

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, November 19, 1986/Kartika
28, 1908 (SAKA)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Legislation for Confiscation of Ill-Gotten Wealth

*225. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government propose to
assume powers to confiscate ill-gotten
wealth from even third parties or benami
holders ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose
to amend the Prevention of Corruption
Act, 1947 ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when
the proposed legislation is likely to be
introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PEN-
SIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c).

The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944 contains provisions for attachment of property procured through ill-gotten means as also for attachment of property of malafide transferees. Thus the necessary powers are already available. However, the question of introducing a comprehensive Prevention of Corruption Bill to make the provisions of the existing anti-corruption laws more effective is under consideration.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
I would like to know from the hon.
Minister how do the Government propose
to tackle the stupendous problem of black-
money amassed by the unscrupulous
people at the cost of the exchequer and
public at large.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This
Ministry is concerned only with anti-
corruption measures against Government
servants and with the administration of
the prevention of Corruption Act. I think
hon. Member's questions should really be
directed to the Finance Ministry.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
Has any estimate been made about the ex-
tent of such ill-gotten and benami hold-
ings ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This
question again should be addressed to the
Finance Ministry

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : In
spite of Criminal Law Amendment Ordi-
nance and the corruption Prevention Bill,
there has been massive corruption in the
country for the last 38 Years making a
few people multi-millionaires and majo-
rity of the people Poor. In view of this,
I would like to know from the hon.
Minister whether the Government will

come forward with imposing a ceiling limit in order to get economic equality among the people.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Imposition of a ceiling is not within the purview of my Ministry. It is again a question which should be addressed to the Finance Ministry.

Offer of Surrender by Tripura National Volunteers

*226. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tripura National Volunteers, an outlawed guerilla organisation, had recently indicated that they would surrender to Government ; and

(b) whether Government have decided to use the good offices of the Mizo National Front leaders to persuade the TNV men to surrender their arms ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It is reported that the Chief Minister of Tripura has announced a general amnesty and ordered that anybody coming out and surrendering arms would be forgiven and allowed to lead a normal life. In view of this and also in view of the fact that these rebels are known to be getting their help from Mizo nationals and Mr. Laldenga who is the Chief Minister of Mizoram, whether the Government of India will use the good offices of the Chief Minister to see that these rebels are to surrender their arms.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, this has not come to our knowledge that the Chief Minister of Tripura has granted some kind of amnesty to the TNV people. Also, in the Agreement that was arrived at with the MNF, they gave a commitment that they will not extend any kind of help to TNV people and they have adhered to this

agreement. After the agreement was signed, there has not been any evidence to the effect that they have helped the TNV.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : During recent times, there has been spurt in the terrorist activities of these rebels. Only last week about 17 persons have been butchered within 3 days. In view of the fact that there is a lot of scare spread in the villages particularly in isolated villages and the non-tribals are feeling unsafe to live in those villages, may I know whether the Government has taken up this matter with the Bangladesh Government because they are crossing the border and taking shelter in the hilly areas, collecting arms and ammunition there and coming to Tripura and committing murders and going back. In view of this fact, whether the complicity of the Bangladesh Government had been brought to the notice of the President of Bangladesh when he had visited this country. May I also know whether the Tripura Chief Minister had been asking for more force and what is the total strength of the armed forces already sent to Tripura ; how many more battalions had been asked by the Chief Minister and what is the attitude of the Government of India in this regard.

S. BUTA SINGH : The question of TNV getting help from across the border, specially in Bangladesh, has been brought to the notice of the Bangladesh authorities. When the President of Bangladesh was in India, I had the opportunity of calling on him and discussing with him the influx of Chakmas into Tripura and other parts also. While discussing the question, I did bring it to his notice the help being given to TNV people in Bangladesh. As a matter of fact, the TNV has its major headquarters of operation in the hill-side of the border towards Bangladesh. I brought this to the notice of the President of Bangladesh. Also, through our diplomatic channels, we have been in touch with the Government of Bangladesh. The recent increase in the incidents in the activities of these TNV people has been mentioned to the Chief Minister. I sent him special message.

Also, the Home Secretary spoke to the Chief Secretary. Special meeting of the Coordination Committee was convened. We have extended all help to the State Government in combating this menace of TNV. At the moment in Tripura, we have sent 6 battalions of CRPF, one battalion of Assam Rifles; one battalion of RAC; 7 battalions of BSF; 3 battalions of Tripura Armed Police and one battalion of Tripura State Rifles. In addition to that, when I met the Chief Minister of Tripura, I did impress upon him the seriousness of the menace that is getting out of hand. But unfortunately, he was not willing to go all-out. He has his own thesis on this problem and the Government is not very tough—I should say.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : 'Going all-out' means, what does it indicate? You should explain.

S. BUTA SINGH : The strict operation against the TNV people including declaring them 'un-lawful'.

(Interruptions)

On these issues, the State Government has its own reservations. I am still impressing upon the Chief Minister to take really a tough-line with these insurgents and they should not be allowed any room...

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : The problem in Tripura is different. It cannot be compared with Nagaland or Mizoram. The issue is to build up unity and amity between the two ethnic groups, tribal and non-tribal. In 1984 the number of TNV was more than 500, but due to the persuasion of the Government, many extremists surrendered and now the number is around 150. They are totally isolated from the tribals and they have no political influence. So, deploying the Army or declaring the area as a disturbed area will jeopardise the unity between the two ethnic groups. So, the Chief Minister and the Government of Tripura are against deployment of Army and declaration of the area as a disturbed area. The problem is this. The Central Government

should provide more CRP battalions. The Home Minister has stated that more than 10 or 12 battalions have been deployed there...

AN HON. MEMBER : Six battalions.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : But actually only six to seven battalions are under the actual control of the State Government, and the other battalions are under the control of the Central Government and are deployed on the border...

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : The demand of the State Government is to seal the 100 km border between Bangladesh and Tripura, that is, the Chittagong hill tracts. But that has not been done...

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you ask whether they are prepared to give more battalions?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : May I ask the Home Minister whether the Central Government will send more CRP battalions to the State Government as demanded by the Chief Minister? Another problem is...

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow you like this.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : In the case of Punjab all the Parties are supporting the Barnala Government, but in Tripura, the Congress-I is demanding President's rule and I presume it is not with the consent of the Central Party...

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow you to ramble on and on like that.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : My question is whether they will send more CRP battalions and they will also build more border roads. More border roads should be built within a short period.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way to put questions.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am really thankful to the hon. Member who has just now explained the callous attitude of the State Government in combating this serious menace...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : How 'callous'? Explain that. (*Interruptions*).

S. BUTA SINGH : Please listen. I am going to explain how it is callous. Mr. Speaker, Sir, here is a State Government which asks for more and more Central police by saying that there are only a handful of extremists. If that is the argument, may I know why they are asking for hundreds of battalions? Where is the use? If there are only 150 or 200 people, why are you asking for the entire CRP and the rest of the Central police from Delhi? Therefore, it is the attitude of the State Government, the State Government's treatment, to these elements... (*Interruptions*) I will cite one example before this House. We have been impressing upon the State Government that these are elements which must be dealt with very firmly. One way to deal was to operate. (*Interruptions*) Saifuddinji you should also try to listen. We suggested to the State Government that to deal with such an element they should resort to the provisions of the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Prevention Act. (*Interruptions*) According to the experience that we have gained, this kind of element can be dealt with only through the provisions of this Act and the State Government has refused. They are not resorting to this punitive act which can put an effective check on the activities of them. (*Interruptions*). This only speaks of the attitude of the State Government and also the party representatives in this House.

The suggestion from the Hon. Member is to deploy on the entire belt of hundred and odd kilometres, every inch should be manned by BSF and CRP. Is that practical? They have been operating there. If you go through the number of incidents, right from 1984, 1985 and 1986 there have been 72 in 1984, 47 in 1985 and the recent ones are the most serious incidents

which have taken place in Tripura. These instances are increasing every day and the State Government is very happy to say that they want to maintain the normal relationship by all means. We are not suggesting that they disturb the normal relations between the tribals and the non-tribals. Who has suggested that? We never suggested. But we say that these terrorists and extremists who are killing the innocent people in Tripura must be dealt with a heavy hand and that the Government is vacillating.

My submission through you to the House is that we sent the forces which were required by the State Government. We stand by the State Government and we continue to give them all the support; but unless the State Government really makes up its mind to deal with the menace it cannot be handled only through these forces. The State Government must pick up the courage and they must meet these people with a heavy hand. Only then the terrorism can be curbed.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I would like to know if by this escalation of incidents and killings which the Minister has admitted, the TNV is trying to convey a message and whether the Government has assessed what that message is and what kind of response they are framing towards that message in the larger national interest.

S. BUTA SINGH : As has been given in the answer to the original question, I have made it very clear. Sometime back there was a letter received by the Government which was addressed by Mr. Rankhal, dated 10th January, 1986 to the Hon. Prime Minister. He suggested that India should become the first country to recognise the sovereignty of the independent Tripura and that in turn they will have good diplomatic relationship with India. With this kind of element they want to keep good relationship by all means!

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This is very bad Sir. Who wants to keep good relationship with them? Terrorists Act will not serve.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : My question has not been answered. I am referring to the escalation of incidents and killings. I would like to know whether by this they are trying to convey a message, not the letter.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am sorry, I could not get the question.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : By their apparent behaviour and the action of a group there is a message and we should understand what the message is and try to solve the problem. We should see that.

S. BUTA SINGH : We see that the message is to terrorise the people. I want the State Government to take effective steps. That is the message and we want to reply to that message by tackling them with stern action.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, Tripura Upajati Yuva Samiti is one of the wings of TNV and Congress (I) is having electoral alliance with them. May I know from the hon. Minister why this relation is being maintained with TUYS which is one of the wings of INV ? May I also know from the Prime Minister whether in the recent SAARC meeting this serious matter of their being trained in Chittagong Hill tracks was taken up at the SAARC meeting held in Bangalore ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Sir, if I may answer my part of the question first, the hon. Member is fully aware that SAARC is a multi-lateral forum and bilateral issues are not discussed in SAARC and that is why it was not discussed.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, it seems that the leadership of CPI (M) has specialised in raising the sentiments of one element against the other. I should say that no such arrangements with any separatist or any communal organization is maintained by us.

Implementation of New 20-Point Programme

*228. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the State Governments in regard to implementation of the new 20-Point Programme ; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Union Government to accelerate the progress of implementation of this Programme in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) States have been addressed to initiate work on the schemes to be included in the Twenty Point Programme—1986 ; targets to be set for these schemes ; the funding arrangements ; and the monitoring of the Programme.

(b) The details of implementation and monitoring of the Twenty Point Programme—1986 are under formulation in the Ministry in consultation with the respective Ministries.

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has made a short cut and the reply to my question is not to the extent I wanted. The 20-Point Programme is a part of the development programme for the poor and the reply is not as detailed as it should have been. I would like to know what facilities have been given to the States by us to implement the 20-Point Programme and the houses of the States which are not implementing the 20-Point Programme regularly ? Kindly intimate the names of the States.

[English]

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Sir, at the present moment I am talking of the 20-point

programme of 1986. We have placed the items on the Table of the House and distributed the booklet. The formulation part has not been done so far. Therefore, the question of the State discharging its duty or not discharging its duty does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : My second question is as to what is the detailed discussion on the basis of which the programme is being formulated by the Ministry ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has told that it is in the formulation stage.

[*English*]

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : The State Governments have not been consulted yet. When that formulation stage comes we will discuss with the State Governments and decide the formulation and how it has to be done.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : May I know from the hon. Minister whether any evaluation studies have been conducted by his Ministry to study the implementation of the 20-Point Programme ; if so, which States are faring well and which States are not faring well ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : You see, this question has been put with reference to 20-Point programme, 1986. So, the question of monitoring and other things does not arise because the formulation part has not been done.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Point No. 5 and Point No. 11 of the 20 Point Programme deal with land reform and land distribution. Point No. 5 deals with the acquisition by the Government of the land which comes

under the ceiling and Point No. 11 is regarding distribution of land declared surplus under the ceiling and also the land which belongs to Gram Samaj to the poor, the landless, the Adivasis and Harijans. In 1975 when this Programme was introduced, it was implemented at a fast pace and all the landless people in the rural areas were provided land. In 1982, this Programme was revived and this time also the hon. Prime Minister has included it in his programmes but regretfully, the land reform programmes are not being implemented speedily. This has resulted in a state of confrontation and class polarisation in the rural areas and discontent is brewing among the landless, the Adivasis and the Harijans. It is often seen that the programme in which the hon. Prime Minister takes more interest is implemented by the State Governments and the programme on which the hon. Prime Minister shows lesser interest is delayed by them. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister and from the hon. Prime Minister also whether they will impress upon the State Government to immediately implement the important programme like land reform ? There is possibility of disturbances in the rural areas on this account because in these areas land reforms and land distribution programmes are not being implemented speedily and the land which is more than the ceiling is not being distributed.

[*English*]

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question that has been addressed to is concerning the 20-Point Programme 1986. The question that is now put by the hon. member is about the old 20-Point Programme.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, is it not a fact that Land Reforms Programme has been left out of the new 20-Point Programme ?

(*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Hon. Members have,

obviously, not been briefed by the leaders of their respective parliamentary parties. When I met the leaders of the parliamentary parties, not last time because last time they refused to come and talk to me; but when they did agree to come, I indicated that I would like to carry all the parties with me in such measures. Such matters, I think, really cut across party lines and if we are going to achieve anything, we would like their cooperation also. But, if they refuse to come and see me, it is very difficult to talk with them about these things.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is not correct...*(Interruptions)*

Control on Vehicular Pollution

*229. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the pollution from vehicles in the metropolitan cities is increasing enormously day by day ;

(b) if so, the causes identified and the remedial steps taken including enlisting of public co-operation particularly of those owning vehicles in adhering to the emission standards prescribed under the Pollution Control Rules ;

(c) whether there exists any monitoring agency for ensuring proper implementation of rules and regulations in this regard ; and

(d) if not, whether such an agency is proposed to be set up ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :

(a) Motor vehicles constitute a major

source of pollution in the metropolitan cities.

(b) The causes are : increasing number of vehicles, high emission from certain types of vehicles, poor maintenance and driving. The steps taken include :

(i) Emission standards for petrol and diesel driven vehicles have been prescribed ;

(ii) The State Governments have been advised to enforce the standards under the Motor Vehicles Act ; and

(iii) Campaigns have been launched for public awareness and cooperation.

(c) Transport Directorates in respective States and Union Territories are the agencies responsible for the monitoring of vehicular pollution and its control.

(d) There is no proposal to set up a separate agency for this purpose.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the replies of the hon. Minister. Sir, you know, five big cities in India account for the bulk of the automobile pollution. Now, the total air pollution in the five metropolitan cities was caused by the vehicular traffic.

Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the bulk of pollution is caused by an increasing number of vehicles, high emission from certain types of vehicles, poor maintenance and also old and condemned vehicles plying on the roads.

Sir, most of the vehicles hardly exceed the limits, set by ISI for the emission of gases.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether any action has been taken or any case was registered against those who have violated the prescribed standard under the pollution rules ?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has rightly said that the pollution is mainly caused by the vehicles. For that we wrote in October, 1985 to all the States that they should amend their Motor Vehicles Acts, take all measures to check the pollution, create awareness among the people about this and enforce the provisions of the Acts strictly. We have prescribed some standards for this purpose and the same have been intimated to them requesting them to amend their laws accordingly. It will be our full endeavour to prevent pollution. There are 12 Metropolitan cities where pollution is caused by motor vehicles and Delhi has the maximum pollution. ...*(Interruptions)*. Kindly listen to me for a while. We have written to all the States to enforce the measures. We have prescribed standards about the emission of gases and about the content of lead and oil in that. All these things have been standardised and the States have been asked to follow these norms. The States are going to implement them.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The emission of gases in this way is of course harmful but more harmful is the emission by the leaders in other ways. It is a matter over which the hon. Prime Minister should ponder.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tulsiramji, what are you doing ?

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : My second submission is, may I know from the hon. Minister whether Government is facing any difficulty in the enforcement of the Central rules to improve the country's environment and are they seriously considering the steps necessary for the protection and improvement of environment in the metropolitan cities.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given full details that we have

written to the States and there is no problem before the Central Government in this connection. It is a Central Act and if any State does not implement it, the Central Government will get it implemented.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Delhi is one of the metropolitan cities of India, where the hon. Minister has now come. Here 350 tonnes of poisonous gases are emitted daily. Vehicular traffic is the cause of the pollution. World Health Organisation has already stated that in Delhi there is large scale pollution and in this respect, it is third most polluted city. Here 20% people are the victims of respiratory diseases. I do not want that our Members may be affected with such diseases but they are. The hon. Minister has given a good reply. But the question is whether the emission standards have been enforced ? After the Indian standards Institution had prescribed the standards, an Act was enacted in 1981. Now it is 1986. In spite of the enactment of the Act in 1981, the States and the Union Territories are not framing the rules. Why all the emission standards fixed by the Government have not been enforced in respect of the vehicles ? The question is that when even after the enactment of the legislation, rules have not been framed, how will you enforce the law and how will you challan the people ? This is the position today. I agree that the hon. Minister has given the right answer but will he give a satisfactory reply ?...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER : How many times will you repeat ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am not repeating. Rules are not framed after the enactment of the law. That is why this cannot be enforced.

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard it four times.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had written to the States in 1985 for enforcing the law. I want to congratulate the Governments of Maharashtra and West Bengal that they initiated action

to enforce the standards. But Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Delhi, Karnataka have so far.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Haryana...

MR. SPEAKER : This, Haryana Government may be knowing.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : The question does not relate to only Haryana ; it relates to the whole of the country.

As I told earlier, these States include Delhi also. These States are going to implement it very soon. Preliminary action has almost been completed and very soon it will be implemented.

Regarding emission standards, we have already fixed them and have sent them to the States so that these could be properly implemented.

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I would just like to add to that : Delhi is not the third most polluted city in the world. Sulphur dioxide is within limits, and dust is slightly higher, because of the location, and the industrial activity. I would also like to tell him that the Environment Protection Act, 1986 will be enforced from today.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : It is a quick decision

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : A Statement is also to be made today.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : In some countries, you minimise air pollution due to high emission from the transport vehicles in particular the transport buses and the trucks. The exhaust gases from the exhaust pipes are made to let off at a higher level that is above the cabin level. In our country also, to reduce air pollution in particular cities, will government advise the State

Governments to make necessary amendment in the Motor Vehicles Act as replied by you that it should be made compulsory on the part of these manufacturers to take this exhaust pipe at the cabin level instead of the present practice of leaving it near the ground level to reduce this pollution especially by transport buses and trucks ? I would like to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the suggestion given by the hon. Member is very good and we are considering it. These cars, jeeps, buses, trucks.

.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It will not be possible to enforce it on the cars.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : There can be some difficulty regarding cars. Even then if something could be done, that will be better. But in the case of other vehicles like buses, trucks, mini buses, three-wheelers, if the silencers emitting smoke could be at a higher level that will improve the situation. In addition, we have tried to ply battery-run buses in Delhi. These buses can be run on short distance routes in cities because the cost of running these buses is more and speed is less. These cannot be plied on the highways. In metropolitan cities, specially in Delhi these have been started on experimental basis. We shall try to introduce battery run vehicles and we shall also see that the silencers are raised to higher level so that the common man or the people on the road are not affected by pollution and do not suffer from the resultant diseases.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The suggestion is perhaps good. It might work during some time of the year, but, normally in the winter when the pollution is worse, there is temperature inversion, and it is not necessary that hot gases go up. So, this might also be kept in mind

and also it might make a little bit of difference for most of us, members. I think it would not be very much different to you.

(Interruptions)

Technology Import for Safety against Nuclear Radiation

*230. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought any technology from the Soviet Union or the U.S.A. to avoid leakage from the Atomic Power Plants in the country as had happened in Chernobyl in the Soviet Union ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when such technology is going to be deployed ; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in the event of leakage of nuclear radiation ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The design of our nuclear power plants provide multiple barriers to prevent escape of radioactivity. However, detailed emergency plans exist to deal with an unlikely event of leakage of radioactivity and these include, *inter-alia*, prompt communication, transport arrangements for evacuation, medical facilities, emergency shelters, quarantining of contaminated food articles etc.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tulsiram, kindly speak. You will keep us healthy by making us eat 'tulsi' leaves.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very routine reply to such an important question. This reply has been prepared by his Secretaries and the hon. Minister has read it out. This is not going to serve the purpose. You are aware that in spite of the U.S.S.R. being so highly developed, gas has leaked there. When they could not do anything in the matter, what your routine reply is going to do ? The Hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. I congratulate him. Just now he had said that if someone attacked us, we shall prove Waterloo for that country. I congratulate him and want an assurance from him. And if he replies, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall not ask even another supplementary.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Shri Tulsiram, this promise for not asking another supplementary relates to this question only or to the entire session...

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : For this question only.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given to the question is correct. There is nothing lacking in it. Even then I myself am not sure about our capability in this matter as to how we shall handle the situation, if some big problem arises. I have asked the Cabinet Secretary to look into the matter in consultation with the Defence Ministry and the Home Ministry. As soon as some note is prepared, we shall inform the hon. Members about that.

MR. SPEAKER : Earlier also this point has been replied to.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH : I wanted to know from the Government one thing, because, this import of technology as far as atomic technology is concerned, nuclear waste has been increasing now-a-days and I came to know that the nuclear waste is going to be dumped in my district, which is a very backward district without any irrigation facilities, without

any rainfall. Therefore, I wanted to know if the Government has imported any technology for the disposal of this nuclear waste instead of putting it in my district—Kolar district. This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You want the technology to be imported to put it somewhere else ?

DR. V. VENKATESH : They can put this nuclear waste somewhere else.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : So far as the question of dumping nuclear waste in the hon. Member's district or any other district is concerned, actually, we have made careful arrangements for storing of any nuclear waste. We have only a very small quantity of nuclear waste and it is within our capacity to store it safely and carefully. And I think, the hon. Member can rest assured that there is no question of dumping nuclear waste in his district.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The Prime Minister while intervening in the earlier question said that he is rather suspect about capability to respond to the panic reaction that may arise out of such a situation. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Prime Minister whether any experimentation is made about the potentialities of the panic reaction and to meet such a situation.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I was not referring to the panic reaction. I was referring to a total reaction of what would happen and we are looking into this to see how prepared we are and how we will react. The Atomic Energy Department has its own methods. They have been carrying out studies, they have been carrying on exercises, but we can only just cross check that and see what our true capabilities are and if necessary enhance those capabilities to build up the impact that would be required.

Activities of Army Welfare Housing Organisation

*231. **SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of his Ministry has been drawn to the non-compliance of statutory provisions about annual audit of accounts and approval of the general body by the Managing Committee of the Army Welfare Housing Organisation ; and

(b) if so, the remedial action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Army Welfare Housing Organisation is a Society registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Society is managed by a Board of Management headed by the Adjutant General and it meets at least once a year. Day to day management is carried out by an Executive Committee.

2. Certain complaints against the working of the Army Welfare Housing Organisation were received in the Ministry of Defence. The Organisation has, however, confirmed that statutory provisions about annual audit of accounts and approval thereof have been complied with regularly in accordance with the Regulations and Bye-laws of the Organisation.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : This AWHO, the Army Welfare Housing Organisation, is a concern of the Government, through it is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act. There is a full time Chairman for this AWHO, who is General Mazumdar. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this organisation is a part and parcel of the Government, and secondly, whether any general body meeting has been held from 1981 onwards, and whether the Government has received any

complaints from the organisation with regard to their grievances.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : As far as the first part of the question is concerned, no, it is not part of the Government. It is a society registered under the Societies Act. Regarding the second part of the question, the full-time Chairman and all the members of the board of management are ex-officio. There is no individual as such as Chairman. The Chairmanship rotates as postings are change. As far as meeting of the general body is concerned, in this particular society, as registered under the Societies Act, there is no such thing as general body. It is the board of management that runs the society. There the members meet regularly, once a year minimum. And as far as complaints are concerned, we are not in a position to intervene in their functioning directly. We do, however, if there are any complaints, pass on the same to the society.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : From 1981 onwards there was no general body meeting held. If there was a general body meeting, I want to know the date on which the general body meeting was held. I want to know that from the hon. Minister specifically and categorically because I am told by some of the officials of the Ministry that there was no general body meeting so far from 1981 onwards. But you say that the general body meeting was held, which is wrong. Another thing is, when Mr. Mazumdar, who is the Adjutant General, is the full-time Chairman of this organisation, is he not a part and parcel of the Government? Mr. Sen is also occupying the post as a full-time Managing Director. This organisation has constructed some flats from 1983 onwards in NOIDA. The flats have not been constructed properly. The contractors had not finished their work within the contracted time of March, 1983. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the grievances have been redressed to the satisfaction of the members of the organisation.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : As I started of by saying this is a society registered

under the Societies Act, which means that it has certain bye-laws which constitute the grounds for its registration. As far as the bye-laws of this particular society are concerned, there is no provision for calling an annual general body meeting. There was never such a provision and the society is so registered. There is no provision of getting the accounts ratified by the general body. There is a board of management. The board of management sees the accounts. They have internal audit as well as external audit. All that we can do in the Ministry of Defence is to ensure that the regulations governing the registration of this society are complied with.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : When was the general body meeting held? I want your protection, Sir. There was no general body meeting held from 1981 onwards.

MR. SPEAKER : He says that it is not under his domain.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am not satisfied with the answer. I am sorry to say that.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : I shall take up the case on behalf of the Member. As I understand, the byelaws are very clear under which the society is registered. However, in view of the Member's complaint, I will pass on his complaint to the Registrar of Societies, Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : That is the proper authority to do it.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : In the Army Welfare Housing Organisation, a large number of ex-servicemen are employed in the Class III category. About a couple of years back, there was a strike. There was also a complaint against the management of the society that their pay had not been fixed. The scales have not been made applicable to them *vis-a-vis* their pension and there is a big anomaly between the fixation which is done in other public sector enterprises and other registered societies where ex-service men

are working *vis-a-vis* this society. Is the Minister aware that such complaints were forwarded to the Ministry? Is something being done for them? If so, what is being done?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : I am afraid, I will have to repeat my original answer. This is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act. I am not in a position to intervene as Government. Should the Member have a complaint, he can raise it either with the Registrar of Societies, Labour Commissioner of Delhi or anybody he likes.

[*Translation*]

Indo-Australia Co-operation in field of Science and Technology

*233. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether agreement for co-operation in the field of science and technology has recently been reached between India and Australia ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) A new Agreement of cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology between the Governments of India and Australia has been signed in Canberra on 15th October, 1986.

(b) The Salient features of the agreement are to :

(i) Promote cooperation in civil scientific and technological research and development, particularly those relevant to economic and social development.

(ii) Implement this through exchange of scientific and technical information and visits of scientists.

(iii) Carry-out collaborative projects and make available the outcome to the world's scientific community subject to consultation between the two Governments.

(iv) Review progress of cooperation.

[*Translation*]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that an agreement in the fields of Science and Technology between India and Australia has been signed. He has also stated that there will be exchange of visits of the scientists of both the countries who would study the technology and scientific development. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has decided to send such a team of the scientists. If so, how many scientists will be included in the team, that will be the criteria for their selection and the time by which the team is likely to tour Australia ?

[*English*]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Several scientific delegations have gone to Australia in the past and we intend to send more delegations in future. We have not composed any particular delegation right not.

[*Translation*]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country has not made progress to the extent it should have in this field. In Dauna Paula in our country, a National Institute is being run but not much progress has been made in

the matter of harnessing energy from the tidal power or from the biological chemical values. In view of this, will the hon. Minister tell us whether under this agreement any special study will be made on ocean and gravity development, which will benefit the country.

[English]

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : I do not think this falls within the ambit of the question. But I can assure the House that we are making considerable advance to study our oceanography in Goa.

Equipping Coast Guards with Ultra Modern Gadgets and Petrol Boats

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*234. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SAKTAWAT :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are thinking of equipping the coast guards in the Kutch with ultra modern gadgets and patrol boats to check infiltration by foreigners by the sea routes ;

(b) if so, by when the security arrangements will be tightened at the sea routes ; and

(c) to what extent the illegal infiltration of foreigners into India is likely to be stopped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Coast Guard equipment is consistent with our requirements.

2. Sea routes around Kutch are kept under surveillance by vessels and aircraft of the Indian Coast Guard.

3. It is planned to procure additional vessels and aircraft, suitably equipped, to enforce increased surveillance.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has stated that.

[English]

The Coast Guard equipment is consistent with our requirements.

[Translation]

And in (3) it has been stated that :

[English]

It is planned to procure additional vessels and aircraft, suitably equipped, to enforce increased surveillance.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Coast Guard equipment is consistent with your requirements, why procurement is being made ? Sir, I seek your protection. Reply is expected according to the importance of the question. It is an important question. I, therefore, want to submit that Navy, BSF, Customs and State Governments are also involved in order to check infiltration. Has any responsibility been fixed for these four agencies ? If someone infiltrates, who is accountable for it ? What is today needed is that all these four agencies should work in coordination. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps have been taken in this direction ? Is there any coordinating agency which may be holding meetings ? I want to know from the Government whether any responsibility has been determined for such an agency ?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : Sir, there is no contradiction between part (a) and part (c). Neither can we stop inflow of technology nor replacement. At no point of time we can say that we shall not add or replace the equipment.

So far as infiltration is concerned, our ocean around our coast has been divided into three parts—Territorial Waters upto a distance of 12 nautical miles; then Contiguous Zone which stretches upto 24 nautical miles and after that comes the Exclusive Economic Zone upto 200 nautical miles. So far as infiltration is concerned, it is checked in the Territorial Waters, i.e., within a distance of 12 nautical Miles. Two special agencies are involved in it—one is the agency of the State Government concerned which looks after the coastal waters of the State and the other is the Indian Coast Guard which has powers of enforcement.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : My second question is that the hon. Minister has replied that we are planning to add several vessels. I want to know which vessels are proposed to be added?

SHRI ARUN SINGH : We shall not be able to tell about the Force level.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Proposal of States to have own Commando Forces

*227. **SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :**

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have proposed to set up their own commando forces to combat terrorism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Functioning of Department of General Stores Supplies

*232. **SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to some alleged malpractices in the Department of General Stores Supplies;

(b) if so, whether these matters have been enquired into; and

(c) if so, the results thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). There is no Department of General Stores Supplies. There is, however, a Directorate of Inspection (Stores) in the Directorate General of Inspection. Since January 1982 about 59 complaints alleging corruption, favouritism etc. against the staff and officers of the Directorate of Inspection (Stores) have been received. All complaints containing specific allegations have been enquired into excepting three which are still under investigation. In one case major penalty and in three cases minor penalties have been imposed. The allegations in the remainder were found to be without substance.

Discontinuance of Pensions to Retired Naval Personnel

*235. **SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the cases of discontinuance of pensions of retired naval officers held guilty of crimes of political nature committed after retirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the decision is likely; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There is no case where a retired Naval Officer has been found guilty of a crime of political nature and his pension has been discontinued.

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

Review of 20-Point Economic Programme

*236. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any review of the performance of different States in implementing 20-Point Economic programme ;

(b) if so, which period has been reviewed ; and

(c) the details of the performance of different States in the implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme ?

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

(b) The 20-Point Programme is being reviewed constantly. Reviews have been conducted for 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86 and upto September, 1986.

(c) The performance of States is ranked taking into account the achievements in 17 items under the 20-Point Programme, for which information is available on a uniform and monthly basis. The ranking obtained by the States during four years 1982-83 to 1985-86 and 6 months of 1986-87 (upto September 1986) are given in the Statement below.

Statement

Ranks of States

States	1986-87 (April-Sept., 1986)	1985-86	1984-85	1983-84	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	3	1	9	6	8
Rajasthan	13	1	3	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	8	1	6	10	13
Tamil Nadu	4	4	1	4	1
Gujarat	14	5	4	7	5
Haryana	4	5	7	12	11
Maharashtra	14	5	1	2	10
Himachal Pradesh	2	8	5	3	3
Sikkim	1	8	17	16	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	4	10	8	18	4
Tripura	20*	10	18	22	20
Karnataka	8	11	12	15	12
Madhya Pradesh	4	11	16	4	6
Manipur	17	14	11	9	15
Orissa	10	14	13	8	7
Bihar	12	16	15	17	17
Meghalaya	22*	17	19	21	21
West Bengal	14	18	20	10	16
Kerala	19	19	10	14	14
Nagaland	18	20	21	11	19
Jammu & Kashmir	10	21	22	20	18
Assam	21	22	14	13	22

*Based on information upto August, 1986.

[Translation]

Assistance to People Affected in Riots in
Delhi in November, 1984

*237. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA
MURTY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons affected by
November, 1984 riots in Delhi who have
not been rehabilitated and provided ade-
quate relief so far ; and

(b) what steps are being taken to re-
habilitate and provide adequate relief to
them ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and
(b). Delhi Administration has given
relief in the cases of death, injury and
damage to dwelling units. Almost all
eligible persons have been provided relief.

2. Some of the rehabilitation measures
taken by Delhi Administration for the
November, 1984 riot-affected persons are
indicated below :—

(1) Financial assistance has been given
@ Rs. 20,000/- in death cases, Rs.
2,000/- in the case of injury and
Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- in
cases of damage to dwelling units.
So far about Rs. 7.46 crores have
been spent for this purpose.

(2) Nationalised banks have sanction-
ed loans amounting to about Rs.
33.92 crores in respect of 6745

cases for re-starting/re-establishing the business affected during the riots.

- (3) Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 8262 lakhs has been disbursed to those who lost their insured properties (without riot cover). In such cases payment was made at the rate of 50% of the estimated loss subject to maximum of Rs. 50,000/-.
- (4) Tenements have been allotted to 920 widows and 863 other riot victims.
- (5) 329 widows have been allotted shops/platforms.
- (6) About 370 riot affected widows or their wards have been offered appointments in various Government/semi-Government organisations of Delhi Administration in relaxation of age and educational qualifications.

[English]

Reported Fake Passport Racket in Delhi

*238. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fake passport racket has been recently unearthed in the Capital as reported in the 'Statesman' dated 22 October, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) action taken against the culprits to avoid recurrence of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 2 cases have been registered under various sections of law, and 13 persons have been arrested in these

cases. Intelligence is collected to unearth such activities and action taken against those found indulging in these activities.

Delegation for Powers under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for Mining Activity

*239. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have rejected the requests from State Governments to delegate powers to them under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for encouraging mining activities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the views of States and the position of Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b). The State Governments of Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar had suggested in the 23rd Meeting of Mineral Advisory Council that powers under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 be delegated to the State Governments in respect of mining leases. The State Governments had made the suggestion on the ground that clearance of proposals by the Government of India is inordinately delayed. Government of India could not agree to the suggestion as it was felt that such a delegation would defeat the very purpose for which the Act was promulgated.

If complete proposals are sent the Central Government takes up quick decisions on the proposals. Delay in clearance of proposals occurs almost entirely on account of incomplete and inadequate formulation of proposals by the State Governments.

Progress of Computerisation

*240. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the fields in which computerization has been introduced in the country so far ;

(b) whether any study has been made about the utility of computerization in those fields ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to enlarge the fields of computerization ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Computerisation has been introduced in almost all major fields of the economy and utility services both in public and private sectors. The fields are : Railways (Freight and Passenger reservation), Posts, Telegraph, Insurance, Customs, Excise, Banking, Agriculture, Rural Development, Health and Family Welfare, Environment and Forest, Industry, Education, Energy, Steel and Mines, Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Communications, Tourism, Law and Justice, Surface Transport, Water Resources, Space, Science & Technology, Textiles, Urban Development, Housing, Information & Broadcasting, Security & Police and Meteorology, Art & Culture.

Computer based systems are increasingly being used in power, steel and industrial sectors for Data Logger/Data Acquisition, Monitoring and control applications, process optimization, plant simulation and operation training. Computer based systems are also used in Defence sector in radar/sonar systems, weapon control, training simulator and management information systems, in oil sector for well-logging and seismic analysis and in communication for message-switching, traffic control/optimisation. With the coming of microprocessors, computers are practically finding usage in all process control applications including machine tools control and house-hold appliances.

(b) Yes, Sir. A preliminary study in many Government Departments indicate that computerisation in different fields has had far reaching effect. It has enabled provision of reliable, consistent and timely information.

(c) Department of Electronics through National Informatics Centre is expanding its computer network to the State level in the first instance and then to District level for central and State Government computerisation. Similar facilities are being expanded by Railways, Civil Aviation, Petroleum, Police, Meteorological Department, large public and private sector corporations to augment the on line service utilities in their respective areas.

M/s CMC Ltd., one of the public sector units, is providing one-point computer consultancy/services to the actual users. CMC has launched India's First Commercial Computer Network (INDONET) Project which would provide powerful computing facility to the actual user and gateway for access to computers and data bases around the world. They have also undertaken prestigious projects like Railway Passenger Reservation Systems, Railway Freight Management Systems, Energy Management Systems, Finger Print Identification systems and CLASS Project for Schools.

The Government is also promoting software houses to specialise in specific areas i.e. computer aided management, computer aided design, computer aided instructions etc.

As a major step towards boosting of computerisation in the country, the Government has announced a liberal computer policy in November, 1984 which has emphasised manufacture of computers in the country based on the latest technology.

Development of Naval Base at Cochin

*241. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Naval base at Cochin is going to be developed during the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The existing infrastructure of the Naval Base at Cochin is being further augmented with the establishment of a 1200 feet Jetty, a slipway, and base repair facilities.

[*Translation*]

Harmful Rays Emanating from CTV

*242. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that rays emanating from the screen of colour TV are harmful ; and

(b) if so, the measures contemplated to minimise the harm caused by these rays ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). X-Ray radiation coming out from Colour Picture Tube (Screen) of a colour TV receiver, is within permissible limits. This is achieved by restricting the operating voltage and having the glass of appropriate composition and design.

Testing of the X-Ray radiation of Colour Picture Tube (Screen) is carried out by the foreign manufacturers on sampling basis as these tubes are currently being imported. Nevertheless, Government has also taken action for procure-

ment of suitable test equipments for testing radiation, on sampling basis.

Hill Area Land and Water Development Project

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to launch Hill Area Land and Water Development Project for the hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh in collaboration with United States Agency for International Development ;

(b) if so, the details of this proposal ; and

(c) if not, whether there is any other alternative scheme for expansion of minor irrigation schemes in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEEENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). There is no such proposal for the hill region of Uttar Pradesh that involves collaboration with United States. A number of minor irrigation schemes like gravity channels, hydrams, lift-irrigation etc. have been taken up under Plan, for the hill region of Uttar Pradash. For the Seventh Five Year Plan in this area, an outlay of Rs. 68 crores has been provided for minor irrigation schemes.

Amount Under Special Area Development Programme

*244. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 844 on 23 July 1986 regarding Border Area Development Programme and state :

(a) the amount provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for border districts of Rajasthan under the Special Area Development Programme ;

(b) whether Rajasthan Government has submitted a detailed scheme to the Union Government in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the progress of the works executed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Funds under the Border Areas Development Programme have not been provided State-wise in the Seventh Plan.

(b) to (d). Rajasthan Government have proposed schemes pertaining to Rural Electrification, Water Supply, Roads and Buildings, Khadi & Village Industries, Re-settlement of Ex-Servicemen and Ex-Policemen, Health, Human Resources Development, Modernisation and Strengthening of Police Administration, Administration, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation and Maintenance. The Central Government having a fresh look at the nature of schemes to be sanctioned under this Programme.

[English]

**Sophisticated Instruments at CFRI,
Dhanbad**

2328. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several sophisticated instruments like X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometer (XRF), FT Nuclear Magneto Resonance Spectrometer (FT NMR), Differential Scanning Calorimeter (DSC), etc. have been lying idle for a long time at the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad ;

(b) whether some of these instruments are even yet to be unpacked or have been partly installed but are remaining in operative ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the period for which these are lying in operative ;

(d) whether further proposals for acquiring these equipments are being mooted and if so, the reasons thereof ;

(e) the remedial steps being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, except X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometer (XRF) all the instruments are installed and are in working condition.

(c) The detector and other vital components of XRF were suspected to have deteriorated and have been sent to the manufacturer for reconditioning after which XRF would be installed. The manufacturers of XRF have extended the warranty period till the installation. XRF was received in April, 83.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Steps are being taken to ensure quick and timely inspection of equipment, supply of appropriate spares and service contract with the manufacturer on time bound basis besides provision of appropriate infrastructure and facilities for immediate installation.

Snow Leopards

2329. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the places in the country where snow leopards are found ;

(b) whether snow leopards are on the verge of extinction due to their massive hunting ; and

(c) if so, steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Snow leopard is found in high attitude areas of the Himalayas where adequate prey species populations are available, in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Welfare Scheme for the Disabled Children

2330. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes introduced for the welfare of the disabled children ;

(b) whether any such centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced in Orissa ; and

(c) if so, the details of such schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Central Government has introduced following schemes for the welfare of disabled children :

Integrated Education

Under the Scheme of Integrated Education, handicapped children are encouraged to study along with normal children. Under this scheme, incentives are given to children by way of assistance for purchase of stationery, books, equipment, special aids and appliances in addition to boarding, lodging, readers' allowance, escort and transport allowance. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with 100% financial assistance.

Special Schools for Handicapped

Government of India gives assistance to voluntary organisations to set up special schools for the handicapped children including other services for disabled population.

Scholarship

Scholarships to the handicapped students studying from class IX onwards are given to blind, orthopaedically handicapped, deaf and mute and mentally retarded. In addition to the amount of scholarship, reader's allowance to blind, allowance for the maintenance of aids to orthopaedically handicapped and transport allowance to Orthopaedically handicapped is also given.

Physical Restoration Services

Handicapped population including handicapped children are provided artificial limbs, wheel chairs, hearing aids and educational aids free of cost if the parents' income is less than Rs. 1250 and at 50% cost if the income is above Rs. 1250 but below Rs. 2500.

District Rehabilitation Centres Scheme

Under this scheme, which has been launched on a pilot basis in 6 Districts in the country comprehensive services ranging from prevention and early detection of disabilities to ultimate economic rehabilitation of the handicapped are provided. The beneficiaries include handicapped children also.

(b) and (c). All the above mentioned schemes are Central schemes except the scheme of Integrated Education which is Centrally sponsored Scheme.

All the Central Schemes and the Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented in the State of Orissa. The Scheme of Integrated Education has been implemented in the State since 1978-79. At present 450 children in 25 schools are covered under the scheme.

A District Rehabilitation Centre has been set up at Bhubaneswar since 1982-83.

The following organisation in Orissa are getting assistance from the Central Government to set up services for the disabled persons and special schools for the disabled children :

- (1) Red Cross School for the Blind, Berhampur (Ganjam).
- (2) Home and Hope, (A school for the Mentally Retarded) A-21 Steel Town, Sector 17, Rourkela.
- (3) Nehru Seva Sangh, PO Banpur, District Puri.
- (4) Orissa Association for the Blind, Mālgodown Road, Unit III, Bhubaneswar.
- (5) AMG International India Orissa Talpatrati Kira, PO Saranda Via Attanira-768027, District Sambalpur.
- (6) Louis Braille Vocational Training, Centre for the Sightless, Berhampur (Ganjam).

