Rajkot, and 15 more in Andhra Pradesh. So 35 more

centres will be added to 173 centres which are already in operation.

The Hon. Member questioned the import from Pakistan. From Pakistan, only 75,000 bales of medium staple cotton which was in short supply in the country, were imported. This year not a single bale has been imported nor do we have the intention of importing any.

I would like to mention here that in Andhra Pradesh alone 80,436 bales of cotton were purchased by 16th December, 1985 as against 10,488 bales in the last season. CCI is purchasing all the arrivals of cotton in Andhra Pradesh and the operation will continue till the last arrival, of course, on support price basis. The support price is declared by the APC. Before declaring support price, they take into consideration all the inputs that go into the production and all other things. A team also visited Andhra Pradesh. This team consisting of officers from State Government, Central Government and CCI went from village to village to ensure that the arrangements were made. I must say that the CCI is doing everything in Andhra Pradesh. But why is it that the Andhra Pradesh Federation is not buying even one quintal of cotton ?

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Already CCI is there. They have to purchase 1.5 lakh quintal of cotton was completely submerged at Guntur marketing yard.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** What is your Federation doing there ? CCI is not putting any embargo or any restrictions on them not to buy. Actually at the initial stages CCI was thinking of buying only 15 lakh bales of cotton as against 7 lakh last year. But we have instructed them to continue to go on buying till the last arrival at the centres.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture the support price is remunerative and therefore, we are buying at the support price which has been announced by the Ministry of Agriculture.

There was another allegation that the CCI is buying cotton in Andhra Pradesh below the support price. I would certainly like to say that we are strict in buying cotton at support price. Of course, where cotton has deteriorated and it does not conform to the standard laid down by the Cotton Research Institute, there deductions have to be made. You bring a single case where support price has not been given.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** When the cotton comes through the commission agents they are giving the minimum support price. But when it is coming directly from the farmers, they are imposing single cut, double cut and like that.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** We are now buying directly from the farmers. We will buy even upto the last bale that comes to the Centre. But whatever arrangements were agreed to by the Andhra Pradesh Government, they have not done anything.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** What is it that you wanted and what is it that they have not given ?

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** I will tell you what promise they had made. They had said that the marketing committees would provide weightment machines and platform scales so that weightment could be completed on the same day. Marketing committees have not so far taken this action. Till the weightment facilities in the marketing yard improves, it was proposed that weightments would also be done in the ginning factories, but they said no, you cannot do it in the ginning factories. In fact, it could have been easily done in the ginning factories. In order to enable the growers bringing quality Kapas to get proper price, market committees shall conduct heapwise auction instead of auctioning the entire arrival together in a single bid by mixing it. It is not proper to mix because they have to keep each type separately so that it can be purchased separately. It has not been done. CCI should purchase at least twenty thousand quintals of Kapas arrivals in the market yard daily. The CCI is purchasing the entire

arrival. Whatever arrivals come in a day they are purchasing. These are some of the things which have not been done. This is about the total purchases.

Now the cotton budget is like this. For 1985-86, the carry over from 1984-85 (cotton season) was 24.40 lakh bales. The production was 94 lakh bales. The imported cotton, including the import from Pakistan, which totalled 75,000 bales, was also added in this year's total availability. Then the total availability was 119.15 lakh bales. Out of this mill consumption will be 87 lakh bales. Consumption by others will be 4.65 lakh bales. Exports were five lakh bales. That makes a total of 96.65 lakh bales leaving a carry over of 22.50 lakhs which will be used in the three months when the cotton does not arrive from August to November.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO** : I would like to have a small clarification. Is it not a fact that the conversion charges per candy coming to the Cotton Corporation of India is around Rs. 507, while the producers cooperatives or the marketing federations, when they purchase cotton and give to CCI, CCI is allowing only Rs. 459 per candy as a result of which those marketing federations or the cotton cooperatives are incurring huge losses. That is why they are hesitant to come forward to purchase. In view of the fact when the Cotton Corporation of India itself is incurring Rs. 707, why not the same amount be allowed in respect of the cooperatives also to enable them to go into the market and purchase.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN** : Actually the cooperatives have not come in

the marketing and they are waiting for prices to fall. But we have told the CCI that they should start purchasing from every centre directly so that there is no possibility of the prices going down further.

[Translation]

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL** (Kopargaon) : I had asked a question. The Maharashtra Marketing Corporation had sought permission to export 5 lakhs bales of cotton, but it was allowed to export only 2 lakh bales of cotton. More export will help in checking distress sale and fetch remunerative price for cotton. I would like to know as to what is the hitch that Government are not allowing more export.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN** : Sir, I have already said that we have permitted them to export 5 lakh bales of cotton and we hope that after assessing domestic requirements, we would allow them to export the surplus which may even go upto 7 lakh bales. Besides, we also propose to export some quantity of yarn also.

**MR. SPEAKER** : You ensure that they get remunerative price.

[English]

Now the House stands adjourned till tomorrow at 11 a. m.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday December 19, 1985/Agrahayana 28, 1907 (Saka)*