Disappearance of a Model of Firearm from Defence Pavillon

2331. SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a model firearm resembling a sten-gun disappeared for a few hours from the Defence Ministry's pavilion at the Trade Fair Authority Grounds on October 1, 1986 ;

(b) whether the firearm was late found placed at the pavilion's terrace ;

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been instituted to find out the reasons therefor ; and

(d) steps Government are taking to see that machines and models of vital significance to defence do not disappear from national and international exhibitions where they are displayed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d). A sectionised sub-carbine on display at the Defence Pavilion at Pragati Maidan was found missing from a show case on October 1, 1986. This exhibit was recovered from the Pavilion within half an hour of the reporting of the incident. An inquiry into this incident is being done.

The Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) is responsible for the overall security arrangements in the Pragati Maidan Complex, while another security agency looks after the security of the Defence Pavilion. The present security system has been reviewed and steps are underway to strengthen it further.

Asiatic Lions in the Country

2332. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Asiatic lions in the country at present and the places where they are found ;

(b) the steps being taken to increase their population by developing their areas ;

(c) the details of the arrangements being made for viewing these lions in their natural habitat ;

(d) the number of tourists visiting these sanctuaries annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) According to the last enumeration done in 1985 the number of Asiatic Lions in the Gir Forest, their only area of occurrence in wild today is 239.

(b) The steps being taken to increase their population are by way of improvement of habitat by better protection against illegal felling ; control of fire and grazing ; increase in prey species of lions by above measures as well as protection from poaching ; resettlement of cattle-camps from within the Gir Sanctuary to outside it and better protection of adjacent forest areas which currently are not the part of the Gir Sanctuary/National Park with view to improve the habitat so as to provide a refuse to lions which may move into them from the Gir.

(c) The State Government provides facilities for visitors to be taken around the National Park/Sanctuary where lions and other animals could be seen. A lion safari park is also being set up by them for viewing lions.

(d) The average number of visitors visiting Gir National Park and Sanctuary, is approximately 12,500 per year.

15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities

2333. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :**
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has made any assessment of the progress made in implementation of the 15-Point Programme for the minorities welfare ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, Progress made in implementation of the 15-Point Programme for the minorities welfare is reviewed on a continuous basis by obtaining quarterly reports from all States/Union Territories and by holding meetings with concerned Central and State Government authorities. Ministry of Welfare had held a Conference of the concerned State authorities of important minorities concentration States in June 1986 to review the implementation of the programme. The implementation of the programme throughout the country was further reviewed in a meeting of the National Integration Council held on 12th September, 1986. While substantial efforts have been made by various Central Ministries and State Governments and UT Administrations, the progress has not yet reached satisfactory levels. Thus, some sections of the minorities continue to lag significantly behind in education and socio economic development. Certain sections of minorities appear also to be under-represented in Central and State police forces, in Nationalised Banks, Public Sector Undertakings and other Government Services. Corrective measures to expedite effective implementation of the programme are being taken on a continuous basis.

Establishment of AIR base in Madurai, Tamilnadu

2334. **SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new air base is to be established at Madurai, Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of this project ; and

(c) the approximate period for completion of this proposed project ?

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

(b) and (c). A Board of Officers is assessing the scope of this project. Its report is awaited. The period for completion of this project could only be determined after this report is finalised.

[Translation]

Instruction to State Government for 20-Point Programme

2335. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any special instructions to State Governments for the implementation of new 20-Point Programme ;

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

(c) the names of the States in which new 20-Point Programme Committees have been constituted ; and

(d) the names of those states in which 20-Point Programme Committees are not functioning at present ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). States have been addressed to initiate work on the schemes to be included in the Twenty Point Programme 1986, targets to be set for these schemes, the funding arrangements and the monitoring of the Programme.

(c) The implementation of the Twenty Point Programme—1986 is proposed to be taken up from April, 1987. Setting up of 20-Point Programme Committees, if required will be considered thereafter.

(d) At present 20-Point Programme Committees are functioning in all States.

(English)

Impact of Change in Climate

2336. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the marked shift and variations in the cycle of seasons consequent upon changes in climate ;

(b) if so, whether the impact of these changes on vegetation, environment and agriculture has been analysed and consequential variations/changes in accordance with the shift have also been undertaken ; and

(c) if not, whether such an analysis would be made at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Studies indicate that no significant climatic change has taken place during last hundred years. The year to year fluctuations noted during this period is the natural variability of the climate & no significant change appears to have occurred in the cycle of seasons.

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

Development of Rural Economy

2337. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether rural economy has been assigned a major role in the Government's strategy to combat unemployment during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to generate production employment by increasing the availability of irrigation facilities by extending the new agricul-

tural technologies to low-productivity regions like Orissa in favour of small farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central element in the development strategy of the Seventh Plan is generation of productive employment. In the field of agriculture this objective is proposed to be achieved through increase in cropping intensity made possible by increased availability of irrigation facilities and extension of new agricultural technologies to low productivity regions and to small farmers.

The Seventh Plan aims at extending the Green Revolution to low productivity areas through its emphasis on raising productivity of major crops in rainfed and dryland farming and of rice in the Eastern region. These steps are expected to lead to faster growth in agricultural output in low productivity regions including Orissa. In keeping with this approach, VII Plan envisages that a substantial part of the additional production would come from small and marginal farmers and from rainfed and dryland areas. The Plan also envisages the continuance and expansion of anti-poverty programme in the Rural areas like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

The bulk of the growth in employment potential in the Seventh Plan is in the agriculture sector, and within the sector, in subsidiary activities other than crop production. The annual growth rate of employment potential in this sector is 3.5 per cent which is significantly higher than the growth rate of the rural labour force which is expected to be around 2 per cent. Thus, the Seventh Plan would provide fuller employment in rural areas.

Area Covered by Social Forestry in Andhra Pradesh

2338. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the area covered by Social forestry in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop social forestry in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) In general, Social Forestry covers the entire state of Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh Social Forestry Project covers the following districts :—

1. Adilabad
2. Anantapur
3. Chittoor
4. Cuddapah
5. East Godavari
6. Guntur
7. Karimnagar
8. Khammam
9. Krishna
10. Kurnool
11. Medak
12. Nalgonda
13. Mehboobnagar
14. Nellore
15. Nizamabad
16. Prakasam

17. Rangareddy
18. Srikakulam
19. Visakhapatnam
20. Vizianagaram
21. Warangal

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In addition to the existing schemes such as rural fuelwood plantations, coastal plantations, rehabilitation of degraded forests and farm forestry, it is proposed to develop a people's movement for afforestation through decentralised people's nurseries, grant of tree pattas, tree growers' cooperatives, voluntary organisations etc.

The details of the Action Plan drawn up by the National Wastelands Development Board are given in the Statement below. The following are highlighted :—

- (i) Promotion of tree growers' cooperatives is being actively pursued.
- (ii) The National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) has drawn up a Grant-in-aid scheme for assisting Voluntary Organisations directly to promote afforestation.
- (iii) Guidelines have been issued to the States for grant of tree pattas.
- (iv) A Guide for Monitoring and Evaluation of social forestry programmes has been circulated to the State Governments.

Statement

ACTION PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WASTELANDS

1. Identification of Wastelands :

The State Governments/U.Ts. have been requested to identify Wastelands in

their territories, whether they be in forest Area, revenue/common lands or degraded farmlands.

2. People's Involvement :

This will be ensured by the following measures :

- (a) Decentralised Nurseries : People's Nurseries i.e. kisans, schools, women, youth groups, voluntary agencies, etc. will be motivated to meet the increased demand for seedlings.
- (b) Farm Forestry : Farmers will be motivated to take up tree farming on their marginal lands and planting on their field bunds. A rational seedling distribution policy should be evolved.
- (c) Tree Growers' Cooperatives : Tree Growers' cooperatives should be organised with the involvement of farmers in raising and distribution of seedlings and in tree plantations.
- (d) Voluntary Agencies : The Grass root agencies, Mahila Mandals Youth groups would also be motivated in nursery raising and tree plantations.
- (e) Tree Pattas : Strips of land along roads, rail, canals, etc. and other degraded land should be given to the rural poor, with usufruct rights on the trees planted by them on such lands.

3. Nodal Agency :

The State/U.T. Governments have been requested to identify a single nodal agency for ensuring an integrated approach for the implementation of the programme which is being executed by different agencies, official and otherwise.

4. Seed :

The States/UTs have been requested to extend the scope of operation of the

existing State Seed Corporations to include the production and supply of fodder, grass and legume seeds to farmers on commercial basis.

5. Leasing of Lands :

The State/UT Governments have been requested to prepare guidelines for leasing of wastelands for afforestation to the rural poor.

6. Forest based industries must be encouraged to afforest wastelands to produce the raw material needed by them. Industries must also be enthused to raise tree cover on wastelands with a view to provide employment to the rural poor as well as to enable them to grow trees on a remunerative basis. The State Governments have been requested to draw up guidelines for the lease of wastelands to industries in this behalf.

7. Urban Fuelwood and Green Belts :

The States/UTs have been requested to ensure that town and cities have green belts of fuelwood and fodder plantations to cater to the urban fuelwood and fodder needs.

8. Degraded Forest Areas :

States have been requested to identify degraded forests lands and to reforest them.

9. Forest Development Corporations :

The Forest Development Corporations should obtain wastelands on lease from the Governments for raising fuelwood and fodder plantations.

10. Government Departments :

Government Departments, public sector undertakings and other bodies/institutions having substantial areas of unutilised lands must bring such land under tree cover.

11. Media and Communication :

A Massive publicity campaign through

the traditional media of folk art and culture, radio, television and other audio-visual aids should be undertaken to create awareness among the masses.

12. Monitoring & Evaluation :

The State/U.T. Government should evolve appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.

(Translation)

Samman Pension to Freedom Fighters in U.P.

2339. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of freedom fighters in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise, whose cases for granting Samman Pension are under consideration ; and

(b) the time by which a decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) 136 applications (from Uttar Pradesh) for pension where sufferings are in connection with Arya Samaj are pending finalisation. District-wise break up of these cases is given in the Statement below.

(b) These cases will be finalised on receipt of the recommendations of the Screening Committee set up for finalising these cases.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the District	Number of Cases
1	2	3
1.	Agra	1
2.	Allgarh	10

1	2	3
3.	Allahabad	2
4.	Almora	1
5.	Bahraich	1
6.	Balliah	1
7.	Banda	2
8.	Bareilly	3
9.	Basti	1
10.	Bijnour	3
11.	Bulandsahar	1
12.	Deoria	1
13.	Dehradun	7
14.	Etah	2
15.	Etawah	2
16.	Faizabad	2
17.	Garhwal	1
18.	Ghaziabad	4
19.	Ghazipur	14
20.	Gonda	4
21.	Gorakhpur	5
22.	Hardoi	1
23.	Jalaun	1
24.	Kanpur	3
25.	Lucknow	2
26.	Mainpuri	5
27.	Mathura	2
28.	Meerut	14

1	2	3
29.	Muradabad	1
30.	Muzaffar Nagar	10
31.	Nainital	1
32.	Pauri-Garhwal	3
33.	Saharanpur	19
34.	Sitapur	1
35.	Sultanpur	2
36.	Varanasi	3
TOTAL		136

[English]

Technological Mission

2340. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) number of National Technology Missions which have been identified by his Ministry for implementation of projects aimed at improving the life of the rural poor, protection from diseases, setting up of weather forecasting centres and development of agro-meteorological services ;

(b) if so, the particulars of these missions and the broad outlines of the projects to be undertaken by them ;

(c) whether any projects will be undertaken in Eastern U.P. particularly the provision of drinking water, removal of illiteracy, mass immunisation and better communication ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) So far 5 Technology Missions and 8 "Science & Technology Projects" to be implemented in mission mode have been approved which are expected to contribute to improvement in living standards, providing better protection to children against certain diseases and also for improved weather forecasting and agrometeorological services.

(b) The 5 Technology Missions are as follows :

- (i) Vaccination and Immunisation of vulnerable population, specially children.
- (ii) Edible oil, seeds—intensive cultivation and oil manufacture.
- (iii) Better communications.
- (iv) Drinking water in every village and water management.
- (v) Eradication of illiteracy.

The 8 "Science and Technology Projects" are as follows :

- (i) Development of Immunodiagnosics.
- (ii) Immunological approaches for fertility control.
- (iii) Integrated vector control of malaria, filaria and other vector borne diseases.
- (iv) Control of Iodine deficiency disorders in U.P.
- (v) National Medium Range Weather Forecasting Centre—setting up of and development of agrometeorological services.
- (vi) Embryo transfer in cattle and buffaloes.

(vii) Establishment of pilot plant for amorphous silicon solar cell and modules—1 MW capacity.

(viii) Operationalisation of National Natural Resource Management System (NNRMS) and Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS).

(c) and (d). The benefits of these technology missions and projects would flow to all parts of the country. A pilot project for drinking water is planned to be implemented in Mirzapur District of Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Electronic Industry in Jammu & Kashmir

2341. **PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State of Jammu and Kashmir has an ideal location for setting up of electronics industries ;

(b) whether Jammu and Kashmir State's share in the field of setting up of electronics industry has been inadequate ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider Jammu and Kashmir State on priority basis for development of Electronics industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Apart from environmental factors for location of an electronics industry, factors to be considered are proximity of the markets, easy availability of inputs, stable power, skilled labour and necessary scientific & technical manpower.

(b) Yes Sir. The share of J & K State was 0.2% of the total electronics production in India.

(c) In the matter of setting up electronic units and providing facilities, Government's policy is uniform for all States, including Jammu and Kashmir. As a general policy, State Governments endeavour to create climate conducive to setting up industries. Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance whenever required. With a view to encourage more electronic industries in Hill Districts, it has also been decided that the maximum ceiling of Central Investment subsidy would be raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs in case of electronic industries set up in 'Special Region Districts' in Category 'A'. Certain facilities set up in J&K State include : Electronics Test & Development Centre and Centre for Electronics Design & Technology, Srinagar.

**Permission to bring Foreign Spouses
into India**

2342. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indians, both female and male, marrying foreigners outside India, are allowed to bring their wives or husbands to this country ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the steps taken to keep a watch over such spouses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Foreign spouses of Indian nationals can enter India after obtaining proper visa from the concerned Indian Mission abroad, as per the procedure laid down.

(b) A watch is kept on the activities of all foreigners in India in national interest.

**Establishment of Hydro Dynamic Test
Facility Centre at Visakhapatnam (A.P.)**

2343. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the

Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Hydro Dynamic Test Facility Centre at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount earmarked for that purpose ; and

(c) the amount allocated for the Naval Scientific Technological Laboratory (NSTL) during Seventh Plan period ?

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

(b) A High Speed Towing Tank is being set up at NSTL, Visakhapatnam at an estimated cost of Rs. 958.3 lakhs with required equipment, instrument and supporting workshop facilities.

(c) Laboratory-wise allocation can not be disclosed in the public interest.

Bottlenecks in Research Laboratories

2344. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of CSIR laboratories have failed to achieve the purpose for which they were set up ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether at present there is no scientific system either in recruitment or in assessment of promotion in the CSIR laboratories ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to make the CSIR Laboratories more research-oriented ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) They are at present research-oriented.

Allocation of Funds to Kerala for

2345. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total contribution by the Centre to the state of Kerala for implementation of its Social Welfare Programmes during the current year ; and

(b) the specific schemes envisaged under the social welfare programme for this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Two statement—I & II are given below.

Statement—I

Allocation of Funds to the State of Kerala for Implementation of Social Welfare Programmes during the current year (1986-87)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Social Welfare Schemes	Amount sanctioned	Remarks
1.	Scholarships for disabled persons	12.50	Amount sanctioned upto 14, November, 1986
2.	Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances	1.00	
3.	Assistance to organisations for the disabled persons	2.45	
4.	Grants to voluntary organisations for maintenance and grants to Schools of Social Work	0.25	Amount sanctioned upto 31 October 1986.
5.	Welfare of Children in need of Care and Protection (Children's Homes)	1.075	Amount sanctioned upto 14, Nov. 1986.

Statement—II*Schemes envisaged under the Social Welfare Programme for this year (1986-87)*

1. Development of National Institutes.
2. Scholarships and Special allowances to handicapped students.
3. Research on Technical Aids.
4. Aids and Appliances for the Physically Handicapped.
5. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Disabled Welfare.
6. Miscellaneous schemes—Petrol/diesel subsidy, National Awards etc.
7. District Rehabilitation Centres.
8. Education Work for Prohibition and prevention of drug abuse.
9. National Institute of Social Defence (NISO).
10. Innovative Action-cum-Research Projects.
11. Maintenance grants and grants to Schools of Social Work.
12. General grant-in-aid in the field of social welfare.
13. Information and Mass Education.
14. Services for children in need of care and protection.
15. Placement of handicapped through Special Employment Exchange Special Cells in Employment Exchanges.
16. Prevention and control of juvenile maladjustment.
17. Welfare of Prisoners.

Seminar on Social Forestry

2346. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national tree seminar on 'Social Forestry' was recently organised at Bangalore ; and

(b) if so, the major recommendations of the Seminar and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) A National Workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Forestry Programme was held at Bangalore from February 10 to 14, 1986.

(b) The workshop discussed the draft "Operational Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Forestry in India" and made a number of suggestions on operationalising Monitoring and evaluation proforma and procedures.

The Guide has since been finalised, after a series of subsequent consultations, and a copy thereof sent to all States/ Union Territories for implementing the prescriptions contained therein.

Setting up of Ordnance Factory in Andhra Pradesh

2347. SHRI S. PALAKONDRA-YUDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up military vehicles factory/ordnance factory at Bhakarapet, Cuddapah district, Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the action taken by Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration.

**Separate Independent Recruitment
Commission for armed Forces**

2348. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to
create a separate independent recruitment
commission for Army, Navy and Air
Force Jawans like the recruitment boards
for non-gazetted civilian employees and
bank employees ; and

(b) if not, reasons thereof and how
Government propose to have a fair, just
and equitable recruitment in the services ?

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

(b) The present system of recruitment
directly by the three Services, has been
found to be fair, just and equitable and
has effectively met the requirements of the
Services. The policy as well as the pro-
cedures are regularly reviewed.

**Telecasting of attempt on the Life of
PM by British Television**

2349. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI
GUPTA :
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the British Television on
2nd October, 1986 during afternoon tele-
cast a film giving brief account of the
apparent attempt on the life of Prime
Minister

(b) if so, how the British Television
televised the film ;

(c) whether the foreign agencies were
aware of the occurrence of this incident in
advance ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Govern-
ment thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
(SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d).
The function at Rajghat on 2nd October,
1986 was covered both by Indian and
foreign television. The afternoon telecast
in U.K. simply showed photographs of the
Prime Minister.

Two Pakistani newspapers dated
2-10-86 mentioned about the rumours
circulating on 1-10-86 in Pakistan regard-
ing an assassination attempt on the
Prime Minister. Action has been taken at
the appropriate level.

**Ex-Gratia Payment to Persons killed in
Agitation in Assam**

2350. SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under
which Union Government have agreed to
pay ex-gratia amount of relief to the next
of kin of those who were killed in Assam
agitation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Assam Government has
also made any proposal in this regard ;
and

(d) if so, the response of the Union
Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). During
the year 1983-84, Central assistance at the
rate of Rs. 5,000 in each case had been
given to the State Government of Assam
towards ex-gratia payment to the next of
kin of those who had been killed during

the course of the Assam agitation. Recently, a proposal received from the State Government requesting for ex-gratia payment at the rate of Rs. 50,000 to the next of kin of the 'martyrs' of the agitation was considered and the Central Government has agreed, in principle, to enhance the ex-gratia payment to Rs. 20,000 uniformly in each case to the next of kin of all those who were killed in the course of the agitation. State Government have been requested to send necessary proposal for reimbursement accordingly.

[Translation]

Accident to Airforce Helicopter

2351. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the names of the deceased in helicopter No. 660 AIR OP which met with an accident in the Western Sector on 15 September, 1986 and the amount of compensation paid to the dependents of each dead person ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : The following pilots and ground crew personnel lost their lives in a helicopter accident on the 15th September, 1986 in the Western Sector :

- (i) Capt P Shyam Sunder—Pilot
- (ii) Capt RS Sibbal—Co-Pilot
- (iii) JWO MS Prashar Inst/Fit
(Ground crew)
- (iv) Sgt GS Teotia Eng/Fit (Ground crew)
- (v) Cpl DP Sharma Radio/Fit
(Ground crew)

2. Apart from payment of compensation under Group Insurance Schemes, the next-of-kin of the deceased are entitled to an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 1 lakh, Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity, Family

Gratuity, Special Family Pension, and Children's Education Allowance, along-with the graded relief thereon. The parents of Capt RS Sibbal, who was bachelor, are eligible for a Dependent's Pension, subject to their pecuniary condition. Payments of these dues are at various stages of finalisation.

[English]

Policy on Drug Abuse

2352. DR. G. VIJAYARAMA RAO :
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an integrated policy on drug abuse has been mooted by a group of specialists in a National Seminar concluded recently in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, details thereof and follow up action taken in this regard ; and

(c) whether voluntary and non-Governmental organisations would be fully involved in the programmes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). The Government have, adopted an integrated policy and approach to prevent the spread of drug abuse and to provide treatment facilities to the drug addicts. A Multi-dimensional, multi-media approach has been adopted to fight the menace of drug abuse with the help and involvement of voluntary and non-governmental organisations. The integrated approach with full involvement of voluntary organisations as mooted by group of specialists is already an accepted policy with Government.

Low Rainfall due to Deforestation

2353. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons of lowering of watershed areas in various parts of the country ;

(b) whether one of the reasons is less rainfall ;

(c) if so, whether the downward trend of rainfall is on account of natural reasons or man-made cause of deforestation of land ; and

(d) the preventive measures proposed to be taken to prevent the mass scale felling of trees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) While lowering of water table has been observed, there is no lowering of watershed areas in the country ;

(b) and (c). There is no observed downward trend in rainfall. The reasons for variation in rainfall are not known.

(d) Measures proposed for preventing mass scale felling of trees include :

—Close scrutiny of projects involving diversion of forest land before approval is granted ;

—Conservation of biologically rich areas by protecting them as National Parks, Sanctuaries and Biosphere Reserves ;

—Emphasis on alternative energy sources to save fuel wood ;

—Massive social forestry programme to meet fuel and fodder requirements ;

—Control on shifting cultivation ; and

—Afforestation of 5 million ha/yr. of wasteland.

Development of means and Instruments to Tap Seawaves for Generation of Power

2354. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the tapping of seawaves as a source for generating power by the USSR and Japan and many other countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the development of the means and instruments to tap seawaves for generation of power have been undertaken in our country ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) According to the available information, several countries, including USSR and Japan, have made considerable efforts in generating power by wave action in their off-shore and in-shore areas on a trial basis. Norway has developed a proto-type wave power generating plant using techniques of Oscillating Water Column (OWC).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Department of Ocean Development has sponsored a project at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for power generation by waves. The Institute has completed laboratory experiments for power generation by waves. A sea trial experiment will be undertaken with a view to developing a proto-type wave power plant. The Calcutta Port Trust is also having a project for harnessing wave energy at the Sagar island in West Bengal.

Licences to Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation

2355. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation has applied for a licence to establish a unit for manufacture of colour picture tubes ;

(b) whether licence and other sanctions have already been granted to three other parties while keeping pending APEDC proposal ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) the likely date by which APEDC will be issued licence and other necessary approvals to go ahead with the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation (APEDC) holds a letter of intent for the manufacture of Colour Picture Tubes. Subsequently in February, 1986 they submitted a composite proposal for enhancement of their capacity and approval of foreign collaboration (F.C.).

(b) Licences/approvals have been given to three other parties.

(c) and (d). There has been no delay on the part of Government in processing the application. The time taken has been on account of the various issues involved. A decision would be taken as soon as these issues are resolved.

[Translation]

**Projects of Maharashtra Pending
Clearance from Forest
Department**

2356. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the projects (irrigation and other development projects) of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra which are held up for want of clearance from Department of Forests ;

(b) the number of people of Maharashtra likely to be benefited and probable increase in agricultural production by completion of these projects ;

(c) the reasons for which such clearance was not given and by which time it will be accorded ; and

(d) the efforts made by his Ministry which may enable early completion of these pending irrigation projects and help in development of forests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS. (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Only one case, namely, diversion of forest lands for laying of 66 KV Allapalli-Etapalli Transmission line in Chaudrapur district is pending with the Ministry of Environment & Forests. However, another 11 cases which are given in the Statement below are being treated as closed on account of non-submission of essential information by the State Government.

(b) These figures have not been indicated in the proposals received from the State Government except in one of the closed cases, namely Wan Irrigation Project, in which agricultural production is estimated to increase by 52887 metric tonnes per year.

(c) Final decision could not be taken due to the non furnishing of essential information, by the State Government.

(d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests have issued repeated and detailed guidelines in regard to adequate formulation of proposals for diversion of forest lands.

Statement

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.	Bhandara	11 KV Sirpur-Padampur Transmission line.
2.	Bhandara	11 KV Chipta-Missipirri Transmission line.
3.	Yavatmal	Deogaon Tank Project.
4.	Bhandara	11 KV Bartola-Tirkhari Transmission line.
5.	Bhandara	Bawanthadi Irrigation Project.
6.	Chandrapur	Labhansarad Nalla Project.
7.	Yavatmal	400 KV Chandrapur—Parli Transmission line.
8.	Bhandara	11 KV Jethohaoda—Lendjob Transmission line.
9.	Bhandara	Kalisarar Irrigation Project.
10.	Akola Euldhana and Amaravati	Wan Irrigation Project.
11.	Buldhana	Mun Irrigation Project.

Stoppage of Overseas Scholarship to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students

2357. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have discontinued the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste/Tribe students ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not advertising the scholarship so far this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The advertisement will appear in due course.

Decline in Export of Electronics Goods

2358. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether exports of country's electronics goods during 1985-86 have declined as compared to the exports during the year 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the percentage of decline in the export of electronics goods with value in foreign exchange during 1985-86 and show the decline in its exports relate to the output in 1985-86; and

(c) the major factors identified for the decline in the export of electronics goods, stating the measures taken by Government to step up exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The export during 1985 was marginally less than that during 1984. This does not however indicate a trend.

(b) The percentage of decline works out to be 2.5%. The value of exports during 1985 was worth Rs. 154.50 crores compared to a production during that year of Rs. 2660 crores.

(c) The main reason for the reduction in export during 1985 was the reduction in export from SEEPZ which accounts for bulk of the exports. This was due to disturbed industrial relations in a major unit.

A number of policy measures have been adopted to promote growth of electronics at near-international prices. It is expected that electronic export will also keep pace with the growth in total production. Further it is proposed to identify thrust products and identify companies with export potential and have a continuous interaction with a view to solve their general and specific problems. Government is also framing a new policy to promote software export.

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Tribes

2359. SHRI H.B. PATIL :
SHRI SRIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have collected information regarding the number of cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the current year upto end of September, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government ?

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

(c) To put an end to this problem, the Government of India have conveyed comprehensive guidelines containing precautionary, preventive punitive, and rehabilitative measures from time to time for effectively dealing with the crimes against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Statement

The total number of cases of atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1986.

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of cases reported in 1986	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97 (July)	19 (June)
2.	Assam	Not available	Not available
3.	Bihar	388 (March)	48 (March)
4.	Gujarat	391 (August)	106 (August)

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana	64 (September)	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	34 (September) (August, 86 not reported)	Nil
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4 (August)	Nil
8.	Karnataka	126 (July)	Nil (July)
9.	Kerala	205 (June)	33 (May)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2676 (July)	1827 (July)
11.	Maharashtra	209 (June)	118 (June)
12.	Manipur	Nil	14 (August)
13.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil (July)
14.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil (July)
15.	Orissa	118 (July)	31 (June)
16.	Punjab	10 (August)	Nil
17.	Rajasthan	1006 (August)	282 (September)
18.	Tamil Nadu	516 (August)	2 (August)
19.	Tripura	Nil (August)	Nil (July)
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3117 (August)	Nil (September)
21.	West Bengal	5 (July)	12 (July)
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	Nil	Nil (August)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	4 (July)
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil (September)
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil (September)	Nil (September)
5.	Delhi	Nil (August)	—
6.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil (September)
7.	Mizoram	Nil	4 (July)
8.	Pondicherry	4 (September)	—
Total		8970	2500

Note : The month indicated in bracket shows the data received upto that month.

Pollution in Rivers of Kerala

2360. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-
RAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of rivers in Kerala which are facing pollution ;
- (b) the level of pollution existing in each river ; and
- (c) what steps have been taken to remove pollution from these rivers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The rivers in Kerala which are facing pollution include :

- Muvattupuzha ;
- Chaliyar ;
- Periyar ;
- Kallada ; and
- Chalakydy.

The levels of pollution in stretches of these rivers are beyond the prescribed limit of 5 milligrammes per litre in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand ;

- (c) The steps taken include :
- (1) Monitoring stations have been set up to monitor water quality in the rivers ;
 - (2) Zoning and classification of rivers for their designated best use has been done ;
 - (3) Industries have been directed to instal pollution control devices ;
 - (4) Effluent standards have been prescribed for major polluting units ;

(5) Fiscal incentives are provided to industries for installing pollution control devices ; and

(6) Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

Electronics Units in West Bengal

2361. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have taken any decision to set up any centrally sponsored Electronics Units in West Bengal during the Seventh Plan period ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a), (b) and (c). As per the approved Seventh Plan of the Department of Electronics, there is no proposal to set up new electronics unit in West Bengal.

Government encourages the setting up of electronics industries throughout the country in any permissible area. The State Government endeavours to create conditions conducive for setting up such industries. Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance.

**Minorities Commission Report on
Communal Violence**

2362. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Central Minorities Commission has submitted its reports ;
- (b) if so, what are the salient features of the findings and the recommendations of the Commission ; and

(c) the decision of Government there-to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). Central Minorities Commission has so far submitted six Annual Reports. The first four Annual Reports have already been laid before the Lok Sabha along with the Action Taken Memoranda indicating the recommendations and the action taken thereon. Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Minorities Commission are under examination of the Government and will be laid on the table of the House after completion of examination.

Seminar on Wasteland Development

2363. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :
SHRI KAILASH CHAND
YADAV :
SHRI HARI KRISHNA
SHASTRI :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Seminar on Wastelands Development was held in Delhi between 16th—18th October, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the main suggestions/recommendations made at the Seminar ;

(c) the reaction of Government thereon; and

(d) whether Government are considering suitable action on the recommendations/suggestions made at the Seminar?

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

(b) The main suggestions/recommendations made at the Seminar relate to

(i) identification, definition, classification and distribution of wastelands ; (ii) mapping ; (iii) reclamation of wastelands for agriculture and afforestation ; (iv) water conservation and irrigation management ; (v) environmental protection and energy ; (vi) economics of wastelands development; and (vii) people's participation and awareness—raising.

(c) and (d). Most of the recommendations are in conformity with the thinking of the Government on the subject and action on many of them has already been initiated.

Pending Pension cases of freedom Fighters in Kerala

2364. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the district-wise figure of freedom fighters in Kerala who are yet to get freedom fighters pension ;

(b) the reasons for not sanctioning these cases ; and

(c) whether the Government would review all rejected cases and grant pension to all the remaining freedom fighters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A Special Clearance Drive was launched during July-August, 1986 when all the pending pension cases received in time were disposed of on the basis of evidence produced by the applicants, without waiting for State Government's verification reports, except these having some special features. As on 31st October, 1986, 34 cases from Kerala were pending final decision. Their district-wise break-up is as follows :

Name of District	No. of cases pending
1. Ernakulam	3
2. Malappuram	5
3. Cannanore	6
4. Alleppey	2
5. Trichur	2
6. Kozhikode	2
7. Quilon	5
8. Trivandrum	2
9. Palghat	1
10. Idukki	2

(b) These cases are pending for want of some clarifications sought from the State Government/applicants.

(c) Rejected cases are being reviewed as and when some additional acceptable evidence about the suffering of an applicant is received from him or when the State Government specifically recommends any case.

Premature Retirement Sought by IAS/ IPS Officers

2365. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of IAS and IPS officials taking premature retirement is increasing ;

(b) Steps taken to ensure that service conditions are bettered and promotion avenues increased to prevent such retirements ;

(c) whether more officers are retiring after the new reforms which involved actual change of service conditions mid-stream ; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The rules relating to voluntary retirement from service under the All India Services (DCRB) Rules, 1958 have not been revised recently nor have the other service conditions been changed for officers seeking premature retirement.

(d) Does not arise.

Forcible Castration of Boys and Young Men

2366. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item appearing in the Indian Express dated the 13 October, 1986 that hundreds of boys and young men are forcibly castrated every year in the country to become members of the eunuches empire ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any investigations in the matter ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to curb such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State Subjects. Investigations of the cases referred to concern State Governments/U.T. Administrations.

Smuggling of Ivory in Kerala and Tamil Nadu

2367. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) number of tuskers killed by poachers for smuggling of ivory in the

forests of Kerala and Tamil Nadu during 1985 and till the end of September, 1986 ; and

(b) the action taken to bust the gangs of clandestine ivory traders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Number of tuskers reported to have been killed by poachers in the forests of Kerala and Tamil Nadu are as follows :

(i) Kerala	1985-86	—	5
	1986-87	—	5
(ii) Tamil Nadu	1985-86	—	21
	1986-87	—	5

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

The following steps have been taken to stop illegal elephant killing and ivory poaching :

- (i) Coordination between the Chief Wildlife Wardens of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu is being organised by regular meetings and exchange of information on movement of elephants and poaching incidents.
- (ii) Such coordination has also been arranged between the middle and lower level officials of these states.
- (iii) Police forces of concerned states are extending help and cooperation to controls the poaching problem.
- (iv) The existing staff engaged in antipoaching activities are being strengthened. For this purpose tribal trackers have been engaged.
- (v) Improvement in the communication system with the help of telephone and wireless network has been arranged.

(vi) Patrol Guards are being suitably armed.

(vii) To assist the states in their efforts to control poaching and illegal trade in wildlife, a new centrally sponsored scheme has been started. The scheme envisages equal sharing of the non-recurring cost between the Central and State Governments.

(viii) The Central Wildlife Division is being strengthened.

(ix) The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 1986 has laid down that dealers in imported ivory for trade and manufacture will also require a licence. No such licenses will be given for Indian ivory.

Production/Import of Latest Radar System

2368. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of a new sophisticated radar system recently designed and developed by scientists of the Defence Research and Development Organisation to detect aircraft at very low altitude has started ;

(b) if not, when the production is likely to commence ;

(c) whether the latest radar system would be perfectly suitable for use by the IAF, Navy and the Army and their production would completely meet the requirements of the Services or they would still require import of similar radar system from abroad ;

(d) whether the latest radar system would be effective for the missiles strike range ; and

(e) what is the price of a foreign make similar radar system and what would be

its estimated cost when produced indigenously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Transfer of technology from the development agency to the production agency has already taken place. Activities leading towards production are being taken up by the production agency.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) and (d). In national interest it is not possible to answer this question regarding the suitability of the system.

(e) It is difficult to give cost estimates of an imported equivalent system as these tactical systems are always custom designed to meet specific requirements.

Launching of Indian Satellites

2369. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a programme of launching more Indian Satellites in the next two years and during the rest of the Seventh Plan period ?

(b) whether launching stations are being got ready in India ; and

(c) if not, what are the arrangements being made with foreign countries for launching the Indian satellites ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a)

1. During the next two years i.e., 1987 and 1988, the launch of the following satellites has been planned :

(i) Two Stretched Rohini Satellites (SROSS I and SROSS II) through the developmental flights of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-DI and ASLV-D2) to be launched from Sriharikota ;

(ii) One Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1A) to be launched from USSR through a procured launcher;

(iii) One Indian National Satellite (INSAT-1C) to be launched through a procured launcher.

2. During the rest of the Seventh plan period, the launch of the following satellites has been planned :

(i) Two Satellites, SROSS III and SROSS IV through ASLV operational flights from Sriharikota ;

(ii) The second IRS Satellite (IRS-1B) through a procured launcher.

(iii) One INSAT Satellite (INSAT-1D) to be launched from abroad.

(b) and (c). A National Rocket Launching Range already exists in Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh. Launch site for launching ASLV rockets and SROSS satellite is already operational. Launch site for launching PSLV Vehicles is expected to be ready in two years, well before the scheduled launch of first PSLV in 1989-90. The approved perspective plan for Space Research and Development activities for the decade 1980-90 includes establishment of a new satellite launch range, if necessary, in cooperation with other national agencies. Studies in regard to the establishment of an additional satellite launch range and its technical characteristics are under way.

The Indian Satellites which will be launched from abroad are the Indian Remote Sensing Satellites, IRS—1A and IRS—1B as well as the INSAT—1C and 1D Satellites. The Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS—1A) will be launched by a Soviet Launcher from a launch site in the Soviet Union in 1987. The INSAT—1C Satellite will be launched by an Ariane Launcher in early 1988. Options for the other launches are still under study.

Overcrowding in Prisons

2370. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is overcrowding in most of the prisons in the country ;

(b) whether this is because the facilities needed have not kept pace with increasing number of prisoners ;

(c) whether Government are aware that overcrowding generate psychological conditions favourable to crimes ;

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to reduce overcrowding and use penal action as a means of psychological reform of prisoners ;

(e) whether there are guidelines from the Union Government regarding prison facilities including the posting of psychologists for jails ; and

(f) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (f). The Government of India are aware of unsatisfactory conditions on account of overcrowding in some of the States and U.Ts.

jails. 'Prison' being a State subject, it is for the State Governments and U.T. Administrations to take remedial action in the matter.

However, the Government of India have been providing financial assistance to the states for bringing about improvement in Jail Administration. A sum of Rs. 48.30 crores was given during the period 1979—84 under the award of Seventh Finance Commission. The priority areas chosen by the Finance Commission related to nutritious diet, better clothing, medical care, jail amenities such as water supply, sanitation and electrification and creation of additional jail capacity. Under the Eighth Finance Commission award, funds amounting to Rs. 137.56 crore will be provided to the States during the period 1985—89 for raising buildings for sub-jails, young offenders, women prisoners, institutions for lunatic prisoners and providing amenities in jails and housing units for jail staff.

National Parks and Sanctuaries

2371. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of national parks and sanctuaries in the country as on the 1 January, 1984, 1985 and 1986 ; and

(b) the extent of the area covered by these parks and sanctuaries during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The number of national parks and sanctuaries in the country as on 1st January, 1984, 1985 and 1986 and the extent of area covered, is as follows :

	1984	1985	1986
National Parks Wildlife	53	53	54
Sanctuaries	247	248	253
Total :	300	301	307
Area in sq. kms (Approx.)	1,13,217	1,13,218	1,14,276.32

Production of Floppy Discs

2372. SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the increasing demand for computers in the country, there is also a demand for producing peripherals like floppy discs for the computers ;

(b) if so, whether Government are encouraging private sector to put up units to manufacture such components in the country ; and

(c) how many such units have applied for industrial licences and how many have been granted ?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Out of a total 30 applications for the grant of industrial licence for the manufacture of floppy diskettes, 16 parties have been issued letters of intent. In the case of 3 units the letter of intent has been converted to industrial licence. In addition, subsequent to the delicensing of the electronic components industry 62

SIA registrations have also been given in this area.

For the manufacture of Floppy Disk Drive, 24 units have been granted letter of intent/industrial licence for the manufacture. During the Calendar year (1986) 11 applications were received for the manufacture of Floppy Disk Drive out of which seven have been approved.

Forecast about Tidal Waves

2373. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a permanent machinery to forest tidal waves and forewarn the people living in coastal areas ;

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction so far ; and

(c) the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). Already such a machinery exists. While the normal tides and their heights are observed and predicted by Survey of India, the likely heights of tidal waves caused by any approaching cyclonic storm are pre-

dicted by the India Meteorological Department and warnings issued to all concerned through Cyclone Warning Centres established along east and west coasts of the country.

Micro Level Planning for Rural Development

2374. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the extent of structural, institutional and aptitudinal changes made to usher in micro level planning to further rural development efforts in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : It is envisaged to decentralise the planning process to the district level on the lines suggested by the Working Group on District Planning for the Seventh Plan. The Working Group has recommended a gradual step-by-step approach towards the goal of decentralisation. Decentralisation is to be taken from the State to the district level in the first phase to be eventually extended further to the block level. The Planning Commission proposes to play a promotional and guiding role by :—

- (a) updating the natural resource inventory data at the district level through use of remotesensing techniques ;
- (b) continuing the existing scheme of strengthening the district planning machinery during the Seventh Plan period ;
- (c) organising training programmes in district planning by the Central and the State Governments in selected institutions ; and
- (d) initiating a few pilot projects including action-based research in different States in the country to improve methodologies and procedures for decentralised district planning.

The recommendations of the Working Group have been sent to the State Govern-

ments and others concerned for necessary action.

Additional Allocation to Tripura

2375. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tripura have submitted to the Planning Commission a proposal for additional allocation of Rs. 2675 lakhs for various development projects on 1 October, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) A proposal for additional requirement of Rs. 2135.12 lakhs was handed over to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission in a meeting held at Agartala on 1st October, 1986.

(b) The Government of Tripura were requested to send detailed proposals for an appropriate examination by the Planning Commission.

Pension to Freedom Fighters of West Bengal

2376. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether applications of freedom fighters of West Bengal were dealt directly by the Ministry of Home Affairs ;

(b) if so, the number of cases sanctioned ;

(c) the number of cases rejected ; and

(d) the number of cases pending ?

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

for freedom fighters pension are generally dealt with on the basis of claims preferred by the individuals which are duly verified and recommended by the State Governments. Some cases in exceptional circumstances are dealt with directly also. A large number of applications were pending disposal with the Central Government mainly for want of verification reports from various State Governments, including West Bengal. It was, therefore, decided, recently, to deal directly and finalise these cases on the basis of documents furnished by the individuals.

(b) Pension has been sanctioned in 16,196 cases so far.

(c) 59,314 cases have been rejected so far.

(d) 60 cases are pending.

Deal for Hemlock Silicon Technology

2377. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be Pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Electronics has offered the Hemlock silicon technology to the R & D organisations, Council for Industrial Research, Bhabha Atomic Research and the Indian Science Academy for further research ;

(b) whether Government have paid Rs. 5 crores to Hemlock for getting this basic technology ;

(c) whether the technology evolved by the Mettur Chemicals has been declared as obsolete ; and

(d) if not, what was the necessity to go in for Hemlock technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Department of Electronics have informed National Chemical Laboratory, Pune, National

Physical Laboratory, Delhi, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore about the availability of certain documents on technical know-how acquired from M/s. Hemlock Semiconductor Corporation, USA for reference by them in their R & D activity in the silicon area, within the provisions of the Agreement with M/s. Hemlock.

(b) Government have so far paid a sum of Rs. 2,93,12,500 (equivalent to US \$ 2,345,000) out of a total know-how fee of US \$ 6.7 million. This sum covers Agreement being taken on record and supply of process package.

(c) and (d). The Committee, set up by the Department of Electronics, had assessed the status of development efforts at Mettur Chemicals in 1983 and recommended for import of technology from Hemlock, since the indigenous technology at that time was not adequate for setting up the large scale production plant for polysilicon required for both photo-voltaic cells and semiconductor devices. Subsequently, at the time of taking the decision to acquire Hemlock technology in February, 1985 the status of development efforts and the technology at Mettur Chemicals was reassessed and it was found that the technology was yet to be established at production level. The Government decision in the matter as informed to Parliament on 14th March, 1985 is as follows :

“The Government have taken the decision to enter into an agreement with the Hemlock Semiconductor Corporation, USA after a careful assessment of the present stage of the techno-economic viability and cost effectiveness of the indigenously developed process. At the same time, the Government will give the fullest support to the effort for the development of indigenous process on a commercial scale, and the investment decision in regard to the National Silicon Facility

will be taken only after evaluating the results achieved by the production unit of 25 TPA being set up by the Mettur Chemicals".

**Regularisation of Ad-Hoc Appointments
in Lakshadweep**

2378. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts at present held by persons appointed on ad-hoc basis in Lakshadweep, Department-wise ;

(b) the time since when such *ad-hoc* appointments continue to be *ad-hoc* ones ; and

(c) the reasons for not taking any action to regularise these appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Wasteland Development Programme

2379. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

DR. PHULRENU GUHA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise details of the progress made in regard to the Wasteland

development programme in the country ;

(b) the amount allocated to each state under this programme ;

(c) the names of States where this programme has achieved best results ;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to give special incentives to States to make the programme a success ; and

(e) if so, the details there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The National Wastelands Development Board was created in June, 1985. The details of afforestation in 1985-86 & 1986-87 (upto 30-9-86) are given in the statement-I below.

The Action plan approved by the National Land use and Wastelands Development Council are given in the statement-II below.

(b) The details of funds estimated to be available for afforestation are given in the statement-III below. The State-wise allocation under Rural Development Programmes of poverty alleviation is on a year-to-year basis. Some funds out of the Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme, Soil Conservation and similar programmes are also available for afforestation.

(c) No purposeful interstate comparative evaluation of results is feasible, at this stage of the programme.

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

Statement-I

Targets and Achievements under Afforestation

(seedlings planted in Lakh)

No.	Name of State/U.T.	Targets 1985-86	Achievements 1985-86	Targets 1986-87	Achievements upto September, 1986*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2600	3156	3000	1653.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	400	396	400	588.14
3.	Bihar	1500	1523	2600	1825.00
4.	Gujarat	2550	2497	1631	1686.00
5.	Haryana	950	937	725	549.99
6.	Himachal Pradesh	550	672	625	440.20
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	350	467	522	217.09
8.	Karnataka	2500	2546	2500	2156.76
9.	Kerala	600	1166	1200	1362.20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3500	3501	3700	3815.00
11.	Maharashtra	2000	2165	2400	2113.22
12.	Manipur	120	125	160	136.11
13.	Meghalaya	130	131	150	158.00
14.	Nagaland	180	269	350	358.89
15.	Orissa	2142	1930	2400	1670.55
16.	Punjab	527	590	550	440.22
17.	Rajasthan	820	958	1100	1202.15
18.	Sikkim	82	82	110	94.34
19.	Tamil Nadu	1100	1215	2400	520.90
20.	Tripura	150	200	320	255.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3250	3548	4500	3974.00
22.	West Bengal	1100	1115	1400	1313.00
23.	A & N Islands	95	95	120	55.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	103	125	17.55
25.	Chandigarh	2.90	1.52	3.40	3.45
26.	Delhi	25	25	50	31.66
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30	31	30	27.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	32	45	75	44.92
29.	Lakshdweep	0.04	0.25	0.12	0.15
30.	Mizoram	700	700	1128	128.00
31.	Pondicherry	10	11	10	1.39
Total		28095.94	30200.77	34284.52	26840.16

Achievements are as per Ministry of Programme Implementation's September, Report.

Statement-II

Action Plan for Development of Wastelands

1. Identification of Wastelands :

The State Governments/U.Ts. have been requested to identify wastelands in their territories, whether they be in forest area, revenue/common lands or degraded farm lands.

2. People's Involvement :

This will be ensured by the following measures :

(a) Decentralised Nurseries : People's Nurseries i.e. kisans, schools, women, youth groups, voluntary agencies, etc. will be motivated to meet the increased demand for seedlings.

(b) Farm Forestry : Farmers will be motivated to take up tree farming on their marginal lands and planting on their field bunds. A rational seedling distribution policy should be evolved.

(c) Tree Growers' Cooperatives : Tree Growers' cooperatives should be organised with the involvement of farmers in raising and distribution of seedlings and in tree plantations.

(d) Voluntary Agencies : The Grass root agencies, Mahila Mandals, Youth groups would also be motivated in nursery raising and tree plantations.

(e) Tree Pattas : Strips of land along roads, rail, canals, etc. and other degraded land should be given to the rural poor, with usufruct rights on the trees planted by them on such lands.

3. Nodal Agency :

The State/U.T. Governments have been requested to identify single nodal agency for ensuring an integrated approach for the implementation of the programme which is being executed by different agencies, official and otherwise.

4. Seed :

The States/UTs have been requested to extend the scope of operation of the existing State Seed Corporations to include the production and supply of fodder, grass and legume seeds to farmers on commercial basis.

5. Leasing of Lands :

The State/UT Governments have been requested to prepare guidelines for leasing of forest and non-forest wastelands for afforestation to the rural poor.

6. Forest based industries must be encouraged to afforest wastelands to produce the raw material needed by them. Industries must also be enthused to raise tree cover on wastelands with a view to provide employment to the rural poor as well as to enable them to grow trees on a

remunerative basis. The State Governments have been requested to draw up guidelines for the lease of wastelands to industries in this behalf.

7. Urban Fuelwood and Green Belts :

The States/UTs have been requested to ensure that town and cities have green belts of fuelwood and fodder plantations to cater to the urban fuelwood and fodder needs.

8. Degraded Forest Areas :

States have been requested to identify degraded forests lands and to reforest them with fuelwood and fodder species.

9. Forest Development Corporations :

The Forest Development Corporations should obtain wastelands on lease from

the Governments for raising fuelwood and fodder plantations.

10. Government Departments :

Government Departments, public sector undertakings and other bodies/institutions having substantial areas of unutilised lands must bring such land under tree cover.

11. Media and Communication :

A massive publicity campaign through the traditional media of folk art and culture, radio, television and other audio-visual aids should be undertaken to create awareness among the masses.

12. Monitoring & Evaluation :

The State/U.T. Governments should evolve appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.

Statement-III

Estimated Availability of Funds for Afforestation during 7th Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

No.	Name of State/UT	State Sector		National Wastelands Development Board					Allocation of funds under Social Forestry under NREP/RLEGP				
		85-86	86-87	85-90	85-86 86-87 85-90			NREP	RLEGP	85-86	86-87	85-86	1986-87
					85-86	86-87	85-90						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	685	997	4599	113.68	130.00	540.00	908.00	1098.50	770.00	887.25		
2.	Assam	1050	1240	4900	145.77	160.00	711.00	199.20	230.50	169.00	185.25		
3.	Bihar	490	630	3150	160.88	167.00	707.00	1309.60	1617.00	1112.60	1305.75		
4.	Gujarat	1499	1839	9075	75.00	320.00	740.00	296.00	378.50	254.20	305.75		
5.	Haryana	801	801	4690	244.38	176.00	806.00	78.40	107.00	68.60	86.50		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	860	1260	8179	256.16	310.00	1350.00	55.20	69.00	47.00	57.75		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	471	588	2374	35.98	100.00	445.00	68.00	85.00	—	70.00		
8.	Karnataka	853	853	4340	431.91	130.00	826.50	432.00	530.00	366.80	429.25		
9.	Kerala	745	885	4900	—	90.00	390.00	424.00	433.00	359.40	348.50		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1470	2100	5514	105.00	338.00	983.00	670.00	953.50	572.60	770.25		

11. Maharashtra	1350	1960	7420	52.50	64.00	281.50	730.00	917.00	617.20	739.50
12. Manipur	119	133	1009	74.65	100.00	430.00	10.00	12.50	8.60	10.75
13. Meghalaya	368	397	2030	118.88	140.00	544.00	13.60	17.50	11.00	13.50
14. Nagaland	153	187	1260	170.46	180.00	690.00	9.60	14.00	8.00	11.50
15. Orissa	630	896	3150	94.62	180.00	600.00	414.40	506.50	347.60	409.75
16. Punjab	350	350	2240	160.16	180.00	690.00	126.40	114.00	111.00	92.00
17. Rajasthan	420	588	3489	133.70	160.00	680.00	220.00	446.00	186.20	363.50
18. Sikkim	112	119	665	59.20	64.00	319.00	7.20	9.00	6.40	7.75
19. Tamil Nadu	1126	1745	4900	65.00	166.00	47.00	820.00	905.50	691.40	730.75
20. Tripura	262	280	1050	67.09	96.00	411.00	30.40	38.00	25.60	31.50
21. Uttar Pradesh	1645	2276	11340	285.72	334.00	1629.00	1568.80	2027.00	—	1636.50
22. West Bengal	581	700	3531	106.34	110.00	550.00	709.60	866.00	602.40	699.50
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	122	105	840	—	—	—	7.20	9.00	6.40	8.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh	325	371	2100	35.00	43.00	215.00	7.20	9.00	6.40	8.00
25. Chandigarh	25	19	113	—	—	—	2.00	2.50	1.60	1.75
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	49	53	300	—	—	—	3.60	4.50	3.20	4.00
27. Delhi	49	38	147	12.50	20.00	90.00	3.20	4.00	3.20	5.75
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	77	77	420	12.50	20.00	90.00	8.40	10.50	8.80	12.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29. Lakshadweep									2.00	2.50	1.60	1.75
30. Mizoram	151	280	1050	204.76	210.00	875.00	7.20	7.20	9.00	9.00	6.40	8.00
31. Pondicherry	9	14	91						7.20	9.00	6.40	8.00
Total	16767	21981	98866	3182.92	3938.00	16064.00	9149.20	11435.00	6380.40	9250.00		

Note 1 : The amount shown under 1985-90 includes the allocation for Decentralised people's Nurseries for 1985-86 and 1986-87.

2 : The amount for NREP/RLEGP are allocated year wise and figures for 1985-86, 1986-87 of the 7th Five Year Plan only are available.

3 : An additional amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is allocated for decentralised nurseries as grant-in-aid to the National Dairy Development Board during the year 1986-87.

4 : The scheme Establishment of Silvipastoral farms has not yet been finalised and no funds are included on this account.

5 : The figures estimated under the State Sector for Afforestation are 70% of the funds allocated for the State Forestry Sector.

[English]

Repairs of Roads and Pavement of Jabalpur Cantonment Area

2380. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that various roads and pavements of Jabalpur Cantonment area are in very bad state ;

(b) if so, the amount demanded by the Cantonment Board during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 for the repairs and the amount allocated to them for the purpose during these years ;

(c) whether any special grant is proposed to be given to the Cantonment Board for this purpose during 1986-87 and 1987-88 ; and

(d) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The condition of most of the roads and pavements in Jabalpur Cantonment area is satisfactory. The Board incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4,07,996/- out of the ordinary grants-in-aid and Rs. 5,43,328/- out of the service charges on civic amenities, including repair & maintenance of roads, during

the year 1985-86. An amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- also has been incurred by 31.10.1986 during the current year out of the service charges.

The Cantt. Board has not demanded any special grants-in-aid during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87. No request for year 87-88 also has been received.

Per Capita Investment in U.P., Bihar, Orissa

2381. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether the per capita investment in Eastern U.P., Bihar and Orissa was below the national average during the Sixth and Seventh Plans ;

(b) if so, the figures of per capita investment during the current and that last plans in all States ; and

(c) the reasons for the lower figures in the eastern area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c). The figures of per capita investment in U.P., Bihar and Orissa under the State Plans and 'All States' during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods are as follows :

(In Rupees)

	Bihar	Orissa	U.P.	All States
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	404	572	563*	688
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	642	919	832	1022

*For entire State. No separate figures for Eastern U.P.

Investment under the State Plans is financed partly by Central assistance and partly by States' own resources. Central assistance is allocated to the States accord-

ing to the modified Gadgil formula, which is weighted in favour of the States whose per capita income is below the national average like Bihar, Orissa and U.P. How-

ever, disparities in per capita investment among the States arise due to several factors, such as, mobilisation of State's own resources, population, etc.

Ordnance Factorles

2382. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the targetted production by Ordnance factories fixed for the year 1986-87 ;

(b) whether the scheme of workers' participation in management has been implemented in all the Divisions of Defence Public Sector Units except in H.A.L. Hyderabad ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The gross production target for all the ordnance factories in value terms has been fixed for the year 1986-87 at Rs. 1425 crores.

(b) and (c). The scheme of workers' participation in management has been successfully implemented in Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bharat Dynamics Limited, Mishra Dhatu Nigam and Goa Shipyard Limited. In Bharat Electronics Limited five shop councils have been set up in the Ghaziabad unit and efforts are being made to implement the scheme in the other units by enlisting the cooperation of the Unions. In Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited the active and wholehearted support of the Union is being sought to successfully implement the scheme which has already been introduced. In Mazagaon Docks Limited the scheme has not been implemented so far and efforts are being made to enlist the cooperation of the Unions. In Hindustan Aeronautics Limited the scheme has been implemented in all its Divisions except the one at Hyderabad where the agreement to implement the

scheme has not so far been signed by the employees' Unions.

[*Translation*]

Protection of Wildlife Species

2383. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the wild life species in the country which are on the verge of extinction according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the Species Survival Commission and the efforts being made by the Government to protect them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Statement A & B are given below.

Statement-A

The following species of wildlife in India are deemed to be in danger of extinction according to the Red Data Book published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) with the help and advice of the Species Survival Commission of the I.U.C.N. :

Endangered Mammals

1. Lion-tailed Macaque
2. Malabar large-spotted Civet
3. Asiatic lion
4. Tiger
5. Snow leopard
6. Indian wild Ass
7. Great Indian Rhinoceros
8. Swamp deer
9. Manipur brow-antlered deer
10. Hangul
11. Wild yak
12. Pygmy hog

Endangered Birds

1. Cheer pheasant
2. Great Indian Bustard

Endangered Reptiles

1. River Terrapin
2. Green Turtle
3. Estuarine crocodile
4. Leatherback turtle
5. Hawksbill turtle
6. Gharial
7. Olive Ridley

Endangered Plants

1. *Dendrobium pauciflorum*
2. *Diplomeris hirsuta*
3. *Hubbardia heptaneuron*
4. *Paphiopedilum druryi*
5. *Ulmus wallichiana*

Statement-B**Main steps taken for wildlife conservation in India**

A number of initiatives have been taken in recent years for wildlife conservation in India. The important measures are given below :

(a) A comprehensive legislation called the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been incorporated to provide uniform legislation for the protection of wildlife in the country. However, this Act is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir which has a similar Act called the Jammu and Kashmir Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1978.

(b) The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 checks the indiscriminate diversion to non-forest use of forests land which are the main habitat of wildlife in the country.

(c) A good network of protected areas

in the country has been expanded to include 58 National Parks and 256 sanctuaries covering about 3 per cent of total land area and about 12 per cent of the forest area of the country.

(d) Special projects like Project Tiger and Crocodile Project, has been launched to save the endangered species and these have proved successful.

(e) Trade and commerce as well as import and export of wild animals, birds, plants and their derivatives are strictly controlled.

(f) Centrally sponsored schemes have been launched to aid the development of National Parks and sanctuaries (including Tiger reserves), and zoos to promote conservation awareness captive breeding and education. For control of poaching of wild animals and captive breeding of endangered species, new schemes under the Seventh Plan, have been started.

(g) A national level institute called the wildlife Institute of India has been established for providing training in wildlife management, wildlife education and research.

(h) India is a signatory to five important international and bilateral conventions. They are the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Wetlands, Whaling, Migratory Species and with USSR on Migratory Birds.

(i) The National Wildlife Action Plan has been adopted which provides the framework of strategy as well as of programmes and projects, for wildlife conservation in future. Its main components are :

—Establishment of a representative network of protected areas,

—Management of protected areas and habitat restoration,

—Wildlife protection in multi-use areas,

- Rehabilitation of endangered and threatened species,
- Captive breeding programme,
- Wildlife education and interpretation,
- Research and monitoring,
- Domestic legislation and international conventions,
- National conservation strategy,
- Collaboration with voluntary bodies/non-governmental organisations.

While action has been initiated on most of the components of the Action Plan, more notable steps taken are given below :

- A survey of all National Parks and sanctuaries and other areas deserving protection status has been taken up with a view to strengthen and enlarge the network of protected areas in the country. Guidelines for the preparation of management plans of wildlife reserves have been drawn up and circulated to all the states and Union territories.
- Guidelines have been developed for eliciting people's support for wildlife conservation. These have also been circulated to all the States and Union territories.
- Review and revision of National Forest Policy have been taken up to incorporate substantial concerns for wildlife conservation.
- Further amendments to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 are under examination.
- Captive breeding and rehabilitation programmes have been launched.
- Model interpretation facilities are being established in some national parks and zoos.

- Wildlife Institute of India has taken up wildlife training and research activities in the field of wildlife.

[English]

Special Programmes for the States on International Boundaries

2384. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to implement special programmes for the development of areas located on the international boundaries located in various States and Union Territories of Indian Union ;

(b) if so, the allocation of funds for each State and Union Territory under this item during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(c) whether Government have decided to give priority to these special programmes in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the names of States and Union Territories which will be covered for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (d). A new programme for the development of border areas has been taken up in the Seventh Plan as one of the Special Area Programmes. It has been decided to confine this Programme to Western border States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and lately Punjab. A provision of Rs. 200 crores has been made in the Seventh Plan for this programme. The schemes for the current year have been considered by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and they have approved an allocation of Rs. 12 crores for Rajasthan and Rs. 11 crores for Gujarat for the current year.

Modernisation of Bharat Electronics Limited

2385. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to modernise Bharat Electronics Limited ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the BEL upgradation programme ; and

(c) the details of the programme envisaged under the modernisation programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Modernisation process in BEL is a continuing activity for which investments upto a certain level are within the Company Board's powers. The Government, through periodical reviews, oversees these upgradation and modernisation programmes.

(b) During 1985-86, Capital expenditure for the modernisation projects was about Rs. 110 million. It is expected to be Rs. 140 million during 1986-87.

(c) The modernisation programme broadly covers the following activities :

- (i) introduction of Computer Numerical Control (CNC) Machines ;
- (ii) automatic Test Equipment Systems ;
- (iii) multilayer Printed Circuit Boards (PCB) facilities ;
- (iv) computer-aided design facilities ;
- (v) distributed data processing ;
- (vi) modernisation of certain process facilities in the plants ;
- (vii) modernisation of optical manufacturing facilities in the Machilip unit.

Free Medical Facilities for Freedom Fighters

2386. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether freedom fighters and their families are to be given free medical facilities in Government hospitals throughout the country ; and

(b) when the decision will be implemented and the type of facilities likely to be given ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have informed that they have decided to provide free in patient and out patient medical facilities to the freedom fighters on the same scale as Central Government Officers of Group 'A' and their dependents in the Central Government hospitals. Instructions in this regard have already been issued by them to the concerned medical authorities for necessary action.

Computer Science Complex at National Institute of Oceanography

2387. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have established a computer science complex at the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). An in house computer centre has been set up

to cater to R & D and data processing requirements of National Institute of Oceanography, Goa.

Working of Madras Atomic Power Station

2388. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the date of commissioning of Madras Atomic Power Station-II ;

(b) number of days that it has been operational since inception ;

(c) the average capacity utilisation rate during this period ; and

(d) the relative cost of generation of power in MAPS-I and II as compared to the other alternative sources in Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Unit-II of Madras Atomic Power Station attained criticality on August 12, 1985 and commenced commercial operation since March 20, 1986.

(b) Since commercial operation till end October 1986, the unit has been operational for 114 days.

(c) The capacity utilisation (capacity factor) during this period was 42%.

(d) The current tariff for power from Madras Atomic Power Station is 43.03 paise/kwh. Average cost of generation in Tamil Nadu during 1983-84 is reported to be 15.09 paise/kwh for Hydel and 70.55 paise/kwh for Thermal units of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

Sanction of Pension of Retired Military Personnel

2389. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of

DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1801 on 30 July, 1986 regarding sanction of pension to retired military personnel and state :

(a) the details of the 10 cases of ex-servicemen, which are pending in the office of the Controller of Defence accounts (Pensions), Allahabad ; and

(b) the likely date by which all cases pending for over one year as on date would be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) 4 out of 10 cases have already been settled. Of the remaining, 3 are pending for want of full pay Commission certificate and 3 for want of finalisation of terms and conditions of permanent absorption in Public Sector Undertakings.

(b) 35 cases of pension of retiring and personnel are pending in respect of the 3 Services of all Pension Offices for over a year as on date. It is not possible to indicate the date by which these cases can be cleared, however all out efforts are being made for their speedy clearance.

Number of Ex-Servicemen

2390. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exact figures of Ex-Servicemen are neither available with the Rajya Sainik Boards nor with the State Governments ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision to conduct a census of the Ex-Servicemen so as to get the exact number of each State ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) It is true that exact

figures of ex-servicemen are not available either with the States or with Sainik Board Organisation. However, approximate number of ex-servicemen as worked out by Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards in consultation with State revenue and other connected departments were centrally compiled by DGR during 1984-85.

(b) and (c). On the recommendations of the High Level Committee on 'Problems of Ex-servicemen', Registrar General Ministry of Home Affairs has been approached to include ex-servicemen as a separate category in the census to be held in 1991 and this is likely to be agreed to.

Finalisation of Freedom Fighters Pension Cases

2391. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS may kindly refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 5891 on 9-4-86 regarding pending cases of freedom fighters of H.P. and state:

(a) the names of 60 freedom fighters of Himachal Pradesh district-wise, whose cases are being processed for sanction in consultation with the State Government;

(b) whether any cases have so far been finalised in respect of any of the freedom fighters included in the list of 60 cases referred to in the answer to the question referred to above; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure prompt disposal of the applications received from the freedom fighters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). All the pending freedom fighters pension cases (from Himachal Pradesh) mentioned in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5891 have since been decided.

Inadequacy of Environment Act

2392. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a complaint that the present legislation on environmental are inadequate;

(b) whether there is a proposal to constitute a National Environmental Protection Authority;

(c) whether tribunals similar to the accidents claims tribunal will be set up to give compensation to the victims of environmental pollution; and

(d) whether noise pollution be considered as a health hazard?

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

(b) Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 provides for the constitution of an authority or authorities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Grants given to Andhra Pradesh for Social Welfare Schemes

2393. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposals from Government of Andhra Pradesh under various Social Welfare Schemes during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) the details of the allocations of grants given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for various Social Welfare Schemes during 1984-85 and 1985-86?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Allocation of grants given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for various social welfare schemes during 1984-85 and 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Social Welfare Schemes	Year and allocation of grants		Remarks
		1984-85	1985-86	
1.	Scholarships for disabled persons	20.00	10.00	
2.	District Rehabilitation Centre (DRC)	—	15.60) Pilot project of) DRC was sanctioned in Jan.,) 1985 in Vijayawada
3.	Placement of Handicapped through Special Employment Exchanges and Special Cells	Nil*	0.74	*No request was received.
4.	Welfare of Children in need of care and protection	11.72	25.63	
5.	Social Work Education and training	16.72	48.73	
6.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	169.92	451.54	
7.	Supplementary Nutrition for Pre-School Children and Expectant, Nursing mothers	—	10.92	Scheme started during 1985-86.
8.	Assistance for setting up Women's Training Centres/ Institutes for rehabilitation of women in Distress (Welfare of Destitute Women and Children)	0.33	0.37	

Suspension of Work on Building Derrick Barge No. 2 by Mazagon Dock Limited

2394. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay after having spent nearly Rs. 45 crores on building Derrick Barge No. 2 has now suspended the work on the project and sought Government's permission to abandon it altogether ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how is it now proposed to dispose of this Derrick Barge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). M/s Mazagon Dock Limited has decided to foreclose the project mainly on grounds of non-viability, ONGC's falling demand for transportation and installation of heavy lift off-shore structures and the general slump in the off shore oil industry the world over. A total expenditure of about Rs. 40.30 crores was booked on the project up to 30 September, 1986.

(c) No final decision has yet been taken by the Government regarding for closure of the project.

Extending the Broad Banding Licensing

2395. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the efforts of Government to extend the broadbanding licensing scheme to the telecom sector have run into snags ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the remedial action proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Broadbanding in the Telecom sector has yet to be considered.

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

Hunger Strike by Ex-Servicemen in New Delhi

2396. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of ex-service staged a mass hunger strike in New Delhi on 1 October, 1986.

(b) if so, the major demands of the ex-servicemen ; and

(c) Government's stand on these demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) A number of Ex-Servicemen went on a token hunger strike at Boat Club on 1st October, 1986.

(b) and (c). The major demands of ex-servicemen relate to assured employment after release from the Defence Services, terms and conditions on re-employment opportunities for self-employment, removal of disparity in pensions, restoration of commuted value of pension after the period of commutation, vacation of land houses of retiring defence personnel which had been leased out, medical facilities, canteen facilities, etc.

In order to provide employment opportunities to retiring Defence personnel, a policy of reservation in Central Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings is already in force. Liaison Officers have been appointed in all Ministries/Departments PSUs etc. to

ensure the implementation of the Government orders on reservation for Ex-servicemen. State Governments have also provided reservation of posts in their services for Ex-servicemen to a varying extent. Avenues of employment of Ex-servicemen in new areas such as Eco Task force and special peace keeping forces, para Military organisations and Defence Security Corps are being explored.

The Department of Personnel & Training have issued necessary orders in July, 1986, regarding the pay fixation of re-employed pensioners and retrenched employees. The Ministry of Finance (Banking Division) have also issued necessary instructions regarding the pay fixation of Ex-servicemen re-employed in Banks.

Ex-Servicemen are helped in self-employment ventures through reservation/allotment of plots, sheds, fertilizer agencies, milk booths, etc. They are also provided interest subsidy on loans from Banks for setting up small industry/agro-industry. The Ex-Servicemen are also given 10% price subsidy on items supplied to the Ministry of Defence.

As regards pensionary matters, the terms of reference the 4th Pay Commission have already been amended to cover pensionary matters of existing pensioners also.

The issue of restoration of land/houses to the retiring Defence personnel has been taken up with the State Governments. Many of the State Governments have made necessary provisions in their legislation.

Efforts are being made to enhance canteen and medical facilities for Ex-servicemen.

Preservation and Maintenance of Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary, Rajasthan

2397. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for the preservation and maintenance of the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary (Keoladeo National Park) in Rajasthan ;

(b) the number of species of birds in the Bharatpur sanctuary ; and

(c) whether any species have become extinct, if so, details thereof and the reasons for extinction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The following steps have been taken by the Central Government for the preservation and maintenance of the Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan :

(i) Keoladeo National Park has been included in the UNESCO list of sites of international importance as world heritage.

(ii) So far Rs. 53.621 lakhs have been released as Central assistance for the conservation and development of the Keoladeo National Park.

(iii) It is proposed to give from the current year onwards 100% assistance on identified non-recurring items of work under the centrally sponsored scheme "Assistance for the development of national parks",

(iv) The Central Government has permitted and encouraged research which would assist the conservation and management of the Keoladeo National Park.

(b) Three hundred and fifty three species of birds have been reported in the Keolodeo National Park, Bharatpur.

(c) No, Sir.

**Construction of a Canal by Pakistan
along Rajasthan Border**

2398. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has constructed a 'canal' inside its territory along the international border with Rajasthan near Ganganagar ;

(b) whether this 'canal' is considered to be more useful to Pakistan as a defence system rather than an irrigation project ;

(c) whether the Rajasthan Government has sent a report to the Union Government on the strategic implications of the 'canal' which might be extended further along the border ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction to this new threat to India's defence from Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government are aware that Pakistan has constructed a canal on its territory along the international border opposite Rajasthan. The canal and its western bund can serve as a part of border defence system of Pakistan.

(c) Government have received no such report from the Rajasthan Government.

(d) Government keep a constant watch on all developments that have a bearing on our national security and take appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

Eucalyptus Plantation

2399. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the private companies have been entrusted the task of growing Eucalyptus in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the States where such plantation has been taken up ;

(c) what are the private parties/individuals who have been given the contract to grow Eucalyptus ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

**Jobs for Handicapped Persons in
Rural Area**

2400. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether facilities for rehabilitation of a large population of disabled in rural areas are too inadequate ; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to provide more jobs to handicapped living in rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes Sir. Facilities for rehabilitation of the handicapped are poorer in the rural areas than in the urban areas.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Government of India provides the following facilities for promoting employment and self-employment of the handicapped in rural as well as in urban areas.

Employment of the handicapped :

(i) 3% reservation in group C and D vacancies to the blind, orthopaedically handicapped and deaf and mute.

- (ii) Relaxation in upper age limit upto 10 years to enable handicapped persons to enter government service.
- (iii) Medical standards for entry into government service are relaxed. Similar concessions are available for appointment in nationalised banks and central public sector companies.

Self-Employment :

- (i) Reservation in allotment of shops, vending stalls and kiosks.
- (ii) Reservation of 7½% agencies of LPG dealership and petroleum pumps for handicapped persons.
- (iii) Loans upto Rs. 6500 at 4% interest is given by nationalised banks.
- (iv) Disabled persons are eligible to get loans under the Scheme of Ministry of Industry for educated unemployed youth. Under this scheme a loan upto Rs. 35000/- is given to set up self-employment ventures out of which 1/4th is subsidy.
- (v) Allotment of telephone booths for self-employment by Ministry of Telecommunication.
- (vi) Handicapped persons are given priority in the issue of licenses for appointment as postal agents.

Other Measures :

- (i) Central Government gives financial assistance to voluntary organisations to set up training and training-cum-production workshops as well as sheltered workshops for the handicapped.
- (ii) Central Government encourages handicapped persons to work as apprentices in small scale and village agro-industrial units.

- (iii) Central Govt. encourages marketing of products manufactured by handicapped individuals.

Revamping CSIR

2401. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether CSIR Scientific workers have made specific suggestions for revamping personnel policies of CSIR to the Review Committee ; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof and action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Representatives of CSIR Scientific Workers Association submitted a memorandum to the Review Committee. Some of the suggestions made are :

- (i) Reduction in number of grades.
- (ii) Five Yearly uniform promotion policy without percentage restrictions.
- (iii) Introduction of rational personnel policy for administrative staff.
- (iv) System of Confidential Report to be replaced by 'open self assessment report'.
- (v) Experience to be treated at par with academic qualifications.

The Review Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Development of Wildlife Sanctuary in Andhra Pradesh

2402. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT

AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals for development of wildlife sanctuaries in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

The following proposals have been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for development of wild-life sanctuaries during the current financial year :

Name of Sanctuary	(Rupees in lakhs) Amount asked for
1. Pocharam Sanctuary	2.00
2. Nalapattu Sanctuary	3.00
3. Pulicat Sanctuary	2.00
4. Kawal Sanctuary	4.00
5. Eturunagram Sanctuary	3.00
6. Siwaram Sanctuary	1.720
7. Coringa Sanctuary	1.00
8. Papikonda Sanctuary	1.00
9. Manjira Sanctuary	0.825
10. Srivenkateswar Sanctuary	4.425
11. Kolleru Sanctuary	3.850
12. Project Tiger	14.00

Violations under Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971

2403. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have

received any complaints during the last two years regarding the violation of the provisions of Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Consultation with State Government for Expediting Central Decisions

2404. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to initiate a form of consultation with the State Governments for expediting Central decisions on their requests for clearance and financial assistance on the projects of economic benefit to the respective States ; and

(b) if so, which are the States where the teams of the Planning Commission are likely to visit for this purpose during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No such decision is on record of the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Welfare of SCs/STs

2405. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the provision made for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) whether Government have given high priority for the social and economic development of the tribals during the plan period ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) what other steps have been taken for the upliftment of adivasi population in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Government of India has made following provisions for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Five Year Plan :—

(i) Special Central Assistance	SCs (Rs. in crores)	STs 756.00
	930.00	
(ii) Centrally Sponsored programme		
both for SCs/STs	Rs. 240 crores	

In addition, flow of funds from State Plans for various developmental programmes of SCs and STs is also ensured under Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to assist economically forty lakh ST families to enable them cross poverty line. Details of strategy are given in Chapter 15 of the Seventh Five Year Plan document.

(d) Developmental programmes for STs will also be taken up under the Twenty Point Programme, 1986.

Birds Affected by Nuclear Radiation of Chernobyl

2406. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of migratory birds that come from Siberia etc. via USSR to India have been found to be affected by the nuclear radiation leaked out from Chernobyl in Kiev in the Soviet Union ;

(b) if so, the names and places of the

bird sanctuaries in the country where these birds nested and the adverse effects of nuclear radiation on Indian birds ; and

(c) the steps taken to neutralise the radiation effects on birds together with the number of birds killed/died as a result of radiation ?

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

(b) Migratory birds come to India from Siberia and elsewhere and the migration is presently under way. These birds seek refuge both inside sanctuaries and national parks and elsewhere. They normally do not breed in India.

(c) The Bombay Natural History Society who have been carrying one bird ringing to ascertain the migration routes and patterns of such migratory birds has given the opinion that we do not receive any bird on migration from the areas of Soviet Russia near which the Chernobyl power station is situated. As a measure of abundant caution we are asking the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay to carry out radiation tests on some migratory birds randomly caught for this purpose. There are no reports of any birds dying of radiation in this country.

Funds for MNP to A.P.

2407. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of funds made for the minimum needs programmes during the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Plans by the Union Government for Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the extent to which the standard of life of rural and adivasi folk has improved including Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes under the programme ;

(c) whether the allocations made have been fully utilised for the specific purposes for which made if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether Government are considering to allocate more funds to Andhra Pradesh for the purpose, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (c). The outlays provided for the various components of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in the Fifth, Sixth and the Annual Plan 1985-86 of Andhra Pradesh and expenditure in respect thereof, are given in

Statement I below. Shortfall is mainly because of low performance in the Nutrition sector.

(b) Achievements made under the various components of Minimum Needs Programme contributing to improvement in quality of life of rural folk including Scheduled Tribes, are given in Statement II below.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement—1

Financial Performance under MNP—Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Fifth Plan (1974-79)		Sixth Plan (1980-85)		Seventh Plan		1985-86		1986-87 Outlay
	Outlay @	Expendi- ture @	Outlay @	Expendi- ture	1985-90 Outlay	Antici- pated Expendi- ture	Outlay	Antici- pated Expendi- ture	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. Elementary Education	1110	842	5735 (NA)	3767 +381	9600 (NA)	1200 (NA)	842	2336 (NA)	
2. Adult Education	40	11	370 (NA)	220 +662	2050 (NA)	215 (NA)	211	400 (NA)	
3. Rural Health	644 +156	523 +146	2934 +615	1660 +523	6739 (NA)	1000 +40	662 +38	810 +6	
4. Rural Water Supply	1395	1965 +503	9773 +1891	8777 +3350	14000 (NA)	1504 +1581	2100 +1587	1700 +1760	
5. Rural Roads	275	412	2518	1687	2400	450	450	450	
6. Rural Electrification	775	209	507	645	—	—	—	—	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Rural Housing		1095	1117	16300	16714	21500	4600	5250	4800
8. Slum Improvement		318	475	2068 (NA)	2380 +250	3000	450	844	550
9. Nutrition		742	540	13040	7200	5360	372	80	198
10. Rural Energy :									
(a) Improved Chullah		—	—	—	—	—	—	—£	—
(b) Rural Fuel-wood		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :		6394 +156	6094 +649	53245 +2867	43050 +5202	64649 +649	9791 +1895	10439 +2411	11244 +1919

@ Outlay has been derived on the basis of Annual Plan outlays.

+ Figures denote outlay/expenditure on Central component of the MNP.

* Partially reported.

£ Includes Rs. 21 lakhs on account of reimbursement for 1984-85.

NA Not available.

Statement—II

Physical Performance in MNP Sectors—Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Item	Level reached as in the year shown in bracket	
1.	Literacy	24.6% (1971)	29.9% (1981)
2.	Infant mortality per thousand	111 (1974)	86 (1981)
3.	Death rate per thousand	14.6% (1971)	11.1 (1981)
4.	Landless labour allotted housesites	8.52 lakhs (31.12.79)	15.50 lakhs (1984-85)
5.	(i) Health Sub-Centre	3994 (1979-80)	6129 (1984-85)
	(ii) Primary Health Centres	420 (1979-80)	555 (1984-85)
	(iii) Community Health Centres	7 (1979-80)	27 (1984-85)
6.	Population covered under improvement of urban slums	N.A.	15.62 lakhs (1984-85)
7.	Number of children/mothers covered under Nutrition programmes	0.40 lakhs (1979-80)	8.00 lakhs (1984-85)
8.	Percentage of people below poverty Line :		
	Rural	45.4% (1977-78)	38.7% (1983-84)
	Urban	37.2% (1977-78)	29.5% (1983-84)
9.	Villages covered under rural water Supply	4063 (1979-80)	12157 (1984-85)
10.	Rural population covered by water Supply	167.4 lakhs (1981)	307.95 lakhs (1985)
11.	(a) Total number of villages electrified	16435 (1979-80)	22854 (1984-85)
	Of which number of villages electrified under MNP	746 (1979-80)	1548 (1984-85)
	(b) Total number of pump sets energised	405127 (1979-80)	646945 (1984-85)
	Of which number of pump sets energised under MNP	797 (1979-80)	2139 (1984-85)
12.	Villages connected by roads (with population of 1000 and above)	5373 (1980)	5733 (1985)

[*Translation*]**Welfare Programmes for Weaker Sections**

2408. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated various welfare programme for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes of the society in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of persons benefited under the programmes in Gujarat and other States including Union Territories ;

(d) whether Government propose to provide one crore houses to scheduled caste persons under the Indira Housing Scheme by 1990 ; and

(e) if so, steps taken to implement the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b), For the development of Scheduled Castes a comprehensive strategy comprising of

three components viz. Special Component Plan for the States and Central Ministries; Special Central Assistance and Scheduled Castes Development Corporations, evolved and implemented during the Sixth Plan is being continued during the Seventh Plan. Similarly, for Scheduled Tribes a comprehensive strategy of Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Central Assistance is being continued. Separate schemes for 'Other Backward Classes' are formulated, implemented and monitored exclusively by the State Governments.

(c) A statement is given below.

(d) and (e). Under the Indira Awaas Yojana, 10 lakh houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers are proposed to be constructed during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The scheme has been launched as part of the RLEGP and allocations under this scheme are made on year to year basis. For the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 a total amount of Rs. 225 crores has been allocated to the State/Union Territory Governments under the scheme. So far, housing projects worth Rs. 306.38 crores involving construction of 3.14 lakhs houses have been approved under the programme.

Statement.

Number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes families economically assisted to enable them to cross the poverty line during Sixth Plan (1980-85) and 1985-86

		Number of families assisted	
		Sixth Plan	
		(1980-85)	1985-86
Gujarat	Scheduled Castes	3,51,864	51,550
	Scheduled Tribes	4,05,095	66,995
All India	Scheduled Castes	1,03,23,710	22,72,930
	Scheduled Tribes	39,66,609	8,72,857

[English]

Foreign Threats to India2409. SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD :

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a press news item captioned "India facing foreign threat" as reported in the Indian Express dated 26 October, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the different communal groups in the country are getting aid from the foreign countries ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). Government are aware that some institutions are receiving foreign aid social, educational and cultural activities etc. The agencies concerned are vigilant and take appropriate action, under the law, whenever specific instances of misuse of foreign funds come to notice.

**Enquiry in Cases of Police Excesses
in Delhi**

2410. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN :

SHRI SARFARAJ AHMAD :

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of cases in Delhi which came to light during the last two years when *prima facie* evidence showed police excesses either in jail or during investigations ; and

(b) whether Government propose to have all these cases thoroughly enquired for deciding remedial steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The details of such cases and the action taken therein is indicated in the statement given below.

Statement

1. Case FIR No. 848 dated 19.7.85 under sections 354/342/323/506/377/34—IPC P.S. Kalkaji.

On the complaint made by one Smt. Madhu of Ambedkar Nagar on 19.7.1985 for illegal detention in Police Station, the above case was registered in which one Sub-Inspector and one Constable were arrested and also placed under suspension. The case is pending trial in the Court.

2. Case FIR No. 192 dated 15.4.86 u/s 452/323/426/427—IPC P.S. Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.

A complaint was made that some Police officials of Police Station, Lajpat Nagar entered the premises of the Home for mentally retarded persons, Lajpat Nagar and beat up the staff on duty and the inmates. The complaint was investigated by the Vigilance Branch of South District, but the allegations was not substantiated.

3. Case FIR No. 176 dated 20.5.86 u/s 304/330/218/201—IPC P.S. Greater Kailash, New Delhi.

The High Court of Delhi found some unusual facts in the investigation of a

case under section 309 IPC in which one, Bharat Bhushan, had died in police custody. A case was registered against the Sub-Inspector and the Head Constable concerned and is being investigated by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

4. Case FIR No. 301 dated 25.10.86 u/s 302/343/330/34—IPC P.S. Gandhi Nagar, Delhi.

One Suraj Singh was arrested on 12.8.85. He was found dead the same night. The inquest has been conducted by the Executive Magistrate, who concluded that the police officials of Police Station Shakarpur and Gandhi Nagar were responsible for the death. A case has been registered against 6 police officials.

5. Case FIR No. 336 dated 24.8.86 P.S. Patel Nagar, Delhi.

One person was alleged to have been killed by the police personnel. A case has been registered against 3 police officials and they have been arrested.

Indent for Rubber Bullets from Karnataka

2411. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rubber bullets indented by the Karnataka Government during the last two years ;

(b) out of the indented quantity, how many rubber bullets have been supplied so far ; and

(c) when the remaining rubber bullets are likely to be supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The Bureau of Police Research and Development had produced a limited number of

38 mm rubber bullets (1209) as an experimental measure. These were distributed to a few selected States for trial purposes. Encouraged by the good results, all States/UTs were asked to give their requirements of rubber bullets. The same were received and accordingly an order for their production has been placed on the Ordnance Factory. The requirements of all the indentors including Karnataka will be met when the rubber bullets become available for issue.

Degradation of Forests

2412. SHRI RADHAKANT DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in hilly and mountainous regions and in tribal areas the deforestation has assumed serious proportions ;

(b) whether the degradation of forests and the soil erosion have further aggravated the earlier problem of poverty ;

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to check further degradation of forests in the tribal areas ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Deforestation has assumed serious proportions in some hilly and mountainous regions as well as in some tribal areas.

(b) Though no systematic study has been made to correlate poverty with degradation of forests and soil erosion, indications are that degradation of forests and soil erosion have adversely affected the quality of life.

(c) and (d). Measures taken or proposed to be taken are :

(i) Improved land-use practices.

(ii) Afforestation to increase the area under vegetative cover.

- (iii) Wasteland development.
- (iv) Integrated river valley and eco-development projects.
- (v) Soil conservation in important watersheds.
- (vi) Protection and better management of wildlife habitats and areas significant for nature conservation.
- (vii) Promotion of use of alternative fuel to reduce pressure on forests on account of firewood extraction.
- (viii) Closure of vulnerable forest areas to grazing.
- (ix) Strengthening of forest protection forces.
- (x) Introduction of improved fire-fighting methods.
- (xi) Identification of materials to replace wood in industries and railways.
- (xii) Stricter control on functioning of saw and veneer mills.
- (xiii) Control on shifting cultivation.
- (xiv) Rigorous implementation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Space Research at Trivandrum Space Centre

2413. SHRI K. MOHANDAS :
 PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
 SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHVAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the range of research activities carried out by Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Trivandrum during the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Provision has been made in the Seventh Plan for a major launch vehicle development Project, viz., the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSL) as well as other miscellaneous, R & D activities amounting approximately to Rs. 460 crores for the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre and for the Liquid Propulsion Systems Unit located at Valiamala near Trivandrum. In addition, a provision of about Rs 100 crores is made in the Seventh Plan for the development of a more powerful Geo-synchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV) envisaging the development of indigenous launch capability for the launch of the second generation INSAT-II class Geo-synchronous satellites by 1993-94 time frame.

Methodology for Programme Implementation

2414. PROP. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the methodology adapted regarding the programme implementation requires a review ;

(b) what is the existing modus operandi adopted by his Ministry ; and

(c) the salient features of the new methodology being evolved ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Performance of the Infrastructure Sectors and implementation of 20-Point Programme and Central Projects costing more than Rs. 20 crores are monitored with reference to the targets fixed for the period/year and the shortfalls/excess high-

lighted and reported to the concerned authorities.

(c) Efforts are constantly made to improve the system of monitoring wherever possible.

**Electronics Goods Produced by
Small Scale Industries**

2415. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether small scale industries have entered in the field of electronics goods ;

(b) if so, the details of help rendered by Government to small scale industries ;

(c) the details of electronics goods manufactured in the small scale industries ;

(d) whether the items fixed for manufacture in small scale units will not be manufactured by big industries ; and

(e) what steps are being taken to develop electronics industry in small scale sector in the country ?

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

(b) The development of small scale industries being a State subject, the State Government provides the requisite infrastructure to the entrepreneurs SSI sector. The State financial corporations and nationalised banks provide financial assistance to such small scale units. General assistance for development of electronic industry is provided by Central Government.

Facilities of calibration, testing and development support are being provided to

the electronic industries, in particular to small and medium scale sectors, through a network of Electronics Regional Test Laboratories and Electronics Test and Development Centres established in various parts of the country.

(c) Small scale industries cover consumer electronics like television, tape recorders, radios etc., professional electronics like mini/micro-computer, industrial process control devices, measuring instruments etc. and electronic components like antennas, loud-speakers, micro motors, T.V. tuners etc.

(d) Certain items are reserved for manufacture by small scale industries and entry by organised industries in these items is not allowed.

(e) A list of 130 electronic end-products have been identified by Government for de-centralisation in favour of Industries Authorities in the States/UTs so as to enable further development directly, without referring to the Central Government. The list is being reviewed from time to time with a view to expand it. In addition to this, there is graded excise concession in favour of small scale sector for various industrial products including electronic products except a few which are subject to special excise policy of the Ministry of Finance. Various motivational programmes including training programmes are being conducted at various regions of the country by the Office of Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) through a network of Small Industries Service Institutes, their Branches and Extension Centres.

[*Translation*]

Social Forestry Projects

2416. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the names of the areas in Bihar covered under social forestry programme so far ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :

In general, Social Forestry covers the entire State of Bihar.

The Bihar Social Forestry Project with external assistance from Sweden covers the districts of :

1. Sahebganj (Santhal Paraganas)
2. Dumka
3. Godda
4. Deoghar
5. Palamau
6. Hazaribagh
7. Giridih
8. Dhanbad
9. Singhbhum
10. Ranchi
11. Gumla
12. Lohardaga

The names of the districts covered under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme are given below :

1. Santhal Paraganas
2. Bhagalpur
3. Giridih
4. Dhanbad
5. Hazaribagh
6. Gaya
7. Aurangabad
8. Nalanda
9. Monghyr
10. Rohtas
11. Nawadah

Maximum Price of Colour Television set

2417. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fix any maximum price for colour television sets ; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to bring the colour television price to a reasonable level ?

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

(b) Government has taken the following steps to ensure availability of adequate number of TV sets at reasonable prices.

- (i) Issuing industrial approvals liberally, without any upper limit on capacities so that economically viable level of production could be achieved and competition encouraged ;
- (ii) A high power TV Co-ordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Electronics is functioning with representation from Indian TV Manufacturers Association and Electronics Components Industries Association, to review and monitor the progress of manufacture of TV Sets ;
- (iii) Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ET&T), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics, under their 'Material Technology Brand Name' (MTB) programme is providing help to industry to produce quality products at reasonable cost by supplying material procured by them in bulk along with necessary technology ; and
- (iv) The recent package of fiscal concessions announced by the Government on 16th June, 1986 had rationalised the import duty

structure for a comprehensive range of raw materials piece parts and consumables used by the electronic components industry across the entire spectrum. This measure will significantly assist in making available local components for CTV receivers at a reasonable price.

[*English*]

Use of Moringa Tree

2418. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Moringa tree is a native of India but is neglected and is being increasingly used outside India as medicinal plant, water purifier, oil source, spice, insecticide etc. ;

(b) steps proposed to cultivate this plant in the country ; and

(c) whether any studies/development work has been conducted on this species ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Moringa is a native of India and is widely cultivated in our country. It is also reported to have been introduced in other countries for various uses.

(b) and (c). In view of the fact that the species is widely cultivated by individuals and its regeneration techniques/are well-known, there is no immediate need to conduct studies on its propagation.

Disciplinary Proceedings Against IAS Officers

2419. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of IAS Officers

facing disciplinary proceedings under All India Services (Disciplinary and Appeal) Rules, 1955, in 1986 so far ;

(b) out of them, how many belong to Karnataka State Cadre ;

(c) number of complaints received in 1986 against IAS Officers of Karnataka ; and

(d) action taken on these complaints ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Disciplinary Proceedings against 83 IAS Officers are pending with the various State Governments and the Central Government. These include 7 IAS Officers of Karnataka Cadre.

(c) and (d). 6 complaints were received against 3 IAS Officers of Karnataka Cadre, out of which 3 were referred to the State Government for appropriate action and 3 were filed as no further action was found necessary after examining the complaints.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Hill Electronic Corporation

2420. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hill Electronics Corporation has been set up with some working capital for the development of electronics industries in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, when this Corporation was set up and what was its initial capital ;

(c) whether this corporation has received some letters of intent for setting up these industries ;

(d) if so, the number thereof alongwith the date of receipt of each of them and

the name of industry to which they belong ;

(e) whether this Corporation has selected places for setting up these industries ; and

(f) if so, the names of places where these will be set up and the date from which construction work is likely to be started in respect of each such industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Development of Tribals in Uttar Pradesh

2421. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the areas covered under tribal sub-Plans in Uttar Pradesh and the allocation made during the Seventh Five Year Plan, sub Plan-wise ;

(b) whether Central Government will provide all the funds required for the implementation of these schemes ; and

(c) if not, the details of the Centre and State's share in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). Tribal sub-Plan of Uttar Pradesh comprises of areas in two districts of Kheri and Gonda. The project area in Kheri district has 41 villages in Nighasan tehsil whereas the project area in Gonda district has 46 villages in Balrampur tehsil. State Government has estimated a flow of Rs. 479.53 lakhs for Kheri Project and Rs. 440.20 lakhs for Gonda MADA pocket from out of the State Plan funds

for the 7th Plan period. During the same period, Central Government in Ministry of Welfare would provide an estimated amount of Rs. 70 lakhs for ITDP-Kheri and Rs. 20 lakhs for MADA-Gonda as Special Central Assistance. In addition, about Rs. 50 lakhs would be given for development of primitive tribes to the State during the Seventh Plan period.

[English]

Unemployment among Scientists

2422. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scientists registered in the scientists pool five years ago are still unemployed ;

(b) if so, reasons thereof ;

(c) whether setting up of in-house laboratories in our medium and large scale enterprises will help absorb unemployed scientific manpower ;

(d) whether import of technology and products from abroad is one of the reasons for scientists in the country remaining unemployed ; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to remove this built-in-bias against indigenous technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). There is no registration for scientist's pool. Some highly qualified scientists who are not employed are appointed as pool officers by the CSIR. This appointment is normally for a period of three years. We have no information on how many remain unemployed after leaving Scientists Pool. However, about 80% succeed in obtaining employment during their tenure as Pool Officers.

(c) Yes, Sir. At present over 900 in-house R & D laboratories, recognised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, are established in the country. In 1975-76 about 13000 personnel were employed in these R & D Units, whereas in 1985-86, this number has risen to about 47000 personnel. Some of these R & D personnel would be scientific manpower.

(d) No, Sir. Industries based on imported technology also require scientific manpower to absorb the imported technology. Industries proposing foreign collaboration involving payment of over Rs. 2 crores are required to submit a plan for absorbing the technology through research and development. Execution of this plan requires employment of scientific manpower.

(e) Does not arise.

Lobbies of Foreign Defence Supplies

2423. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of an organised lobby in the country representing foreign suppliers of defence equipment ;

(b) whether steps have been taken to restrict the access of the lobby to the Ministry of Defence at all levels ; and

(c) whether Government have put foreign suppliers on notice to deal directly with Government and not through local agents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Government have seen reports to this effect in the Press.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Before commencing negotiations with foreign suppliers, they are informed

that the Govt. do not recognise Indian agents, and that negotiations should be made with Government direct.

Animals in Sanctuaries/National Parks

2424. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of different species of animals in each sanctuary/National Park ; and

(b) the efforts proposed to be made to save the endangered species ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) A complete tabulation of each animal species in every national park & sanctuary of the country has not been made ; only the major animal, bird and reptile species have been tabulated :

(b) The efforts proposed to be made to save endangered species, are as follows :—

1. Financial outlays for Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes on wildlife conservation have been enhanced from Rs. 1046.89 lakhs in the Sixth Plan to Rs. 3500.00 lakhs in the Seventh Plan. A further enhancement of outlay is under consideration.
2. Special status surveys are being conducted for some of the endangered species and of the conservation measures being taken specially to ensure their survival and rehabilitation in the wild.
3. Emphasis is being given to scientific management of zoos and captive breeding of endangered species.
4. A new centrally sponsored scheme "Assistance for captive breeding and rehabilitation of Endangered

species" has been started recently on equal cost-sharing basis between Central and State Governments on identified non-recurring items of expenditure.

5. Another new centrally sponsored scheme has been taken up recently for giving assistance to control poaching and illegal trade in wildlife, also on equal cost sharing basis between the Central and State Government on identified non-recurring items of expenditure.
6. A special scheme for the Conservation of Rhinos in Assam has been approved for giving 100 per cent assistance, with an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs for the Seventh Plan.
7. Export-Import Policy for wildlife and products thereof is being made more stringent.
8. A survey of existing national parks and sanctuaries and of habitats of endangered species as yet not included in the above mentioned protected areas, is being undertaken to both better manage existing protected areas as well as to establish new protected areas where essential.
9. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is further being amended.
10. The wildlife Institute of India at Dehra Dun, recently having been given autonomous status, is to train wildlife managers and to coordinate Wildlife research.

[*Translation*]

Transfer of Land for Roads in Madhya Pradesh

2425. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI DILEEP SINGH
BHURIA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to non-transfer of land by the forest department for the roads passing through forests in Madhya Pradesh, hurdles are coming in the way of construction of already sanctioned roads in dacoit infested and tribal areas under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme ;

(b) if so, whether Union Government are allowing Madhya Pradesh Forests Department to transfer land at State level for the already sanctioned roads with a view to speed up the construction work of these roads ;

(c) if not, whether a policy is being evolved to solve this problem ; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be finalised ?

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

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

[*English*]

Development made in Rehabilitating Tribals of Kerala

2426. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether follow up reports on improvement if any, made subsequent to Prime Minister's visit to the tribal areas at Attapaadi and Idukki in Kerala have been called for ; and

(b) if so, details of the improvements made and the quantum of funds spent on the same ?

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

(b) Apart from a number of small schemes like setting up of community Centres fitted with T.V. and radio sets, supply of smokeless chullahs, rehabilitation of tribal families on account of Periyar tiger project, formulation of training programmes under the supervision of the Ministry of Personnel, etc. a health-project scheme for tribals in Attappady at a total cost of Rs. 1.70 lakhs has been sanctioned and the scheme is in progress.

The working of the Tribal sub-Plan Programmes is also being streamlined.

[*Translation*]

Import of Computer Kits

2427. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether ready-made kits of computers are being imported ;

(b) whether Government propose to take any concrete steps to reduce the import of these kits and to increase their production within the country ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) For specialised computers for Process Control, Mainframe Super Mini range of computers some kits are allowed as a part of the Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP). However the PMP approval for Manufacture of Minicomputer/Micro-processor based systems does not include import of readymade kits.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The manufacturing programme is governed by the Phased Manufacturing Programme which promotes progressive increase of indigenisation consistent with economic

viability. As demand for micro-computers increases, it is expected that availability of indigenous components will also increase.

[*English*]

Target for Afforestation in the Seventh Five Year Plan

2428. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have earmarked target for afforestation in the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the allocation of funds, State and union territory-wise, made in the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) whether this programme of afforestation has any priority in the Seventh Plan for border States like Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Punjab, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim ?

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

(b) The perspective plan for afforestation for the period 1985-86 to 1989-90 is given below :

Year	Target (Million ha.)	Cumulative
1985-86	1.5 (Achieved)	1.5
1986-87	1.7	3.2
1987-88	2.3	5.5
1988-89	3.0	8.5
1989-90	4.0	12.5

(c) The details of outlay under the Forestry Sector for the Seventh Five Year Plan Period and estimated outlay for afforestation including social forestry

thereunder are given in the statement below.

(d) Priority is for afforestation of

(i) eco-sensitive Himalayan regions of the country

(ii) drought prone areas and desert region

(iii) coastal areas

(iv) areas deficient in fuelwood supplies and the like. There is no other priority for Border States.

Statement

Anticipated outlay for Afforestation Under Seventh Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State/UT	Outlay for VII Five Year plan (Forestry Sector)	Estimated outlay for afforestation including Social Forestry for VII Five year plan
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6570	4599
2.	Assam	7000	4900
3.	Bihar	4500	3150
4.	Gujarat	12964	9075
5.	Haryana	6700	4690
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11684	8179
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3392	2374
8.	Karnataka	6200	4340
9.	Kerala	7000	4900
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7877	5514
11.	Maharashtra	10600	7420
12.	Manipur	1441	1009
13.	Meghalaya	2900	2030
14.	Nagaland	1800	1260
15.	Orissa	4500	3150
16.	Punjab	3200	2240
17.	Rajasthan	4985	3489

1	2	3	4
18.	Sikkim	50	665
19.	Tamil Nadu	7000	4900
20.	Tripura	1500	1050
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16200	11340
22.	West Bengal	5045	3531
	Total States	134008	93805
23.	A & N Islands	1200	840
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3000	2100
25.	Chandigarh	162	113
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	429	300
27.	Delhi	210	147
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	600	420
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—
30.	Mizoram	1500	1050
31.	Pondicherry	130	91
	Total UTs	7231	5061
	Grand Total	141239	98866

Rural Fuelwood Plantation in Orissa

2429. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plantation programme is going on in the Coastal areas of Orissa under the scheme of rural fuelwood plantation programme ;

(b) whether the European Economic Community has been giving financial

assistance for the Coastal Shelter belt programme ;

(c) if so, the amount funded in last three years by EEC and the Central Government in implementation of plantation programme in the Coastal sea of Orissa ; and

(d) the details of the plantation programme undertaken in those areas ?

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

(b) The details will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The Central Government gave a grant of Rs. 114.45 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored Scheme Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation for plantation programme in coastal areas of

Orissa during the last three years. Details of the amount funded by EEC will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The details of plantations raised under the Scheme of Rural fuelwood plantation in the coastal districts of Orissa during last three years are given below :

Name of districts	Plantation raised in hectares		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Balasore	1983.00	1190.00	666.00
Cuttack	2478.68	712.50	500.00
Puri	2641.82	1820.00	1422.00
Ganjam	—	—	200.00

Central Assistance for Elephant Proof Trenching

2430. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance sought by the Government of Orissa from Union Government for elephant proof trenching and other activities of Chandaka Elephant Sanctuary in Orissa:

(b) the amount sanctioned by Union Government ; and

(c) the details of the Central assistance provided to the State of Orissa for that purpose during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme for "Assistance for Development of Sanctuaries", an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs was approved for the year 1984-85 on essential identified items, against Rs. 49.60 lakhs requested for by the State Government of Orissa. During 1984-85, an amount of

Rs. 8.00 lakhs was released to the State Government for development of the Chandaka Elephant Sanctuary. The full utilisation certificate for this amount has not yet been received. Financial assistance sought during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is Rs. 51.50 lakhs and Rs. 70.00 lakhs, respectively. Further release of amount will depend entirely upon the progress of the work, utilisation of the fund released earlier, and the genuine conservation purport of the items for which funds are asked for.

(c) The items on which Central assistance was provided to the State Government of Orisa during 1984-85, for the development and protection of Chandaka Elephant Sanctuary, are as under :—

- i) Electric fencing over 60 kms.
- ii) Habitat improvement
- iii) Digging of six tanks for providing water facilities
- iv) Construction of roads
- v) Purchase of diesel jeep with trailer
- vi) Purchase of tractor with trolley

vii) Purchase of field and laboratory equipment

viii) Acquisition of land

Staff Strength in Central Stores Supplies and guidelines for obtaining supplies

2431. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the staff strength in the Department of General Stores Supplies as on 31 December, 1984 and at present ;

(b) what are the rules, regulations, procedure and guidelines for placing orders on the approved contractors and on the OCM ;

(c) whether there is any discontentment amongst the approved contractors ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There is no Department of General Stores Supplies. There is, however, a Directorate of Inspection (Stores) in the Directorate General of Inspection and also a Technical Committee (Stores) which are both under the administrative control of the Department of Defence Production and Supplies. The Director of Inspection (Stores) is the Chairman of this Technical Committee. The authorised staff strength of the Directorate of Inspection (Stores) and the Technical Committee (Stores) on 31-12-84 was 4605 and 8 and is presently 4256 and 8 respectively,

(b) Orders are placed on approved contractors after following the prescribed Government purchase procedures. No order on OCM has been placed so far by the Technical Committee (Stores) or the Supplies Division of the Department of Defence Production and Supplies.

(c) No Complaint has been received by thir Department in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

Downward Trend in Rainfall

2432. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be p'leased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that there has been a consistent downward trend in rainfall in various States in recent years ;

(b) if so, the causes of the scant rainfall ; and

(c) the effective measures contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No change of trend is observed in rainfall pattern in any part of India. The variations observed are of random nature.

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

Black Cat Commandos Uniforms

2433. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Whether the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to report appearing in Hindustan Times dated 29 October, 1986 wherein it has been stated that Commandos Black Cat uniforms numbering 100

have been found missing at the New Delhi Railway Station ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted into the incident ; and

(c) action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). There are no Black Cat Commandos as such. A consignment of 29 bundles containing Black Dangles for use of National Security Guard Personnel was booked with the railways from Gwalior for New Delhi on 1st August, 1986. On August, 9, 1986 at the time of delivery at New Delhi Railway Station, two bundles containing 92 Dangles were found short. A report to this effect has been lodged with the Railway Police and the matter is under investigation.

Control of Noise Pollution

2434. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether noise pollution has considerably increased in the country during the last three years, particularly in the metropolitan cities ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to minimise the noise pollution ; and

(c) whether any extra funds have been allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). No specific study has been conducted to ascertain the trends of noise pollution during the last three years. However, according to pilot surveys in metropolitan cities, noise levels are high in certain localities exceeding 85 decibels during peak hours of traffic.

Improvement in road and traffic movements, restriction on use of loud horns, regulated movements of heavy vehicles and publicity campaign are among the steps taken under the civic laws by the local authorities.

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 also includes provision for enabling enforcement of noise pollution control measures.

(c) No, Sir.

Central Projects Completed

2435. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) particulars of the Central industrial, power, railway, irrigation and other projects whose foundation stones were laid by the Prime Minister during the period 1980 to 1985 ; and

(b) particulars of the projects which have been completed, projects of which have not yet been taken up and particulars of the projects which are yet to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

Centrally Sponsored Programmes in West Bengal

2436. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the new centrally-sponsored industrial projects for West Bengal included in the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the projects proposed by the West Bengal Government for implementation during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

(c) the particulars of the projects proposed by the West Bengal Government and approved by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan includes under Village & Small Industries sector an intensive sericulture development project in West Bengal. This centrally sponsored project is estimated to cost Rs. 9.66 crores over a period of 5 years. Benefits from three new centrally sponsored schemes under the handloom sector viz. ; thrift fund scheme, workshed cum houses for handloom weavers and

collection of statistics, would also flow to the State of West Bengal alongwith other States. There are no centrally sponsored schemes in the large and medium industries in the central sector. However, a list of central industrial projects/schemes located in West Bengal, alongwith the Seventh Plan outlays is given in Statement-I below.

(b) and (c). A list of the schemes proposed by the Government of West Bengal for inclusion in the Seventh Plan for the State Sector alongwith the Seventh Plan outlays is given in Statement-II below.

Statement—1

Seventh Plan outlay for Central Industrial and Mineral Projects for West Bengal State

(Rs. crores)

S. No.	Name of Undertaking/Unit/ Scheme	Seventh Plan outlay (1985-90)
1	2	3
1.	Durgapur Steel Plant	688.03
	a) Captive Power Plant	28.03
	b) Additions, modifications, replacement, renewals, township etc.	200.00
	c) Modernisation Programme (New Scheme)	460.00
2.	Alloy Steel Plant	94.23
	a) Expansion Stage I & II	66.23
	b) Additions, modification, replacements, renewals, township etc.	28.00
3.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	151.65
	a) No. 10 Coke Oven Battery complex	1.77
	b) No. 5 Coke Oven Battery complex	37.88
	c) Additions, modifications, township etc.	87.00
	d) New Schemes (Modernisation etc.)	25.00

1	2	3
4.	Biece Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	0.10
5.	Bridge Roof & Co. Ltd.	15.00
6.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	3.61
7.	Hindustan Fertilizer Co. Durgapur & Haldia	73.68
	a) Captive Power Plant, Durgapur	2.14
	b) Haldia Project	41.98
	c) Ammonia, Storage Facilities	1.52
	d) Captive Power Plant, Haldia	2.64
	e) Revamping, Durgapur	20.00
	f) Replacements, Renewals, Durgapur	5.40
	g) Grants to HFC for fertilizer Division Programme	9.00
	h) Grants under Indo-EEC Fertilizer Division Programme	3.00
8.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	3.00
9.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	5.00
10.	Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	3.00
	Engineering Unit (Public/Enterprises)	179.52
11.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	3.50
12.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	13.00
13.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	39.22
14.	Jessop & Co. Ltd. Calcutta	11.00
15.	Mining & Allied Machinery Cor.	8.80
16.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engg. Ltd.	4.00
17.	Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	4.00
18.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engg. Ltd.	7.00
19.	Tyre Corp. of India, Kalyani	30.00
20.	Bharat Orthalmic Glass Co.	14.00

1	2	3
21.	Cement Corp. of India—Jt. Venture	2.00
22.	Hindustan Cables	6.00
23.	National Instruments Ltd.	5.00
24.	Cycle Corp. of India	7.00
25.	Andrew Yule & Co.	25.00
	Ship Building & Repairs	21.00
26.	Modernisation of Ship repair facilities at Calcutta Port	3.75
27.	Ship repair & dredger facilities at Calcutta Port (New Scheme)	17.25
28.	Indian Govt. Mint, Calcutta	5.44
29.	Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corp. Ltd.	3.50
30.	Tea Trading Corp. Calcutta	1.00
31.	Export Promotion Zone (Falta)	4.59
32.	Export Promotion Zone (Expansion)	2.60
33.	National Jute Cor. (Modernisation, Labour Rationalisation)	8.00
34.	West Bengal National Test House, Calcutta	6.75
	TOTAL	1281.90

Statement—II*Seventh Five Year Plan—(1985-90)*

(State : WEST BENGAL)

Outlays for Large & Medium Industries, Mining and Village & Small Industries Sectors

(Rs. crores)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/Unit/ Undertaking	Seventh Plan outlay	
		Proposed by State Govt.	Agreed Outlay
1	2	3	4

A. LARGE & MEDIUM INDUSTRIES :

1.	Banking Company		
2.	Investment in W.B. Financial Cor.		
3.	Loan to W.B. Financial Corp.	950.00	900.00
4.	Grants to W.B. Financial Corp. for running Entrepreneurs Assistance Cell		

1	2	3	4
5.	West Bengal Industrial Dev. Corp.	7370.00	5000.00
6.	West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Cor.	5000.00	5000.00
7.	W.B. Pharmaceutical & Tech. Dev. Corp	500.00	400.00
8.	W.B., Sugar Industries Dev. Corp.	200.00	170.00
9.	W.B. Tea Development Corp.	300.00	275.00
10.	W.B. Industrial Infrastructural Development Corp.	1500.00	1000.00
11.	Haldia Petro-Chemicals	100.00	100.00
12.	Falta Export Processing Zone	1760.00	1500.00
13.	Exhibition Complex	50.00	40.00
14.	Directorate of Cinohona	400.00	300.00
15.	Oriental Gas Co.)		
)—	2520.00	250.00
16.	Other Projects)		1050.00
17.	Public Undertakings	3919.00	3415.00
18.	Industrial Reconstruction	2500.00	2200.00
	TOTAL (Large & Medium Industries	27069.00	21600.00
B. MINING & MINERALS		097.00	890.00
C. VILLAGES & SMALL INDUSTRIES :			
1.	Small Scale Industries including Industrial Estates	52.75	27.75
2.	Khadi & Village Industries	5.50	3.00
3.	Handloom Industry	50.00	32.00
4.	Sericulture	35.00	24.00
5.	Handicrafts	5.85	3.00
6.	Coir	0.55	0.25
	TOTAL (VSI)	149.65	90.00
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		28315.65	22490.00

**Representations from New Delhi Trade
Employees Association**

2437. SHRI BANWARI LAL
BAIRWA : Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the New Delhi Trade
Employees Association had made several
representations requesting for solving
their hardships and difficulties concerning
their service matters ;

(b) whether all or some of these pro-
blems fall under the purview of Labour
Act ; and

(c) if so, details of their problems and
what steps Government purpose to take
in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The
information is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the House.

**Requirement of Bullet Proof Jackets for
VIPs in States**

2438. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked
all the States to indent their requirements
of bullet proof jackets to be imported for
the use of VIPs ;

(b) if so, whether State Government of
Karnataka has placed any indent for
them ;

(c) which are the States which have
placed indent ;

(d) the total number of bullet proof
jackets to be imported ; and

(e) the cost of each bullet proof jacket ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (e). All the
States/U.T. Administrations were asked
to project their minimum need for bullet
proof vests for their police personnel
deployed on high risk duties. Based on
the demands placed on the Government
so far (including that of Karnataka)
action is being taken to import the bu let
proof vests. The cost of each vest would
vary according to its size, quality and
other specifications. It would not be in
public interest to disclose the number of
vests to be imported.

These vests are not meant for the use
of the VIPs.

**CBI raids on 21 October 1986 on
Senior Officers**

2439. SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN :
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state :

(a) whether country-wide searches and
raids were made by the Central Bureau of
Investigation on some senior officers of
the Central Government and of Public
Undertakings on 21 October, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases and
the follow up action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Bureau of investigation has conducted raids in various cities on 21.10.86 in pursuance of 27 cases registered against officials of the Government and Public Sector Underiakings. Appropriate action will be taken against the officials based on the findings of Central Bureau of Investigation.

Expeditious Sanction of Pension to Freedom Fighters

2440. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of cases for the sanction of freedom fighters pension are still pending with Government ;

(b) if so, the number of applications pending as on 31 October, 1986 with the Government for decision State-wise ;

(c) whether any target date, say August 15, 1987 the 40th Anniversary of the attainment of Independence, would be fixed for the clearance of all such cases, in view of the advanced age of the claimants, who are not likely to survive for a long time to get benefit from the sanction of such pensions ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the sanction of pension cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). The number of pending applications as on 31.10.1986 is 5727, out of which 1535 cases are of general category, 2927 are from persons who have claimed to have taken part in the struggle against erstwhile Nizam State of Hyderabad which are to be scrutinised by the Non-Officials Screening Committee set up at the Central

level and 1265 received in May and June, 1986 are from the participants of Arya Samaj Movement which has recently been recognised for the purpose of Samman Pension. The Arya Samaj cases will also be decided by a separate Non-Official Screening Committee which has been constituted at the Central level.

The Committee cases will be finalised as and when the recommendations of the concerned Committee(s) are made available. Intensive efforts are being made to dispose of all the cases as early as possible. The pendency of the applications (Statewise) as on 31.10.1986 is as per the statement below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the States/U.T. Admns.	Number of pendencies
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195
2.	Assam	53
3.	Bihar	730
4.	Karnataka	2
5.	Kerala	56
6.	Madhya Pradesh	242
7.	Maharashtra	68
8.	Meghalaya	5
9.	Nagaland	4
10.	Orissa	19
11.	Tamil Nadu	4
12.	Tripura	8
13.	West Bengal	60
14.	Chandigarh (U.Ts)	2
15.	Delhi	19
16.	Goa	65
17.	Pondicherry	3
		1535

1	2	3
Hyderabad Committee Cases		
1. Andhra Pradesh		350
2. Maharashtra		2276
3. Karnataka		301
		2927
Arya Samaj Committee Cases		
(All States/U.Ts)		1265
Grand total applications pending		
(i) Cases of general category		1535
(ii) Hyderabad Committee cases		2927
(iii) Arya Samaj Committee cases		1265
		5727
GRAND TOTAL		

Foreign Funds for Organisations in Jammu and Kashmir

2441. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Many Political, Social and other Fundamentalist and anti-India Organisations in Jammu and Kashmir are receiving financial help from abroad ; and

(b) if so, their names and the country from where they are getting funds along-with the total amounts received during the last five years ?

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

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, Organisations having definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programmes may accept foreign contributions after registration under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act or with the prior permission of the Central Government.

(b) The total amount of foreign contribution reported to have been received under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act by organisations in Jammu & Kashmir during the last five years i.e. 1980 to 1984 is as under :—

Year	Amount of foreign contribution received in Rupees
1980	24,10,857
1981	20,21,114
1982	30,37,531
1983	20,92,895
1984	98,25,546

The information regarding the names of organisations and the country from which they are getting funds is so voluminous that it is not feasible to lay it on the Table of the House.

Arrest of Bangladeshis in Rajasthan

2442. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Bangladeshis were arrested recently in Rajasthan when they arrived by train from Delhi ;

(b) if so, how did these people sneaked into our country and how is it that they could not be apprehended till they reached Hanumangarh in Rajasthan ; and

(c) steps taken to tighten the security of our Borders to check illegal sneaking and smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) (c). There is no information to suggest that a large number of Bangladesh Nationals have been arrested recently in Rajasthan. Arrest of Bangladesh Nationals sneaking into Rajasthan illegally are made from time to time, when detected. There are standing instructions with the State Governments to check, identify and take necessary action against the infiltrants under the law.

Central Administrative Tribunals in all States

2443. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether benches of Central Administrative Tribunals have been set up in all the regions/States in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Administrative Tribunal was established on 1.11.85 with its Principal Bench at New Delhi and Benches at New Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad. Three more Benches at Bangalore, Chandigarh and Guwahati with effect from 3.3.86 and six more Benches at Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Jodhpur, Jabalpur, Hyderabad and Patna with effect from 30.6.86 were subsequently set up.

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Tribes

2444. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI SYED MUSUDAL
HUSSAIN :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since January, 1986 ; and

(b) the number of life lost and the estimate loss of poverty in each major case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). According to the information received so far from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, the number of cases of murders of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in atrocities on them are 336 and 92 respectively. The Central Government does not maintain information regarding loss of property etc. in these cases.

Reservation in Recruitment to Central Reserve Police Force

2446. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons recruited in all grades in Central Reserve Police Force during the period April 1984 to September 1986-grade-wise ; and

(b) the number of persons among them who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The required information in respect of Central Reserve Police Force is given in the statement below.

Statement

	Total number of persons recruited during the period from April, 1984 to September, 1986	Total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Dy. S.P.	76	13	7
Sub-Inspector	207	29	13
H.Cs	292	41	20
Naiks	49	7	4
Constables	18,253	2,352	1,147
Enrolled Followers	1,432	222	87
SI/Steno Gr. III	36	—	—
ASI (M)	566	83	18
Group 'D'	44	12	2
Ministerial Staff			
Lab. Tech	1	—	—
F.S. Nurse	10	1	1
Pharmacist	9	1	—
Nursing Asstt.	2	—	—
Ward Boy	1	—	—
Kahar	2	—	—
Staff for Sister			
Mess	1	1	—
S/K	2	2	—

Health Hazards caused by Smoke

2447. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether WHO have made any report on health hazards caused by smoke emitted from firewood, charcoal, cowdung and agricultural waste burning ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether any scientific studies have been conducted in this respect through any agency by his Ministry in this regard; and

(d) necessary prophylactic measures taken ?

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

(b) The report deals with the nature and extent of indoor air pollution from biomass combustion in rural areas of developing countries. An analysis on incidence of diseases which could be attributed to air pollution from biomass combustion is also presented in the report.

(c) A study has been conducted through the Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI) on performance of cook-stoves in regard to the emissions and efficiency of combustion.

(d) The measures taken include : use of improved stoves, biogas plants and solar devices.

Centre for Development of Telematics

2448. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the fund allotted to the Centre for Development of Telematics project so far ;

(b) the actual amount spent so far ;

(c) the number of persons employed in the Centre for Development of Telematics project ; and

(d) whether results shown so far tally with expectations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Funds as per following details have been released to C-DOT :

1984-85	:	Rs. 6.05 crores
1985-86	:	Rs. 12.02 crores
1986-87	:	Rs. 5.00 crores
Total	:	Rs. 23.07 crores

(b) The actual expenditure by C-DOT during the period August, 1984 to October, 1986 is 19.60 crores.

(c) C-DOT has employed 425 persons as on date in various categories for its project. Most of these personnel are technical and on contract basis.

(d) The progress has been very satisfactory and as per schedule.

IAS Examination Centres in Kerala

2449. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of examination Centres for Civil Service Examination in Kerala during 1985 ;

(b) the number of candidates who appeared for the above examination from Kerala during 1985 ; and

(c) the number of candidates selected from Kerala during 1985 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) Two Centres (Cochin and Trivandrum) for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1985 and one Centre (Trivandrum) for Civil Services (Main) Examination, 1985.

(b) 1,953 candidates appeared in Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1985 and 157 candidates appeared in Civil Services (Main) Examination, 1985.

(c) 10 candidates who appeared from Trivandrum qualified the Civil Services Examination, 1985.

Declaration of Certain Parts of Assam as Tribal Areas

2450. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received representations from some tribals of Assam for creation of separate State or Union Territory and/or greater autonomy for their area ;

(b) the brief particulars of the tribes which have made such representations and of the territory claimed by them and the Government response to their claim ;

(c) the basis for the declaration of a district, or part thereof, as a tribal area ; and

(d) the names of areas recognised as tribal areas in various States at present ?

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

(b) The Plains Tribals Council of Assam, the United Tribal National Liberation Front and the Autonomous Hill State Demand Committee have made such representations demanding a territory of about 19,000 sq. kms. The Government have not been in favour of

further re-organisation of Assam. The Assam Government have, however, been requested to look into the developmental needs of the area.

(c) and (d). The Government does not declare district or part thereof as a tribal area as such. For tribal development programmes, however, under tribal sub-Plan approach, areas of tribal concentration have been identified in 17 States and 2 UTs. The tribal sub-Plan areas generally include all the Scheduled Areas and generally tehsils/blocks with more than 50% tribal population. In States where the tribal population is more dispersed, the norms were relaxed to cover a reasonable population of tribals. There are at present 184 Integrated Tribal Development Projects, 271 Projects covering Pockets of Tribal concentration and 73 Projects for Primitive Tribal Groups.

Plantation of Medical Plants

2451. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had advised the State Governments to take up plantation of medicinal plants ;

(b) if so, the names of the States, which have taken steps in this regard ;

(c) the details of the schemes submitted by different State Governments ; and

(d) whether sanction has been accorded to those schemes ?

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

(b) and (c). Brief outlines of schemes have been received from Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Tripura. They concern raising nurseries and plantations of Rauwolfia, Myrobalans, Chalmoghra, Aconitum, Digitalis, Dioscorea and Viola.

(d) No, Sir.

Plantation of High Yielding Roses.

2452. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) places selected in India for plantation of the high quality roses for extraction of rose oil ;

(b) whether CSIR have conducted experiments to produce quality rose oil of international standard ; and

(c) if so, the details of latest technology adopted for extraction of rose oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Places selected at present for planting high quality roses for extraction of rose oil are :

(i) Kashmir Valley

(ii) hills of U.P. and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Pilot units, using distillation process have been installed in Bonera (J & K). The plant at Bonera can process 125 kg roses per batch. High level of steam distillation, energy saving, use of metallic tubes to prevent corrosion and fouling of rose oil are some of the novel features of this plant. The plant yields 0.32% of rose oil from the rose as compared to about 0.01% obtained by traditional methods. The increased yield is comparable to yields obtained internationally.

Pollution Caused by Industrial Units

2453. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any law to check the noise pollution by industrial units, particularly in the residential areas ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As per section 6(2)(b) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the Central Government has powers to make rules for maximum allowable limits of concentration of various environmental pollutants (including noise) for different areas.

Projects Delayed in Andhra Pradesh

2454. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the projects earlier approved by the Central Government in the State of Andhra Pradesh have been delayed by the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the details of these projects that have been delayed including escalation of cost in each such case ; and

(c) the present stage of completion of these projects and the time by which these projects are expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Promotion for Women Officers to Senior Positions

2455. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to ensure that more women are promoted to senior positions in IPS, IAS and IFS cadres ; and

(b) the recent guidelines, if any, in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) The women officers are considered along with other officers for promotion according to general instructions.

(b) The guidelines have been issued from time to time for career development of direct recruits in the IAS. The recent guidelines lay emphasis on the placement of women officers in order to equip them for positions of higher responsibilities. It has been advised that

adequate opportunities may be given to them to hold important field level assignments and in diverse areas of administration.

(Translation)

Participants in the National Integration Council Meet

2456. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the leaders who participated in the recently held meeting of the National Integration Council ?

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

Statement

List of Members who attended National Integation Council Meeting Held on 12th September, 1986 at New Delhi.

Prime Minister	Chairman
The Union Home Minister	Member
The Union Minister for Human Resource Development	-do-
Shri P.K. Mahanta, Chief Minister, Assam	-do-
Shri Amarsingh Chaudhari, Chief Minister, Gujarat	-do-
Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister, Haryana	-do-
Shri Virbhadra Singh, Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh	-do-
Shri Jag Mohan, Governor of Jammu & Kashmir	-do-
Shri Ramakrishna Hedge, Chief Minister, Karnataka	-do-
Shri Motilal Vora, Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh	-do-
Shri S.B. Chavan, Chief Minister, Maharashtra	-do-
Shri Risheno Kaishing, Chief Minister, Manipur	-do-
Shri S.C. Janir, Chief Minister, Nagaland	-do-
Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, Chief Minister, Punjab	-do-
Shri Harideo Joshi, Chief Minister, Rajasthan	-do-

Shri Nar Bahadur Bhandari, Chief Minister, Sikkim	Member
Shri Veer Bahadur Singh, Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh	-do-
Shri Gegong Aspang, Chief Minister, Arunachal Pradesh	-do-
Shri Leldenga, Chief Minister, Mizoram	-do-
Shri Pratap Singh Rao ji Rane, Chief Minister Goa, Daman & Diu	-do-
Shri M.O.H. Farook Chief Minister, Pondicherry	-do-
Shri Arjun Singh, Vice-President, Indian National Congress (I).	-do-
Shri Uma Shankar Dixit	-do-
Shri E.M. Namboodiripad, General Secretary, Communist Party of India (Marxist)	-do-
Shri C. Rajeshwara Rao, General Secretary, Communist Party of India	-do-
Shai L.K. Advani, President, Bharatiya Janata Party	-do-
Shri Sharad Pawar, President, Indian National Congress (S)	-do-
Shri B.V. Abdulla Koya, General Secretary, All India Muslim League.	-do-
Shri Chitta Basu, General Secretary, All India Forward Bloc	-do-
Dr. Farooq Abdullah, President, J & K National Conference (F)	-do-
Shri P.J. Joseph, Chairman, Kerala Congress	-do-
Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, General Secretary, Revolutionary Socialist Party	-do-
Shri D.B. Patil, General Secretary, Peasants & Workers Party of India	-do-
Shri Maulana Abdul Haque, Working President, United Minorities Front.	-do-
Baba Amte, Secretary, Maharogi Sewa Samiti	-do-
Shri Frank Anthony	-do-
Shri P.N. Haksar	-do-
Shri M.F. Hussain	-do-
Shri Shyam Benegal	-do-

Shri R.P. Goenka, President, FICCI	Member
Shri B.R. Sule, President, ASSOCHAM	-do-
Shri G. Ramanujam, President, INTUC	-do-
Justice M.H. Beg, Chairman, Minorities Commission	-do-
Prof. Yash Pal, Chairman, Universities Grant Commission	-do-
Shri Bheekha Bhai, Chairman, Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	-do-
Shri Prem Bhatia	-do-
Shri Mahendra Mohan, Editor, Dainik Jagran	-do-
Shri Nikhil Chakravarty, Editor, Mainstream	-do-
Shri K.L. Nandan, Editor (Features) Nav Bharat Times	-do-
Begum Abida Ahmed	-do-
Smt. Amrita Pritam	-do-
Smt. Ela Bhatt, General, Secretary, Self Employment Women Association (SEWA)	-do-
Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai Minister of State for Welfare	Special Invitee
Shri B.G. Deshmukh, Cabinet Secretary	-do-
Shri H.Y. Sharda Prasad, Information Adviser to Prime Minister.	-do-

[English]

Rehabilitation of Families Displaced by Karwar Naval Base

2457. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of families to be displaced by the Karwar Naval Base ;

(b) the number of villages in Karwar Taluk and Ankola taluk which come under the project area ;

(c) the amount provided by Union Government towards compensation for the displaced persons and for the rehabilitation of displaced families ;

(d) whether Government are considering to give jobs in the Indian Navy to the affected persons ;

(e) whether any representation has been received for treating displaced persons at par with "sufferers" in the cause of the nation's defence and for giving Rs. 2 lakhs for every acre of land where there are standing coconut and other plantations ; and

(f) if so, the action taken on the representation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) As per the State

Government records, the number of families likely to be displaced in 2915 from private land and 21 families, who have encroached upon the State forest land.

(b) Seven villages in each Taluk of Karwar and Ankola.

(c) The amount provided for compensation and rehabilitation as proposed by the State Govt. is as follows :—

(i) Compensation — Rs. 18.97 crores.

(ii) Rehabilitation — Rs. 7.356 crores.

(d) Necessary consideration will be given subject to the prescribed qualifications being met as per the existing procedures for recruitment. State Government authorities have been advised to start training facilities for local young people in trades which will be useful for getting jobs with the Navy.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. The Central Government have accepted the norms for compensation and rehabilitation as proposed by the State Government. The State Government have also appointed a committee for finalisation of rehabilitation plans.

International Convention on Civil and Political Rights

2458. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether India has ratified the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights and how do its provisions envisage 'freedom of information' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Funds to Certain Organisations

2459. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following organisations have received funds from abroad under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act during the years 1981 to 1984 ;

(i) Centre for Tribal Conscientisation, Pune,

(ii) Lok Siksha Parishad, Narendrapur, West Bengal,

(iii) CARITAS, New Delhi,

(iv) Maitryee Trust, Bombay ;

(b) if so, the amount received year-wise in each case ; and

(c) the countries from where the funds originated and the names of the organisations which have contributed the same in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Out of the four organisations all except Lok Siksha Parishad, Narendrapur, West Bengal have reported the receipt of funds under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act.

(b) and (c). Information is given in the statement below.

Statement

List showing the names and amount of foreign funds reported to have been received by certain organisations during 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984

S. No.	Name of Organisation	Amount in Rs.			Name of donor Organisation and Countries	
		1981	1982	1983		1984
1.	Centre for Tribal Conscientisation, Pune	50,000.00	1,12,740.12	62,999.80	1,37,805.30	Community Aid Abroad. Australia, OXFAM, India, Bread for the World, West Germany, NOVIB, Holland.
2.	CARITAS, New Delhi.	2,72,64,035.16	1,93,76,363.24	2,45,52,473.79	1,52,85,000.00	Caritas, France Caritas, Australia Caritas, Belgica, Caritas, Switzerland. Car-itas, West Germany. Caritas, Rome. Caritas, Netherland.
3.	Maitreyi, Immalika, Makarand Society Veer Savarkar Marg, Mahim, Bombay-400 016	Not reported	Not reported	87,912.73	84,391.42	Institute of Social Studies, 251 Badhuisweg PB 90733, The Hague Netherland.

New Administrative Set up for Delhi

2460. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new administrative set up for the Union Territory of Delhi has been under consideration of the Union Government for a long time ; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the changes being envisaged in the new administrative set up for Delhi and when these changes are likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to bring about any change in the administrative set up of Delhi.

Spot Study of Anti-Poverty Programmes

2461. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made on the spot study of the implementation of

the anti-poverty programmes by the State Government Agencies and the Banks ;

(b) if so, the places where on the spot study was made and the programme studied ; and

(c) Government reaction about the implementation at each place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is the only anti-poverty programme being implemented with the direct involvement of the State Government Agencies and the Banks. This programme was evaluated by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission in 66 blocks in 33 districts of 16 States, (details are given in the statement below). In addition, through the Concurrent Evaluation started in October, 1985 the programme is being evaluated on a monthly basis in 72 blocks of 36 districts of the country.

(c) The findings of the PEO evaluation have been taken into account while formulating the IRDP strategy in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). The findings of the Concurrent Evaluation Report are regularly brought to the notice of the State Governments for taking remedial action.

Statement

States, Districts, and Blocks selected for the study of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO).

States	District	Blocks
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Guntur	1. Macherla
		2. Amruthabu
	2. Vizianagram	1. Gajapattinagram
		2. Bhadraviri

1

2

3

2. Bihar

1. Samastipur

1. Singhiya

2. Pusa

2. Palamau

1. Bhandari

2. Mahuadaur

3. Gujarat

1. Kheda

1. Borsad

2. Mehemdabad

2. Rajkot

1. Gondal

2. Dhorafi

4. Haryana

1. Karnal

1. Karnal

2. Panipat

2. Jind

1. Narwana

2. Jind

5. Himachal Pradesh.

1. Una

1. Una

2. Amu

2. Kulu

1. Naggar

2. Banjar

6. Jammu & Kashmir

1. Jammu

1. Bishnah

2. Purmandal

2. Anantnag

1. Qazigund

2. Kulgam

7. Karnataka

1. Uttarkannad

1. Ankola

2. Sirsi

2. Mysore

1. Periyapapan

2. K.R. Nagar.

8. Kerala

1. Cannanore

1. Kanhangad

2. Cannanore

2. Quilon

1. Sastamkotta

2. Anchalumoodu.

1	2	3
9. Madhya Pradesh	1. Jhabua 2. Bastar 3. Damoh 4. Betul	1. Jhabua 2. Meghnagar 1. Jagdalpur 2. Darba 1. Batiagarh 2. Damoh 1. Shahpur 2. Multai
10. Maharashtra	1. Osmanabad 2. Thane	1. Umerga 2. Paranda 1. Vasi 2. Jagtiar
11. Orissa	1. Korapur 2. Sundergarh	1. Laxmipur 2. Rayagada 1. Bonai 2. Subdoga
12. Punjab	1. Ferozepur 2. Sangrur	1. Khuian-Sarwaratabhor 2. Ghali Khurd 1. Sunam 2. Dhuri
13. Rajasthan	1. Bikaner 2. Jodhpur	1. Kalayat 2. Lunkaransar 1. Osian 2. Mandore
14. Tamil Nadu	1. Kanya Kumari 2. Madurai	1. Thoivalai 2. Kurathaun-Code 1. Athoor 2. Theni

1

2

3

15. Uttar Pradesh

1. Sultanpur

1. Pratappur-
Kamecha

2. Dostpur

2. Mirzapur

1. Ghorawal

2. Jamalpur

16. West Bengal

1. Darjeeling

1. Jorebunglow-
Sukhiapokhri

2. Kalimpong.

*[Translation]***Financial Assistance to State Pollution Control Boards**

2462. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide financial assistance to state pollution control boards to enable them to have necessary equipment for effective implementation of the Act ;

(b) if so, the time by which the financial assistance is proposed to be provided ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The State Pollution Control Boards have to submit proposals for assistance required.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]***Industrial Licence to Electronic Units**

2463. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Licence of an Electronic Unit failing to implement within a year of approval is cancelled ;

(b) if so, whether licence of fifteen such companies manufacturing telephone instruments were terminated at the instance of the Department of Electronics ;

(c) whether cancelling of licence will reduce the installed capacity estimated at 10.5 million instruments annually ;

(d) whether any alternative is being considered ; and

(e) whether more licences are being issued ?

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

ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Letters of Intent are valid for one year. Units not making satisfactory progress during the period of validity of the letter of intent are considered for cancellation if such a cancellation does not affect the demand-supply position.

(b) Letters of intent of some companies licensed to manufacture Subscribers' Terminal Equipment were terminated as no satisfactory progress was made.

(c) Cancellation of licence will reduce installed capacity but as letters of intent were liberally issued covering much more than the estimated demand, such cancellations will not affect equipment availability.

(d) and (e). Wherever availability is affected, alternatives are considered.

IDLE Electronic Licences

2464. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of idle electronic licences in the country;

(b) if so, the number and sector/industries such licences belong to; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) Out of 307 industrial licences (ILs) issued during last three years, 134 ILs have yet not been implemented.

These cover almost all sectors of electronics.

(c) The validity of the licence is for two years during which period the unit is expected to go into production. Some of the units are in the process of taking the various steps for implementation and accordingly their validity period is extended. The status of implementation of licence is periodically reviewed and licences where no progress has been made are cancelled.

Projects taken up for Completion in 1986

2465. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects undertaken and identified for completion during the year 1986;

(b) whether the projects under-taken for implementation have not been completed despite over reaching target dates; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Total number of projects identified for completion during 1986 is 27.

(b) One project out of the number mentioned in part (a) has since been completed; and

(c) The reasons for delay of the projects include the problems concerning acquisition of land, critical equipment and material supplies by the suppliers (imported as well as indigenous), finalisation of detailed engineering drawings, lack of infrastructural facilities and services, law & order disturbances, mismatching progress of vendors, suppliers, change in scope, inadequate allocation of funds, inefficient working of contractors, labour problems, etc.

Rehabilitation of Refugees in West Bengal

2466. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal raised some issues regarding the rehabilitation of refugees in the meetings of Rehabilitation Ministers held at Delhi on 22 February, 1986 ;

(b) if so, what were the main issues raised by the West Bengal Minister of Rehabilitation :

(c) whether the Government have examined those issues and what is the result ; and

(d) what steps the Government has taken or will take to solve those issues ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Points raised by West Bengal Govt. in the conference and Govt. of India's comments on each of these points are given below aeriatum :—

(i) *Discrimination between DPs from former West Pakistan and East Pakistan*

Per capita expenditure on DPs from former East Pakistan is Rs. 1529 compared to Rs. 847 in case of DPs from

former West Pakistan. Thus there is no discrimination.

(ii) *Payment of compensation to DPs from former East Pakistan*

Under the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact, refugees from former East Pakistan retained their property rights and hence compensation was not paid to them. After these properties were taken over as enemy property, a scheme of *ex-gratia* payment @25% of the assessed value of the property was introduced and is being operated by the Ministry of Commerce.

(iii) *Lease-hold title to land in Urban areas*

The policy has been reviewed recently and it has now been decided that Govt. of West Bengal would be allowed to allot land in urban areas to displaced persons on lease-hold or free-hold basis in conformity with their own policy of allotment of land in respective urban areas.

(iv) *Residuary nature of work*

After passage of so many years and after spending nearly Rs. 708.27 crores upto 31-3-1986 the remaining work of rehabilitation is of residuary nature.

(v) *Samar Mukherjee Committee Report*

A statement indicating the position on each of the recommendation is given below.

Statement

The Samar Mukherjee Committee, set up by Government of West Bengal had recommended assistance of Rs. 750 crores for rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal and the same was claimed by the State Government. The item wise details of assistance recommended as well as present position is as follows :

Sl. No.	Recommendation	Amount (in crores) of rupees	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Schemes for economic rehabilitation of displaced persons	450.00	Economic benefit to displaced persons should flow from normal plan activities.
2.	Development of DP colonies and increase in the ceiling of development cost.	119.47	The matter concerns Ministry of Urban Development to whom the relevant extracts of the report have already been sent.
3.	Regularisation of about 632 more squatters' colonies which came into existence after 30-12-1950.	93.97	It has been agreed in principle to regularise colonies set up by 25-3-71 West Bengal Govt. Further has given a list of 613 such colonies. Further action in the matter is being taken in this regard in consultation with the State Government.

- 66.39 As per policy, non-camp displaced person families are not eligible for any rehabilitation assistance and at this state their cases cannot be re-opened as it would have wide repercussions.
- 8.83 Nearly 600 acres of land is available with the State Government and the State Government has intimated that the land is being utilised but they have not indicated the names of the schemes. In any case we have no families who are awaiting resettlement.
- 3.74 The matter concerns the Ministry of Welfare who have intimated that this item of work stands transferred to the State Government on the recommendation of the 6th Finance Commission.
- 1.84 Ceilings have been revised upward to Rs. 6,500 per family in urban areas and Rs. 4,200 in rural areas. The scheme, is under implementation.
- 1.00 This problem was neither posed by the State Govt. before the Committee of Review set up
4. Assistance to the non-camp families.
5. Resettlement of displaced person families on vacant acquired land at Salanpur
6. Resettlement of rehabilitable PL families
7. Enhancement of ceiling of House Building loans to ex-composite families
8. Rehabilitation of displaced Muslims

1
2
3
4

in 1967, nor before the Working Group which was set up in 1975. Moreover Samar Mukherjee Committee has not given proper assessment of the problem. We have explained the position to the State Government.

2.89

Samar Mukherjee Committee had recommended resettlement of 900 agriculturist families in the scheme which was abandoned when Dandakaranya Project was set up. As we do not have any family for resettlement, the question of revival of the scheme does not arise.

9. Revival of Harobhanga Scheme-II for resettlement of DPs

**Free hold rights in Lands of Refugee
Settlers in West Bengal**

2467. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have changed their policy to confer freehold rights in lands on the refugee settlers in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, how many refugees in West Bengal would be benefited thereby and when such a policy, if any, will be implemented ; and

(c) the nature of interest in land that was conferred on the refugees from West Pakistan, and if they were given free-hold rights and since when such rights are conferred ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) As per decision taken in 1974, free-hold title of land to displaced persons from former East Pakistan resettled in rural areas of West Bengal is already being given. Displaced persons in urban areas were being given lease-hold title for 99 years. The position has since been reviewed and it has now been decided that West Bengal Government would be allowed to allot land in urban areas to displaced persons on lease-hold basis or free-hold basis in conformity with their own policy of allotment of land in respective urban areas.

(b) All the refugees who have been/ would be allotted land in urban areas of West Bengal would be benefitted.

(c) The DPs from former West Pakistan were allotted land on a free-hold basis in the rural areas. In respect of the urban areas, the allotment of land was conditioned by the land-character, the allotment depending on the classification of land as being lease-hold or free-hold within the meaning of the extent local municipal law, rules and regulations. In the New Delhi area, the land was allotted on a lease-hold basis.

Census in Assam

2468. SHRI SUDARSHAN DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have asked Government of Assam to undertake census in the State which could not be held due to agitation of 'AASU' in 1981 ;

(b) whether Government of Assam have agreed to census now ; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No Sir. Since Census is a Central subject and Census in India is held under the authority of the Census Act, 1948, the Government of Assam was not asked by the Union Government to undertake Census in that State in lieu of the 1981 Census which could not be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing in that State then.

Although the Census is a Central subject, the enumeration agency for the same is provided by the State Government. The question of holding of a census in Assam was considered in consultation with the Govt. of Assam. That Govt. is currently engaged in the implementation of the Assam accord and is not in a position to provide enumeration agency for conduct of census. As such it is not possible to hold a census in Assam at this stage.

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

Facilities to Pensioners

2469. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTA-
NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to State :

(a) whether Government propose to extend facilities of Travel Concession in favour of Retired Central Government employees ;

(b) whether Government propose to give full pension after 10 years period

which is taken into account for commutation ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether, Government propose to pay DA to retired employees at par with the working employees ; and

(e) whether Government propose to issue strict instructions to all Departments to finalise pension cases well in advance before the retirement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (d). No, Sir. The pension structure and other related matters are, presently under examination of the Fourth Central Pay Commission and the Commission's report is awaited.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, however, some pensioners' organisations filed writ petitions in 1983 in the Supreme Court keeping restoration of commuted value of pension. The Government have since submitted an equitable formulation to the Court. The matter continues to be *sub-judice*.

(e) The Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, prescribe a time-frame for finalisation of pension cases so as the Pension Payment Order is issued one month before the retirement of the Government employees concerned. In cases where it is not permissible to sanction final pension at the time of retirement, the rules also provide for payment of provisional pension for a period of six months to avoid hardship to the individuals concerned. These provisions have separately been also brought to the notice of all Ministries/Departments.

Settlement of Indo-Pak Dispute over Siachen Glacier

2470. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in the settlement of dispute over Siachen Glacier area between India and Pakistan ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Two rounds of talks have been held between the Defence Secretaries of India and Pakistan and both sides have agreed to find a negotiated settlement of the issue in accordance with the Simla Agreement. It has also been agreed, in the last round of talks, to meet again to continue the dialogue.

[Translation]

Foreign Refugees in India

2471. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large number of foreign refugees living in the country at present ;

(b) whether the social and economic tensions are increasing in the country because of these refugees ; and

(c) if so, the details of the stand taken by Government in regard to these people ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Hardship to Pensioners due to Inflation

2472. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the hardships faced by the pensioners from inflationary impact on their pension and the measures proposed to be taken by Government to remove the hardships ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government amended the terms of reference of the Fourth Central Pay Commission to enable an in-depth examination of pension structure with a view to having a proper pension policy both for the present and future pensioners. The Commission's Report dealing with pension etc. is awaited. In the meantime the Government have sanctioned two instalments of Dearness Relief payable at consumer Price Index level 624 and 632 with effect from 1-6-1986 and 1-7-1986 respectively.

Space Programme

2473. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has chalked out a space programme for the next ten years ;

(b) if so, nature of this programme and the amount proposed to be spent on the same ; and

(c) benefits expected to be derived from the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The Space Profile for the decade 1980-90 has already been

approved by the Government and a copy placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on August 19, 1981. Copies of this document are available in the Parliament Library. The Space Profile for 1990-2000 is under finalisation.

(b) The programme envisages the design, fabrication and launching of Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS), the first operational remote sensing satellite, INSAT-1C and 1D, the follow on communication satellites, the development of second generation INSAT Satellites, development of augmented SLV (ASLV) launch vehicle and associated SROSS Satellites and development of Polar Launch Vehicle capable of launching future 1000 kg. IRS series of satellites. The programme also envisages initiation of Cryogenic development needed for the development of geosynchronous launch vehicles capable of launching second generation INSAT Satellites. The total funding proposed to be spent is Rs. 1475 crores during the current plan period.

(c) The benefits from Space Technology have already accrued to the nation through providing communication, meteorological, TV broadcast, radio networking and other similar services. The remote sensing applications which have been operationalised or under the process of operationalisation include, forest survey, ground water targetting, snow mapping, wasteland delineating. During the plan period, it is intended to apply space remote sensing for surveying both agricultural and mineral resources of the country.

Implementation of Projects in Public Sector Undertakings

2474. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified reasons for delay in project implementation specially in the Public Sector Undertakings ;

(b) if so, the reasons that are mainly responsible for delay and unsatisfactory implementation of projects in the Public Sector Undertakings :

(c) whether Government have examined the inadequacy of the existing reporting system in Public Sector ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to inject efficiency and accountability in the working of Public Sector Undertakings ?

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

(b) The reasons for delay of the projects include the problems concerning acquisition of land, critical equipment and material supplies by the suppliers (imported as well as indigenous), finalisation of detailed engineering drawings, lack of infrastructural facilities and services, law & order disturbances, mis-matching progress of vendors/suppliers, change in scope, inadequate allocation of funds, inefficient working of contractors, labour problems, etc.

(c) The Bureau of Public Enterprises had in March 1975 issued guidelines on Management Information System Reporting by Public Enterprises to Government. In September 1984, Bureau of Public Enterprises, on observations made by Economic Administration Reforms Commission, had again requested all Ministries concerned with Public Enterprises to undertake thorough review of their information system to reduce the number of incoming reports and returns significantly and to ensure that requirements of diverse agencies were met through one integrated set of format.

(d) The following steps are being taken to inject efficiency and accountability in working in the Public sector undertakings :—

- (i) close monitoring of performance by administrative Ministries/

Departments and taking appropriate steps as found necessary ;

- (ii) enhancement of powers of Public Sector Boards to incur capital expenditure ;

- (iii) introduction of a two-stage clearance of investment proposals,

- (iv) granting of a 5-year tenure to Board level Executives to start with,

- (v) reduction in the number of Government Directors on the Boards of Public Enterprises,

- (vi) allowing the facility of lien to public sector managerial personnel joining other public sector enterprises, etc.

Report of Fourth Pay Commission on Pensioners

2475. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission has completed its report relating to Central Government pensioners ;

(b) if not, the cause for the delay ; and

(c) when is the report likely to be submitted to Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Commission is in its final stage of work and is making every endeavour to complete the work relating to pension as soon as possible.

Proposed Outlay for Industries in Seventh Plan for M.P.

2476. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the outlay, in crores of rupees proposed by the Department of Industry of Madhya Pradesh Government for inclusion in the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the extent to which it has been reduced ;

(c) the basis for this reduction ; and

(d) whether this reduction has been made in the outlay for medium and big industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The Department of Industry of Madhya Pradesh Government had proposed a total outlay of Rs. 215.71 crores for large, medium and small scale industries for inclusion in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 154.84 crores has been provided for the Industry sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) The proposals submitted by the M.P. Government were discussed with their representatives in the Planning Commission and taking into account the nature and status of programmes, *inter se* priorities of different sectors, availability of resources etc., suitable outlays were mutually agreed to for each of sectors.

(d) In the case of large and medium industries the approved outlay is Rs. 46.15 crores as against Rs. 96.15 crores proposed by the State Government.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, the publication of the *National Herald*...

(*Interruption*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Have a look at what you are doing.

MR. SPEAKER : What is this ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : A guide map is being circulated in the Trade Fair. They are distributing this map showing Jammu and Kashmir as a disputed territory.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not seen that. In case you give me something, I shall find out.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We have given an adjournment motion.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We have given notice.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We want to know what steps Government has taken.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : There is no use making noise.

[*English*]

Why are you wasting the time of the House ? I will look into it, no problem. You could have pointed it out to me and I would have looked into it. No problem.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, it is a serious matter. It is a lapse on the part of our Government in not taking action.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is being done in Delhi, in the Trade Fair.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. I have not allowed anybody to speak.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I have given adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please, what are you doing ?

[English]

I am not allowing anybody.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, I have disallowed that. You can come under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Not only Jammu and Kashmir, but Punjab also has been shown as a disputed territory. (Interruptions). It is a very serious matter. It is being circulated in the Trade Fair. What steps Government has taken ?

MR. SPEAKER : You have given me this notice today. I will immediately look into it and find out what the facts are.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We have already given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : You have already given, but it has just come to me. I am not a computer so that I can do it just like this. I have to find out and I will do it. Tomorrow you will see the action. That is what I do. Why do you waste the time of the House unnecessarily ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you, gentlemen, there is no fun in standing up like this. Time and again, daily I repeat these matters to you. If there is any important thing, you can come and discuss the ways and means of how to deal with it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This is very important.

MR. SPEAKER : Then we will get it done.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Nayak, you can also come. The other hon. Members can also come, there is no problem.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, I have given a Calling Attention notice. What about my Calling attention ?

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me. I have told you...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Let me make a submission.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : About the non-implementation of the Assam Accord...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can come, Sir. You can discuss it with me.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I have given notice. The Home Minister is here.

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this. Not allowed. Now, Papers Laid on the Table. Mr. Arun Singh.

(Interruptions)**

12.05 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Cantonment Act and Statement re : delay in laying them

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 284 of the Cantonment Act, 1924 :—

(i) The Kamptee Cantonment Octroi Bye-laws, 1986 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 12/1/CL & C/83 in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1986.

(ii) The Babina Cantonment (Regulation and Control of Plying and Licensing (Rickshaws) Amendment Bye-Laws, 1982 published in Notification No. S.R.O. CR/Bye-Laws in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1985.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notifications mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3241/86.]

Notifications under Delhi Police Act and Annual General Administration Report of Andaman and Nicobar Administration for 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Sir on behalf of Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Control of Vehicular and other Traffic on Roads and Streets Regulations (Amendment), 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 881/Spl. Cell/PHQ in Delhi Gazette dated the 6th August, 1986 under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3242/86.]

(2) A copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3243/86.]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What the hon. Members are saying does not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Amal Dattaji, I have told you hundreds of times ; if you have any objection, then.....

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow any exhibit. But I also request you, and I always request you...

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, this is the wheat supplied in ration shops. (Interruptions). The Civil Supplies Minister is here...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Please allow him to lay it on the Table.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Please give me permission.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Civil Supplies Minister is here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform you so many times. If this is so important a subject, you just let me know and we will get at the facts.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : That is why I am presenting it to the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Aren't you a lawyer?

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This is how poor people are being cheated.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : When you break the rules, you are as good as...what should I say? I will not say that, but you break the rules. You have made the rules. Have I made the rules?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, will you answer me one question? Have I made the rules or have you made the rules?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Rules have been made by the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you comply with them. When I am at your disposal, why have you to do like this? I will do it—but in a proper manner, not like this. And I am not going to allow like this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This has come out. A class IV employee gets this kind of wheat...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You are not ashamed of this.

[English]

Not allowed. This man is irresponsible.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Not at all irresponsible. Who is irresponsible? They are irresponsible.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to make them realise that they are irresponsible, you come in a proper manner and I will get it done, but not like this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What is the manner?

MR. SPEAKER : You know the rules. You are such an educated man. All the time you are doing like this. What is this? You are doing something which is illegal.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will do it in a proper manner, not like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This man is absolutely irresponsible. I will do it in a proper manner, not like this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You ask the Minister to make an enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask him but in a proper manner, not like this.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What is wrong with this? This wheat has been supplied by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : He is so irresponsible; he is incorrigible. Shri Janardhana Poojary.

Papers laid.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—

Contd.

[English]

Notification under Estate duty Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI D.K. GADHVI) : On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 934 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1986 regarding exemption to any property of a deceased person which has vested in the State Government of Kerala by virtue of the Kerala Land Reforms

Act, 1953 and the Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Act, 1971 from the payment of estate duty under sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—3244/86.]

Annual Report of and statement *re* : Review on the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3245/86.]

[*Translation*]

Annual Report etc. of Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 under sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3246/86]

12.07 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Statements showing action taken by Government on Recommendations

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of the following statements :—

- (1) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 23rd Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Import of Wheel Sets.
- (2) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 117 Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Delay in Development and manufacture of an aircraft and manufacture of defective cartridge cases for an ammunition.
- (3) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and

final replies in respect of Chapter V of 193rd Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Corporation-Tax, Income-Tax and Wealth-tax.

proper thing for adjournment-motion. You can come.....

12.07½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS

(English)

Twenty-Sixth-Report

SHRI R. P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why not proper thing. These two newspapers...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to give any reason for that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why not ? One worker died.

MR. SPEAKER : You can come under rule 377, if you like. But there is no question of adjournment motion.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Mr. Speaker, I have given an adjournment-motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't shout. Don't shout.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You withdraw from the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (North Madras) : Sir, I have given an adjournment-motion against imposition of Hindi). (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't shout. It is not like this.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Sir, we have given call-attention and other notices. The Home Minister is here. (Interruptions.)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : I have given a call-attention notice.....(Interruptionn).**

MR. SPEAKER : No question. No imposition. Don't shout. Not allowed. (Interruptions)**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : We have given adjournment-notice. (Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, I have disallowed that. And I told you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why ?

MR. SPEAKER : Because it is not a

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, I will ask you also to withdraw, if you persist like this.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Is this matter about these two newspapers not important ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can discuss it in another manner, if you like. But there is no question of adjournment-motion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : In what manner ?

For the last three sessions, we have been raising it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Do we have a Government or not now ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you take your seats ? Will you take your seats or shall I have to request you to withdraw from the House ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : We will all withdraw from the House. That is what you want.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay. Carry on.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are disturbing too much.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : 400 workers are affected.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, will you withdraw from the House ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You allow a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, will you withdraw from the House, if you do like that ? You are transgressing all the limits of decency.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I will listen to you in a proper manner, not like this. I do it properly. I cannot be bothered about like this. I cannot be bulldozed like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to do it in my own way. I am not going to be dictated. You can take it from me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU : I have given Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Will you withdraw from the House ?

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU : No. I am going to walk out.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

(Shri N.V.N. Somu then Left the House)
{Translation}

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, more than 100 persons have died on the national highway between Srinagar and Kargil.....

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

PROF. SAIFUDEIN SOZ : I would like.....

MR. SPEAKER : I will see and tell you. You come to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will see. Please take your seat.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : More than 100 persons have died.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you that I will see. I can say nothing more.

[English]

I will look into it.

12.11 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* : ENFORCEMENT
OF THE ENVIRONMENT
(PROTECTION) ACT,
1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : There is a great awareness in our country now of the need to protect the environment and of the hazards posed by environmental pollution. This consciousness has been bequeathed to us by our late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who initiated, in 1972, even before the Stockholm Conference, the process of harmonisation of development with environment.

[Shri Bhajan Lal]

The environmental problems faced in our country pose a danger to the integrity of our national resources. Environmental pollution caused by unplanned discharge of wastes and improper handling of toxic chemicals has serious implications for the well-being of our population. The Bhopal gas tragedy has poignantly brought home the dangers to human safety, health and environment which can raise from industrial accidents.

It is in this context that Environment Protection Bill was introduced in the Parliament providing for comprehensive coverage of environmental issues and measures that need to be taken in this regard. Such integrated legislation is probably the first of its type in the world. Parliament had approved the Bill and the assent of the President was received in May 1986. As members are aware, the Act encompasses every area of the national activity and its implementation requires rigorous scientific support. The Government, in the last few months, have enlisted the services of specialists in this regard and have prepared a set of rules to implement the Act effectively.

These rules cover standards in respect of seven industries, procedures to be adopted by the Central Government while issuing directions, procedures for imposing prohibitions or restrictions on the location of industries, processes or operations in different areas, functions of environmental laboratories, qualifications of Government Analysts and procedures for taking samples, submission of samples and laboratories reports.

As you are aware, the Act has provided, probably for the first time, that courts can take cognizance of offences under the Act on a complaint made by any person who has given a notice of not less than 60 days. The manner of giving notice by a person has been prescribed in the rules framed.

Action is being taken to formulate the other necessary rules under the Act regarding standards for more industries, hazardous substances, delegation of

powers to states and other regulatory agencies etc. Adequately equipped existing laboratories will be recognised as environmental laboratories and new laboratories will be established where necessary.

The Government are firmly resolved to implement the goals set before us by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and affirmed by our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi to ensure the basis of long term development by protecting the environment in all its aspects. This national resolve to bequeath to the succeeding generations an environment better than what we have received from our forebears cannot be better expressed than by implementing the Environment (Protection) Act effectively. The Government have, therefore, decided to bring into force the Act and the rules from 19-11-1986 as a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Indira Gandhi who was the inspiration the world over on environmental issues.

[Translation]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a small request to make. Through you, I would like to make a request to the Government that the martyrdom day and the birth anniversary of Shrimati Indira Gandhi may be declared gazetted holidays.

12.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (1) Need to start superfast trains from Gwarlor in M.P. to Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Railway Department has not provided train service from Madhya Pradesh to Calcutta and Ahmedabad. For going to Calcutta and Ahmedabad, the people of Madhya

Pradesh have to go first to Delhi, Aligarh, Tundla and Agra. It causes wastage of money and the people are put to needless inconvenience. The people of Madhya Pradesh and the Members of Parliament have made repeated representations in this respect but no action has been taken on them so far. I would request the Minister of Railways and the Government that super-fast trains from Gwalior to Calcutta and Ahmedabad should be run forthwith for the convenience of the people.

[English]

- (ii) Demand for a link highway to connect National Highways Nos. 47 and 17 in Kerala for the convenience of Pilgrims visiting Guruvayur Temple.

SHRI P.A. ANTONY (Trichur) : Trichur in Kerala is the cultural capital of Kerala State. National Highway No. 47 is passing through Trichur. National Highway No. 17 passes through the coastal area of Kerala. But there is no link highway to connect National Highway No. 47 and 17.

Guruvayur Temple is the most important pilgrim centre of South India. Thousands of pilgrims are coming to visit Guruvayur Temple daily from all parts of India. A link highway between Trichur, i.e., NH 47 through Guruvayur to NH 17 will help the tourists and pilgrims to visit Guruvayur Temple and also reduce the density of traffic in this area.

There is a proposal to connect NH 47 and NH 17 through Guruvayur. I request the Government to expedite the matter.

- (iii) Need to look into the grievances of about 40,000 sailors in the country.

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasaragod) : It is estimated that nearly 40,000 people are employed in the country as sailors. About 10,000 are from Kerala alone. These sailors are treated as contract labourers and are not guaranteed with permanent jobs throughout the year and sometimes they have to wait for a number of months

for another chance of sailing. There are instances of their not getting chances for 2 years or more. During serving period, they have to work very hard and they usually lose their health before retirement. Various facilities enjoyed by Government and private employees are denied to these sailors.

Considering the miserable working conditions of these serving sailors, the Government of India was kind enough to appoint a Commission called Nanda Commission to go into the service conditions and other aspects of various difficulties experienced by sailors. Though the Commission has submitted its report, the various recommendations of the Commission have not been implemented.

I urge upon the Ministry of Surface Transport to look into various grievances of this large number of sailors whose services earn large amount of foreign exchange to the country.

[Translation]

- (iv) Demand for strict enforcement of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, India has the largest record of steps taken to protect wild life in the past. King Ashok the great, had imposed ban on the hunting of wild life as far back as in 300 B.C. To make the ban effective, the King had got the names of those birds, animals and fishes inscribed on the columns whose hunting was prohibited. The ban was stringently imposed. The animals of the forests are our mute friends. Man should treat them with compassion, sympathy and love. We will have to enlighten the common people through the Indian Board for the welfare of wild life for arousing soft feeling for those animals. Government have enacted "Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960" and made therein such provisions which enjoin upon the people to regard animals as their friends and not to treat them with cruelty or to torture them for their recreation. It is unfortunate that

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

the State Governments and the Union territories are not taking this Act seriously. The law has since become a thing to be kept in locked shelves. The State Governments and the Union Territories have so far failed to prevent the ever-increasing cruelty to animals and birds. The municipalities, municipal corporations and other democratic bodies are not giving that much of cooperation as they are expected to give.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government, the Union Territories and other democratic bodies to implement the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and give their full cooperation to the Indian Board for the welfare of wild life in getting the Act enforced.

[English]

- (v) Need to ensure a proportionate share of power supply to Rajasthan from inter-state power projects.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Sir, the position of electricity supply in the Rajasthan State is not satisfactory due to long and continuous outage in Unit No. 1 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Kota. Unit No. 2 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is also not working to its optimal capacity. The State of Rajasthan is not getting its proportionate share in the electricity generated in Super Thermal Plant at Singrauli and in the Thermal Plant in Madhya Pradesh.

The schemes of Palana Lignite and Ramgarh gas-based plants are in doldrums. Due to paucity of power, the farmers and industrialists are badly hit.

It is requested that the supply of electricity of proportionate share of Rajasthan in inter-State power projects may be maintained regularly and the schemes of Palana Lignite and gas-based plant of Ramgarh may be substantially helped by the Centre.

12.22 hrs.

- (vi) Demand for a shuttle train between Kagaznagar and Secunderabad.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli) : Siripur Kagaznagar is an important industrial centre in Telengana area and it is situated at a distance of about 400 kms from Secunderabad. In between these two places, there are a number of coal-mines and other industries at Railway Stations like Ramagundam, Godavarikani, Manchirial, Mandamerry, Ram Krishna-pur, Bellumpalli and other villages. More than one lakh workers residing in villages between Kagaznagar and Secunderabad are facing a great hardship as they do not have any local train to take them to industrial places. Hence, there is an immediate need to run a local train between Kagaznagar and Secunderabad so that workers may reach their factories. Hence, it is requested that the Government may be pleased to take immediate steps for starting a local train between Kagaznagar and Secunderabad.

- (vii) Need to restore the Trivandrum Mail

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu) : Sir, the sudden cancellation of Trivandrum Mail from October 1 has caused hardships and difficulties to the passengers. There is an urgent need for restoration of this important train which caters to a large number of travelling public of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

- (viii) Demand for measures to increase forest area to prevent ecological disaster.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chidambaram) : Sir, according to some noted environmentalists as also some reliable reports, there is a signal of warning that India may face an ecological disaster by the turn of this century if necessary corrective measures are not taken immediately.

It has been reported that our country is losing about 1.5 million hectares of forest wealth every year. The total forest area has been reduced by 45 per cent and about 12,000 million tonnes of fertile soil

is washed away due to floods. In summer months, more than half of the country faces acute drinking water scarcity and the position has been increasing alarmingly year after year.

Apart from this, it has been stated that the main contributing factors for this dismal situation are explosive increase in population, defective land use and cropping patterns, inefficient water management and non-judicious tapping of natural resources, etc., which ultimately lead to deterioration of environmental conditions.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister for Environment and Forests to take immediate action so that this explosive situation is immediately arrested and, at the same time, to increase the forest area by taking various urgent measures for this purpose.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS *FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1986-87.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting

on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1986-87.

Motion moved :

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demand Nos. 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 56A, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 69, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 100, 104 and 107.”

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1986-87 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
2.	Agriculture	1,000	...
8.	Department of Rural Development	128,00,01,000	...
9.	Department of Fertilizers	36,00,00,000	1,01,00,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
10.	Ministry of Commerce	4,00,000	...

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	125,00,00,000	...
13. Supplies and Disposals	86,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS		
16. Telecommunication Services	...	3,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE		
17. Ministry of Defence	7,40,00,000	...
19. Defence Services—Army	642,98,00,000	...
20. Defence Services—Navy	25,00,00,000	...
21. Defence Services—Air Force	136,00,00,000	...
22. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	121,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS		
26. Ministry of Environment and Forests	13,50,000	...
27. Environment	79,62,000	...
28. Forest and Wild Life	40,80,000	...
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS		
29. Ministry of External Affairs	16,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
30. Ministry of Finance	1,15,00,000	...
31. Customs	3,30,00,000	...
32. Union Excise Duties	11,00,00,000	...
33. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	13,36,00,000	...
34. Stamps	3,72,15,000	...
36. Currency, Coinage and Mint	11,65,86,000	1,06,000
40. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	4,000	18,30,00,000
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES		
42. Department of Food	258,80,00,000	600,00,00,000
43. Department of Civil Supplies	86,00,000	...

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF HOME HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
44.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	17,00,000	...
45.	Medical and Public Health	10,00,02,000	...
MINISTRY OF AFFAIRS			
48.	Cabinet	1,00,00,000	...
56-A.	Chandigarh	54,18,01,000	19,20,34,000
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT			
57.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	49,76,000	...
59.	Youth Affairs and Sports		62,05,00,000
61.	Art and Culture	6,80,00,000	...
62.	Archaeology	1,22,56,000	...
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
63.	Ministry of Industry	72,00,000	...
64.	Industries	1,12,000	...
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
66.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	23,66,000	...
67.	Information and Publicity		8,60,00,000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
69.	Ministry of Labour	18,00,000	
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM			
73.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	3,80,000	...
74.	Department of Tourism	2,68,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS			
76.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	20,75,00,000	467,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF PLANNING			
78.	Statistics	1,56,00,000	...

1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION			
79.	Ministry of Programme Implementation	15,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
80.	Department of Science and Technology	46,28,000	...
81.	Survey of India	7,98,45,000	...
82.	Meteorology	46,00,000	...
83.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	2,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
84.	Department of Steel	...	79,10,00,000
85.	Department of Mines	5,47,50,000	2,000
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES			
86.	Ministry of Textiles	12,32,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT			
87.	Ministry of Transport (excluding Railways)	1,66,00,000	...
88.	Roads	...	8,05,33,000
89.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	70,00,000	22,00,000
90.	Road and Inland Water Transport	2,00,000	23,45,00,000
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
92.	Ministry of Urban Development	37,00,000	...
93.	Public Works	6,88,43,000	1,000
95.	Housing and Urban Development	5,51,90,000	10,20,03,000
96.	Stationery and Printing	5,08,96,000	...
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES			
97.	Ministry of Water Resources	2,79,00,000	...
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY			
100.	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	...	1,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE		
104. Department of Space	15,77,66,000	27,72,19,000
PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UPSC		
107. Secretariat of the Vice-President	1,00,000	

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Ananda Gajapathi Raju to initiate the discussion.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbil) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir : The appropriations sought from the Consolidated Fund of India at this stage when the budget has already been passed is highly derogatory in the sense that moneys are sought at different times and estimates are not properly made. Parliament has not been taken into confidence as far as the spending of the amount is concerned.

Not only that, budget estimates regarding expenditure are made before hand and therefore revenue raised thereof should also be done at the appropriate time. The amounts sought to be appropriated are approximately Rs. 3000 crores and add. I would only add that this would be a very big dampener to proper budgeting because this money is being sought to be used for non-plan expenditure. Earlier, the Government said that they were raising Rs. 1000 crores revenue more than the estimates. Now they are seeking supplementary demands, they are seeking appropriation of funds to finance non-plan expenditure which is highly derogatory and financially unsound.

While covering a little bit of ground and mentioning a few points, I would like to state that the Government came up with a policy that regarding exports they would give raw-materials at internationally competitive prices and also provide 100% of credit limits. But then you find

that the raw-materials are completely out of tune with the raw-materials quoted in the international markets and therefore, even if the Government seeks to do such a thing, it will have to mean a lot of subsidy, a subsidy which this Government can ill afford to maintain in view of the Rs. 8000 crores deficit in the current balances that the country is facing. Therefore, these types of schemes, before being announced and before being propounded should at least get the clearance of the Finance Department, the Commerce Ministry and also the External Affairs Ministry because it requires certain clearances.

Coming to the demand position in this country today and particularly in some of the industrial states, you find that there is a demand recession. Other items are not being sold. Credit requirements are being curtailed. The Reserve Bank of India wanted to increase the credit requirements by releasing some impounded funds to the tune of Rs. 300 and odd crores. This itself is not going to be enough because this is not going to meet the export requirements of the country. Therefore, when you see the consumer price index you find that there is no real reflection of the increase in prices. You find that the prices have been increased much more. The consumer price index is only reflecting the wholesale prices and, therefore, not giving a correct picture of the country today. Today there is demand recession. You find on one side that the prices have gone up tremendously and on the other side you find that the poor people are

[Shri Anand Gajapathi Raju]

becoming even poorer because of the lack of wage goods and because of the lack of amenities that they ought to have.

Therefore, I would confine myself to a few more points and just make a bare mention about natural disasters. Sometime recently in the Rajya Sabha the Government agreed that the drought and the flood situation in Andhra Pradesh would be considered as a severe disaster, as a rare severity. But you find that they insist now that this money ought to be spent by 31st March 1987. But you find that the repair of tanks, repair of irrigation systems is to be done only in the slack season. The slack season starts only after March. Therefore, I would request the Union Government to see that this amount is spread over another three-or four months so that it is totally utilised and utilised effectively.

Coming to Defence expenditure, even after forming of the SAARC and other Associations, you find that Defence expenditure is escalating. 1/3 of our Budget is going towards the financing of Defence expenditure. Therefore, what is the relevance of these associations if the Defence expenditure cannot be brought down and brought in tune with the developmental efforts of this country. We find developmental efforts are not going on properly. Only financial targets are sought to be fulfilled whereas the physical targets are not being looked into. So, the financial devices have to be improved. Today we find only the Government institutions or quasi-Government institutions are coming forward to provide institutional funds. Market must be widened to see that more money is mopped up from the people. I also request to the Government that non-plan expenditure should not be financed from the Capital Account. We are paying interest on national debt to the tune of Rs. 13,000 crores every year. Therefore, there is necessity to curb these tendencies and bring about sound management so that down-trodden and weaker sections are properly brought up. Whereas other sectors and other areas are being

touched the poor people and the weaker sections are not being looked after. Their aspirations are not being met inspite of the assurances given by the Government. Therefore, I would request when Supplementary Grants are brought the outlay on the alleviation programmes for the poor should be increased and some social justice done to the weaker sections of people in our country.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Rs. 3038.54 crores have been presented. It is surprising that the Supplementary Demands have been presented in the House for the second time. Why cannot we foresee contingencies at the time of the presentation of the Budget? We are not prepared for such contingencies at that time and that is why Supplementary Demands are brought before us.

All the same, the presentation of Supplementary Demands is welcome. There is a provision in these Demands for the transfer of Rs. 136.40 crores to the States. This system of transfer of the amount to the State Governments on the basis of the Gadgil formula does not do justice to our State. This Gadgil formula is based on population and because of this formula being based on population, those States which have larger population get more benefit from it. The States having less population do not get much benefit from it; they are at a disadvantage in the matter of allocation of funds.

The Rajasthan Government had raised this issue in the National Development Council. I had also taken up this matter in the Consultative Committee that the Gadgil formula must be changed. The area of a State should also be taken into account. The area of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh is very big. Suppose if we start some scheme costing Rs. 100 crores then we will have to incur more amount on such heads as, for example,

construction of roads. We have to construct very long roads in our State. We have to spend larger amount on development. But according to the Gadgil formula, the area is not taken into account.

I would tell you about my constituency. The area of my Parliamentary constituency is equal to the State of Punjab and one and a half times more than the State of Haryana and double the area of the State of Kerala. Now the issue is that we sought assistance from the Central Government for the Development programme. The Central Government provided assistance under the Desert Development Programme and assistance was provided under the Border Area Development Programme also. I had a question on the subject for today but it was not reached. As for Border Area Development Programme State-wise allotment of assistance has not been done so as to show the amount of assistance that each State is to get. We have submitted programme of the State. Yet, unless the Centre gives clearance we cannot get the assistance. The Central Government takes six to seven months to clear all those Central schemes for which cent per cent assistance is given by them. Our Desert Development Programme has been cleared after six months. The Border Area Development Programme has not been cleared so far and it is now the month of November. If this Programme is cleared in December, how can we utilise the funds within three months? When we cannot spend the funds, we cannot make progress or carryout development. Thus progress and development are impeded. Work on our most important canal, the Indira Gandhi Canal, earlier known as the Rajasthan canal, was started in 1968 and late Shri Govind Ballabh Pant had laid its foundation. Now the year 1986 is coming to close, and the outlay of the scheme has been increasing day-by-day. The Central Water Commission has taken one year to clear the scheme which the Rajasthan Government had submitted to the Centre for clearance. Now the Planning Commission is taking its own time to clear the scheme. What I have to say is that when

the Central Government take so much time for clearance of a scheme, too much delay takes place and the cost of the scheme goes up. When prices go up, a vicious circle is created. The scheme for Indira Gandhi Canal costing Rs. One thousand three hundred crores was submitted. The Rajasthan Government had set apart Rs. two hundred crores for the purpose in the Plan. Even when we spend this amount, there is delay in the execution of the scheme due to the delay in giving clearance by the Central Government. If we spend 40 crores annually, then that results in the escalation of the cost. If such a situation continues after the Seventh Five Year Plan, then we will have to formulate another scheme costing Rs. 1300 crores. The Indira Gandhi canal will decide the fate of our desert area. So we want that the Central Government gives us special assistance. Earlier also, the Central Government has provided us special assistance to the tune of Rs. 40 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Shri S.B. Chavan had visited our area. He realised our position and then provided us special assistance. Still we have to decide about this scheme so that it is completed in the Eighth Five Year Plan. If the Government does not give special assistance, then the Indira Gandhi Canal cannot be completed even in the Tenth Five Year Plan and if it cannot be completed in time, we cannot derive benefit from it. The serious situation created by famine in our desert areas will become all the more serious. A memorandum has been submitted in regard to the famine. Even thus the Central Government is taking so much time. The situation is that more than two months have elapsed yet no assistance has been provided. We should be provided with such assistance as may help us fight the famine. The *ad hoc* and margin money with the Rajasthan government has since been spent. The Government provides assistance to fight the famine after two to two and a half month. The assistance which was provided by the Central Government has since been utilized. Today, our position is that we owe a payment of Rs. 20 crores for the first

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

year of famine to those farmers and labourers who were engaged on the relief work during the famine. We are facing the worst ever famine of this century. We want that the Central Government should help us and help us in time so that we may be able to carry on the famine relief work in the State on a larger scale. You have provided us grants under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. If you had given us those funds under N.R.E.P. in time then we could have provided much relief to the famine-affected people. But neither that grant nor the grant under R.L.E.G.P. was cleared. The Central Government takes much time in clearing these grants.

Regarding the Drinking Water Scheme, the Central Government helped us very much under N.R.E.P. and A.R.W.S.P. during the Sixth Five Year Plan and that was why Rajasthan could play a leading role in that regard. But the officials who have taken charge now have not consulted the Planning Commission and N.D.C. while devising their new formula. The formula which they have devised on the basis of 50 per cent population—20 per cent for the backward area, 10 per cent for the remaining villages and 20 per cent for the poor—has a condition that they would not give more than what the Rajasthan Government would provide under the Minimum Needs Programme. This is against the guidelines of the Planning Commission where it is clearly stated that the priority should be given to Haryana and Rajasthan, but you are doing such things by violating those guidelines during the Seventh Five Year Plan. That brings us at the fifth position. The Department of Finance should also take note of it that the drinking water scheme for Rajasthan for the Seventh Five Year Plan should be implemented.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands.

12.44 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The open-budgeting has wide repercussion in the Indian economy. The MODVAT has worked very well ; so also the reduction in the marginal rate of taxation.

Similarly, small income group people are now free from harassment and raids on the industrial houses to unearth black-money and unaccounted wealth and also taking action against the persons who violate the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act has exhibited buoyance in tax collection.

There is a unique collection of revenues and also a chance has been given to those who have violated the rules of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act to come forward and to pay the amount so that there will not be any penal action.

But, Sir, it should not be repeated once again because in the past also, people were asked to declare their blackmoney and pay the taxes to escape from criminal liabilities. But it should not taken as a rule, lest it creates a vicious circle.

The economic policy has been liberalized. Let not these persons, namely, the big business houses who earn huge profit in terms of foreign exchange also, utilize the same for their own benefit. The nation must be benefitted : There must be more exports in the interests of the nation, both from the private and the public sectors.

The coming three years will be crucial years for India, because of the trade gap, the balance of payments position and repayment of IMF loan falling due next year. Under these circumstances, the Finance Minister should take the present position into consideration : Rs. 8616.36 crores is the trade deficit ; and a total advance of Rs. 49,902 crores was outstanding in respect of public sector banks.

Coming to the cooperative sector, NABARD has refused to finance it in my State, Orissa, because the credit sector in the cooperative movement in Orissa has failed.

The loss of production during the period April to October 1986 in the integrated steel plants of SAIL is 9,56,000 tonnes, as compared to their targets. It is said that the loss on account of power shortage is 4,76,000 tonnes.

It is also said that inflation, though under control, is one point less than the stage of reaching two digits.

Taking into consideration the supply of AWACS and sophisticated weapons to Pakistan by America, China having a nuclear bomb, and our problems with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, certainly we must spend more on defence, to save our country. India is prepared to make sacrifices, its people are ready to make sacrifices, to defend the integrity and independence of the country. Under these circumstances, there will be great pressure on finance. We cannot avoid it, because certain Powers in the world want that the economy of India should be ruined, for their own interests. That is the reason why they want to destabilize the Government in India. They are supplying our neighbours with money and sophisticated weapons.

Under these circumstances, we will have to divert our funds from the development sector to defence sector. We have one consolation, for instance, that our country is self-sufficient in foodgrains; and we have got enough stock of foodgrains which can be utilized for the uplift of the poor people to eradicate poverty. So, we should, under these circumstances, cut our import of sugar as well as edible oil. Steps should be taken to see that we grow more sugar-cane and do indigenous production of sugar as also of oilseeds and red palm. Unless we have a cropping pattern subject to change to suit the conditions of the country from time to time we cannot make ourselves self-sufficient to cut the import of sugar.

Immediate steps should be taken in this direction so that we should not import sugar-cane and the edible oil. On the other hand, the agricultural sector should be energised and we should produce more indigenous sugar and to grow more oilseeds should be given more importance.

We should curtail expenditure on non-essential items. It is an open secret that because of inefficiency of the management of the public sector, the production is going down. But there is another aspect also in different States. Where there is a Public sector, there is no sense of belonging. For instance, certain States purchase power at 35 paise and sell to the public sector industry next door at 75 paise. The public sector cannot be utilized to meet the deficit of a particular State. Government has taken a right step not to take over the sick industry. The money that is invested in the sick industry can be better utilized to have new industries.

The pressure of employment is to be tackled. There should be a national court for direct taxes. Infrastructure can be built up. The external trade should be strengthened and the administration should be streamlined. Under these circumstances, the quality and quantity of production should be looked into.

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda) : I would like to utilize this opportunity to focus the attention of the government to severe famine conditions and effects of the grave food havoc. Regarding continuous severe drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh and results of recent flood havoc, many times it is focussed in the House and outside also. So, my only purpose, my main purpose here to stress that a critical stage has come where Centre should and must intervene to rescue the Andhra Pradesh State which is feeling under grave drought conditions and flood havoc. To cite the or drought situation, it is to a long, standing one, in the sense that it has been there for the last seven years. More particularly, the last three years have been very severe, and a major part of the State of Andhra Pradesh has been groaning. There have been starvation

[Shri B. N. Reddy]

deaths also, and particularly in Mahaboobnagar district—to mention it in a nut shell—3.5 lakh hectares of wet land has been spoiled, thus affecting the Kharif crop, and the loss of production is estimated at 7.14 lakh tonnes. In monetary terms it has been estimated at Rs. 14.20 crores. As far as the dry lands are concerned 10 lakh hectares of the left fallow land has been damaged, standing crops in 10.38 lakh acres have been damaged and the total crop loss comes to about Rs. 207.60 crores. This total loss is due to the areas left unsown and the production loss resulting therefrom and finally the failure of crops. The consequent reduction in yield both under wet and dry crop together is estimated at Rs. 496.80 crores. Seven districts in the State are affected, due to the recent heavy floods, in which about 75 lakh people were affected, in 4,433 villages, killing 308 people and injuring 29, and as many as 17,383 heads of cattle have been killed. As many as 4,41,000 or five lakh villagers have been totally ruined as an area of 8.262 hectares of standing crops were destroyed costing about Rs. 380.97 crores. The total value of houses, crops and public utility services damaged comes to Rs. 1,598.36 crores'.

The above mentioned facts and figures clearly speak that it is not purely a local calamity but a national calamity which the State had to face. The State Government sent three memoranda about this drought situation requesting for help, to meet the situation. A detailed memorandum about the flood situation also has been sent to the Centre for aid. When thousands of crores of damage has occurred the Centre is giving only some tens of crores, this cannot solve the problem.

Two central teams have already visited the drought affected area. My only request is that the Centre should treat it as a national calamity—not as a local one. The attitude of the Centre is highly negative, and the Centre should immediately realise the plight of the State Government and that six crores of Andhras are reeling under the effects of these

disastrous floods and natural calamities.

13.00 hrs..

Finally, I request that at least Rs. 1,000 crores should be immediately released for the immediate repairs to irrigation works and for completing some of the urgent projects on hand now. Particularly projects like the Polavaram Project, Sri Ramapada Sagar Phase-II, Srisailem Left Canal Project, Telugu Ganga Project, Tungabhadra High Level Project and Vamsadhara Project—all these projects should be cleared immediately and funds should be released. The Centre must take the responsibility for constructing them immediately, to prevent recurrence of the damage that has occurred recently.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMPUJAN PATEL (Phulpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on Supplementary Demands.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please continue after lunch.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1986-87—
(Contd.)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMPUJAN PATEL (Phulpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you that you provided me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands, Budget (General) for the finan-

cial year, 1986-87. The far-reaching programmes started by the hon. Minister of Finance to remove the economic disparity are very important and commendable for which hon. Minister deserves congratulations because he is doing his best in strengthening the foundation of socialism in the country and he is marching ahead towards success.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that India is an agricultural country and it is only due to the far-sightedness of the agricultural scientists and hard work of the farmers that we have been able to solve the food problem of the country. Previously, we used to import foodgrains from foreign countries; today we have become self-sufficient. Thus there is no need for us to import foodgrains. But one thing pinches me very much that the farmer who produces the foodgrains has to face a lot of legal restrictions in selling his produce at other places. Government should immediately pay attention towards this as the farmers are put to loss on this account. As the farmer is unable to send his produce to other places, he is bound to sell it at cheaper rates. Previously, we used to export sugar but today we are importing it. This thing needs special attention. Today the sugarcane growers do not get the right price at the right time for the produce. Their dues remain unpaid for years together. The sugar-mill owners exploit the sugarcane growers. That is why the farmers now grow less sugarcane and as a result of that our country is bound to import sugar from foreign countries. The sugar imported from the foreign countries is not only of low quality but we also lose the precious foreign exchange on this account. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister that the Government should pay special attention towards the sugarcane production and should arrange for the payment of reasonable prices to the farmers. If it is not given due consideration, then the nation will have to pay huge amount of foreign exchange to import sugar. At the same time to provide high-breed seeds, irrigation facilities, fertilizers and pesti-

cides for a good yield is a very big responsibility of the Government. But, Sir, due to deterioration of the whole system because of our Government machinery, the farmers are not getting due help whether it is irrigation through canals or any other means. I want to draw your attention to one point more. In our area, because of water-logging in fields, the land becomes saline and is rendered unproductive and the yield becomes low. The fields turn useless. So, Government should make some large-scale plan for draining water from fields so that the cultivable land can be made useful and production of foodgrains increased.

In this context I would like to draw your attention to the 'Sharda Sahayak Scheme' of Uttar Pradesh. Most of the land in Uttar Pradesh is irrigated by the Sharda Canal. This canal causes a big loss to agriculture there. So, I would request you to prepare a large-scale plan to deal with the problem of water-logging and water seepage. If this type of plan is not formulated, then we will not be able to help the farmers in the desired way. Whenever I visit my parliamentary constituency the people there complain about it and say that water there is not fit for drinking. Sir, the second means of irrigation is the government tube-wells. A tubewell, whether government or private, needs electricity. The fact is that the figures given by Government and real situation that obtains differ from each other. In Uttar Pradesh the figures show that electricity was supplied for 14 hours during the day time but the fact is that the power supply there was for about 5 or 6 hours only. Sir, attention is not being paid to the fake figures given by the Government whereas the Government should specially look into this. I would request you to provide electricity to the farmers for at least 12 hours a day.

At present the country is facing acute power shortage. So, I would request the Government to establish solar-energy projects to meet the situation because I know that whenever there is drought, the production of the hydel power falls. Sometimes, the quality of coal is not good and

[Shri Ram Pujan Patel]

the capacity to produce power in Thermal power stations suffers a set back, and the former suffers because of inadequate electricity supply. So, I would request Government to formulate a large-scale plan to meet the situation.

Now I want to draw your attention towards fertilizers. Fertilizers have a very important role in agriculture. Even today we have to import fertilisers. We have some shortcomings as well as some difficulties. I hope you also appreciate this but it is the policy of our Government that by increased use of fertilisers by the farmers the national production of foodgrains can be augmented. Hence it is very necessary to stop imports of fertilisers. We should, therefore, set up fertilizer factories in our country. It is with this object that IFFCO had established a factory in Phulpur, Allahabad. A very big conference was held by IFFCO on November 11, 1981, which was attended by our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and there the Agriculture Minister had announced that a soda ash factory as also a sugar-mill would be set up there. But five years have since elapsed; neither a soda-ash plant nor a sugarmill has so far come up there. A feeling is gaining ground in the minds of the people there that our administrative machinery does not execute the plans as announced by important leaders of our country. What could be more grievous than this? I wrote about this matter several times and every time I got the reply that the matter was being looked into. Sir, afterwards the hon. Agriculture Minister said that an Ammonia Plant would be given in place of the soda-ash plant there because that was once the constituency of Late Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. A project for it had to be prepared. The General Manager had written that the plant to be established there would be expanded to double the size and that it would cost Rs. 275 crores only. He had said that it would take only three years to commence it and the other proposals that had come would take a period of five years and cost Rs. 450 crores.

Repeated assurances are given that it would be taken up but no final decision has since been taken.

I want to draw your attention to yet another important issue. The farmer can produce paddy but cannot thrash it. Attention must be paid towards this discriminatory treatment he is being subjected to.

The most important matter is that the hon. Finance Minister has started unearthing black money. This process should be expedited for the black money is destroying the economy of our country. The people hoarding black money can shatter the country's economy. The situation demands that earning of black money should be stopped. I hope that the suggestions made by me would be considered by the hon. Minister and he would continue directing his efforts towards strengthening the country's economy.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Supplementary Demand for Grants (General) for the year 1986-87. I would like to express my views in respect of expenditure to be incurred under the Supplementary Demands for Grants covering 60 grants and appropriation of accounts involving a gross additional expenditure of Rs. 3038.53 crores which has been placed before the House.

Sir, most of the grants are relating to the award of the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission, particularly, grant of increased salary to Government employees. The Government has almost accepted the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission. But in some cases, injustice has been done to a particular set of Government employees. For instance, the Central Government employees posted in Ladakh have been treated very harshly. I would like to invite the kind attention of the hon. Minister of State for

Finance to Table 11-17 and Chapter 17 II of the 4th Pay Commission recommendations in which the Ladakh area has been shown with the area which are much easier and where the cost of living is much cheaper. The most interesting part of the Fourth Pay Commission report was that the winter allowances which were previously allowed to the Central Government employees posted in Ladakh have been withdrawn now. It is allowed to only those areas where hill compensatory allowance is applicable. For instance, in Srinagar, in Kashmir and places like Shimla, where the winter allowance has also been allowed. While for Leh which is a difficult area, high altitude area and most difficult hill area, I should say, this allowance has not been allowed. In the year 1972, when the Leh Station of All India Radio was commissioned, the Government had allowed 1 1/2 quintals of hard coke to each employees for heating purposes of his residence. It was allowed to each employee for heating purposes at his residence for a period of six months. At that time, the cost of a quintal of hard coke was Rs. 60. From 1975 onwards, cash equivalent to 1 1/2 quintals of hard coke was allowed to the staff as fuel reimbursement allowances at the rate of landed cost at Leh of hard coke at the prevailing market rate at that time. Since then the cost of hard coke has been steadily rising and at the moment the price of one quintal of hard coke is Rs. 305 at Leh. That means, Rs. 3.5 per kg. of hard coke. With the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission recommendation, most of the Central Government employees posted in Ladakh have to incur a loss to the tune Rs. 300/500 per month. With the result that those employees posted in those areas are not interested to go and stay over there. They just refuse to join their post at Leh. The Department concerned had to suffer greatly for the implementation of various Government scales or projects and Government work. People who have been posted have always tried to go back after making one or the other excuse like fake medical certificate etc.

I would like to appeal to the hon. Finance Minister kindly to consider this issue. It is not only for Ladakh. I am just pointing out that this is applicable to many other hill areas, not only for Ladakh. Kindly look into this matter sympathetically.

Similarly, in a recent Memorandum the Defence Scientific Workers Association of India complained that with the acceptance of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations, their pay scales have been further downgraded and similar reactions are coming from other Government employees associations.

The Finance Minister should kindly look into all these grievances.

Secondly, I would like to touch upon the grants of the Ministry of Defence briefly, and Border Roads Organisation in particular.

Recently a tragedy had occurred at Zojila between Srinagar and Kargil. It is quite unfortunate and the press report says that at least 100 lives have been lost and the tragedy occurred as a result of over-turning of a petrol tanker at the top of Zojila. This has resulted in stranding of over 50 vehicles including two passenger buses. The Border Roads Organisation personnel who are working over there appeared not to have taken care to clear those stranded vehicles and passengers, because they are having all the facilities like bull-dozers, snow-clearing machines. The Border Roads Organisation is constructing another alternate road over Zojila for the last 3 years. Their planning is to complete the road in another 4 years. It will take another 4 years to complete their roads. I feel their working is very slow. They have to be pressed for early completion of the work, so that similar disaster does not occur in future I would request the Minister of Defence who is also present here to kindly take note to speed up the progress of the work at Zojila as well as the re-carpeting works of Leh aerodrome. This re-carpeting

work has also been undertaken by the Border Roads Organisation. I would request him to make arrangements to finish this work earlier so that the runway is completed expeditiously.

As I told you earlier, their work is very slow. It needs to be expedited. With these words I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1986.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri H.M. Patel. I am allotting you 10 minutes.

SHRI H.M. PATEL (Sabarkantha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants—the Second dose of Supplementary Demands for the year 1986-87. Sir, when the Finance Minister introduced his Budget for this current year, he said this : “I have mentioned earlier that the budget deficit at the existing rates of taxes would be Rs. 4095 crores. The proposed Tax measures taken together with relief are estimated to yield a net additional revenue of Rs. 445 crores. This will leave an uncovered deficit of Rs. 3650 crores. In relation to the size of our economy and the stock of money, the deficit is reasonable and non-inflationary”. I wish to lay emphasis on the words ‘non-inflationary’. It was Rs. 3000 and odd crores at the time of the budget presentation. Thereafter came one dose of supplementary demands—they of course also were of a similar size. Now comes another dose which is also estimated at Rs. 3038 crores. The effect of all these cannot but be inflationary. I think the feeling that prices will not rise was a mistake ought by now to have been realised. The prices have risen very substantially since the budget was presented. With these further supplementary grants, the situation is bound to worsen. It is bound to worsen for other reasons also. We have had the misfortune of drought situation prevailing in a number of States to which considerable assistance will have to be given. In my State of Gujarat, this is the second year of drought. Therefore the suffering will be very very severe, very bad from the point of view of availability

of water. I do not say drinking water because the situation is very much worse. It is just shortage of water over a large area. Thousands of villages were affected already ; many more will be affected severely as the time passes. Similar is the case in respect of many other States. It is not only related to the State of Gujarat. There are many other States which have suffered from this. There are many other States which have suffered from floods which have caused severe damages. All these will have to be considered and assisted financially.

Meantimes as you will have realised that another situation has developed and that is the situation created by the special arming of Pakistan by the United States and Pakistan itself having made, reportedly, very substantial progress with its nuclear development. We shall have to pay a serious attention to this situation and that must mean a very radical restructuring of our defence strategy. What that might mean, I do not wish to go into, but certainly it will mean a heavy demand on the resources of the Finance Minister.

Also it seems to me that we are in for a period of prices rising very seriously. What the Finance Ministry's plans are for coping with the situation, I do not know, because they have not taken us into confidence. The Finance Minister has been saying from time to time that the receipts have increased very greatly. I think, the position there is very satisfactory ; undoubtedly they have increased, but that increase falls far short of whatever increase in expenditure has taken place and is taking place. Has the Finance Minister considered any steps at all for reducing Governmental expenditure ? That expenditure is rising steadily. When the next Budget is presented, we shall soon see to what level the expenditure has risen. Do not forget also that there will be yet another dose of Supplementary Demands for Grants. All in all, we are in for a very severe situation, a very serious situation, as a result of which prices will go on rising, and so far as the ordinary citizen is concerned, he is not going to receive any relief at all. There is no scheme for giving him relief such as is being given to government servants or

such as is given to industries and industrial workers. The ordinary citizen has to face the rising prices on his own.

Considerable assistance has to be given to the agricultural community. You have heard the previous speakers referring to the unfortunate situation which faces the agricultural community. Their grievance as regards prices which they are paid for their products remains, and no attention is paid to that. In spite of the fact that in the budget speech and also in certain pronouncements of the Prime Minister himself a deliberate assurance was given that this question would be attended to and it would be seen that the farmers received adequate prices for their products, this has not been the case so far. I hope, this will be attended to.

I do not wish to go into details of the Supplementary Demands. They are needed. Otherwise, he would not have come forward with these. And, of course, they will be passed. But it is the effect that I am concerned with, and that effect, as I said, will be very serious.

I do not wish to say anything more.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak on the Demands for Supplementary Grants (General). The total demands for Rs. 3,038 crores have been presented by the hon. Finance Minister and I support them. The Government employees had to be given some relief after the acceptance of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission and for that reason these demands for supplementary grants have been presented to the House. Through you, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the rural areas of Delhi.

Some times back, bridges, parks and roads were constructed in Delhi in a big way and that gave a clean and tidy look to Delhi. But when we take the case of villages, then we find that there are not

even metalled roads from one village to the other. I am not against the urban areas nor am I complaining why so much money is being spent for development of the urban areas. But, at the same time, government should pay attention to the rural areas of Delhi also. Almost everyday dignitaries come to Delhi and visit villages. We should turn the villages of Delhi into model villages so that the foreign dignitaries can find them neat and clean. Some days back, our Hon. Prime Minister visited many villages and also met the poor people. He saw the atmosphere obtaining there. It is true that India is inhabited by poor people; most villages do not have roads and other facilities also are quite limited and so with a view to improving all this the Government declared the new 20-Point Programme. All the same, the poor in the villages have not received adequate facilities. I would like our hon. Finance Minister to pay attention to the whole of the rural India.

Now, I want to say something more about the villages of Delhi. There, whenever the Delhi Administration or the Central Government acquires land, the villagers are not adequately compensated. It has resulted in great resentment among the villagers. Even after pleading their case with the higher authorities, they do not get full compensation and they are put to much inconvenience also. I would like that the compensation paid to them is at least equal to what is being paid by Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana in their states. I think that land in Delhi is costly and carries a higher price than the land in U.P. or Haryana. The Government should pay at least the same compensation in Delhi also, if not more. I hope Government will give thought to this matter. Some time back, our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had held a farmers' rally in which lakhs of farmers from all parts of the country had participated. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had declared in that rally that the farmers of Delhi who were getting inadequate compensation would be paid adequate compensation. Consequently, this much

[Shri Bharat Singh]

was done that the rate of compensation was increased from 15 percent to 30 per cent. Government increased the amount of grant and the interest was also doubled but in fact even this compensation is very low. I request you to pay good compensation to the farmers whose lands are acquired. If acquisition of land renders some persons jobless, then at least one person from such families should be given employment. There are landless people as also Harijans in villages. They should be employed according to their qualifications so that they may support their families decently. According to my knowledge, the practice had been to allot them plots of 400 yards but, of late, it has been reduced to the size of 250 yards. I want that they should get 400 yards plots again so that they can start some factory there or some other activity to earn their livelihood.

The D.D.A. has developed many colonies by acquiring land of our farmers and poor people and there are good roads, sewerage facilities, open parks, transport facilities and open air places but the villages on whose lands these colonies have been developed, have no facilities like that of roads, drinking water and electricity etc. Villages are becoming dirty. I want that in the villages, where land is acquired, first the roads should be improved, drinking water made available, drainage and sewerage system laid, electricity, parks and community halls provided. I want to thank our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi who has directed to exempt the built-up areas in Delhi. The old settlements of Delhi date back to the times of the Muslim rulers and they have since constructed houses for themselves. The Government was acquiring those places but later our Hon. Prime Minister intervened in the matter and took a right decision to exempt the built-up areas. So, I demand that the Government should pay immediate attention to provide all facilities to the urbanised villages and it is only then that our villages can become the model villages.

Now I want to draw your attention to education. Although there are higher secondary schools in some of our villages, yet our village children cannot secure admission in the city colleges for higher education because of their low percentage of marks. Therefore, besides improving the standard of education the Government should pay attention to opening colleges in the rural areas of Delhi, wherever needed, namely, in Najafgarh, Kanjhawala etc. We want that even if one college is opened there, our rural children would be able to get higher education.

The resettlement colonies were set up in 1975. Much work has been done there between 1980 to 1984 but the sewerage lines and water pipelines are still incomplete. There are no facilities available there. I would like that the authorities should pay attention to the poor people of these resettlement colonies established in villages—17 colonies have been set up in my constituency. The 20-Point Programme envisages availability of food, clothes, shelter and education to the people but today all the programmes are incomplete. The sewerage system, drinking water and community centres are needed. Drinking water is not available and the children in schools study in tents. One tent accommodates as many as a hundred children and I wonder how the teacher can teach so many children. Adequate number of teachers should be appointed there. Sewerage system, water and electricity should be made available in the schools also so that the poor can also educate their children in a proper way.

You must have noticed that the poor people travel to this place with great difficulty. D.T.C. passes are not issued to them. The hon. Minister should pay attention to this problem and give grant to the D.T.C. so that passes for these people can be issued on checking their ration-cards and thus transport facility is made available to them.

There are many educated boys in the villages of outer Delhi. If you happen to visit some employment exchanges, then you will find queues of unemployed

persons there. Government should give them loans under the 20-Point Programme so that they can start some work and thus become self-reliant.

Today the farmer does not get adequate payment for his produce. Some time back, the hail-storm completely destroyed the crops in my area and the farmers got frustrated. They are now sitting idle. I want that the farmers be fully paid for their produce so that they can carry on well in future.

Paddy is coming in the Narela Mandi nowadays but even if it remains there for three days, the farmer does not get the full price and it does not sell. I want that arrangements should be made to purchase their paddy expeditiously and full price paid to the farmer under all circumstances.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to express my views on the second batch of Supplementary Demands brought forward before the House by the hon. Finance Minister. I support these Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government in respect of 1986-87. This is the second batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the current financial year. In this batch there are sixty-six grants and one appropriation and it involves gross additional expenditure of Rs. 3038 crores.

Sir, earlier in the Monsoon Session of Parliament we had the first batch of Supplementary Demands and now in this Winter Session we have the second batch of Supplementary Demands. Quite likely in the ensuing Budget Session, we will have the third batch of supplementary demands. When unforeseen expenditure is being incurred, there is no other go than to bring supplementary demands.

Out of the 3,000 and odd crores rupees of the supplementary demands, you will

see that Rs. 600 crores account for the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations. Another Rs. 800 crores is for payment to Food Corporation of India by way of arrears and also for carrying over the buffer stocks. In this connection, I would like to tell the hon. Finance Minister that it was quite visible that the Pay Commission was doing this exercise and giving its report and huge funds would be required to implement the recommendations. Anyway, even if the exact amount would never have been foreseen, some taken provision could have been made in the Annual Budget.

I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister and his Ministry for the excellent work that they are doing in the field of revenue collection. Revenue collection is increasing more satisfactorily and particularly in the field of raids, unearthing black money, etc., the efforts of the Ministry of Finance and in particular, the efforts of the Finance Minister, Shri V.P. Singh are really commendable. These efforts should be continued vigorously.

But, on the other hand, when the revenue receipts are increasing, our expenditure is also on the increase, rather it is increasing at a very rapid pace. The uncovered deficit of Rs. 3000 crores is also going on increasing and naturally this needs to be handled carefully so that inflationary tendencies are contained and deficit is reduced to the minimum. Compared to 1985-86, it appears that there are quite happy signs in 1986-87. In 1985-86, we had a record trade deficit. Between exports and imports also, there was mounting gap. In the first quarter of 1986-87, it has definitely shown some improvement. The deficit is being narrowed down and the imports are decreasing and exports increasing. This should be continued. But now, with these additional doses of supplementary demands, this may again go up. Therefore, care has to be taken with regard to balance of payments and inflationary tendencies.

I would now come to the report of the

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

Reserve Bank of India. It is stated that the hopes of the Indian economy doing better in 1986-87 than in the previous two years. RBI says that it would seem reasonable to expect that with both agriculture and industry set to grow faster, rate of growth in real national income in 1986-87 would at least be five per cent. According to the Annual Report 1985-86, this is the view that is held by the Reserve Bank of India.

Not only the Reserve Bank of India, but also some individual experts and economists also have painted a rosy picture in a Seminar, for our economy in this year.

"A mid-year review of the economy, prepared by Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah, has shown that 1986-87 should on the whole be a good year but what it means for employment and poverty alleviation will depend on *structural changes* and the use of the *huge foodgrains reserve*."

So, in this way things are running satisfactorily. While implementing the Pay Commission's recommendations, we also have to give grants to different States to meet the damages caused by floods, drought, etc. Besides, there is a series of wage revision going to take place one after another. The Central Government is now implementing this. The State Governments are also under pressure because of this. Some States have already declared that they are going to be at par with the Central Government Pay Scales and naturally, the remaining State Government's employees may also start their agitation to be at par with the Central Government with regard to the pay scales. Wage negotiations are going on in respect of different public undertakings. I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government, through you Sir, that there should be some parity in pay scales and wages, between the Central Government, State Government, Central Public Undertakings, State Public Under-

takings and also in between the Central Government itself. There are a lot of gaps here. So, there should be a comprehensive policy keeping in view in the background that there should be some parity.

The need of the hour is to increase productivity, and to bring down the working expenditure in the field of industries. How can it be done? Our public undertakings are required to generate 70 per cent of their own requirements in the Seventh Plan. With the dismal performance presently, can it be achieved? So, a new work culture is called for. Vigorously, all these things have to be monitored. All expenditure, implementation of different anti-poverty programmes in different States have to be monitored strictly by the Centre with tightening the expenditure and eliminating wasteful expenditure.

I would also like to say that we should give more emphasis in the field of power generation. What will happen in power generation? There is power shortage almost in all the States. We are not working our industries to full capacity due to Power Problem. Therefore, we have to generate more and more power. So, new power Stations, particularly in Orissa Ib Valley Thermal Power Plant, Talcher Power Plant should be properly financed. The Finance Ministry should encourage setting up of these two power plants in Orissa.

Sir, in the field of Railways, the Railway Minister takes the plea that because of paucity of funds, he cannot satisfy your demands, however genuine and justified they may be. I would request the Finance Minister to be liberal in releasing funds for the new Sambalpur-Talcher Railway line and the newly created Sambalpur Railway Division.

With these words, I give my whole hearted support to this Supplementary Demands for Grants and also I am full of praise for the good work done by the Ministry of Finance for curbing the blackmoney.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views on this Supplementary Demands for Grants (General).

Sir, the total Supplementary Demands for Grants (general) is estimated to be Rs. 3038.54 crores and out of this Rs. 600.07 crores all allotted to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission. Another Rs. 600 crores have been allotted to FCI to maintain the national policy of keeping in storage 10 million tonnes of foodgrains. At this juncture, I should congratulate our Indian farmers who have made the country self-sufficient in foodgrains.

Yesterday, our Finance Minister Mr. V.P. Singh reiterated the stand of Government, viz. that the subsidy given to farmers is properly utilized, and they are getting proper benefits. So, I request the Finance Minister to give more and more subsidies to Indian farmers, so that in addition to foodgrains and cotton in which they have already made our country self-sufficient, they can also give us self-sufficiency in oilseeds, in future.

Central Government has allotted Rs. 250 crores as subsidy to FCI, to meet the difference between the actual cost of foodgrains, and the issue price as fixed by Government of India. This itself shows that in our country, there are crores and crores of people who are not even able to purchase foodgrains at the economic cost. That is why we are giving subsidy, and issuing foodgrains at subsidized rates to consumers.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Not in all the States, but only in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : The main cause for poverty is either unemployment for under-employment. So, to eradicate both unemployment and under-employment, Central Government is imple-

menting NREP, RLEGP and other poverty—alleviating programmes which were introduced by the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi who is one of the few great leaders in the world. Poverty is the main reason which causes people to work. Though they work they are not getting proper benefit through their work. This is also one of the reasons for the existence of child labour in India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is common in his constituency. He represents Sivakasi.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN : In India, the number of child labour is the highest in Asia. To eliminate child labour in Tamil Nadu, our leader Dr. M.G. Ramachandran has introduced the nutritious meal programme, through which we are giving free nutritious meals to 80 lakh children. Not only that. We are giving employment to nearly one lakh of people, out of whom 20,000 belong to SCs and STs. More than 25,000, I think, are widows and widowers. This costs the Exchequer nearly Rs. 200 crores. Though it is an unbearable burden to the State Government which has its own limited resources, Dr. MGR is successfully implementing this scheme, not for political reasons but for the common cause of helping children.

15.00 hrs.

We are speaking of child labour and poverty. I think in a few days, we are going to introduce the Child Labour Bill. I request Finance Minister to understand the reasons behind the existence of child labour. While the income of crores and crores of people in India is so low that they are not even able to purchase foodgrains, how can we expect them to enrol their children in schools? So, in order to avoid child labour in future, I request hon. Minister to include our nutritious meals programme in the Plan outlay. Our Chief Minister, whenever he comes to Delhi persuades the Prime Minister and other Ministers to include this scheme in the Plan outlay. I

[Shri N. Soundararajan]

do not know why Government of India is hesitating to do this, and include this scheme in the Plan outlay.

About the SAARC summit held recently in Bangalore a news item has come in 'The Hindu'. It says :

"The Heads of State or Government recognized that meeting the needs of all children was the principal means of human resources development. Children should therefore be given the highest priority in national development planning..."

The news item also said :

"They also believed that it should be possible to ensure at the end of the century, that no child need die or be denied development, for reasons of material poverty in the family."

I congratulate the Prime Minister for having been elected as Chairman at the SAARC meeting. I request Finance Minister to include the nutritious meals programme in the Plan outlay in the light of the pledge taken by the leaders at the SAARC summit, where we were also one of the members.

Not only that ; in Tamil Nadu we are giving free clothes and textbooks to school-going children, in order to lessen the burden on the poor families ; and by introducing this scheme, we are practically seeing to it that the number of drop-outs from schools comes down to the lowest level. The number of children in schools has also gone up very much. Through NREP and RLEGP programmes which are poverty-alleviating measures, we are giving not only employment, but also creating some permanent assets in villages like school and hospital buildings, formation of new roads—and such other permanent assets. It is really a rural-oriented scheme, benefitting the villagers. In order to create facilities for our villagers,—

which have been beyond their imagination so far—these things are being done.

I request hon. Finance Minister to allocate more and more funds to these poverty-alleviating programmes like NREP and RLEGP, as also other programmes.

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants wholeheartedly. I support the Bill, but I have some suggestions to make. I also request the Minister to consider my suggestions. I would like to point out that the Ministry should look into all the suggestions given by different Members, take them very seriously and try to translate them as far as possible, into action.

In the Bill, I do not find any demand for the improvement of rural areas. India is really a land of the villages. Unless and until villages are improved, India cannot progress. We still have villages where no drinking water is available, no roads are there, and people have to walk in the fields. There is no question of cars, jeeps or rickshaws plying. Even bullock carts cannot be used. (*Interruptions*). There is no question of hospitals ; even dispensaries are not there. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam) : The Finance Minister is not present here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I am acting as a scribe for the Finance Minister.

SHRI H. A. DORA : There is no Minister at all in the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : There is a Minister. There is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I am the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I am acting as the scribe of the Finance Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mand-saur) : Sir, the difficulty is that he does not consider the General Budget as an item under Parliamentary Affairs. That is what his difficulty is.

[English]

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Even the primary school is without a school-building in many villages. In many of the villages, a majority of the people depend on agriculture. But there are no irrigation facilities, no deep tubewells; and fertilizers and seeds are available after the season is over.

It is not a new thing; it quite often happens. Some of the villages in India are better off no doubt, but conditions of many of the villages are really deplorable. I suggest that in every budget and supplementary budget, Government of India, should take up a few villages of all States and provide drinking water, dispensary, primary schools, construct connecting roads, arrange for irrigation or and deep tube-wells. What I mean to say is that the government should take up improvement of village life and village economy. In the vast country, unless we take up specific villages each year, it will be difficult to improve the conditions of villages. I know a question will come that this is the work of the State Government. But I demand a plan is taken up. I am suggesting it to the Planning Commission and I am sure if money is provided, all the State Governments will come forward and undertake this task. Specific programme is to be taken up to train young boys and girls for different vocations. A special care should be taken for girls. We should not forget that even now prejudices are there and people do not like to send their daughters anywhere and everywhere. So far girls in certain places special arrangement is to be made.

In many villages, we have people who are talented in different crafts, songs, poems etc. They have a stock of traditional stories, but we do not have plans to

encourage these talents. There must be a definite plan to develop their talents. Their talents will enrich the country.

I also like to say that in my constituency, Contai, there are villages where no sweet water is available. In many villages, there is no deep tubewell, no irrigation facilities; so the economy of that area is going down. 90 per cent of the population is agriculturist. I hope the Minister will consider to have plans to develop a group of villages every year so that all villages in India are developed in a limited time.

I would like to say that in the budget or even in the supplementary budget, the question of nutrition should be taken up. We have nutritious programmes but they are not enough; they should be extended to more areas, because unless we have our strong children, we cannot expect India should grow stronger and stronger; and this nutritious programme is very helpful where it is implemented properly. If you have noticed—I hope all my friends will agree with me—you will find that the children of that area do develop and their health is getting better and better. So, I suggest that even in the supplementary budget there should be some amount of money to extend this nutritious programme to other areas also because this programme is one of the fundamentals to build up our young children.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghajipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Demands presented by the Finance Minister, I want to say a few things.

First of all I would like to say something about the Fourth Pay Commission. The Government of India, on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, has sufficiently increased the salaries and facilities of the Central Government employees. I am not against these increased salaries and facilities but I do not know whether the Centre, while increasing these salaries, had consulted the State Governments or not

[Shri Zainul Basher]

because with this increase the employees of the State Governments have also started demanding pay and allowances and other facilities equal to those of the Central Government employees. Equal pay for equal work is what they are demanding. The State Government employees in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have gone on strike. Presently, functioning of the entire Government machinery in these two States has come to a standstill.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : In Andhra Pradesh also.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : In Andhra Pradesh also, they are going on strike and in other States also the employees must be preparing to go on strike. There is a large scale restlessness in all the State employees because of increase in the pay-scales of the Central Government employees. I want to know that if you have consulted the State Governments, they must have put before you their apprehension that their employees could also demand pay equal to that of the Central Government employees. Did you then give them any assurance that if they faced any shortage of funds for the purpose, you would help them to make up for it. Presently, most State Governments are not in a position to pay salaries and allowances equal to those of the Central government employees.

I take the example of Uttar Pradesh which is the largest State of the country and has the largest number of State Government employees. If their demands are acceded to, the Government will have to part with an amount of Rs. 800 crores. With the payment of these Rs. 800 crores, all the development projects of Uttar Pradesh will come to a standstill. The people of Uttar Pradesh are no more in a capacity to bear the burden of further taxation. I want to know as to what attitude you are going to adopt in this connection and how you are going to help the State Governments because, the salaries of the employees of the State Governments will have to be increased. There is

weight in their demand that they should get equal pay for equal work. The State Government employees do the same type of work which the Central Government employees do, then why lesser pay be given to them and higher pay given to the Central Government employees? After the Fourth Pay Commission's Report, the difference between their salaries has increased to two to two and a half times. Somewhere it is more than two and a half times. With so much difference, how two types of employees will work in this country? You will have to think about this and find a solution of the problem. Without resolving the problem, functioning of the Governments cannot be smooth. I, therefore, draw the attention of the Finance Minister that he should pay immediate attention to the problem of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. What contribution can you make to help call off the strike by Government employees of these States? How much financial assistance can you provide to these States so that the strike there comes to an end?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my second point relates to floods and droughts. Ours is a peculiar country. The geographical position of the country is such that almost every year some State or the other—more than one half of India—remains in the grip of drought and floods. There are so many States which face floods and drought simultaneously. I cannot say about other States because hon. Members from other States have been speaking and will speak about their respective States. I want to mention about Uttar Pradesh here. Uttar Pradesh faced both floods and drought this year. Geographically, Uttar Pradesh is in such a position that hardly a year passes when there are no floods or drought or both are not there. This year the State reeled under both drought and floods. The State Government did whatever it could do so offer relief but it lacks resources to take up relief work on a larger scale. You may be aware that Uttar Pradesh is economically much backward. Every year floods and drought break its economic backbone. If the State takes itself two steps forward

in the matter of development, then the very next year it has to retreat three steps backwards. In such a situation, one fails to understand as to how a backward State like Uttar Pradesh will make progress. No effective scheme has been formulated in Uttar Pradesh to check the menace of floods and drought though it is a State with many rivers. To check floods in Assam, the Brahmaputra Board was set up. Crores of rupees were provided to it. To check floods from the Ganga, the Ganga Board was constituted but not a single paisa was given to it. If the floods from the Ganga are controlled, the two large States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar will benefit. It will not be wrong to say that the largest part of population is affected by the heavy Ganga flood but no effective steps have been taken till today to check it. The effective steps for checking the floods can prove a boon in meeting in drought situation also. If during rains, the excess water from these rivers is collected in reservoirs, then it would not only help control the floods, but would also provide water for irrigation during the drought periods. It is not possible for the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and that of Bihar to take up such huge projects. Some major steps on the national level shall have to be taken for this purpose. The Central Government shall have to provide the entire amount for this purpose and then only can such schemes be implemented. I would request the Minister to activate the Central Ganga Authority for this purpose, and maximum amount should be made available for that purpose, and large-scale arrangements made for controlling floods in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Finally, what I want to say concerns the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies. Uttar Pradesh has a big population. But its quota of kerosene oil is much less in comparison to what the other States get. The number of poor people is comparatively high in Uttar Pradesh. The *per capita* allotment of kerosene oil is very low for Uttar Pradesh. So, Uttar Pradesh stands in greater need of kerosene oil. But the State Government is not

allocating the quota which it demands. I want that the hon. Minister should request the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum to allot the Kerosene oil quota according to the demands of Uttar Pradesh. So is the case of allocation of sugar quota. The festivals of Dussehra, Id and Deepawali are over now, but the people belonging to the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh remained hankering for sugar. They did not get sugar. The State Government is not to blame for that. The Central allocation of sugar was not according to the requirements of the State and even if it was done, then the F.C.I. did not release the quota. Last time, I had informed this House, that the Government of Uttar Pradesh had written to the Central Government, about the fact, that, the F.C.I. officials demand bribe in order to release the quota of sugar. But no action has been taken in that regard so that the F.C.I. officials have become all the more obstinate and have not yet released sugar for U.P. even after allocation for this year. The result has been that all the festivals are now over and the rural people have not been able to get their festival quota of sugar.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister of Finance, to direct the Department of Food and Civil Supplies to allot reasonable quota of sugar to Uttar Pradesh and the F.C.I. should release and distribute this allocated quota from its godowns as early as possible. I am very hopeful, that our hon. Minister of Finance will pay attention to what I have said. Again, the employees of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, especially those belonging to my State, are perturbed over the Report of the Fourth Pay Commission since it has affected them. So I would request you to elaborate in your statement the steps you propose to take to deal with this situation and also state the type of help you propose to render to the State Government in this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura): Well, the present Central

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

Government is characterised for its *ad-hocism* in Cabinet making, in changing the portfolios, in taking new decisions of unheard and unthinkable nature.

Now, in the same Budget exercise—may be third time supplementary will be coming—this is the second Supplementary we are discussing. I shall not be surprised now if by way of an Ordinance, they bring another supplementary the way they are going about.

(Interruptions)

Ad-hocism also is a characteristic, that is of great concern to those who have money and not so much of concern to those who do not have money. That is characterised in your Supplementary Budget as well. In any case, before I go to that, the *ad-hocism* is reflected in the allotment given in the Supplementary Budget. Look at the priorities. The Plan is the priority. Now there is a Minister of Expenditure to control the expenditure. What do we see in the priorities? Under the Plan allotment Head, it is Rs. 787.58 crores as shown in the Supplementary Grants and under Non-Plan Head, it is Rs. 2250.96 crores, i.e. 3/4th for Non-Plan and 1/4th for Plan. Non-Plan is more than the Plan. Since I utter these words, Pay Commission plea will be raised—i.e. Rs. 600 crores. I would like to say one thing. Pay Commission hike is also the creation of the Government policy. In one year only consumer prices have risen by 57% according to official record. And according to non-official record, by how much has it risen? Some of our Members those who care their wives know this because they go to the market. It is much more than 57%. Naturally, if you are to spend Rs. 600 crores, it is your creation. But I would also like to mention that at least from this sum 10% you will get back in the form of P.F. and Income Tax. So, all this is not loss that way. But then this can be avoided in future if this price situation is not so bad. And price situation is bad because of your economic policies, about which I

have no time to go into details. But then, in this non-plan expenditure there is another Rs. 600 crores, that is for loan to the Food Corporation of India for carrying bufferstock.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : That is according to plan.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : This is non-plan expenditure. What is being said is that the Food Corporation used to take loans from the banks earlier. Now you have given the budgetary support for the 10 million tonnes national objective. Do you have only 10 million tonnes as buffer stock now, or are you carrying much more? If you are carrying much more, whom are you subsidising by this budgetary support? I accuse that you are going to subsidise the 'rats and sharks' because large part of it will be eaten up by rats. It is being eaten by rats unless you release it quickly. I would say that had you released all the stock outside the limit of 10 million tonnes and released that through NREP, RL GP and other poverty alleviation programmes, that would have helped employment generation, that would have raised the purchasing power of poor our people, that would have saved us from the rattages and the presence of sharks because from the Food Corporation of India nowadays the traders and roller floor mills can buy unlimited stock at Rs. 205 per quintal. What is the necessity of giving this facility to them, particularly to the traders? I understand from Siliguri to Andhra Pradesh the traders are transporting by trucks the stock of foodgrains bought at Rs. 205 per quintal from the Food Corporation of India. How much money is spent on that and how much profit they are making, so that they can afford this huge transport cost? So, for these sharks you have to subsidise from the budget. Why? I would request that since through the great efforts of our peasants our situation has eased somewhat and 10 million tonnes is the safe limit, I would suggest that you release the rest of the lot over and above the 10 million tonnes. Therefore, this

amount of Rs. 600 crores, I think, should have been spent this way.

Let us now come to some other points. It is supposed to be a plan head—Rs. 12.50 crores' contribution of share capital of nationalised banks for schemes for industrial exports. And then there is the sum of Rs. 125 crores for assistance to export promotion. That is, of course, non-plan. But let us take this export promotion as well as this share capital. It is said that from Rs. 12.50 crores, some money will be given to the nationalised banks who will give loans to engineering industry etc. etc. for their auxiliaries so that they can export better. May I know one thing? There are a total of 80,000 crores of rupees deposits in our nationalised banks. If you have to give something, why not from that? Why budgetary support? Secondly, what is being done by these exporters? Now, the amount of Rs. 125 crores that you are now going to give, is it on actual export performance? No. Over the whole project. But the fact remains that day by day, we are losing our situation in export. A part of the responsibility has to be surely borne by those who swindled the country in the name of export. Therefore, it should be on the basis of actual exports and not on anything else. Then, you are giving some loan or whatever you may be calling, but that would be subsidy after sometime. About this cement industry modernisation, these ACC, Singhania, Bangur and Birla people who are the owners of the cement industry have earned a lot of profit, due to the decontrol policy of the Government. Can't they make their own industry modernised? Why are you creating much bigger deficit? May I know why these funds have to be released from the budgetary source?

Let us come to another extravaganza. Rs. 80 crores are to be spent for acquiring the Asiad proverty from DDA. Really, this is the limit! In this year, when all our villages are suffering from flood and drought and when you have this national poverty alleviation programme, you decided in this year, when there is an in-

creased budgetary deficit, that you have to buy Indira Gandhi Stadium from the DDA and to show that as a budgetary expenditure. May I know, what is the necessity? I understand, the necessity probably is that during the Asiad days you did not want to show much extravaganza, particularly when you were being criticised. This was shown at that time as DDA expenditure. Now, you see the time has come to give money to DDA and probably you have an under-hand under standing that you give from your fund—and later on, we will give. Therefore, why should we really bear this budgetary deficit of Rs. 80 crores for nothing but some extravaganza?

Then, I come to your National Cultural Festival and all that. We are all for culture. But in the name of culture, you are including the culture of extravaganza which is in keeping with your *ad hocism* as well as your real character of the Government. Therefore, I see no reason at all to support the supplementary demands for grants. I absolutely oppose the philosophy behind it. At the same time, I would like to tell you one thing. Even in this big book which has been given to us, I don't see any provision for supporting the States for meeting the emergency of flood and drought. I do not know where they will go. As far as the States are concerned, they are in great trouble to meet this situation. I believe that the States will be getting the money that they require for meeting the situation created by flood and drought.

With these words, I don't think that this supplementary demand for grants needs to be supported by anybody, if they have the conscience.

[Translation]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The economic situation of the country has to be evaluated and the Supplementary Demands have to be presented on the basis of the time and circumstances. That

[Shri R.P. Suman]

is why I support these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

I want to submit to the hon. Minister that there are some States which are extremely backward like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. They are big States and extremely backward ones but the Finance Ministry indulges in discrimination while allocating funds to these States. I would request that the allocation of funds should be according to the area, population and the requirement of the States.

Many of our friends have also drawn your attention to this aspect. Majority of the population of our country lives in the villages. This is a land of the villages, and the condition of the agriculturists and the labourers in our villages is not as good as it ought to be. What is the reason behind it? Some reasons are directly connected with our villages. Hence, I would like to point out, that the condition of our farmers which is going from bad to worse, especially that of our agricultural labour, needs Government's special attention.

Again, the condition of our farmers is indeed pitiable. They are not getting a fair price for their produce and those of our farmer brethren who are engaged in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables are getting very low price for their produce. All their profits are pocketed by the middlemen and the business class. It is for this reason that those articles sell at higher prices in the market and due to that prices also increase. Government should pay special attention to it, and ensure that the farmers get a fair price for their agriculture produce.

Today chemicals and fertilizers are the main requirements of our farmers. And these are becoming more and more expensive today. You should make such arrangement that fertilizers are made available to them conveniently and at a cheap rate. Development and higher production is made possible only if there

is an adequate supply of water and fertilizers. Hence, Government must ensure that fertilizers are made available to them at a fair price, and irrigation facilities like canals and tubewells are also made available to them, so that they could increase their capacity for higher agriculture produce.

Government must ensure that the projects which it sanctions, must be time-bound and must be completed within the stipulated period. There are many Schemes, the completion of which takes two to two and a half times or even more than the time allotted for their completion. On account of this, there is escalation of costs. In this connection, I would like to give an example. There is Tanda-Thermal Power Project in my constituency and its construction was started in 1979. The initial cost of the Project was Rs. 159 crores. More than Rs. 300 crores have been spent on it since then. Yet, not a single unit of this project has started operation till today, whereas the target was that one of its units would be operational by the year 1982. Therefore, it is seen that because they are not completed in time, their cost increases. Government continued to bear the excess costs and it thus increased its financial burdens. It is for this reason that the nation is suffering today. Therefore, I would like to say, that whatever projects are started or are sanctioned, must be made time-bound, and they must be completed within that time-limit fixed for their completion so that Government does not have to bear the burden of the extra expenditure. Only when such arrangement has been made, our country's development shall move at a rapid pace. Today, most of the population of the entire country is facing the drinking water problem. There are certain areas, in many states where there is an acute problem of shortage of drinking water supply. Even, in some areas of Delhi there is an acute shortage of drinking water. People are using unclean water for drinking purpose. The Government must act quickly and with speed in this regard and ensure that pure drinking water is made available to all our people

so that the common infectious diseases which are spreading may be controlled.

Today, the Government is implementing various programmes for the welfare of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes and more funds are also being provided for the purpose but it is seen that these funds are being utilised properly. The benefits from the Special Component Programme which has been specially framed for the welfare of the Schedule Castes are not fully reaching the poor. The condition of the poor has been deteriorating in all the States. The allocated funds are not reaching these classes, due to which the intended welfare of those people is not taking place. It is for this reason that the Scheduled Castes are getting exploited today. Therefore, it should be ensured that whatever funds are allocated for their welfare should definitely reach those poor people and labourers. Government must certainly frame a policy in this regard because Government desires to improve their lot and lift them above the poverty line.

I regret to say that in Uttar Pradesh, there is no committee at the district level to evaluate the utilization of funds allocated under the Special Component Programme. How can there be any evaluation when State level meetings in this regard are held barely once in six months. Therefore, it must be ensured that whatever money is spent for the benefit of the poor actually reaches them and they are able to derive benefits from it.

Besides, a lot of money is being spent under the NREP and the RLGP, and many link roads are being constructed. But we will have to pay a good deal of attention towards this because the development of the rural areas is possible only when there are proper roads to reach the villages, and our agriculturists are able to transport their produce to the local markets and are able to come out of their villages. So, Government must pay attention to this aspect. Roads must be constructed and electric power should be supplied to the rural areas. On account

of the power problems, several far-flung areas are under the grip of drought. Therefore, Government should pay special attention to this matter.

I would like to make one more submission. I have clear information, particularly regarding the flood-hit districts, that there are certain districts which get floods every year, as for example, my Jaunpur district which gets floods every year. So, crores of rupees are spent every year for the flood relief operations. I would suggest that the Government should take steps for the permanent control of floods in areas which get floods every year and are devastated, and relieve the people of these areas of the needless burden and also reduce the expenditure that is incurred on account of floods every year. Some permanent flood control measures must be adopted.

The Fair Price Shops for foodgrains opened in the rural areas are not functioning properly. The people living in these rural areas are not able to get Kerosene oil and other essential commodities in a proper way. Hence the Government must ensure that these commodities reach those sections of society.

With these words, I now conclude.

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, I support the supplementary demands. Under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister and the Energetic Finance Minister the Government has been able to make substantial progress in the economy. Inflation has been contained unnecessary control from the economy has been removed and production has been increased in all the productive sectors. I congratulate the Govt. for this achievement. I hope that the same trend will continue in the years to come.

The hon. Minister has demanded an amount of Rs. 1590 crores on revenue account for meeting the expenditure on account of the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

[Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan]

In this context I want to say one thing. The Govt. must take all steps necessary to improve the efficiency of its employees. The hon. Prime Minister has given shape to programmes for the purification of the Govt. machinery and also for improving its efficiency. I welcome the steps taken by the Govt. to punish corrupt officials and remove them from service. However, in this context I would like to caution the Govt. about one thing. There is a tendency among the higher officials to misuse their powers and harass and oppress their subordinates. They must be strictly controlled. Similarly, it is necessary to amend the present procedures and rules in order to avoid administrative delay. The Govt. must fix a time limit for taking decisions on particular issues. If any officer is found delaying a disposal of a file that should be regarded as dereliction of duty on his part and action should be taken against him. If that is done then we will be able to avoid administrative delay and to a great extent reduce corruption. I hope the Govt. will take suitable steps in this respect.

Some of the demands pertain to rural development. The Govt. is spending crores of rupees under IRDP, NREP and other programmes. Recently the reserve bank conducted a study into the implementation of these anti-poverty programmes and came up with the conclusions that there are many deficiencies in the implementation. A few weeks ago there was a conference held of State Ministers Incharge of rural development in which our Minister pointed out certain deficiencies in the implementation of these programmes. He also said that Govt. would take all necessary steps to remove these deficiencies. A major deficiency is that the representatives of the people do not have an active role in the implementation. But now the Govt. has issued instructions to the Chief Minister to ensure greater participation of the representatives of people in the implementation. Sir, if these programmes are implemented effectively we will be able to change the very complexion of our villages. In this con-

text I wish to point out that Kerala, is one of the few states which have implemented these programmes effectively. I want to make a point in this regard. Under the rural employment programme a part of the wages is paid to the workers in foodgrains. The centre is allotting only wheat for this purpose. The people of Kerala are used to eating rice and therefore they do not use wheat. We are not able to attract more workers to this programme because of this. Therefore, the centre should allot rice in place of wheat.

My next point is with regard to the demand in respect of defence. I take this opportunity to demand that the naval academy at Ezhimala should be set up as quickly as possible. It has been delayed already. Similarly, it is a long standing demand of Kerala that a defence undertaking should be set up in that State. But no step has been taken in this regard. I demand that an ordnance factory should be set up in Kerala during the 7th Five Year Plan itself. I would also demand that the naval base at Cochin should be developed during the 7th five year plan.

Now, I come to demand in respect of tourism. This demand is for attracting more and more foreign tourists towards India. I welcome the various steps being taken by the Govt. for the development of tourism. Sir, Kerala is in all respects a paradise for tourists. Particularly, Palghat which is lying in the lap of beautiful Western Ghats has immense tourist potential. On many occasions in the past I had demanded in this House that a tourist complex linking Malampuzha, Nelliampati, Parampkullam, Silent Valley etc. The hon. Minister Shri Bhagat ji had assured me that it would be considered. But nothing worthwhile has been done. This complex if set up will be able to attract the large number of foreign tourists. Kerala has many other places which have great potential for tourism development. Therefore, a comprehensive scheme for its development should be formulated and adequate financial allotment should be made. With these words

I once again support the supplementary demands and conclude my speech.

(English)

SHRI M.R. SAIKIA (Nowgong) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to explain the grim situation prevailing this year in the State of Assam. In the early part of the year, unprecedented drought took place in Assam causing heavy damages to crops such as paddy, jute, sugarcane, tea, etc., to forests, fisheries, sericulture, drinking water system and irrigation works, for which the State Government, after making an internal assessment, submitted a memorandum to the Union Government requesting for financial help to the tune of Rs. 80 crores. But the entire situation changed all of a sudden. Immediately after the sowing of *sali* paddy and when the farmers were looking forward to a good cultivation, incessant and heavy rains started all over the State causing extensive damages to dwelling houses, crops such as paddy, sugarcane, jute, tea, etc., forests, fisheries, sericulture, bridges, roads, culverts, drinking water installations, electrical installations, public health centres, State dispensaries, educational institution buildings, etc. Thousands of people had to run to places of safety. Most of the areas remained cut off from the district headquarters and in large areas there was disruption of surface communications which made movement of relief materials and rescue parties extremely difficult. People had to take recourse to boat communication only which again was neither adequate nor locally available. Thousands of people had to be shifted to relief camps located in educational institutions, buildings of worship and also thousands of people had to take shelter on the national highways. More than 23 lakhs of people and more than 4 lakhs of families had been badly affected. Not only that, the National Highway running through the districts of Nowgong, Karbi Along remained closed for regular traffic for days together. Road communication with Upper Assam remained closed for more than a week. Even the road and railway

communication with Karimganj and Cachar districts remained closed for more than 10 days.

It is unprecedented because it caused huge amages to the economy of the State. The State Government, after making a thorough assessment, submitted a memorandum requesting the Union Government to extend financial help to the tune of Rs. 400 crores. Assam being a poor State, the State Government would not be able to cope with the grave situation and would not be able to restore the State to the pre-flood position and to re-build its economy unless financial assistance is extended by the Union Government. Therefore, through you Sir, I request the Finance Ministry to make funds available to the State so as to enable the State Government to cope with this grave situation.

The people of Assam wanted some permanent measures to protect themselves against floods and droughts. In this connection I may refer to two multi-purpose projects prepared by Brahmaputra Board which are yet to be implemented. I request the Union Government to provide financial assistance for early implementation of these multi-purpose projects on Subhansiri river and Dhing river.

Excess of water and drought create havoc and cause extensive damage to our economy every year. Due to the increased incidence of drought and flood and the raising demand for more water for industry and agriculture as well as for domestic purpose, it has become necessary to formulate a national water policy. I would suggest the Union Government to prepare some national water policy so that the people in general throughout the country may be prevented from droughts and floods. I urge upon the Union Government to make available funds for execution and implementation of such national projects.

We are very much concerned about the regional imbalances in respect of economic development of the country. One of

[Shri M. R. Saikia]

the main causes of this is chaos and disorder that take place in different parts of the country. Therefore, we must do away with this.

In the Assam Accord made between the Union Government and the leaders of ASSU and Ganā Parishad, it was declared that one more refinery would be established in Assam. It was also declared that steps would be taken for construction of roads and fencing along the border of Assam to check infiltration from across the border. But nothing has been done so far. A suspicion arises in the mind of the people of Assam about the sincerity of the Union Government with regard to the implementation of the Assam Accord. Therefore, I urge the Union Government to make the fund available for the construction of these projects and the refinery in Assam.

Sir, in the last Budget Session the Petroleum Minister declared on the Floor of the House that steps would be taken for expansion and modernisation of Digboi oil refinery which is one of the oldest refinery in Asia and also for expansion and modernisation of Bongaigaon complex. Nothing has happened so far. I urge upon the Union Government to take positive measures for the implementation of these promises made on the Floor of the House so as to remove suspicions from the minds of the people of Assam. With these words I thank you and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the demands for grants presented by the hon. Minister of Finance. Out of these, grants will be provided to the State Governments and Union territories.

I would like to raise a few points regarding my constituency. There are 9 to 10 rivers in my constituency, Morena. There are no means of transportation between these river and it causes great inconvenience to the farmers. I want that

the area should be surveyed and the hon. Minister of Finance should see as to where the bridges or culverts are needed. In addition, I would like to say that in Morena area, in spite of 9 to 10 rivers, the irrigation facility is quite inadequate. Therefore, lift irrigation should be provided there from these rivers so that the farmers get full irrigation facility.

With these words, I support the Budget.

15.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar)
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I appreciate the work of the hon. Minister of Finance who has acted courageously and wisely. I also appreciate the officers and employees of the Central Board of Direct taxes and the Central Board of Excise and Customs for establishing a record in mobilising additional resources in their own way.

Sir, as per the target of Seventh Five Year Plan, we had to collect Rs. 13,000 crores by additional resource mobilisation and till now our hon. Minister of Finance has collected Rs. 10,000 crores by mobilising additional resources. The Seventh Five Year Plan is a very ambitious plan and the hon. Members of the Opposition, press and people outside the House had expressed doubts about the availability of resources for the Plan. Our Hon. Prime Minister had emphatically said that Government would achieve the targets fixed in the Seventh Five Year Plan without making any reduction therein. I thank the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Finance that they have collected an additional amount of Rs. 10,000 crores in first two years of the Plan by mobilising additional resources and now there is every possibility that the remaining amount of the plan will also be collected by additional resource mobilisation. In addition, Rs. 4,500 crores have been collected till September through MODVAT Scheme which is a new taxation system for industrial centres. It is

also another source of resource mobilisation. In addition to it, the hon. Minister of Finance has unearthed black money about which hon. Members of the Opposition used to say that black money had increased considerably and it was one of the factors which had aggravated the economic condition of our country. The hon. Minister of Finance and our Central Government deserve appreciation for their tireless efforts in this direction.

The results of the raids conducted on millionaires and other rich houses are before us. Now every citizen of our country has realised that not only the common man but even the biggest guns would not be spared if they indulge in tax-evasion. Today, the common man has confidence and this belief that the hidden money or money saved by tax evasion will be recovered from them. It is admirable achievement in itself for which I thank the Hon. Prime Minister, hon. Finance Minister and the Central Government.

Moreover, I would like to submit that apart from resource mobilisation, we have set a development target of Five per cent to be achieved during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Our Reserve Bank has stated that our economic policies and the development we are making in our country is itself a good augury, and I hope that in the near future, we would definitely achieve the target of our economic progress.

Moreover, I would also add that during the Sixth Five Year Plan, we had adopted poverty alleviation programmes under which there was a target to benefit one crore fifty lakh families. But I am happy that under the said programme one crore and sixty one lakh families have been benefited. Similarly, our Hon. Prime Minister has given self-employment programme for the upliftment of the urban poor living below poverty line. Under this programme, they can take loan of Rs. 5,000 from the Banks without security. Now the urban poor are also getting benefits under the self-employment scheme hitherto available only to the rural poor

under I.R.D.P. It is also an admirable step in itself.

Sir, you know that the opposition Members criticise the loan *melas*. But I would submit that this year such *melas* were organised in Rajasthan and in my district Alwar, such camps were organised in every Panchayat on October 14 and the target of the whole year was achieved. In these *melas*, the loans were distributed to the poor people. The poor people are benefited under I.R.D.P. and TRYSEM Programmes in the presence of Bank Officials, development officers and other officers engaged in development programmes. It is, therefore, obvious that it will greatly benefit the poor living below poverty line.

In the end, I once again thank the Hon. Finance Minister and the Central Government for taking up programmes which are extremely useful to improve the economic condition of the poor and we shall succeed in our efforts. I once again thank the hon. Minister of Finance and the Government for such programmes.

16.03 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : SECOND
CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTH
ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR
REGIONAL COOPERATION
HELD AT BANGALORE

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Sir, The Second Summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation held in Bangalore, on the 16th and 17th November, 1986, marked an important stage in the evolution of the world's largest and most recent regional association. Inaugurated on the auspicious occasion of Kartik Purnima and of the birth anniversaries of the Prophet Mohammad and Guru Nanak Devji, the Summit reaffirmed our faith in promoting the common

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

good of our peoples through cooperative solutions to shared problems.

Under the pioneering leadership of Bangladesh, SAARC has been nurtured from concept to reality in the first crucial year of its existence. During our Chairmanship we shall endeavour to consolidate these gains while giving new dimensions to interaction and enriching our cooperation with new content.

The areas of cooperation identified directly affect the lives and well-being of the majority of our peoples. They include agriculture forestry, meteorology, natural disaster management, the upliftment of women and child development. We have also resolved to jointly combat the twin, the often inter-related, evils of drug trafficking and terrorism. Our cooperation has been institutionalized with the decision to set up a permanent Secretariat in Kathmandu for monitoring and coordinating the implementation of programmes. The basic thrust of our effort is to promote people-to-people contacts at all levels to cut through constraints and close the gap in our knowledge of each other.

At Nehru Nilayam in Nandi Hills, my colleagues and I identified further areas of possible cooperation for strengthening popular participation and interaction. These include radio and television programmes, tourism, the exchange of scholars, a regional documentation centre and an organized volunteers' exchange programme for work in agriculture and forestry extension.

I believe that such people-to-people contacts would not only supplement inter-governmental effort but open up new areas of untapped potential collaboration. More important, such contacts would lead to a greater appreciation of common aspirations and needs, as well as of the complementarities in our economies. It would strengthen friendship and trust, which would create the climate for greater collective self-reliance and inter-

dependence. This in turn would inevitably enhance the collective stake in regional peace and stability. There is perhaps no surer way of breaking out of the old moulds of our colonial heritage and combating the tyranny of lingering suspicious and animosities than by creating an enduring structure of regional co-operation.

The Bangalore Declaration and other documents adopted at the Second SAARC Summit made an important contribution towards the realisation of these common goals.

SAARC is not a political association. Bilateral issues are outside its framework. The Bangalore Summit did, however, provide a useful opportunity for an exchange of views with other leaders on bilateral, regional and international issues. I had meetings with the President of Bangladesh, the King of Bhutan, the President of Maldives, the King of Nepal, the Prime Minister of Pakistan and the President of Sri Lanka. A separate statement on these bilateral meeting will be made later this week by Government.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL) 1986-87—
Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Minister of Finance. Obviously, these are the outcome of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. The recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission will result in an additional burden of Rs. 6,000 crore on the country and of about Rs. 2,000 crore on the Central Government alone. It has also affected the States. The Government employees of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are on strike. Everywhere the State Government employees are demanding the same facilities and enhanced bonus as

recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission for the Central Government employees. It will create an additional burden of Rs. 700 crores on Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 200 crores on Rajasthan. I would like to submit that Government employees in various States are on strike for the last 5 to 10 days but the financial position of the States does not permit them to bear the additional burden of enhanced salaries. Therefore, the Central Government should come forward to help the State Governments by allocating additional grants to them so that they may deal with the situation arising out of strikes. In this regard I would like to submit one more point that whenever any report of famine, floods or drought is received by the Central Government from any State, the Central Government sanctions only 1/10th or 1/15th part of the actual demand made by the concerned State for the relief work. My constituency, i.e., Kota was affected by floods and a Central team was sent to assess the flood situation which submitted its report after on-the-spot inspection of 2 to 4 hours. We had asked for a grant of Rs. 32 crores but only Rs. 7 crores were sanctioned. This should not happen. Whenever the Centre sends a team for inspection, they should issue clear instructions to the team to make a through inspection of the actual damage caused.

Similarly, the famine situation in Rajasthan is grim and all the 27 districts are in its grip. Rajasthan Government has submitted a memorandum to the Centre demanding Rs. 800 crores to deal with the famine but no action has yet been taken by the Centre. I would request the Minister of Finance that since there is acute paucity of drinking water, fodder for cattle, and shortage of employment opportunities in these areas, he should take immediate action on such memoranda and the Centre should sanction *ad-hoc* grant to the State Government immediately. The people are migrating from these villages and 25 to 30 per cent people have already migrated along with their cattle and are living 200 to 300 km. away from their villages. Under such circumstances, about 80 per cent population of

Rajasthan has been affected by the famine. The Central Government should, therefore, pay immediate attention to their memorandum and sanction *ad-hoc* grant to the State Government.

16.12 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Moreover, prices are rising rapidly. The prices of sugar and oil have risen very fast. We are blindly importing various things in the name of new technology which has destabilised our economy. If we go on doing so, it will affect our economy instead of helping it. Government should stop the concessions being given on imports and should fully assist the exporters. With these words, I once again request him to take immediate action on the memorandum submitted by the Rajasthan Government regarding famine in Rajasthan.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to intervene in this debate very briefly. The demands are there. They are 107 in number. It amounts to Rs. 3038.54 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is only the Minister, who intervenes.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I have been representing the Jammu and Kashmir State. I have the same figure.

Mr. Chairman, it is not a very big amount of money with the Ministry of Finance wants us to sanction and it is customary to have a discussion and pass these demands.

While, I agree with the people who have supported these demands, but I want to invite the Ministry's attention to one area of thrust and the area of thrust which Mr. V.P. Singh and his colleagues must consider is the area of correcting regional imbalances. While I invite the Ministry's attention to this aspect, I request them to consider my plea for

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

greater funding for Jammu and Kashmir, for its overall development.

I will not delve deeper and get involved in details, but will repeat what I have been saying, viz. that Jammu & Kashmir has not received an adequate share in public sector industries. I will not quote figures; they must be known to the hon. Minister who is sitting here. But I would request the Minister to see whether J & K has received a share, so far as public sector industries are concerned. It is roughly Rs. 30,000 crores—I mean the amount the nation has invested on public sector industries. It is now for you to see whether J & K has received any share: apart from the HMT factory at Srinagar, there is hardly any public sector industry. I do not say it is a deliberate policy; but here and there are imbalances. But now we feel safe in the hands of the couple of Ministers that we have in the Ministry of Finance. They must now correct these imbalances, not only in J & K, but throughout the country.

So far as Jammu & Kashmir is concerned, I would invite your particular and pointed attention to correcting imbalances so far as investment in public sector industries is concerned. The next area which I would request you to consider for investments would be, for instance, the electronic industry. It was Madam Indira Gandhi who made a statement in Parliament that she would consider Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and other mountainous regions in the country for the establishment of these electronic industries, because these industries are capital-light, and they do not create any pollution. But Government of India has yet to take the initiative, so far as electronic industries are concerned, i.e. so far as their setting up these industries in Jammu & Kashmir is concerned.

Another area would be Tourism; we have our own Ministry of Tourism in J & K. But ultimately it is the responsibility of Government of India. Recently,

we were fortunate to have the Prime Minister in Jammu and Srinagar. He himself saw that our State required attention, so far as tourism was concerned. One area where he could come directly and help the State Government is to remove pollution in the Dal Lake. That is a fine lake. I once saw the Geneva Lake, and how human beings in Geneva were very careful about pollution. And God has given us a very great gift in Dal Lake, and that is a centre of attraction for international tourists. And that lake is full of pollution, as was seen by the hon. Prime Minister recently. The removal of pollution from Dal Lake could be a project in which you could directly help the State Government.

The Prime Minister made certain commitments in Jammu & Kashmir, and I am very sorry to say that this document does not reflect the commitments made before the people of J&K. He said there, that he would ask for funding for certain agro-based industries, for removal of pollution of Dal Lake, and for organizing a very big project of sewerage for Srinagar. He also, at Jammu, committed himself to greater funding for the completion of the railway line upto Udhampur. The work there has been very sluggish. It was a project for five years; and Rs. 70 crores were to be spent. It is already the seventh year, and to my knowledge, only Rs. 11 crores have been spent, out of Rs. 70 crores. But the Prime Minister was conscious of this. The Minister's commitment now will perhaps involve Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 30 crores. But this document does not reflect the hon. Prime Minister's commitment.
(Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Wait for the Budget.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : But he has come forward with these Demands; and he must have respect for the hon. Prime Minister's commitments.

So, if not more, we have a very limited period of working in Jammu & Kashmir

State because of climbing. So, I would request the hon. Minister that when he replies to the debate—in this debate, I have invited his attention to certain areas of Jammu & Kashmir State—he will kindly give his ideas as to how he wants to organise his Ministry's action, so far as these areas are concerned. He will kindly convince me as to why he has not reflected the hon. Prime Minister's commitment to certain very important areas, which he wanted should receive attention of the Government of India over a period of time.

Now, Prof. Ranga, the senior-most member in this august House—when he corrects me, I feel honoured—says that I must wait for the Budget Session. All right, I can wait for the Budget Session.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : You need not have any apprehension. If the Prime Minister has committed anything, it will be honoured.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Thank you very much. Out of overall saving, he can organise the effort to respond to the demands from the Jammu & Kashmir State. When the Budget Session is there and the budget is framed, you will take into consideration water resources and source of energy. We have tremendous water resources in Jammu & Kashmir State, and most of the waters are flowing wastefully to Pakistan. We could generate electricity not only for the State of Jammu & Kashmir but for other deficit areas also of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, our hon. Minister has presented total Supplementary Demands of about Rs. 10,000 crores. The demands of about Rs. 3,000 crores have been presented now and the same were presented earlier also. Whenever they want, Supplementary Demands are presented in every session and that increases the inflation. When there is inflation, the deficit

budget will be there and when there is deficit budget, the prices go up. I would like to submit that at present total amount of annual budget is increased almost every year. Let us see the condition of price rise. The prices of all articles have gone up and the inflation has increased by 9.5 per cent.

In addition to inflation, Shri Poojary, while replying in the Rajya Sabha on 11.11.86, had stated that at present we had a debt equivalent to Rs. 27,43,220 lakhs. Apart from this debt he also informed us about the amount they had to spent on subsidy. I would like to know the rate at which dearness allowance has increased. I would like to give the figures of the price-rise and you will come to know the extent to which prices have gone up.

The most important issue which is troubling the poor is the price rise. The main reason for the price rise is that Government goes on increasing its expenditure every year. Wasteful expenditure and non-developmental expenditure of the Government goes on increasing. Government declares in the newspapers that they will curtail their expenditure. The price rise creates difficulties for the common people. I would like to submit that due to price rise, people have to pay higher rates for the essential commodities and that creates much difficulty to the general public. Apart from this, there is one more point that the number of rich people, who pay direct taxes, has come down and the number of those people who pay indirect taxes, has increased. I would like to prove it by giving figures. In 1951, the extent of direct taxation was 43.3 per cent whereas during 1985-86 it has come down to 19.3 per cent. Similarly, the indirect taxation in 1951 was 56.7 per cent which has now increased by 18.7 per cent. It means that more burden has been put on the poor. Now the people, who had capacity to pay, did not pay. By doing so, Government have not done any good. As per Government policy, they can neither curtail wasteful expenditure nor non-

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

developmental expenditure. So, they must change the present policy.

Rajasthan is in the grip of dreadful famine for the fifth time. It appears that Government considers famine in Rajasthan as a general phenomenon. Our hon. Minister is our neighbour and perhaps he is aware of our plight very well. At present, the people of Rajasthan have no purchasing power. Drinking water is not available to them, fodder is not there, cattle are about to die, people are fleeing and vacating their houses. Thus, their condition is deteriorating. I have requested the Government several times to kindly provide help to the State Government but they have not yet taken any decision. Our agriculture Minister, Shri Dhillon, is present in the Houses and he knows the conditions in Rajasthan, but the necessary help, which should have been given to Rajasthan, is not being provided. For this I request the Minister of Finance to provide full assistance to Rajasthan. I would like to tell you by giving figures as to how non-developmental expenditure of Government is increasing. Shri Gadhvi has stated in a reply on July 22, 1986 as follows :

[English]

From 1974-75 to 1984-85 the main expenditure, non-developmental expenditure, namely Defence, interest and payments, police and Food subsidies, increased from Rs. 3,670 crores to Rs. 14,794 crores.

[Translation]

It is a recent reply. It is also because of non-developmental and wasteful expenditure that Rs. 200 crore of the Banks are written off every year. There is shortage of time and the hon. Minister and the hon. Chairman will say that we do not maintain discipline. I want to say that Government should impose discipline on those who break it but he should not impose it on our speaking. This discipline is not being imposed on wasteful and non-development expenditure. When Mr.

Chairman occupies the Chair, he imposes discipline on the speakers but there is no such discipline imposed on wasteful expenditure.

We are doing a lot of work in the field of family planning. But whereas Japan has succeeded in reducing its population what have we achieved in this regard? Government has spent billions of rupees on it but what have we achieved? We could not reduce our population. Government should find out the shortcomings in this programme. I want that targets should be fixed for every town and every village. At present targets are fixed for the districts. Targets should be fixed at village and town levels to make the family planning programme a success. If the population growth is not checked, it would be very dangerous for the country.

Similarly, much wasteful expenditure is being incurred on irrigation projects which is also causing great loss to us. We are not moving towards irrigation even by a drip. Our canals are not brick-lined. In Punjab, on the one hand and is being spoiled by excess water and on the other, water is flowing unutilised. The entire expenditure is being incurred at wrong places. This wasteful expenditure has considerably reduced the percentage of G.N.P. I want to point out only one thing that if Government does not reduce its wasteful expenditure, the deficit will increase and the prices will go up and that is what is happening.

In the end, I would like to bring a very important issue to your notice. In Rajasthan, about two crore people have been affected by the recent dreadful famine. Shri Gadhvi is our neighbour and he knows the condition of famine-stricken areas. Shri Dhillon is also sitting in the House, so I want that both the Ministers must make an announcement about the assistance to be given to Rajasthan. All the Members from Rajasthan have laid more stress on this point. I hope Government will consider this matter on priority basis. I want that both the Ministers, Shri Gadhvi and Shri

333 St. by member re : certain
informations given by
Minister of Textiles on
behalf of

KARTIKA 28, 1908 (SAKA)

Minister of Water 334
Resources on 6-11-1986
in reply to SQ No. 41

Dhillon should jointly visit the famine-stricken areas to know the actual condition of the people and then do something for them.

16.33 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE :
CERTAIN INFORMATION GIVEN BY
MINISTER OF TEXTILES ON BEHALF
OF MINISTER OF WATER RESOUR-
CES ON 6.11.1986 IN REPLY TO SQ
NO. 41 REGARDING INCHANPALLI
PROJECT

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adila-
bad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, With your
permission, I make the following state-
ment under Direction 115 :—

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, deputising for the Minister of Water Resources on 6th November, 1986, while replying to S.Q. No. 41 had categorically stated that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had not sent any reply to a letter of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, dated the 2nd May, 1985 on the subject of holding a ministerial level meeting to sort out the problem of Ichampalli Project and to constitute the task force to assess the area under submersion. I quote what Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha had then stated repeatedly :

“The Chief Minister of Maharashtra wrote as back as 2nd May, 1985, no reply has been received from the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to this letter. Why cannot he speak to the Chief Minister ?”

“But I could not understand why the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh cannot reply to letter of May, 1985 and write back”.

“But there should be some keenness or desire on the part of the present Chief Minister to take up this matter and reply to the letter”.

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, repeated the same answer even when I put a supplementary question pointing out that the reply was not based on facts.

As a matter of fact, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had been relentlessly pursuing the matter with the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh regarding such a meeting.

The Chief Minister of A. P. replied to the letter of Maharashtra Chief Minister of 2nd May, 1985 referred to in his reply by Hon'ble Minister Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha on 13.7.1985 agreeing to the Inter-State meeting at the ministerial level and suggesting 26.7.1985 for the meeting. A letter was also addressed to Shri Motilal Vora, C.M. of Madhya Pradesh regarding the convenience of Madhya Pradesh.

Sri Shivajirao Patil Nilangekar, C.M. of Maharashtra through his letter of 22.7.1985 conveyed his inability even to depute the Minister for irrigation for the meeting in view of the budget session of the State Legislature, which he said would continue till 7th August, 1985. He agreed for a suitable date for the meeting after this.

Shri Motilal Vora, C.M. of Madhya Pradesh also replied on 22nd July, 1985 stating that since the Vidhan Sabha was in session which would continue upto 14th August, 1985, the proposed ministerial level meeting may be held sometime in September '85.

Once again on 22nd June, 1986 the C.M. of A.P. wrote to Shri Chavan, C.M. of Maharashtra requesting him to indicate a convenient date for the meeting. Simultaneously Sri Motilal Vora was also addressed for his convenience.

On 17th July, 1986 Shri Motilal Vora replied that while the ministerial level meeting should precede a meeting at the level of Chief Ministers, the date of the meeting was left to the C.Ms. of A.P. and Maharashtra.

[Shri C. Madhav Reddy]

The State Minister for Irrigation then wrote to the concerned Minister of Maharashtra on 23.8.1986 proposing holding of the meeting in the second week of September, 1986 at Hyderabad. There has been no reply to this.

On 26th July, 1986 the Maharashtra Chief Minister wrote to C.M. to A.P. in reply to his letter of 22nd June, 1986 that he would be glad to host the proposed meeting sometime in September, 1986 and asking for definite dates from the C.M. of A.P. after knowing the convenience of Madhya Pradesh.

To this, the C.M. of A.P. replied on 1st September, 1986 agreeing to attend the meeting as proposed in Bombay in September '86. Regarding the specific date, a date convenient to the Maharashtra C.M. during the second week of September 1986, or, should this be found inconvenient a date between 22nd and 27th September '86 was proposed.

In reply to this, on 18th September, 1986 C.M. of Maharashtra replied that due to other engagements fixed earlier the dates proposed were not convenient and that "next mutually suitable dates will be fixed shortly in consultation with you". Nothing further is heard from him.

Thus, it is evident that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has been vigorously pursuing this matter and the allegations made by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had not replied to the letter written to him by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra as early as in May, 1985 is incorrect and misleading.

I, therefore, urge Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha to state the correct factual position in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM
NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir, The factual
position with regard to the matter raised

by Shri C. Madhav Reddy is as under :

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have not sent to the Centre copies of their correspondence with the Chief Ministers of the other States, namely Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, in this regard. In their letter No. 66/Ir. X/86-4 dated 13th May, 1986 in connection with a letter received from Shri J. Chokka Rao, M.P., the Andhra Pradesh Government had stated that "In the meanwhile the State of Maharashtra has suggested for the constitution of a Task Force of the Chief Engineers of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh in the first instance to convene a meeting to assess the submersion of reserve forest areas under the project and prepare Environmental aspect of the Project to get it cleared. This aspect is receiving the attention of the Government." This indicates that in May 1986 the action on the Maharashtra Chief Minister's letter dated 2nd May, 1985 was resting with the Andhra Pradesh Government.

After receipt of the Parliament Question No. 41 for answer on 6.11.1986, the Ministry had sought detailed material through telex messages for reply to the question from the State Governments concerned namely Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. No such material was received from any of the State Governments addressed giving details of the *inter-se* correspondence among the States.

It may therefore be stated that the Statement made in the Lok Sabha on 6.11.1986 was based on the material available at the disposal of the Centre. As the Central Government was unaware of the correspondence from the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh and the Andhra Pradesh Government, the statement made by me regarding non-receipt of a reply from the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh was based on lack of knowledge of this correspondence and there is no deliberate intention to mislead the House.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, the reference to Chokka Rao's letter is irrelevant.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : He should apologise to the House.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Sir, he has deliberately misled the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The fact remains that there was correspondence between the Maharashtra Chief Minister and the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister. As I had indicated in my statement, several letters were exchanged between the two Chief Ministers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Reddy, you should adopt parliamentary devices as are available but not like this. Now, Shri Kamla Prasad Singh may speak.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The statement of the Minister that no reply was given by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to a letter which was addressed to him in May 1985 is baseless and misleading, and since the Minister has not expressed his regrets, as a protest we are walking out.

(SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI AND SOME OTHER HON. MEMBERS THEN LEFT THE HOUSE).

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1986-87—

Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH (Jaunpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to

support the Supplementary Demands presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has made an attempt to strengthen the economy of the country and the economy is definitely improving. I represent Jaunpur district of eastern Uttar Pradesh which is a backward district. That area faces floods every year. The entire crop and life and property in our district are damaged due to floods, and drought. Regarding control of floods, I would like to submit that a scheme for constructing a pucca dam for the protection of Jaunpur city was sent to the Central Government. Its estimated cost is Rs. 22 crores. This scheme has been cleared by the Flood Control Board, Patna of the Government of India and at present is under the consideration of the Central Planning Commission. Therefore, this scheme should be sanctioned at the earliest.

Sir, after Jaunpur city, the most affected area from the floods in the Gomti river in Jaunpur district is village pilkicha and its neighbourhood in Shahganj tehsil comprising about 60 villages. This area witnessed devastating floods in 1985 and the army had to be called. This apprehension of the people of this area cannot be said to be without basis that due to the construction of a pucca dam for the protection of the Jaunpur city, their area might have to face more floods. Therefore, people of these villages are demanding that dams should also be constructed for their protection so that water table in that area may not rise further due to the construction of dams in the Jaunpur city and they may not suffer more loss in comparison to the loss suffered previously. A survey in this respect should be conducted at the earliest and a scheme for the protection of this area may be formulated and a permanent solution for the flood control may be evolved.

I also want to add that our district is always in the grip of drought. In the Mariyahu tehsil of my constituency Jaunpur, the condition becomes worse during the summer so much so that instead of water mud is found in the wells.

[Shri Kamla Prasad Singh]

had earlier said that whenever a baraat arrives there, we scene them in every way but we cannot serve them water. Government had supplied water there through tankers during the summer season. The drought condition is very grim in that area. Against the average rainfall of 860 mm, the rainfall in this district in the year 1986 from June to September was only 650 mm with the result that there was acute drought situation in all the 20 blocks of the district in which there are 3,449 villages. As a result of drought, only 2,14,347 hectares of land could be cultivated in comparison to 2,37,556 hectares of land that is cultivated normally. The estimated loss to the standing kharif crop is about fifty per cent.

In June, 1986, survey of such villages and hamlets was conducted and it was found that there was either no source of drinking water or the level of water in rural wells had gone down so much that mud instead of water was found. On the basis of this survey, a handpump 275-India mark-2 costing about Rs. 12,000 each was proposed to be installed. Under the drought relief, about Rs. 6 lakhs was allocated and 100 handpumps have been installed with departmental allocation of the water corporation. Therefore, a demand of Rs. 20 lakh for installing about 175 handpumps was made to the Government. This should be sanctioned. I would also submit that handpumps are being installed on the basis of the survey conducted in 1972 whereas handpumps should be installed on the basis of the present population. The number of handpumps being installed on the basis of the population of 1972 is much less. The construction of tanks in U.P. by the Government has also been discontinued. Water was being supplied through these tanks. Therefore, handpumps should be installed there on the basis of the present population so that water may be supplied to the needy and the problem is solved on a permanent basis.

There is a Ratna Sugar Mill in Shahganj in our constituency. It is the only

mill in a population of 30 lakhs. The condition of the mill has become very bad and it is not running. It has to pay arrears of about Rs. 80 to 85 lakhs to the farmers, Rs. 80 to 85 lakhs to the labourers working in the mill and about Rs. 2 to 2.5 crores to the banks. That mill cannot run now. Sugar worth crores of rupees is lying in the mill and the labourers are not allowing it to be taken out. They have locked the gate. I would request the hon. Minister to get the sugar sold and with the money thus earned, the outstanding arrears of the farmers and the labourers may be cleared. The Government should set up one more mill there so that the farmers may be able to supply their sugarcane to the mill otherwise sugarcane will dry up in the fields. The farmers live in 85 per cent villages and they depend on agriculture whether they grow sugarcane or vegetables. Therefore, Government must pay attention towards them. I also want to point out that at least 80 per cent tubewells are lying out of order in our district. But whenever this matter is raised, it is said that there is shortage of funds and hence these cannot be repaired.

Sir, provision of irrigation facilities is the first point in the 20-Point Programme. Therefore, allocation of funds to the repair of tubewells and for the installation of new tubewells is very necessary.

Sir, small children go to primary schools in our area. But these schools are in a very dilapidated condition. During rains, water drips on the students and they have to run for cover under a tree. During summer, they have to brave the hot sun. Under such circumstances I request that funds should be allocated for construction of buildings of all such Junior High Schools and Primary Schools so that the children may get education properly.

Sir, there is no major industry in our area, with the result that educated unemployed youth are running from pillar to post in search of jobs. Unemployment is increasing there. The parents of these

children have given education to them with much difficulty and now their financial position has become worse. They are not able to maintain their families. So, industries should be set up there.

Sanction was granted to set up a cable factory in Satharia in our district. It was also announced through AIR that the Finance Minister has sanctioned Rs. 60 crores for setting up Satharia cable factory. I would, therefore, like that a cable factory should be set up there at the earliest so that the unemployment problem is solved as our area is very backward.

During 1962, when Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister, a committee headed by Shri B.R. Patel, the then Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, had toured five districts of Uttar Pradesh to assess their backwardness. It has visited Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Deoria, Azamgarh and Ballia districts. That Committee had mentioned Jaunpur as the most backward district. The Committee had recommended that industries must be set up there and these should be set up in the public sector also. But even then not a single factory has been set up there so as to remove its backwardness and poverty.

Keeping in view the poverty and backwardness of that area some scheme must be formulated and implemented so that the people of that area are benefited.

With these words, I support these demands.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Mr. Chairman, any conscientious person cannot support this Supplementary Demand and so I cannot support this.

Those who are sitting on your right are speaking very loudly about the young and dynamic leader who will take the entire country to the 21st century with prosperity and grandeur.

But what is your achievement regarding the Budget? If you go through the Budgetary performance and the achievements, you will find that the growth rate of the national income was below 5% for the last two successive years—last year of the Sixth Plan 1984-85 and the first year of the Seventh Plan, 1985-86.

The support of the Seventh Plan is expected to emanate from the industrial sector. The target is 8%. What was the achievement? In 1985-86, the growth rate was 6.3%. In 1986-87, up to September, it is only 5.8% far below the target. Whatever the liberalisation policy you may take regarding import of plant and equipment, it has resulted in suffering of domestic industries and our industrial growth is going to be less and less.

Let us come to the agricultural sector. So many members from this side and also from that side spoke loudly about this. What is the total wheat production? Of course, it is true that the wheat production is, at an average growth rate of 6 per cent since 1966-67 onwards till 1985-86. But what about the rice production? The rate of growth of rice is only 2.8 per cent. It was creating the regional imbalances regarding production. The growth rate of the pulses is very very low, not to speak of the targets. It is only 0.6 per cent. But you are giving so many subsidies. The subsidies on food grains have been raised from Rs. 1200 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 3700 crores in 1985-86. The country is still dependent upon imported edible oils and sugar. In fact, the production of raw-jute and cotton have reached the target. But it is also a naked fact that the jute growers, the cotton growers, sugar-cane growers, coconut growers are not getting even the support price, not to speak of remunerative price. And the difference between the industrial price and the agricultural price is going up more and more and also rapidly. It means that the rural poor is going to be more poorer. That is the hard fact and naked fact.

Let us come to the Raw-Jute because I am coming from a State where raw-jute

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

production is the back-bone. Raw Jute is Cash Crop. Almost more than 70 per cent of raw-jute grow in that particular State. What is the report? You have spoken so many words about the distress sell of raw jute by the growers. Our Prime Minister had been to Calcutta, in July, He said that the JCI will purchase the entire raw-jute with support price. Have you purchased? You have not done it. The A.C.P. has declared it as Rs. 235 and Rs. 241, respectively. But actually, what is the feeling of the raw-jute growers? Something regarding this aspect has appeared in the Statesman issue of 16th November 1986. I would like to quote: "Raw Jute selling below minimum price than the support price". Also, I would like to quote another few lines from the same: "For the W-5 grade of raw jute, the market price is Rs. 150 a quintal while the support price announced by the Centre is Rs. 255 a quintal." This is the delicate position. The JCI has become a white elephant.

I would like to quote one more notice given by the JCI. With your kind permission, I would like to quote:

"It is hereby notified that from today the 30th August 1986, the JCI will not purchase any raw-jute due to want of money. Please wait for the next notification.

Sd./—M.C. Sethia,
JCI, Haldibari Branch",
Cooch Behar, West Bengal".

The local jute growers also lodged a complaint in the Haldibari Police Station on the same day i.e. 30th Aug. 1986. The case No. is 799, dated 30th Aug. 1986. The JCI is in dearth of manpower and money power, though you have stated so many times that you have got enough money for the jute growers. You did not do anything. You have purchased raw-jute just only from the middlemen, businessmen. What about the real growers? The real grower—whether he may be jute grower, cotton grower, or sugar cane

grower—he did not get the real price, not to speak of the remunerative price. This is the condition. On the other hand what you are speaking is: "our Prime Minister, young Prime Minister, dynamic Prime Minister is aware of the fact." But I think the Prime Minister had no time to think about jute growers.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, we have discussed in this House about Central assistance to West Bengal. For the Jute barons, Rs. 250 crores have been sanctioned. May I ask the hon. Minister where from did he get this money? Is it Plan money or non-Plan money? Where from will it come? For the jute barons, for IJMA, for the modernisation programme the Prime Minister has announced Rs. 150 crores. And what is the scheme of IJMA where you have people like Birlas, Dalmias, Singhanias, Jalans and so on? The scheme suggests that modernisation of the jute industry would result in reduction of the labour force by 35 per cent; that is, a little over 70,000 jute workers will be thrown out of job when the modernisation takes place. This is your progress, this is your development, and this is how you are helping the raw jute growers and the jute mill workers. These are the tactics that you are adopting. Now, may I ask this question through you, Sir, to the hon. Minister? Did you not open a window in the IDBI in 1976 in the name of modernisation for those Jute mills to help those jute barons and tycoons, Birlas and Goenkas? Have you not sanctioned Rs. 175 crores for modernisation of jute mills from 1976 to 1982? You had granted them through the window that you had opened, Rs. 175 crores. Have you had a little time to enquire whether they had utilised this money properly or not? I can tell you—and they will also agree with me—that they did not spend a single farthing from out of that amount of Rs. 175 crores. They have not spent anything. And now you are giving them more and more money. I know what is the politics behind it. It is clear. When we are speaking for nationalisation of jute mills and for the raw jute growers

and jute mill workers, you are taking to the other path, that is, in the name of modernisation, you are giving them Rs. 250 crores. That is simply because of the fact that you are giving them a grant of Rs. 250 crores just before the West Bengal Assembly elections with the hope that you will get bonus from the jute barons and tycoons at the time of elections.

(Interruptions)

Now you have started dancing and singing—bringing artistes from all parts of the country in the name of *Apna Utsav*. May I know from the Minister through you, Sir, as to what is the condition in our country today, particularly in villages? There are at least 45,198 problem villages where people cannot have even a drop of drinking water. You cannot give them even a drop of drinking water even after 38 years of our independence, even leaving out three years of Janata rule, in 35 years of independence, you have not been able to give even a glass of drinking water to those poor people. This is the condition of the country today. In 1984-85, there were 40,126 problem villages and in 1985-86 the number had gone up to 45,198. This is your administration. You should be ashamed of this—that you cannot give even a glass of drinking water to those poor people. And you are spending Rs. 10 crores and some more money from CPWD, NDMC and Delhi Municipal Corporation on this *Apna Utsav* in Delhi. Do not take the path of Mughal *Badshahs*. The Mughal *Badshahs* used to take to this path; they used to call the artistes from all parts and they created this place as a palace or a mahal an amusing centre. You should not follow that path. But unfortunately you are doing it and in the process you are squeezing the entire country—not to speak of Gujarat or Maharashtra or West Bengal or Orissa or Assam. The entire country is being squeezed, and you are developing only Delhi where there is no culture of its own, you are creating some other culture which is not the Indian Culture. Be cautious about that.

17.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have admiration for the Finance Minister for the relentless work with determination that he is doing to improve the economy of this country and also the good credibility that he has brought to the country in the international market. Whatever may be criticism from the Opposition Benches, it is accepted internationally that the economy of this country is on the sound lines, which certainly is to the credit of the Finance Minister.

While supporting the demands for grants, I just want to bring some of the important points to the notice of the Hon. Minister. When we vote for Rs. 3038 crores, Rs. 932 crores is going to the Defence, Rs. 857 crores to Food Corporation and Rs. 488 crores to public sectors like Gas Authority, etc. I only feel that with self-sufficiency achieved in foodgrains, the Minister and the Government should think together whether there is a need for the FCI to continue for the same purpose for which it was meant earlier. Most of the money can be saved by decontrolling or by avoiding the food procurement in the country. There is absolutely no need for this today. So, the Supplementary Demand could have been avoided if there was to be a free sale of foodgrains. The farming community could have got better price and at the same time and consumer also could have got at a lesser price the same commodity, if there is no loss in storage, transit, pilferage, establishment and terrible corruption and so many other things.

Similarly, with the performance in the SAARC and the attitude of the Government in bringing peace and better understanding with the countries on our border, I think we can reduce the expenditure on Defence and spend the same amount for improving the economy of this country on other counts. This can also be thought that the Defence expenditure can be replaced by diplomacy, by concentration

[Shri K. S. Rao]

more on the diplomacy and better understanding.

Though the Government is perturbed about the inefficiency of the public sector and is very much interested in improving the efficiency of it, the time is the essential factor to be taken into consideration. It is no point just to be contended by taking some measures which do not bring adequate efficiency within a short spell. I am extremely confident that if proper attention is paid, the public sector can be improved and the losses on these public sector undertakings can be avoided.

On these three counts alone the expenditure comes to Rs. 2277 crores. That means that the credit of the Finance Minister in improving the efficiency of collecting the tax arrears and in adopting ruthless measures to raid the black-money holders is nullified by spending it on these accounts which could have been-utilised for better purposes. I think in this Demand two or three important things are not taken into account. Allotment of money from the collections to these sectors as stated in the Demands is doubtful to improve the economy. The major factor is human resources development. Unless the talents and the productive capacities of the people are improved by providing enough budget to that particular Ministry, no amount of manipulation can improve the economy. Further, until and unless production increases inflation will continue to be more and the demand from the employees will also be more. When I checked the allocations of the various Ministries in every Ministry I found that there was increase in salaries. It is not that I am against improving the salaries but at the same time, it should be ensured that the out-turn of the employees also gets increased. So while taking into account the problems of the employees and also with a view to increase their salaries the linking of wages to productivity should be thought of as this will be in the interests of both the economy and the employees. A viable method with the consent of the trade unions and

workers must be arrived at in linking wages with productivity-

Coming to my State of Andhra Pradesh the entire farming community of the country felt extremely happy when the Finance Minister, introduced one and a half years back crop insurance scheme. It is well-known that the farming community of Godavari, Krishna and other districts of Andhra Pradesh were subjected to unprecedented loss on account of floods and drought. In such circumstances if those genuinely affected farmers are not to be paid crop insurance on one pretext or the other the faith of the community will go in the Government. If there are amendments required in the scheme to enable the genuinely affected farmers it should be brought about immediately. The very purpose of the crop insurance scheme is to ensure that the right man who has suffered on account of flood and drought is given help.

Similarly, when my State Government has asked for the clearance of the projects at Pollavaram, Ichimpalli and Vansdhara we can understand the difficulty of the Government of India in providing funds for these schemes but there should not be any delay in clearing these schemes. It is the duty of the State Government to implement these schemes which help increase production. Andhra Pradesh has got extensive potentiality to produce oilseeds which also brings foreign exchange. When the country is suffering from trade deficit and foreign exchange problem the farming community in Andhra Pradesh who have proved highly responsive to the new schemes of modern technology, Government should come to their support so as to meet the foreign exchange problem. I request the Minister to give some incentives particularly in this area where we are losing foreign exchange and where the farmers can help the Government in that area.

Similarly, I think, adequate publicity must be given to all the schemes which we are passing in Parliament so that the right beneficiaries take advantage of those schemes. I am happy that Rs. 165 crores

have been provided for NREP and RLGP which are doing tremendous service to the country. In this also, there should be better concentration particularly on the role of the bankers to identify the right beneficiary who works hard to improve his income which automatically is income of the nation. Banks have got extensive role to play. Similarly for export promotion you have provided Rs. 126 crores. This is also a basic requisite.

I thank the hon. Minister for providing about Rs. 80 crores for the Vizag Steel Plant, but to complete the project within the scheduled time, I request the hon. Minister to provide some more funds.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants, but at the same time, I request the hon. Minister to consider the points made by me, which would ultimately be for the good of the people and our country.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, The first Supplementary Demands for Grants were presented to this House just three months ago for about Rs. 1300 crores.

AN HON. MEMBER : About Rs. 1400 crores.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : My friend says, these were for Rs. 1400 crores. Now, the Minister of Finance has come with the second Supplementary Demands for Rs. 3038 crores. Within a period of three months, the Government has come with the Supplementary Demands for the second time. I can say that the days are not very far off to ask for Supplementary Demands month after month.

Out of this amount of Rs. 3038 crores, the major part of the amount is to be spent on non-Plan purposes to the tune of Rs. 2250 crores. This is not at all going to be useful. Government should take care to spend only as a Plan expenditure, which will ultimately be useful for the people of our country, specially

the poor people. The Government should take note of it.

Then, an amount of Rs. 5 crores has been allotted for the development of Greater Bombay. I welcome it. But at the same time, Madras, which I have the honour to represent, and which is also a metropolitan city, has not been allotted any amount for its development. I have to point that out with a deep anguish and sorrow.

The drainage system in Madras is in a very bad shape. An engineer has warned that immediate action should be taken in this respect, otherwise there will be the danger of Madras floating in drainage waters very soon.

The proposal regarding the Madras Rapid Transit Railway System has not made any headway. In spite of repeated requests from us, the Central Government is not at all considering this. It is a high time that the Central Government should allot more funds for the development of Madras City.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Which city ?

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Madras city. You were also there in the composite Madras State and were Professor for our late lamented leader Anna.

In spite of all your budgeting and taking various measures, the purchasing of the public is going down. In July, 1984, it was 17.09 paise, 7.5 per cent decline ; in July, 1985 it was 16.26 paise, a decline of 4.9 per cent ; in July, 1986 it was 14.97 paise, a decline of 7.9 per cent. If that is the position, what is the use of introducing various economic measures ? If the purchasing capacity of the public does not increase, there is no use of all these measures. Want a specific answer from the Minister on this point.

It is not only that the Finance Minister is asking for Supplementary Demands to the tune of Rs. 3038 crores, the railways have already increased the freight charges to the tune of Rs. 320 crores. You have

[Prof. N. V. N. Somu]

also decided to increase the postal rates for envelopes and inland letters. Further, the Ministry of Communications proposes to increase 100 per cent on rental charges for telephones, that is from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400, increase installation charges from Rs. 300 to Rs. 800, and shifting charges from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600. You are giving some concessions by one hand and taking it away by the other hand, and the net result is zero. How can the public bear this?

Sir, Now I come to sick mills. Here I would like to mention, in particular, about the B & C Mills, which are very famous in my constituency. This company is now in doldrums and it is in decay. In spite of so many warnings from various financial and economic experts, the management of the B & C Mills is deliberately mismanaging its affairs. While making cotton purchases, the Management takes substandard material at the market rate.

Previously, there were 14,000 workers in the B & C Mill and now they were reduced to 8,000. But the production has doubled, and now they are getting two lakh metres of cloth per day. They reduced the workers from 14,000 to 8,000 and still the Management says that the mill is not workable and viable. It is only because of the mismanagement of the Management that the mill is suffering.

On account of maladministration, the very viability of the Company itself is in doubt. The Management is least bothered in liquidating the borrowings which are increasing after year. This is the position, albeit the Government is extending help of every sort, viz. waiving interest, funding the loans, giving various assistance by providing uninterrupted power supply at a uniform rate, etc. Though the Government is helping the maximum, the workers are suffering because of the mismanagement.

Not only this. The materials are not then and there sold on production. But

they are being accumulated for a considerable time. The loan amounted to Rs. 51 crores in 1982, whereas it has swelled to Rs. 72 crores in 1985. The Engineering Division remains totally closed for more than 9 months past.

So many workers are suffering without food and I am afraid that there may even be deaths also due to acute poverty.

The Company is having activities of varied nature. The Management is not concentrating on those lines which are not personally profitable for them. The resultant position is that the share of face value of Rs. 100 is being quoted in the market below Rs. 30. Therefore, the present management should be changed immediately at least to save the Mill and the present workers who are suffering there.

Last but not least, I want to mention one thing. An hon. member from the Congress Benches was sore about the increase in the salaries of the employees. I want to say with deep concern that we have spent about Rs 2 crores for the SAARC Conference at Bangalore. A red-carpet reception has been given to Shri Jayewardane who is still killings the innocent Tamils in Sri Lanka. Ours is a poor country and these countries which have participated in the SAARC Conference are also poor. But still we incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2 crores on the Conference. With great emphasis, I ask you whether this expenditure is necessary at all, considering our economic conditions. You kindly consider this aspect. With these remark, I conclude.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, the Government has come out with Rs. 3200 crores as supplementary demands for grants. A major part of it, about Rs. 6000 crores is meant for giving a wage rise and bonus to the Central Government employees. The other purpose is for public sector and the third major part is for the Food Corporation of India. These are the major portions of this budget.

First, I want to say something about

Bombay, about which I am deeply and seriously concerned. Last year, when Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited Bombay for Congress Centenary Celebrations, he assured in front of 10 lakhs of people that for the development of Bombay slums and for dilapidated houses, he would give Rs. 100 crores. All that came on the TV, radio and on the front pages of all the newspapers. But in March, in the budget, not a single paisa was provided. Subsequently, while discussing on the budget, hon. Minister, Shri V.P. Singh had stated that he would give some money in the Non-Plan Budget and that, that would be Rs. 100 crores. He was replying to my query during that debate and Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you were in the Chair at that time. But subsequently only Rs. 5 crores were given for 1986-87. The hon. Minister has made a statement in the House that Rs. 100 crores would be given. Shri Rajiv Gandhi made a statement that Rs. 100 crores per year would be given. Then the hon. Finance Minister had not made that provision and then he said that Rs. 25 crores would be given per year, but for 4 years Rs. 100 crores would be given. Then another version had come subsequently to the effect that it was a loan. Then I raised a privilege motion and Shri V.P. Singh had written that it would be non-budgetary grant. Now, already one year has passed; this is the second year. It is 1986-87. There is a provision for only Rs. 5 crores, made in this Budget. Sir, if the Prime Minister's statement given before a meeting comprising 10 lakhs of people is not honoured by this House, then he should not have said anything. He said that he will give Rs. 100 crores per year. How much money this Central Government is getting from Bombay? Sir, it is about Rs. 900 crores from Customs Duty, about Rs. 1100 crores per year from Income Tax, and the total comes to about Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2500 crores every year. I know what you are going to reply. You would say, that this is the figure for all over India. This is the share of the people of Bombay, which they are paying. In the last 40 years, you have got more than Rs. 1 lakh crores. Generally, you visit Bombay, but you are not prepared

to go to the real Bombay. You travel by Plane to Bombay and go to Raj Bhavan and Sachivalaya, that is a real Bombay for you. That is not Bombay. Out of 1 crore population, about 50 lakhs are staying in slums and are living in dilapidated houses. In my constituency, about 2 lakh people are living in 18,000 dilapidated houses in Lal Bagh and Parel areas.

The hon. Minister and the hon. Members should come and see the real condition. What is Bombay? Urban poor are suffering so much. Urban poor—casual labourers, who are staying in the hutments and other workers, etc.—are suffering so much. Now, you want to expand the Aerodrome area by removing those people from that area. The promises which this Government have made should be fulfilled. I would request the Government to do something in this direction. I think the major portion of this Budget is just to implement the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations, to pay the employees, bound and arrears. For that, about Rs. 600 crores provision is made in this Budget.

Sir, I blame this Government that, as per the Pay Commission's report, about 52 lakhs workers have to get about Rs. 1200 crores, after a gap of 14 years. When the report of the Pay Commission is placed before the House, this Government is very much afraid to discuss it. I myself gave two or three notices for having a discussion in this House. But nothing has come out of it and all this shows that you are not bothered about the workers and you feel that whatever little is given should be accepted by them. Rs. 1200 crores for 52 lakh employees, it comes to about Rs. 190 each and out of this, a major portion goes as Income Tax and GPF. The amount received on hand comes to only Rs. 160/- while on the other hand, the big officers—Executives and Secretaries—have been given an increase of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1000. For the Class III and IV employees of this country who are working in Posts and Telegraphs Department, Railways, etc., you have given them an increase of Rs. 50 to

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Rs. 70/- only. Majority of the people have got only this much of benefit. The maximum ratio comes to 1 : 12.

Then, Sir, I am asking you a categorical question, as to why, in these 14 years, the inflation rate was much more than what you have given? Your DA has not compensated the same. The attitude of the Government is highly deplorable. Every Government servant is dissatisfied. As and when they agitate, you call some people and give Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 as their increase and settle with them. I want to ask why the same attitude is not applied to businessmen? In the first one year, you have given them more than Rs. 200 crores as concessions in various forms. I am referring to big business houses.

I want to ask you another question, Rs. 600 crores is meant for paying bonus to the Central Government employees. Last year also, it was paid to them. Then why did you not keep a provision this year? When then agitate, you give it to them. You pretended in this way that you are only for their welfare. You have increased the freight rates in the Railway Budget by Rs. 320 crores for four months. But, next year—1987-88—you are going to get Rs. 1000 crores more; then you will say that in 1987-88 Budget you are not going to charge anything more. You bring Supplementary Demands in this way and subsequently increase the rates. Next year, you boast, that you are not going to increase the fair. Such type of things will not be tolerated by the people. There is going to be a lot of confusion.

Now, I come to the Food Corporation of India. It is a big giant. Rs. 8,000 crores are accumulated as loss by this FCI. This year also, you are following the same system.

Last year, the wheat crop was good. Last year, Government purchased eat Re. 1—57, and rice for Re. 1—52. There was a big procurement of 30 lakh tonnes; and the transport and procurement charges came to Re. 1—04. The farmer got Re. 1—57, and the procurement and

preserving charges of FCI were Re. 1—04, i.e. 70%; and on that, 60% is the subsidy. You have sold a major part of it to the private traders who bring it to Bombay and are selling at Rs. 3% or Rs. 4/-. This is the socialism in this country: Farmers get Re. 1—57; your FCI swallows a lot of money, and finally the average man or the public purchases it for Rs. 3/- or Rs. 4/-. Even the rate for rationing is Rs. 3/- to Rs. 4/.

A provision of Rs. 500 crores has been made for the public sector. The Minister of Energy is saying that it is so because labour is surplus, and they are not working. I do not want such types of statement. Let us discuss the public sector, in this House. Who is responsible for the public sector? The owners of 130 textile mills had literally sucked those mills, made them sick. They would never modernize them. They then just handed them over to your public sector NTC. You have got a total loss of Rs. 1500 crores on them. You want to modernize such sick mills.

When the Minister of Energy was the Minister for Steel, why did he not improve the public sector units? Whatever suggestions he is giving now, he should have implemented during his tenure then. So, the time has come when the whole economy is geared towards privatization etc. This is literally going to increase the profits of private people. About black money, you know how much is there in the Swiss banks—Rs. 1300 crores. This is so on the one side, and on the other workers and poor people of this country are going to suffer because of such economic policies of the Government.

17.53 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

China's upgrading of Karakoram Highway

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the

House will take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

Dr. G. S. Rajhans.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, a very serious situation has developed. I wanted Shri Natwar Singh to be here since he had replied to the main question. I will read out the question from the beginning because it has national and international implications. If Natwar Singh Ji is not here, Faleiro Sahib can reply. The question was :

[English]

“Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report that China has started work on a 185-million Yuan Project to upgrade the 420 Km. section of Karakoram highway linking with Pak-occupied Kashmir through the Khunjerab Pass...”

Government's reply was this :

“Yes, Sir.

The Chinese News Agency, *Xinhua*, reported on October 9th, 1986, that more than 2200 workers have begun improvements on the road from Kashi in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to the Khunjerab.

Pass on 'the Sino-Pakistan Border'. The report stated that the investment of US \$ 50 million on the 420 km. Project would, after its completion in 1988, boost trade and friendly contacts between China, Pakistan and Middle East countries.

Government of India have repeatedly protested to the Government of China and Pakistan on the construction of the Kara-

koram Highway and the opening of the Khunjerab Pass, making very clear India's position on the question of Chinese assistance to Pakistan in constructing the highway in portions of Indian territory under the illegal occupation of Pakistan”.

[Translation]

The more interesting thing is that in reply to Shri Manik Reddy's Supplementary question, the hon. Minister replied that a protest has been lodged in regard to the 420 km. long Karakoram Highway. I want to know what danger does he apprehend from this road to our country and what is the military intelligence report regarding this road ? I want to know this from the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister's answer to this question is very interesting. The Ministries of External Affairs and Defence are aware of the activities regarding the repair work and they are also prepared for any such danger. They have built a road in our area, to which they do not have any right. This morning only, I have gone through the maps and the data and we are well aware of what is happening there. If there is any danger we would be able to take care of it. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the danger and how he is going to tackle it ? It is painful to say but I want to say in a forthright manner that the history of the relations of the India and China has been a history of unfortunate events. In 1949, when China attained independence, since then and even before that India wanted to have friendship with China. Pt. Nehru had also been trying continuously since the Communist regime took over in China to have friendship with China. He used to say that China like us had also been exploited by Western powers and colonial powers and we had friendly relations since the time of the Budha, therefore, Indians and Chinese were like brothers. By keeping Pt. Nehru always in the dark China also stated that whatever he said was true. On the one hand they were saying “Hindi Chini Bhai-Bhai”

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

and on the other they went on grabbing our territory. In fifties, when the Dalai Lama was subjected to atrocities, he fled from Tibet and migrated to India; then they started grabbing Indian territory rapidly. Then in the fifties, Pandit Nehru wrote a number of letters to Mr. Chon-en-Lai. I am sorry to say that China did not have direct dealing with us. We did not inform our people about these things in the hope that China would change her attitude but instead they went on grabbing our area. Sometimes, China also objected to a discussion held on China in the Parliament of India. Pt. Nehru in his reply had stated that India was a democratic country and if any question was asked, we were bound to give its reply. Then there is press also in this country and if the press people wanted to know something how could we stop them. While these things were happening about which hon. Minister and other people also know, China was all along getting stronger. When things went out of control, then, being helpless Pt. Nehru ordered the troops to fight back and oust them. It was too late then and the entire nation knows what happened to us.

I also want to state that Karakoram Highway is of extreme strategic importance. Hon. Minister says that he came to know of this only after reading the newspaper of 8th October but it is not like that. This road was opened to traffic in 1982-83. In 1983-1984 a contingent of Pakistan army passed through this road to China to extend friendship with her. What suggestions was given to Pakistan by China can be easily understood by you and us.

I mean to say that when such incidents were taking place, Government cannot say that they did not know that Karakoram Highway was being constructed in 1982-83. It is very interesting to note that Pt. Nehru has written in "Glimpses of World History" that there was a silk road which passed through South-East Asia, China, Karakoram, Middle East upto Europe. China had stated mis-

chievously that they were re-constructing the same silk road.

I want to say specifically that the construction of this silk road shows only one thing that they have full control on our territory and we have become silent spectators.

I would like to say a thing pertaining to rural area. In Bihar, if any strong fellow beats a weak one, the latter says, "beat me once more and then I will see". Once again he is beaten and again he repeats the same thing. What I mean to say is that China is blatantly acquiring our area and we are able to do nothing. When we ask the Government in this regard, they say that they have already protested against it. What happened last summer is a matter of regret for all of us. China intruded into our territory in Arunachal Pradesh. They have crossed the Mac Mohan Line and are still in occupation there. They have also constructed a helipad there about which we are getting very confusing reports. Recently, it was in the international press that China is still there and is collecting taxes in that area. Our area in Aksai Chin has already been taken away from us. We do not have any authority there.

I want to state in this regard that this is a very serious matter. I want to know from the Government as to when did they come to know about the repair work on this road so that trucks of 30 tonnes could ply on this road? I also want to know whether Government is aware that China not only wants to have a direct link with Pakistan but also with the Middle East and Europe through this road and also wants to enter the Arabian sea and the Indian Ocean? Are Government aware that China has helped Pakistan in her nuclear attempts to a great extent which may completely destroy our security. A time might come when China or Pakistan may attack us through this Karakoram Highway within no time.

Finally, I would like to request Government that they should tell the whole truth about the Karakoram Highway and if possible, the House and the nation should

be told all the facts about the intrusion of China into Arunachal Pradesh.

(English)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : My friend, Dr. Rajhans, has made a very elaborate presentation expressing concern at the situation that has developed on the Karakoram Highway or Karakoram road. As the Member is aware and the House is aware, Karakoram Highway is a very long stretch of which begins in China, passes through Pakistan occupied Kashmir and it ends inside Pakistan, very close to Islamabad. It is about 300 kms of road. I will just systematise the facts so that we get them straight.

A road called "Karakoram Highway", linking Pakistan with China, and passing through Pakistan occupied Kashmir, was inaugurated on the 18th June, 1978 by Pakistan's Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq and Chinese Vice-Premier, Keng Piao, at Thakot. Plans for this road were mooted some time around 1963, soon after China and Pakistan entered into an agreement in accordance with which 2100 square miles of Indian territory in Jammu & Kashmir, under Pakistan's illegal occupation, was handed over to China. Construction of the portion of the road between Gilgit and Mor Khun was undertaken in accordance with an agreement reached in 1966 and was completed in 1969. The portion of the Highway from Mor Khun to Khunjerab has been built following an agreement between the two countries which was signed on 21st October, 1969. The road became fully operative on 18th June, 1978.

According to reports, the 800 kms long Highway starts from Havelian Rail-head, 60 miles north of Islamabad and follows the general course of the River Indus from Thakot to Gilgit. From Gilgit onwards, it runs along the Gilgit, Hunza and Khunjerab rivers upto the Khunjerab Pass which is 15,800 feet above sea level. Beyond Khunjerab Pass this Highway is

connected with the Chinese road network in western Tibet which links with Kashgar in Sinkiang Province. The elevation of this Highway varies from 2000 ft. to about 15,000 ft. This is the position.

Let me immediately make it clear that the upgradation of the road to which the question refers has not been made in the portion of the road which is inside Pakistan. It has not been made in the portion of the road which is in Pakistan occupied Kashmir. But it has been made or restricted to the portion of the road which is inside China and it is undisputed Chinese territory. That is the position in short.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : It has been made in Pak. occupied Kashmir ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : No, I do not agree with the hon. Member because the reports are based on the Chinese news agency Xinhua report of 9th October, 1986. And the report was to this effect that 2200 workers had begun improvements on the road from Kashi in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China to the Khunjerab Pass—that is again in China on the Sino-Pakistan border. It is, however, actually the border of Kashmir which is illegally occupied by Pakistan. So, it does not come inside Pakistan occupied Kashmir. It is within the Chinese territory as per the reports on which the hon. Member has relied. I repeat that the Chinese portion of the Highway does not traverse that portion of Indian territory that was illegally ceded by Pakistan to China under the illegal Sin Pak "Boundary Agreement", of 1963.

The Member has expressed concern on our lack of activity on this matter. I must remind the Member that he is very well aware that in this House this matter has been raised from the very inception by us and we have continuously taken up this matter. Government of India's position on the illegal construction of the Karakoram Highway by Pakistan with Chinese assistance, as far as it concerns us in our territory i.e. in Pakistan occupied

[Shri Edurado Faleiro]

Kashmir has been unambiguously stated on many occasions. We protested to the Chinese and Pakistani Governments when construction of the Highway was undertaken in 1969, when the Highway was "opened" in 1978, when a Protocol was signed by China and Pakistan on the opening of the Khunjerab Pass in 1982, when the Khunjerab Pass was opened for traffic in 1983; and finally when it was opened to international tourists in May, 1986 we had protested to them.

The essence of our protests has been to state that neither China nor Pakistan have any *locus standi* in the matter and that whatever action taken singly or jointly by the two countries in regard to this territory i.e. Pakistan occupied Kashmir which is a part of the Indian territory, is illegal and unacceptable to us. The response received from the Chinese and Pakistan Governments has not been to our satisfaction.

The hon. Member has raised question of security implications of this accord. As I mentioned the question of security implication does not clearly and directly arise from the present upgradation, as present upgradation is inside Chinese territory. There I may say that we are continuously monitoring overall and generally speaking all developments impinging on our security in our neighbourhood and we do take all necessary precautions to ensure full defence preparedness. We have time and again expressed the hope that both our neighbours with whom we have been making sincere and unremitting efforts to normalise relations will ensure that this communication link is not used in a manner that runs counter to the search for good neighbourliness and stability in this area.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request other Members to be very brief instead of giving all descriptions and the whole history because Dr. Rajhans has expressed so many things. I request the hon. Members to put specific questions for

which information is required from the Minister. You can take maximum five minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that in the Indian territory occupied by Pakistan in Kashmir a road is running. It is in collaboration with China and Pakistan. It is reported that road has also been widened.

There is an agreement between China and Pakistan about nuclear programme. There is fresh intrusion by the Chinese into the Indian territory. In the House once it has been replied that there is no intrusion. But after a few days it was admitted there was intrusion by the Chinese and helipad has been constructed. I want to know from the hon. Minister, is our intelligence failing to know as to in what portions of our country in that border area we are being invaded and the area is being unauthorisedly occupied by the Chinese as well as Pakistan? We had been to another border area Nath Ula. There we found the morale of our jawans was very high. Will the hon. Minister clarify when we are having so many sittings, discussions, conference with China, what is the outcome of all that and when we want to restore the *status quo ante*. How long is the discussion to continue so that we can regain our territory illegally occupied by the neighbouring countries? How is it that China is again occupying further territory of India? Will we be a silent spectator or are we to continue only negotiations? Are we not strong enough to meet the situation? These are matters I want the hon. Minister to clarify specifically say what action our Government is taking to solve all these matters because in the past both the countries have assured many things but acted in reverse.

China has invaded our country and Pakistan invaded thrice. Under these circumstances, we must be very well aware of the situation, not to believe in what they say. But we must take into account what they do.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora)
 Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is clear from the statement given by the hon. Minister that Karakoram Highway is of strategic importance not only for China and Pakistan but for India also. It assumes more importance because of the fact that it is very near Siachin, over which Pakistan has been continuously provoking us. This Karakoram Highway extends upto Saichin-Aksaichin road. If China is upgrading this road in her territory, it is clear that she is not doing it for the benefit of the public or development but for military purposes. The present relations between China and Pakistan, the agreements and pacts between them under which China is supplying arms and ammunition to Pakistan clearly shows that in future if Pakistan attacks us, China would use this road for transporting arms and ammunition to Pakistan and thus use it to put pressure on us. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether he would raise the matter regarding its upgradation in the next Ministerial level meeting since the Karakoram Highway has no use other than for military purposes. Although, one can not say for sure about the dates of the next meeting, yet would there be any talk with China in this regard ?

Secondly, according to press reports, China, has changed its stand in the last Ministerial level meeting. Previously, China was ready for talks on our border dispute with her in Nefa area first and talks on the border dispute regarding Aksichin thereafter. Previously, they were ready for talks sector-wise but now they have changed their stand and the Chinese Government say that they would first deal with the border dispute as a whole and would go for sector-wise talks later. If so, I would like to know, whether Government of India contemplate any change in its stand or propose to take some other steps ?

18.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bala-sore) : Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would

like to know from the hon. Minister whether his honourable colleague, Mr. Natwar Singh, while replying to the Supplementary of this Starred Question told what my hon. friend, Dr. Raj Hans has already said :

[*Translation*]

When there is any danger, we shall face it. Therefore,—

[*English*]

—I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the planning of the Government. If at all something goes wrong, or worst happens then what would be our stand ?

Sir, the hon. Minister while replying to Dr. Raj Hans has told that 2100 sq. miles of Indian territory which is known as 'Occupied Kashmir' was handed over by Pakistan to China after signing an agreement in the year 1962 and they have started the construction of this road on 2nd March 1963, and completed in June, 1978 which was inaugurated by their Vice-Premier. So, is it a fact that a major portion of the Karakoram Highway has been constructed on the occupied Kashmir, which is our territory and that area which has been handed over by Pakistan to China ? If so, what is the action taken by our Government, except lodging our protest, protesting through diplomatic channels ? What other precautionary measures have been taken by our Government ?

In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister whether this issue was discussed by our diplomats and leaders with the Prime Minister of Pakistan when he visited India 2 or 3 days back to attend the SAARC conference ? If so, what was the discussion and what was the net result of it ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir hon. Members have raised very broad questions. Though they are very important, it would not be proper for me or for the House to debate in this particular half-an-hour discussion. It is because,

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

they do not pertain in any manner to the subject of discussion. Hon. Member Mr. Rath has raised the question of the intrusion on the Eastern sector which is nothing to do with this road, which is thousands of miles away.

SHRI SOMNATH RATA (Aska) : I mentioned about widening this road.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : No amount of widening this road can take us—from this point here to the extreme point of China, to this point. In no way, can it go there. It is entirely a separate issue and a different and distinct area.

Similarly, I am afraid Aksaichin is really not a subject matter of discussion because the road does not pass through. It is in a different area.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : This is concerning the defence of the country. This is not concerning with the road.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I will give to the hon. Member, a map, if need be, which I have in front of me.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : It means, you are giving away Aksaichin to China, the area of 35,500 sq. kilo. which is illegally occupied by China.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Namgyal, you take your seat.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Mr. Namgyal comes from near that area. We should appreciate his feeling. But the road does not pass through.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : It is not concerning the road only. It is concerning the defence of the country. That is most important. It cannot be evaded by saying this is not concerned ; that is not concerned. It is concerning the defence of the country, which is very very vital. In that sense, the hon. Minister should tell us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is telling ; he is replying.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : How the Minister is only saying: this is not concerned ; that is not concerned.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I appreciate the feelings, particularly of

Mr. Namgyal who comes from near Aksaichin but not from near the road. In response, I must respond differently to the hon. Members. In this context, without going to the actual geographical location of these areas which are in dispute between us and China, which do not form part of the discussion, I must say, yes, we are trying to establish friendship and cooperation with all our neighbours that include China. The question of settlement of boundary dispute is of paramount importance. It is necessary that while we are making efforts to establish friendly relations with our neighbours, our neighbours should reciprocate. As far as China is concerned, it is the policy of our Government to seek the normalisation of our bilateral relations with that country. Friendship between India and China is necessary for maintenance of peace and stability in Asia. We realise that pending a just and satisfactory settlement of boundary question—however, the Members have made a reference full normalisation of Indo-China relations cannot be achieved. However, we shall continue to strive for a peaceful settlement of the boundary question. It is our desire to maintain peace and tranquility all along the Indo-China border and to resolve problems which arise, through consultation and negotiations.

18.05 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
[English]

Thirtieth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, November 20, 1986/Kartika 29, 1908 (Saka)